

Mafeking Relief Column

A Strong Force of Mounted Troops Passed Barkley West on Monday.

Preparations Are Nearly Complete for the Advance from Bloemfontein.

Roberts Drives the Boers From Kopjes South of Brandfort.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 30.—The reports that Lord Roberts will remain at Bloemfontein another month are probably for Boer consumption, and the recent movement of troops and other indications point to preparations being well advanced for a forward movement.

Boers Again Shell Mafeking. The fact that the Boer telegrams announcing the bombardment of Mafeking on Monday and Tuesday do not claim any success, is accepted as proof that they met with none, and hopes are entertained that it may prove to have been a final effort to reduce the place before raising the siege.

The Relief Force.

It is now suggested that the apparent inactivity of the British at Warrentown is merely designed to impress the Boers with the notion that they are checking the Mafeking relief column, which in reality is advancing in a western tour. Color is lent to this view by the announcement that a column of three thousand mounted troops, commanded by Col. Drummond, and accompanied by the government's heavy artillery, and several wagons of ammunition passed Barkley West on March 28th on an extensive march, the objective of which is a strict secret.

Information Refused.

In the House of Commons to-day, the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. George Wyndham, was asked whether an expedition was on its way to the relief of Mafeking. He replied that the government was not in a position to give any information, but that it was giving every indication of Lord Roberts's plans.

DRIVEN FROM KOPIES.

London, March 30.—9:20 p. m.—The war office has issued the following from Lord Roberts to the secretary of war:

"Bloemfontein, March 30.—2:25 p. m.—Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front, and their hostile action towards the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Kamee siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort."

"The operation was successfully carried out by the seventh (Trucker's) division, assisted by the first and third cavalry brigades, under French, and Le Gallie's regiments of mounted infantry."

"The enemy retreated to Brandfort, and our troops now hold the kopjes. Our casualties were: Scottish Borderers—Killed, Captain Goring; wounded, Captains Sellar, Laird, Peebles, Curgenven and Edwards, Lieuts. Coulson and French, and about 100 rank and file."

FROM THE BOERS.

Pretoria, March 29.—A dispatch from Fourteen Streets, north of Warrentown, Cape Colony, says the Boers on March 28th, opened a bombardment on the British camp there, and that the British replied feebly and evacuated the place during the night.

CANADA AND SETTLEMENT.

Ottawa, March 30.—It is understood that the Dominion government will offer no representations to the British government in regard to South African settlement.

The Canadian government, it is said, will take the course that Lord Salisbury and his administration know their own business, and are fully alive to the necessity of such a settlement as will make it final as well as satisfactory. There must not be any repetition of what occurred before hostilities broke out. There is nothing to prevent individual ministers expressing an opinion on the matter, but it is stated that the government does not think it necessary to offer any advice, officially, on the subject.

This idea is borne out by what Hon. David Mills said in the Senate last night.

JOUBERT'S FUNERAL.

New York, March 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pretoria says that Gen. Joubert's funeral took place there yesterday. He will be buried to-day at Rustfontein, in his private mausoleum, with military honors. The captured British officers at Pretoria sent a floral tribute.

London, March 30.—Queen Victoria has cabled Lord Roberts asking him to

convey to Mrs. Joubert, widow of Gen. Joubert, her sympathy at the loss of her husband, and to tell her that the British people always regarded the dead general as a gallant soldier and honorable fellow man.

To Join Lord Roberts.

Ottawa, March 30.—Andrew Holland, of this city, has received the following cipher cable from his son Eddie, who sailed with the second Canadian contingent on the Milwankee, which arrived at Capetown last week. "Capetown, March 29.—Hollands, Ottawa. Bloemfontein." Deciphered by private code arranged before young Holland left Ottawa, it means: "We are ordered to join Roberts's forces at Bloemfontein immediately. Ottawa boys well."

Wounded Doing Well.

Toronto, March 30.—The Evening Telegram's London correspondent says all the Canadians in Netley hospital are doing well, except Private Weir, of Toronto, whose case has developed into fever. The correspondent says none of the Canadians at present in this hospital were wounded in any engagements in South Africa, but are suffering from illness contracted while in that country.

London, March 31.—The cluster of hills, 21 miles north of Bloemfontein, which are now occupied by the head of the army of Lord Roberts, were won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and one hundred men. The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein, driving off cattle and forcing resident Free Staters into the ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force.

as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts's progress to Pretoria will probably consist of a series of such forward movements, in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transports, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operation of their wagons and transport animals, in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkley West to Kimberley. Roberts had to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the Cavalry Transport.

Gen. French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of Gen. Cronje. Lord Roberts has 3,000 transport cattle at Waterval Drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 3,000 other animals since the forward movement began on February 15th.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country, and the supply officers force an increasing difficulty in providing for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is moving smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles were part of the force that occupied Kamee hard yesterday. The rebellion throughout the northwest districts of Cape Colony is almost suppressed.

The Daily Chronicle Bloemfontein correspondent telegraphing on Thursday, says: "President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there. Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding bands of Transvaalers. The latter are resorting to

Guerrilla Methods, chiefly against Free Staters who refuse to join Kruger."

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a long dispatch from Durban, expresses regret that the Morning Post does not support his views regarding the treatment of rebels. He says he desires to give a full explanation of his views hereafter, but will not again allude to the subject in the columns of the Morning Post. He proceeds, however, to say that Sir Redvers Buller and most of the officers of distinction share his views. He protests against "the spirit of vengeance, which can only delay the attainment of peace."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of Thursday, says: "Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Pont

last night. He had 3,000 men under his command and he left 700 at Pretoria. He considers the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smoulder for some time."

London, March 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Koffyfontein dated Thursday March 29th, says: "Gen. Clements's flying column after a forced march of 30 miles yesterday arrived here unopposed."

HOW SAILORS FOUGHT.

London, March 30.—Dispatches from Rear-Admiral Harris, commanding the British South African squadron, reporting the proceedings of the naval brigades at Belmont, Graspan and Colenso, are published in to-night's Gazette. They throw little new light on the battles, but show that throughout the courage and determination of the naval men were beyond praise, and that their assistance to the military authorities was invaluable.

Lieut. Archibald Deas of the third-class cruiser Pilgrom, in the report of his proceedings with the four naval guns at Graspan, where he was detailed to attack two strong kopjes on either side of the railroad, relates how, after two hours' shelling, he received orders to

retire. He continues: "The Royal Artillery on the right had already moved off when I got the order, and the Boers having got our range accurately were pouring in on us such an effective shrapnel fire that I judged it to be impossible to carry out the order without leaving the guns or suffering very heavy losses. I therefore continued to fire on the Boer guns, with such effect as to put them out of action, first one and then another."

For 15 to 20 minutes at a time their shells burst with the utmost accuracy. Our guns and ammunition trolley were spattered all over with shrapnel balls, but owing to my system of making all hands lie down when the Boer guns flashed, we had only one wounded when after an hour and a half the Boers abandoned their positions."

Admiral Harris expresses great pride in the conspicuous gallantry of both the sailors and the marines.

London, March 31.—Even the details of the engagement yesterday at Kamee siding, a few miles south of Brandfort, failed to instill much interest here. It appears to have been a one-sided affair, although the Boers held the ground for three hours, when they saw the danger of a brush with the cavalry enveloping their flanks, withdrew on their main body at Brandfort which, according to Roberts, they relinquished with a view doubtless of occupying a prepared position further north.

Moving Camp.

There will be a general shifting of camps on the part of the British, a new position being made the base of a further advance as soon as the railroad is repaired.

Steyn's Threat.

From Capetown it is reported that President Steyn has gone to Pretoria after issuing an order that all British burghers refusing to join the Boer army shall be shot. The Boers, however, are notoriously unreliable. The news from elsewhere is meagre, though the last reports from Natal indicate the speedy clashing of the opposing armies.

KITCHENER AND ROBERTS.

New York, March 31.—A batch of mail received to-day from London contains the following: "I had always wished," writes the hero of the Sudan to a correspondent, "to serve under Roberts and I am thankful to have had this opportunity. He is a tower of strength. Such praise from Kitchener, shows not only that he is above all petty jealousies, but settles definitely the rumors that Roberts was only a figurehead. That a man near 70 years of age could do all that Roberts has done in South Africa in the way of mental and physical labor never ceases

to be a theme of praise and wonder in England."

LEAVING BRANDFORT.

London, March 31.—The war office has posted the following dispatch from Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 30th, evening: "Reports point to the enemy leaving Brandfort and proceeding in a northerly direction."

"The casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported; officers killed, two; wounded, eight; rank and file, killed ten (?), wounded 150, missing 3."

THE ATTACK ON BOERS.

Bloemfontein, March 30.—The attack on the Boers holding the kopjes near the Kamee siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort, was made by Ducker's seventh division, with the co-operation of French's cavalry. The attacking troops included a large force of Australians, Col. Knight, with 400 New South Wales mounted infantry, being included in Le Gallie's brigade, which attacked the right flank.

A long chain of kopjes was held by the Boers, and there was severe fighting all along the line of attack. The approach was very steep, like a fortress, and the troops were unable to make headway until the infantry made an attack on the front.

The cavalry went around the right flank of the Boers and

Used Their Vickers-Maxim

freely. An army hospital was established in a cottage under shelter of a large kopje.

The Boer shells came right over the kopje and landed near the hospital, which it was found necessary to evacuate.

The Boers slowly retreated upon Brandfort, taking their dead and wounded with them. Meanwhile the cavalry, including the Australian Horse and Sydney Lancers, under Captain Cox, brigaded with Porter's brigade. The Cambridges, Scots Greys, and the Inniskillines received a severe shell fire. The Boers had marked the range, as when the troops advanced the enemy's fire was less accurate.

The Colonials displayed great coolness under fire. Many horses were killed. The Boers fled, and our troops pushed forward, and now

Hold an Excellent Position

upon the large kopjes recently held by the Boers.

The farmers are in the larger fighting leaving the women and children upon the farms, which they are confident the English will not touch.

Many of these farmers would surrender the farms but for the fear that the Jo-

hanneburg police would attack the farms in revenge for their so doing.

The Boers are known to hold Brandfort in some strength. Reinforcements are afraid to move to their support, and are content with holding their position which is threatened by cavalry. We have now secured a fine natural position, facing the huge plain before Brandfort.

Rudyard Kipling was present during the fight.

BOERS REPORT A FIGHT.

Kroonstadt, Orange Free State, March 30.—General Senite to-day engaged the British at Matelkop, south of Brandfort, and held them at bay for six hours.

The burghers fought well. The casualties are unknown.

The Free State read will assemble at Kroonstadt on April 2nd.

KRUGER'S GRIEF.

New York, March 29.—In describing the funeral of Gen. Joubert, a dispatch to the Herald from Pretoria says: The aged President, as he delivered an address of farewell over the body, was bowed in grief. Before the funeral train left President Kruger broke down completely, sobbing out again and again that his right hand was gone, and asking why should he alone be spared to live and see the old brigade of men this brother had created, the brigade that had fought for the country's liberty, taken one after another from the people. "Gen. Joubert's death, said the President, "is an irretrievable loss. His life and deeds, they are the history of the republic." President Kruger said it had been the general's desire to see Gen. Louis Botha elected in his place.

Col. Gough Dead.

London, March 31.—Lord Roberts reports the death at Norval's Pont on Wednesday, March 28th, of Col. the Hon. George Hugh Gough, C. B.

Colonel Gough had been private secretary to the commander-in-chief of the British forces, Lord Wolseley, since 1897. He was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on July 25th, 1852, and was the second son of the late second Viscount Gough. He joined the 14th Hussars in 1871, passed through the staff college in 1883, commanded the mounted infantry in the Sudan campaign 1884-85, and commanded the 14th Hussars 1891-9.

Major Sam Hughes.

Kingston, March 31.—A letter has been received from Major Sam Hughes in which he says he has been placed in Col. Steele's division, which is engaged in Orange River territory in suppressing troubles among the disloyalists.

To Dredge The Harbor

Work Will Be Commenced Immediately—Dredger Coming From Nanaimo.

Dominion Customs Receipts for March the Largest on Record.

A Victorian's Appointment—Commission to Report on Claims to Land.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 31.—The government dredger will be set to work in Victoria harbor at once. Acting minister of public works Mulock, after hearing the representations of Senator Templeman, who supported the request of the board of trade, promised that the harbor would be dredged. Orders were sent to Nanaimo to-day to move the dredger to Victoria, and no doubt in the course of a week or two the work will be in progress. The harbor will be dredged to a uniform depth.

Appointments.

John Thomas Bethune, White Horse, Yukon Territory, has been appointed notary public for Yukon Territory. Raoul Rinfret, Montreal, Dominion Land Surveyor, has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into and report upon certain claims to lands in the Yukon. Charles Macdonald, barrister, Chatham, Ont., has been appointed clerk of the Yukon Territories, with headquarters at Dawson City.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts during the month of March, which closed to-day, were \$2,847,380, as compared with \$2,363,240 for the same month last year, an increase of \$484,176. This is the largest monthly receipts in the history of Canadian customs revenue.

Notes From Vancouver

Carpenters Threaten to Go on Strike Unless Wages Are Increased.

Fish Destroyed by Fire—The New Schools By-Law—Cycle Paths.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, March 31.—It is considered by labor men in the city that there will be a large proportion of the carpenters here out on strike in a few days. There has been some difficulty all along with regard to wages being paid, and on Friday evening, at a mass meeting of the carpenters, definite action was taken. Contractors have lately been holding off the commencement of construction of buildings until they were aware of what the men intended to do. It was unanimously decided at the meeting that the minimum wage for the season must be 33½ cents per hour, with Saturday afternoons off. Some men at present get only 30 cents an hour, while the best get from 33 to 40 cents. The men say that they will go on strike if the contractors do not agree to this schedule.

Fire destroyed 750 barrels of smoked fish at the British Columbia Fish Company's warehouse on Friday evening.

The board of school trustees last night decided at a special meeting to send a letter of protest to the city council against the delay in submitting to the electors a by-law for raising \$80,000 for new schools. The council thinks that the school board is going too fast and building too many schools, in consideration of present taxation.

Kenneth J. Burns, city agent of the Great Northern railway, has received the appointment of general agent of the company at Tacoma, with supervision of the Olympia and other intermediate offices. Before coming here he was in the Victoria office of the company.

The finance committee of the city council was petitioned yesterday by the second-hand dealers of the city to have the license fee reduced from \$100 to \$10, the same as it is in other coast cities. The fees under the Chinese Wash-house by-law are to be doubled.

The council have agreed to give dollar for dollar to the amount subscribed by cyclists for the building of cycle paths. The council has no power to impose a tax on cyclists.

FAMILIES HOMELESS.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, March 31.—Fire early to-day destroyed the Yosemite Flour Mills, the California Candy Co., Custom Grain & Fuel Co., and several small houses, burning out four families. The loss is \$200,000.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

IS MOST ECONOMICAL IN PRACTICAL USE.

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

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.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

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.

Dominion Parliament

Conservative Members Who Now See the Iniquity of the C. P. R. Privileges.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Inconsistencies in Regard to Redistribution Exposed.

Ottawa, March 27.—Mr. Davin moved the adjournment of the House of Commons yesterday as a means of bringing before the acting Minister of the Interior the conduct of one Edgar A. Chappelle in election matters in Manitoba. Mr. Davin asserted that while ostensibly doing immigration work he had in reality devoted his attention to questionable practices in the elections of last year. Chappelle was arrested for his conduct and papers found on him from the Dominion Lands Commissioner at Ottawa.

The acting Minister of the Interior was surprised that a gentleman should take up the time of the House in reading letters of whose genuineness there was no evidence.

Mr. Sifton had already denied on the floor of parliament that this man Chappelle had been in the employ of his department.

The matter then dropped and the motion to adjourn was defeated.

Chinese Immigration.

Mr. Morrison (New Westminster) put a question to the Premier as to when the government legislation in restriction of Chinese immigration would be brought down.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Probably to-morrow.

Brandon and Southwestern.

When the first order of business, private bills, was reached, a discussion of considerable interest arose on the order for consideration in committee of the bill to empower the construction of the line of railway from Brandon to Winnipeg to be known as the Brandon & Southwestern Railway.

The Western members have been agitated against this measure, who see in it a plan of the Canadian Pacific Railway to seize upon another of the best agricultural districts of the province.

The bill has already met with a good deal of hostility in the railway committee. When the question came up yesterday Mr. McLean (East York) proposed an amendment to stipulate for a two-cent passenger rate per mile on the line when built.

He was in favor of a similar experiment being made upon the Intercolonial. Mr. McLean's amendment was then defeated on division.

Mr. Richardson (Macdonald) proposed an amendment to strike out of the bill the clause to permit its amalgamation with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Hon. James Sutherland, chairman of the railway committee, supported this position, and Messrs. Roche and Morrison all spoke in favor of the same proposition. Mr. Richardson had already moved an amendment to the same effect, which was thrown out nearly a week ago, but he was quite pleased to second Dr. Rutherford's proposal.

The bill will go back to the railway committee for the change to be made.

C. P. R. Branch Lines.

Upon the motion to go into committee on a bill for the construction of a number of branch lines to the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba, Mr. McLean (East York), brought up the general question of the Canadian Pacific and the right it owes to the people of Canada.

In getting power to build the 1,200 miles of road contemplated in this bill the government should hold the C. P. R. to a hard bargain and demand the surrender of its monopoly clause specifying that the road must earn ten per cent. before cutting down its rates.

This railway question was the issue of the West today, and what he wanted was to hold the Liberal party to its promises of obtaining from the C. P. R. some "quid pro quo" in return for the extensive powers sought by the company. He would move in short for the striking out of the ten per cent. clause referred to above.

One remark of Mr. McLean's, in which he had termed Col. Tisdale the "champion railway interests," brought that gentleman to his feet with a reply, in which he said Mr. McLean was out for cheap popularity in the course he was taking in this matter.

Mr. Richardson favored the government appointing a commission to see how much money had been actually invested by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company itself in the construction of its lines, upon which the ten per cent. was to be based. He believed the point had been reached years ago. A greater outrage had never been perpetrated than the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, and the people of Canada would be promised, yet see the real iniquity of the transaction.

When the bill had passed its committee stage Mr. McLean proposed an amendment to strike out what is generally known as the "ten per cent. clause," by which the C. P. R. cannot be forced to bring down its rates. It has been shown to have paid ten per cent. on the capital actually invested. This was defeated by 15 to 71, and Mr. Richardson proposed another amendment requiring the company's books to be open to inspection to see how much the lines are to cost.

After discussing this suggestion at some length, it was rejected by 21 to 68. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill respecting the Nova Scotia Steel Company passed its third reading.

The Holiness Movement.

The bill for the incorporation of the Holiness Movement (or church) in Canada stood over for third reading for the purpose of amending the title. The member for Halifax (Mr. Henderson) opposed the bill, and said the trend of the age was in favor of the union of church bodies, while here was one promoting disunion.

Personal Snap-Shots

Stories Regarding People Now Taking Prominent Parts in South Africa.

Brother to Cecil-Joubert in London—The Nicknames of Soldiers.

Although the name of Dr. Jameson has only been incidentally mentioned during the war, he has been right in the thick of it, although, of course, in an entirely unofficial capacity. He left Salisbury towards the end of October, and entered Ladysmith just before the beginning of the investment. He applied to be allowed to assist in the hospital, and his expert services as operating surgeon were gladly accepted, and he went out to the Intombi Spruit Neutral Hospital as a civilian.

He has proved himself to be of the greatest possible service, for his skill in his profession is very great, and his House Surgeonship at University College Hospital is still remembered as a period of exceptional brilliance.

Whilst at work in or about the hospital Dr. Jameson was slightly wounded, and subsequently attacked by fever; but neither eventually was serious, and it is confidently believed that he is fully well enough to avail himself of the privilege of being once more a free man.

Brother to C. J. R.

Colonel Frank Rhodes, D.S.O., is an elder brother of Cecil John Rhodes, and is a very distinguished soldier. He has a very brilliant military record, and won his decoration in the Sudan, when he was in the 1st Dragoons. He has been Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, and was for some little time Governor of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, now known as Rhodesia.

He is an alert, busy, little man, with marvellously sharp eyes, and a quick, rather nervous, but decisive, manner of speaking. He was locked up in Ladysmith during the whole length of the siege, and is reported to have assisted in every way possible in cheering up the garrison.

This was not his first experience of being locked up, for he passed many weary months in Pretoria gal after the Jameson raid. Col. Rhodes was adjudged to be a ringleader in the Reform Committee, and he was sentenced to death. This was afterwards commuted to a fine of £25,000 and banishment from the Transvaal, unless he would swear never to bear arms against the republic. This he was unable to do, so he chose banishment. His return to that distressful country promises to be made under much more suspicious circumstances.

When Kitchener's Courage Failed. When the late Sirdar came home from his victorious Kaituma campaign he was received at a London railway station by an enthusiastic crowd of friends, admirers, and well-wishers. While he was surrounded by many brave men and fair women all shaking him heartily by the hand and otherwise congratulating him a voice was heard from the background calling out, "Take care, Kitchener. Remember Hobeon!"

This, of course, had reference to the "u" in the name of the gallant American naval lieutenant.

The Sirdar blushed even through his swarthy Egyptian tanned complexion, and a great many people laughed at the apt allusion. Those who know Kitchener and his innate modesty will the more readily understand the peculiar inappreciation of the remark.

How to Pronounce "Kruger." Considerable difference exists as to the correct pronunciation of this celebrated old gentleman's name, and there are some who aver that the "u" in his name has a diphthong over it, and should therefore, be modified in the continental fashion. This is, however, incorrect, for the President usually places a mark over the letter "u" in his name, which is the ordinary form of the German "u," and has no influence on the pronunciation.

The "u" is, of course, hard, and it is only the Low Dutch of his own country who mispronounce his name in the form of "Kreyer." The actual pronunciation is purely phonetic, and as such it is spoken by all who have any intimacy with the old gentleman and his family.

The "Slim" Dr. Leyds. The presence in Brussels of the headquarters of the Boer diplomatic agency for Europe is not altogether an unmixed blessing. The little "legation," as Dr. Leyds likes to call it, is not officially recognized by the Belgian or any other government, and although a great deal of business, legitimate and otherwise, is transacted there, it might perhaps, be more aptly described as a "news" factory.

Not long since Dr. Leyds hurried back from Paris in order to be at his post when the Court ball took place at the royal palace in Brussels. He fully expected an invitation, and was prepared to make political capital out of it. However, he was doomed to disappointment, the longer-for invitation did not come, and the Transvaal representative had an attack of influenza instead.

Joubert on the London Cabby. The Generalissimo of the Boer army made more than one visit to England. He was a very keen observer, and had a caustic wit of his own. On his return from his last visit to London he was asked by a burgher friend what he thought of the chances of the Transvaal in case of a war with England. The General replied: "My friend, I have been to London; I have seen the great wealth and prosperity and resources there, and I can see that the Transvaal would have no chance. Why,

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man, they have enough cab drivers in the streets of London to beat the whole of the Transvaal army."

The Other Baden-Powell. "Everyone knows B. P. of Mafeking. His name has become a household word throughout the empire during the past few months. He comes of an extraordinary clever family, and although he is the most distinguished member thereof, his brothers are not lacking in distinctions of their own."

Another brother, Major Baden Fletcher Smyth Baden-Powell, of the 1st Scots Guards, now with Lord Methuen's force, has made a specialty of signalling and observation by means of an ingenious series of box-shaped kites strung together, and capable even in a wind of raising a man to some height above the ground. This is invaluable in many cases where ballooning is out of the question.

Another invention of this talented officer is a method of attaching an automatic camera to a kite, and thus photographing the disposition of the enemy's force.

His ingenuity does not even end here. A folding bicycle is among the patents to which his name is attached, and in many other branches of applied science he has turned his fertile brain.

Taken all round, perhaps, the Baden-Powells are the greatest family to be envied for any one family to be, and he is called "Sonny" by those who know him well, with scouting, writing, drawing, acting, ballooning, kiting, bee-keeping, canoeing, bicycling, and entertaining they have among them all the attributes for the complete furnishing of a considerable community of inventions.

A Typical Colonial. Mr. J. Percy Fitzpatrick is a typical loyal colonial. The son of old Judge Fitzpatrick, of the Cape Supreme court, he was born and bred in South Africa, but is Imperialized through and through.

He suffered imprisonment with other Uitlanders and soon after he was released published that interesting work, "The Transvaal from Within," which has become a standard authority on matters South African. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been a digger, a prospector, a miner, an editor, a financier, and several other interesting things. He is connected with the important firm of Werner, Beit & Co., in an extremely fiduciary position.

"Johnny" Willoughby. Sir John Willoughby, late of the Life Guards, was a voluntary prisoner in Ladysmith. He probably did nothing in the way of military duties, as his commission has not yet been restored to him, but it is certain from what is known of the plucky little man, that by hook or by crook he managed to see all the fighting that there was to be seen.

He is a positive glutton for danger, and when in command in Rhodesia it was chafingly said of him that he was wont to get low-spirited if he did not get a stiff fight about twice a week.

In the old days when St. Gatien deheated the Derby with Harvester, Sir John had little thought of much save the bringing off of a big coup on the turf; but he gradually weaned himself from active participation in racing, and devoted himself to the more serious arts of warfare.

He is a remarkably fine judge of a horse, a cheery companion, a desperate fighter, a good leader, and a confirmed bachelor.

Mr. Kruger's "Traveler." Montagu White, the ex-consul of the Transvaal in London, is now in America, engaged in business, presumably in doing his best to earn his salary. He has not been "officially" received, but he has been extensively interviewed, and has expressed himself on a large number of subjects. It was alleged that he was anxious to obtain American intervention in our quarrel with the Transvaal. At any rate he has not been in attempting to enlist sympathy for the Boers, and to a certain limited extent he may have been successful.

Personally, Montagu White is a rather charming man, and much resembles his chief, Dr. Leyds, in that suave, gentle, almost caressing manner, which stage-diplomats so carefully cultivate. He is a middle-sized, rather heavy man, with a well-grown, semi-military moustache, a carefully-groomed exterior, and a ready knack of polite and happy phrases.

Of course, White is not a Boer. It is even doubtful whether he is a burgher. Originally he kept a little wayside store in the Cape Colony, and sold things to white and black indiscriminately. Later on he migrated to the Transvaal. Soon after the discovery of the Witwatersrand goldfields he blossomed forth as mining commissioner at Boksburg, and by Johannesburg, where he had a responsible position, and a charming house on the banks of the Dan, or lake, which he helped to construct. He was a sort of tutelary genius to Boksburg, and he flourished there amazingly.

Gave Up £10,000 a Year. In the early days of 1896 Mr. Chas. Leonard was the head and front of the Uitlander Political Association in Johannesburg—chairman of the National Union, as a matter of fact.

He was the most eminent solicitor in South Africa, and, according to his own admission before the parliamentary commission on the Jameson raid, he gave up a practice worth more than £10,000 a year, and has since that event resided in England. He is a colonial by birth, a level-headed, clear-sighted man of law, and one who has the best interests of the empire sincerely at heart.

"Beautiful Bwab." General Brabazon, who has been given command of the Imperial Yeomanry at the Cape, is one of the handsomest men in the Queen's army, as well as one of the best known and best liked. Many people who do not know him by name must know him by sight, as he has a style of dress entirely his own, wearing always very rosy hats with wonderful curved brims; while his top-coats are rather conspicuous for their won-

Personal Snap-Shots

Stories Regarding People Now Taking Prominent Parts in South Africa.

Brother to Cecil-Joubert in London—The Nicknames of Soldiers.

derful turn-back cuffs and unusually deep velvet collars. He is known everywhere as "Beautiful Bwab," and is still unmarried.

Other Nick-Names. It is curious to note how many of the men who are now at the war are better known by their nick-names than by the names to which they were born. All over the world, Lord Roberts is well known as "Bobs," chiefly so through Rudyard Kipling; while Lord Kitchener of Khartoum is seldom among his intimates known as anything but "K. of K."

Colonel Baden-Powell, who has been popular all his life, was known at Eton as "old Bathing Towel"; Colonel Byron, who is A. D. C. to Lord Roberts, is known as "the Strong Man"; Major Orr-Ewing, who commands the Warwickshire Yeomanry, and who married a sister of the Duke of Roxburghe, is called "the Weasel"; Captain Peel is known as "Monkey"; Captain Milligan, one of the smartest young men, as the "Canary"; Captain Seymour Fortescue as "the Commodore"; while Mr. Schomberg McDonnell, who was Lord Salisbury's secretary, but gave up the position on going to the war, is known to everyone as "Pom."

Mr. Hugo de Bathé is best known as "Sugar"; Captain Lawson and Captain Bagot Chester, who are often together, are known as "Bubble and Squeak"; and Sir Claud de Crespigny is known as "Creepy." Even the Duke of Marlborough, great man as he is, is called "Sonny" by those who know him well, and the Duke of Westminster is known as "Ben d'Or." Last, but not least, the Duke of Cambridge, who was at one time head of the war office, on account of his connection with the public parks, is known as "George Ranger."

—London Daily Mail.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

How the Starving Natives Are Relieved—Famine Settlements.

While all hearts and hands are turned in sympathy and help towards South Africa, we learn by cable from the Orient that our India Empire once more lies stricken under the shadow of that dread visitant—famine.

No less than 400,000 square miles of territory, covering a population of five or six million souls, are thus afflicted, and the spectre stalks afield in ever-widening circles of distress and mortality.

The cost of relief day by day for over two million souls relieved involves a monthly expenditure of about £200,000. The mind flutters at such gigantic statistics of terror and suffering; we recall the sad records of a similar distress in 1897, and we would fain find some satisfying explanation of this recurrent and apparently inevitable evil. Inhabitants of

These Bally Isles, we cannot, perhaps, hope to realize the situation and significance of a vast people sitting, as Elijah sat on the hill top, and looking towards the southwest in agonized expectancy of that precious rain cloud on which the crop and sustenance of twice fifty million mouths for six long months entirely depend, and yet this is precisely their case and predicament.

Here is a country some twenty-five times larger than England, with a population ten times as great; a population, moreover, that exactly reverses the magnet and filings problem of our overcrowded cities. Ninety per cent. of India's inhabitants live afield, vegetarians, be it remembered, for the most part, supporting themselves on

Rice and Grain Stuffs by primitive agriculture. Again, if Washington be a city of magnificent distances, surely India is the country of surprising contrasts, contrasts climatic, racial, and economic, creating problems of endless perplexity and magnitude.

In the north, blazing heat, followed by a long rainy season and a season of bitter cold.

Towards the south, pitiless heat throughout the year, with a most variable rainfall. Areas of rice-bearing fertility, alternating with vast tracts of unkind soil, but feebly responsive to irrigation; and again, still wider areas alkali cursed and useless for productive purposes.

Herein dwells a people, Babel-tongued, dominated by the dry rotting influences of caste and a very tangle of conflicting creeds, fiercely exclusive and suspicious of English overlordship, contented and untroubled in the vicious circle of a communal varren life, satisfied if it can get itself thatched and fed and left alone in its

Native Squallor and wretchedness. Meanwhile dear life itself depends upon the rice, and the rice depends upon the rains, such low conditions of living inevitably breed disease, and we may summarize the leading causes of that plague which has lately devastated the land as overcrowding in plaguey communities, privation, malaria, and not less, that custom of annual pilgrimages en masse to the sacred and sacred rivers, of which the Ganges is the most famous.

Government measures for relief, admirably organized, carried out with noble wisdom and self-sacrifice, are based absolutely on the principle of constructive alleviation and reforms. All who can labor are turned on to public works, notably irrigation, the three great systems of Madras are the best examples, while special provisions are made at convenient centres for the aged and infirm.

The great famine of 1876-7 taught, among other lessons, the supreme Value of Railways as the only adequate method of transport, and to reach effectively the centres of distress—need-for in India, as in Europe, the bitterest poverty is hardest to locate and relieve.

Famine settlements have thus sprung up along the radial lines of a growing railway system, and such stations of help, each with hospital and labor works, have become rallying points for the great army of aimless vagabonds, which is ever found on the move, a grave menace to healthier districts, under the lash and goad of national distress.

The communal proclivities of such people are most wisely recognized and encouraged by the authorities in these Special Relief Centres.

In many districts from such beginnings, great model villages, with native stores and workshops, are permanently established, object lessons of incalculable value in all that makes for sanitary and productive welfare.—London Herald.

Preparing For the Queen

Streets of Dublin City Are Gay With Thousands of Flags.

Her Majesty Will Receive a Warm Welcome From Citizens of the Capital.

New York, April 2.—"Bogdan, an' its and you all are going I'll be thinking," said an old six-foot Irishman walking in College Green yesterday afternoon, says a Dublin cable to the Herald. Indeed, dirty old Dublin, as it has been lovingly called, is bright with thousands upon thousands of fluttering flags.

What strikes one as a sure sign that Her Majesty's passage will arouse enormous enthusiasm, is the unmistakable evidence in the streets that Irishwomen have taken on the loyal cry. With scarcely any exceptions all were wearing red, white and blue ribbons, and patriotic badges with little pictures in them of the Queen, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Col. Baden-Powell and others, and if the women are thus inclined the men are sure to follow. It is evident that the Irishman is going to accept this occasion as giving the Englishmen, while deeply impressed with his deeds recently in the field, an opportunity of knowing the Irishman better at home.

The Irish car driver in Dublin is always a man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the ideas of the man in the street.

The afternoon one was asked: "Will there be any disturbance?" He replied: "Faith, and what would that serve us?"

Again: "Is the Queen's visit popular?" He replied: "Certainly; but if it was made oftener it would be more popular."

The Duke of Connaught, who really loves the Irish, has done much to pave the way towards that reconciliation so much wished for by the English, and ardently hoped for by all, except professional agitators and insatiable malcontents.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

A considerable fire occurred in the hardware establishment of G. P. Beveridge, St. John, started by an explosion of fireworks placed in a window to be in readiness for the celebration of the relief of Mafeking.

The Hongkong correspondent of the London Times says: "K'owung Yeh Hui, the Chinese reformer, who was recently abducted from Hongkong and taken to Canton, has escaped from his abductors and is now safe at Macao."

A body found in Lake Mercer, Ohio, a week ago, has been identified as John Dillig, of Beersburg, a retired and wealthy lumberman. He always carried a large sum of money for which it is believed he was murdered.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated March 31st, says: "Much interest is felt in the civil case of former United States consul Macrum against the postmaster, who was always carried for an alleged breach of contract in handing over his private letters to the military authorities to open. Judgment is expected to-morrow."

Fire Chief Thomson, of Toronto, admitted yesterday at the civic investigation before the court judge that he had received money from a friend of ex-Mayor Shaw during the mayoral contest between Shaw and Macdonald in 1890, and had paid it out to some of Shaw's election workers. He had, however, taken no part in the election of January last, and it was in connection with charges of election work on that occasion that the investigation originated.

Former President Grover Cleveland, when interviewed on public topics, expressed himself in favor of the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The reserve that he had maintained seems to have been abandoned, and he said: "With reference to the canal across Nicaragua I have always thought that whatever was done in its promotion by the government of the United States should be done as a contribution by it to the cause of progress and advancing civilization."

The executive committee of the American hospital ship Maine has received the following letter from the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. A. J. Stewart: "I enclose you a check for £32,000 sterling from the Transvaal war fund to be applied to the beneficent work the American hospital ship Maine is doing for our sick and wounded troops. This check represents some of the most famous Americans who have made to the fund and therefore does not infringe on the graceful determination of your committee to accept only American money for the humanitarian purposes of the Maine."

A CURE FOR CANCER.

Based on the Scientific Principle That Cancer is a Constitutional, Not Simply a Local Disease.

The best physicians and surgeons of the day who are following closely the scientific investigations that are being made by German and French pathologists and bacteriologists are well aware that essentially cancer is a constitutional disease, and that the lump or growth is simply a local manifestation.

They are every day becoming more convinced that simply removing the cancer growth by a plaster or surgical operation does not extirpate the disease.

Some years ago, with great success, we placed before the cancer sufferers of Canada our Vegetable Cancer Cure, which is a constitutional remedy that attacks the cancer poison in the system, neutralizes and destroys it, so that not a vestige remains to again cause trouble. We will be pleased, on receipt of two stamps, to send full particulars of our treatment, and copies of letters from those who have been cured by its use. Stott & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

KILLED.

Victory of the Arab Army at Aden.

The French Learning to Storm.

embarrassed and warriors making mosques. They killed 100 wounded on 1500 prisoners.

ern Question

Office is Not the War

The Japanese Demands

activity of Russian factor of the Japanese are asking it all mean.

The Russian and assures means "nothing."

and a toleration of the day that war has now become.

Of these, as just returned is one. But the view that no such view as foreign office troubles, sized nation with, won't next few weeks.

Far East had other year then doubt that war ability, but those wedge of Japan's and their present hesitate to going to risk any matured. Japan's fall are to be redented scale and nature of the peaceful evolution are excessive waters. The aggregation upon causing no little that Britain is constitutional.

is certainly not allowed a matter.

only faintly ing practically sure will result there, investigation to the burring in South longer to be any her tardiness to regarding rail- ing caused by her many signs point intends to settle of Asia Minor.

Already a quarter are massed on back Sea squadron at a moment's moral assistance in withholding a question, which Lord Salisbury's center extent than in view of the it is more-than

the Demands will be with- Russian troops ulstan apparently in the direction and Afghanistan story of peaceful, to say nothing desire to throw and become a case evident that while letter of her pro- interfere in South to take advantage quarter of the of the world, it is that the fiscal heavy has, been to the point of hostile diplomatically, in modern times in the tone of the led her to believe not interfere.

COMMISSIONS.

with 30.—Cadets Milton, H. Stew- Ridout, McLaren, and Myles have sessions in the Im-

THOSE TENDERS.

The difficulty which has arisen between the Albion Iron Works and the city council over the matter of the tenders for the civic pumping plant is the best possible vindication of the position we took at the time the tenders were opened.

The proper course for the council to have taken if the specifications upon which the tenders were solicited were faulty, was to have returned them unopened to the firms interested.

It is perfectly idle to contend, as one alderman did, that documents opened in the presence of the mayor, nine aldermen and two or three civic officials remain a close secret.

We have no desire to unnecessarily criticize the aldermanic board, and repeat what we said at the time, that we believe they had no improper motives in adopting the course mentioned.

A PARTY LINES ORACLE.

Mr. F. S. Barnard had a most convincing letter in this morning's Colonist in favor of "party lines." The most amusing feature of the arguments of all our Conservative friends is that, while they admit that federal questions have no bearing on provincial political matters, all that is necessary to secure stable, honest, progressive government is to set up a leader, surround him with colleagues, call the combination a Conservative administration, and you have an outfit that leaves nothing to be desired for the good of the country.

Mr. Barnard says the free trade issue is a dead one, that the Liberals have abandoned that plank for protection and preferred trade—the policy of the Conservatives. That is about the most remarkable statement we have ever read, in view of the fact that the tariff on July 1st will be reduced to one-third of what it was under the late Conservative government to all portions of the earth flying the British flag.

The assertion that the Federal Liberal party through the government at Ottawa had anything to do with the calling of Mr. Martin in as Premier is absolutely untrue. The administration at Ottawa, wisely, we think, following the example of Sir John Macdonald, never interposes in provincial politics. It had nothing whatever to do with the action which precipitated the present condition of affairs.

lished in the Times, but they, in brief, emphasized the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor had taken a very grave responsibility on his shoulders in dismissing his government, and pointed out the necessity of an immediate appeal to the people.

The constitutional authorities all agree that no man should be called upon to form a government under the conditions which exist here unless the Governor is convinced that such a one has a fairly good chance of being sustained at the polls, and it was no doubt to settle that matter and provide British Columbia with constitutional government in the real sense that the Federal ministers emphasized the necessity of an election at an early date.

COLONEL TO THE RESCUE.

It seems we were right when we announced that Col. Prior would support the Liberal government in its preferential tariff policy. According to the Colonist's story of the stirring scene at the close of Mr. Fielding's budget speech, Mr. Maxwell essayed to lead in the singing of the National Anthem, but he was not possessed of the truly loyal note, and his tones were lost somewhere in the rafters of the lofty ceiling.

This was not considered satisfactory by the commander of the militia, and the remarkable series of letters was closed by the following militia minute: "Permission has been granted you, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, 45th Battalion, to take passage to South Africa by S.S. Sardinian, conveying the Canadian troops. It is to be clearly understood that this officer does not proceed in any military capacity whatever. He will accordingly not wear uniform on board."

The Minister of Militia, recognizing that Mr. Hughes' zeal and patriotism were ardent if he were lacking somewhat in discretion, exercised his good offices with General Hutton, and the result was that the following telegram was sent to Col. Hughes at Capetown: "General proposes recommend you captain in Strathcona's Horse. Reply if you will accept." By this time it is presumed Col. Hughes had already secured an appointment in the Imperial army, and no reply was received.

HUGHES AND HUTTON.

The correspondence in connection with the Hughes-Hutton case has been laid before parliament and published. Col. Hughes offered first in the opinion of Gen. Hutton by addressing a note to the Minister of Militia offering to enrol and lead in active service abroad a regiment or brigade of Canadians, winding up as follows: "I am prepared to serve either as leader of a Canadian regiment, under pay of Canada, or which I deem better policy, under pay of the Empire." Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, replied to this that he would forward the application to the war office through the regular channel. When General Hutton heard of Col. Hughes' application he wrote the following note to the Minister of Militia:

"The letter speaks well for Colonel Hughes' military spirit, and his application will be considered in the event of any contingency arising which will necessitate Canadian troops being raised for active service. I would add that there are many officers with greater experience and an equal zeal to that shown by this officer. I note that Lieut.-Col. Hughes has corresponded directly with you in his military capacity, and has, moreover, offered his military services without my sanction or approval. His attention has been directed to this irregularity and breach of military procedure."

Col. Hughes replied to this letter of General Hutton denying that he had broken any of the written or unwritten laws of military etiquette, and demanding in the spirited style for which this gallant officer is noted for proof of the allegations contained in the above. A considerable amount of correspondence followed, in which Col. Hughes does not seem to have been very much worried, as we find that General Hutton was ordered to send the following note from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to him: "Inform Col. Hughes that Mr. Chamberlain has requested that an expression of his high appreciation of the loyalty and patriotic spirit shown by Lieut.-Colonel Hughes and those who have volunteered to serve with him be conveyed to that officer."

If the correspondence had ended here Mr. Hughes would have had the sympathy of Canadians with him, but the following letters were certainly uncalculated and marred what would otherwise have been a strong case: "You know the cause of failure of your predecessors. They nearly all allowed themselves to be influenced by a few in Ottawa, Montreal or Toronto, not by any means the men of sense and judgment in these cities; quite the reverse. In all love and brotherhood, should you allow yourself to be meddling here and there in small matters, even though your suggestions may be improvements? It must not be forgotten that we in Canada know of Britain's fossil ways in many things. We are not in love with her because of the barnacles and other creatures fastened upon her noble body; we have no love for those Britishers, remittance men, chance offspring and others, sent out to the colonies, and too often placed in positions of trust which they are incapable of filling."

The foregoing was addressed to Gen. Hutton on August 28th, and was supplemented by a request for an instance of any British officer being promoted on his merits with the exception of General Roberts, but the culminating point was reached in the following: "As general officer commanding you

have publicly slandered and sought to be little me as an officer and citizen. Your statements are, every one, so far as they concern me, untrue, and your attempts to connect me with insubordination, laughably and sneeringly—to everyone I have met—vindictive."

Colonel Hughes demanded an apology for the alleged slanderous statements of the General, even going to the trouble of drawing up the form of apology which would be accepted, but it is hardly necessary to say it was not forthcoming, and after considerable further correspondence the following was received by General Hutton from Colonel Hughes:

"Dear General Hutton: I desire to make full and ample apology to you for certain letters written by me to you during recent months, letters written under excitement, caused by the belief that I was to be debarred from participating in the deeds of a Canadian contingent. I especially regret reflecting upon, in a sense, the system of advance in the British service, but the remarks, which I deemed provocative, were a reflection upon Canadians. Two or three incidents caused me to express my sentiments that are foreign to my belief in the form in which they seem. I most respectfully wish to retract all letters written in what to your military instincts may seem insubordinate, but which were not so meant by me. (Signed) Sam Hughes."

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The threat of Steyn to shoot all burghers who refuse to join the Boer army proves the straits to which the Transvaal republic has been reduced. If reprisals of that sort are indulged in Kruger and Steyn may find themselves in the same predicament they are in as regards the war generally. It was not stopped when they declared they had enough; the responsibility for murders that may be committed may be driven home in an unpleasant fashion.

The additions to the candidates for provincial political honors do not tend to simplify the problem confronting the one who undertakes to reduce the elements to order. Mr. Ralph Smith's hopes, published in last night's Times, may not be realized as to the strength of the labor party in the House, but the presence of their candidates will further complicate matters and disturb the calculations of some of the other factions.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

The Woman Will Probably Die—Would-be Murderer Commits Suicide. (Associated Press.) Scranton, Pa., March 31.—James Obel shot his wife to-day at their home here, inflicting wounds from which she will die. He then shot himself three times, causing death. The couple have had frequent quarrels and a divorce proceeding was recently begun by the husband.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

One Swallow Does Not Make a Summer.

A Never-Failing Accompaniment to the Beginning of Warm Weather—Listlessness and Skin Eruptions—Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Sensible Spring Medicine.

Toronto, March 30.—We have been enjoying here lately as to the precise point where winter ceases and spring begins. Some hold that the return of the first robin means that winter is over. But as the first robin often has a very cold time of it, this is disputed. By far the surest sign of spring is the listless feeling that comes over us, often accompanied by skin eruptions of various kinds. This is an unmistakable proof that nature recognizes winter is over. The body is now striving to throw off those heating properties that keep it warm during the cold weather, but which are now unnecessary.

For the blood, by a most wise provision, nature, against itself, to the seasons. When it is cold it absorbs more fat from the food, for fat makes heat. When the weather is warm, as in summer, it ceases to take fat into itself, as the body is kept at its normal temperature without it. But in the spring the blood still contains some of its winter fuel. This should now be extracted by the kidneys. If not, it tries to break through the skin in boils, pimples, etc. This latter often happens as the kidneys are seldom in proper order after their hard winter's work. Mrs. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by acting on the kidneys, whose duty is to filter from the blood all impurities and unnecessary elements, are exactly what is wanted as a spring medicine. In fact, Dodd's Kidney Pills form the only common sense way to go about cooling the blood.

Cambridge Wins Again

The University Boat Race Today Proved a One-Sided Affair.

Light Blues Led Throughout and Won by About Twenty Lengths.

(Associated Press.) Putney, Eng., March 1.—The 57th annual boat race between crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed to-day over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, and was won by Cambridge.

The race was favored by magnificent weather. The bright sunshine attracted immense crowds, which, from an early hour, congregated the course on steamers, in boats, on the bridges and on the banks overlooking the scene. Every point of vantage was crowded in spite of the general belief that it would be a one-sided contest, Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey. The crews embarked at 1.30 p.m.

The two boats took up their positions at 1.50 p.m., and started at 1.55 p.m. Cambridge promptly took the lead. At Waldens, about 1 mile from the start, Cambridge was two lengths ahead. Passing the Crab Tree Cambridge was 14 seconds ahead, and off the Sackarhine works the light blues were leading by six lengths. At Hammersmith bridge, less than 1 1/2 miles from the start, the lead of Cambridge had been reduced to 5 lengths, but the light blues began to lead again. At the lead mills they were rowing 25 to Oxford's 34. At the Doves, about 1 3/4 miles from start, their lead had been reduced to 4 lengths. At Chiswick church, 2 1/4 miles from the start, the race had developed into nothing more than a procession. When the Cambridge boat passed Thorneycrofts, nearing the three miles post, the light blues led by ten lengths. Oxford then began to show signs of distress, and at the Devonshire meadows, over 3 miles from the start, 11 lengths separated the two boats. At the starting bridge, about 3 1/2 miles from the starting place, Cambridge was 40 lengths ahead.

The light blues then eased off and won by about 20 lengths. The Oxford crew was greatly distressed at the finish. Cambridge finished very fresh and paddled past the stakepost at Mortlake, the easiest of winners. Oxford, however, came in for a full share of cheering. Official time, 18 minutes 47 seconds. Some Previous Results. The following are the results of races from 1889 to 1900, during this time the course has been from Putney to Mortlake:

Table with columns: Year, Winner, Time, Lengths. Rows include 1889-Cambridge (23:14), 1890-Oxford (20:02), 1891-Oxford (21:48), 1892-Oxford (19:21), 1893-Oxford (18:47), 1894-Oxford (21:30), 1895-Oxford (20:52), 1896-Oxford (22:02), 1897-Oxford (19:22), 1898-Oxford (22:15), 1899-Cambridge (21:4).

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED.

Severe Fighting Near Bolivar in Which Over Two Hundred Men Were Killed. (Associated Press.) New York, March 31.—The Venezuelan Government reports that severe fighting occurred near the city of Bolivar on March 22nd, says a dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad. Gen. Penalosa, commanding the government troops, it is announced, defeated Gen. Hernandez. His forces killed 223 of the revolutionists, took 80 prisoners and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The government loss was small. Gen. Hernandez, it is reported, retired to the interior of Guayana with 1,200 men.

ITALIAN CHAMBER.

President Colombo Has Resigned—Successor to be Elected on Monday. (Associated Press.) Rome, March 31.—Signor Falbetti, the vice president of the House, took the chair at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day and announced that Signor Colombo had resigned the presidency, and that the other officials attached to the presidency had also resigned. After a speech delivered by Signor Giolitti, the former premier, the chamber adopted a motion admitted by the premier, Gen. Pelloux, making the election of a president of the House the first business of Monday's session.

SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Baxter and Lemieux Each Get Five Years' Imprisonment. (Associated Press.) Montreal, March 31.—James Baxter and Ferdinand Lemieux, who were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Ville Marie Bank, were both sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Justice Wurtelle this morning. This makes Lemieux's term eight years, being already under sentence of three years for issuing false statements to the government regarding the financial condition of the defunct bank.

NINETY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.) Kansas City, Mo., March 31.—John Hayslip, a horse trainer, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 90 years in the penitentiary. Hayslip murdered his wife and Mitchell, and tried to kill Chas. Barrer, an ice-wagon driver. Mrs. Hayslip had left her husband for Barrer, and the Mitchell woman had persuaded her to take the step.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND A "GRIN DOWN" STATE CALLS FOR A GENERAL TONIC.

Such is the D. & L. Emulsion. Builds you up, increases your weight, gives health. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

What is

CASTORIA

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

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass. Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

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What It Means

To always please our customers and give them no cause for complaint. All orders are executed promptly without mistakes or substitutions. It means our policy of selling honest goods ALL the time at the lowest prices pays in the long run. Granulated Sugar 10lbs for \$1.00 New Jam (5lb pail) 42c Peaches 20c Tin Pears 20c Tin Plums 20c Tin Apples 20c Tin Early Rose Potatoes \$1.00 Sack

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J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. MAKERS OF Topshirts, Underwear, Tweed Pants, ETC., ETC. WHITE LABOR ONLY EMPLOYED.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

Squadron Will Probably Proceed to Masanpo to Enforce Demands. (Associated Press.) Yokohama, March 31.—The Japanese press asserts that the Russian squadron is still at Chemulpo, and that it will probably proceed to Masanpo to enforce demands made.

ARCHIBALD FORBES DEAD.

London, March 30.—Archibald Forbes, the well-known war correspondent, died last night. He had been unable to write or do anything owing to complications arising from rheumatism and paralysis. He spent most of his time at his home in London. His wife was a Miss Meigs, daughter of the late Quartermaster-General of the United States, Gen. M. C. Meigs.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It has become quite common for physicians to prescribe Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for patients who are run down by the ravages of chronic disease. They recognize in it a restorative of incalculable worth in which are found the very elements of nature required to build up the system and form new flesh and muscle. Its revivifying action on nerves and blood places it beyond the reach of rivals as an absolute cure for diseases of the nerves and blood. 50 cents a box.

STEAMER FLOATED.

(Associated Press.) Portland, Me., March 31.—Steamship Californian, of the Allan line, which went aground on Ram Island ledge, Portland harbor, as she was leaving for Liverpool five weeks ago, was floated this morning by tugs.

ROBERT COWAN'S ILLNESS.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, March 31.—Robert Cowan, of the firm of John Macdonnell & Co., owners of the Caledonian Iron Works, who recently went to California for his health has had a relapse.

GEN. PANAY SURRENDERS.

(Associated Press.) Manila, March 31.—General Panay, who has been terrorizing and devastating the province of Panay, has surrendered to Brigadier-General Kobtz, and is being brought to Manila.

Premier

He Addressed New West

The Action Vancouver Premier

(The Vancouver) The opera house was fairly well filled at the meeting of Mr. Martin. There were Vancouver friends Mr. J. Crean, an example in his opening speech of Mr. Martin's force of enthusiasm. Mr. Martin said intended to speak to the members, in some such manner. He referred to the platform of the New West, the rebuilding of the Royal City, the taking of Mr. Martin's seat, he said, the in the News-Advertiser. He had done so in New West, the fact that he saw the seat of Mr. Martin, asking the question inserted. No contradiction was made. So that Mr. Martin's father, probably been in the court of the underhand the gross.

Justice by Mr. Carter. It seemed to him late government. He seemed to be in a position to take the credit for the address recently given by Mr. Martin. He referred to the platform of the Canadian Pacific, when he undertook a right to say so. He carried it out. He said that it was \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000. He never had any. Turner was employed to be seen. He seemed to be in a position to give away. He seemed to be in a position to build rail control. The interruption of Mr. Martin to any fair play. The intention to the West. The mines, and how things should be done. Valley to the Kootenai. The Northwest of the long freight. He seemed to be in a position to claim that no matter how the Canadian Pacific end, get hold of there by the aid of a private enterprise. He seemed to be in a position to claim that no matter how the Canadian Pacific end, get hold of there by the aid of a private enterprise. He seemed to be in a position to claim that no matter how the Canadian Pacific end, get hold of there by the aid of a private enterprise.

When you get to the roof use our famous

Eastlake Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they sever fail.

Writes us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

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

Premier's Speech

He Addresses a Meeting in the New Westminster Opera House.

The Action Against the New Vancouver Coal Company—Premier Questioned.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

The opera house at New Westminster was fairly well filled on Thursday night, the meeting called by the Hon. Joseph Martin. There was a carload of his Vancouver friends present.

Mr. J. Crean was chairman. He set an example in the brevity of his introduction. There were less than 30 words in his opening speech. The coming forward of Mr. Martin caused no appearance of enthusiasm.

Mr. Martin said that in opening, he intended to speak first of personal matters, in some such way as he had at Victoria. He referred to the fact that the report had been industriously circulated in New Westminster that he had opposed the rebuilding of the court house in the Royal City. About the time of the taking of Mr. Henderson into the cabinet, he said, the statement had appeared in the News-Advertiser that he (Mr. Martin) had done all he could against the interests of New Westminster. As soon as he saw the statement he wrote to the Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton and to Mr. Semlin, asking the former to have a contradiction inserted in the paper mentioned. No contradiction ever appeared, however. So that in his opinion Mr. Carter-Cotton fathered the statement that had probably been first used by a reporter. He was heartily in favor of the restoration of the court house, and he objected to the underhand methods employed and the gross

Injustice Done to Him

by Mr. Carter-Cotton and Mr. Semlin. It seemed to him that the members of the late government blamed everything objected to on that "Bad Man Martin" (daughter)—and the way in which they took the credit for the good things that had been done, could be seen from the address recently issued by Mr. Carter-Cotton as leader of the Provincial party.

He referred to the plank of the Government ownership of railways in the platform of the former Semlin party. The Canadian Pacific Railway, however, did not seem to be very much afraid of the short line to Kootenay. But when he brought this proposition to the committee five years ago, it caused a great deal of consternation, and it was immediately said that he therefore must be kept out of power. The Canadian Pacific Railway, for instance, knew that when he undertook to do a thing—he had a right to say so of the past—the inevitable carried it out. It is the suggestion by Mr. Carter-Cotton and the "Colonist" that it was impossible to borrow \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 for the Coast-Kootenay Railway. But the Colonist never had any such qualms when Mr. Turner was empowered to borrow \$5,000,000 to be scattered broadcast among other people to build railways in the province. The province could borrow money to give away, but it was impossible, according to his political opponents, to do it to build railways under government control.

The interruptions at this point caused Mr. Martin to appeal to the audience for fair play. Then he went on to call attention to

The Wealth of Kootenay

mines, and how farm products and such things should be sent from the Fraser Valley to the Kootenay. The Canadian Pacific Railway gave the preference to the Northwest and Manitoba, on account of the long freight haul that would benefit them. He proposed, therefore, to build the Coast-Kootenay Railway, at any rate, from the Coast to Midway. He pointed out that no matter how much care was taken, the Canadian Pacific Railway would, in the end, get hold of a railway to be built there by the aid of Government bonds. A private enterprise would be against the interests of the country as much as ever. If high rates were charged, he impressed upon those present how, every time they travelled by the Canadian Pacific Railway they were helping to enlarge the enormous profits of the multi-millionaire promoters. He spoke of how it would be the best line from an engineering standpoint in America. Farm property in the Fraser Valley was not at present very salable. But he believed, however, when the new railway was started, property would double in value. He discussed the magnitude of the market of Kootenay.

Continuing, speaking personally, he asked to know what there was against him, for which he was considered such a bad man. Then he reviewed the political events of the past two years. He claimed that a majority of the members elected at the last election were in favor of the speaker to be the

Head of the Party.

This opinion was arrived at while they knew everything about his Manitoba record. He did not deny the fact, from the Tory standpoint, that he was a very bad man. The government grew weaker and weaker all the time after he resigned. He was very much inclined to plead "guilty" to the allegation that he had caused the fall of the party, and that he was a wrecker. He characterized as grossly untrue the statement made by Mr. Carter-Cotton in the House, when he had implied that he had agreed to be bound by the support he had given, and that he would support the government, no matter what the caucus might do. It was not a financial advantage to any lawyer of ability to be in the government, so he had not any loss in a monetary sense in being expelled from his government position.

His reasons put forward by Mr. Semlin were not the real reasons why he was dismissed. The real reason was that Mr. Carter-Cotton disagreed with his views, and so wished his removal. He referred to the differences of opinion on

the Labor Regulations Act. The Dominion government had disallowed this act, and he believed that the House should have been called together at once to re-enact the act. During the last session the provincial government had refused to re-enact this legislation to

Keep Out Mongolian Labor.

He claimed it not to be the duty of the provincial government to pay any attention to the international phase, of the pleasure of the Emperor of Japan. If something was not done to keep out Mongolian labor, there would, in a few years, be no white people left here at all. He considered that being a matter of life and death, the Liberals of British Columbia would be justified in opposing their friends at Ottawa, on this question at least, in order to obtain our rights in the West. Mr. Carter-Cotton disagreed with him there, and he was satisfied that was one of the reasons why Mr. Carter-Cotton had him put out of the government. There was the second reason, too, of the Crow's Nest railway grant, which he explained, the same as he had done on several other platforms lately.

Mr. Martin claimed that Mr. Carter-Cotton wanted to give away this land, and before he could do so, he must get rid of Mr. Martin, and that was what he did. He declared that the opinions of Mr. Christopher Robinson and Mr. B. E. Osler were over-riden, and the opinions of Messrs. E. V. Bodwell and Alexander Henderson were taken.

One of the funniest incidents of the meeting took place here, and the audience had its first good laugh at the expense of Mr. Martin. That gentleman was telling, as he said, of how Messrs. Cox & Jeffrey had bulldozed Mr. Carter-Cotton into giving them the land grant. Mr. Alexander Henderson, M. P., was sitting in a front seat, and when Mr. Martin reiterated his ironical allusion to the great value of Mr. Henderson's

Legal Opinion.

the ex-Attorney-General arose and remarked that on one occasion Mr. Martin had said that he was not in the government at the time, and at another time said his advice had been taken in this matter. "This was a poser for Mr. Martin, and he explained, much to the amusement of the audience, that Mr. Henderson had said he had given his advice on it. "Where did I say that?" asked Mr. Henderson. "Well, I saw it in the Columbian," said Mr. Martin. Mr. Henderson replied that he did not think that Mr. Martin did see it there. "Well, it does not matter much one way or the other," said Mr. Martin, as he waved his hand conclusively, "and he can say whether he did or not."

"Well, you're making the speech; I'm not," replied Mr. Henderson blandly, and Mr. Martin was compelled to laugh at himself in the error that followed.

Mr. Martin then took up the matter of the E. & N. Railway Company vs. the New Vancouver Coal Company. He said that to-day or to-morrow he would serve on Mr. Robins, of the New Vancouver Coal Company, a writ to recover the land under Nanaimo harbor which had recently been granted by Mr. Carter-Cotton and his associates, which Mr. Martin claimed that he could fight. The title was given to the company without any reference to the House. He did not think that Mr. Robins, acting on behalf of the New Vancouver Coal Company, would be in any hurry to give it back. He proposed to

Have the Deed Cancelled,

and claimed that he would see that it was got back anyway. A question was then asked if it were not getting the land from Mr. Robins for Dunsmuir & Sons.

Mr. Martin then made a long explanation, which resulted in the statement that he was fighting the Dunsmuir, who claimed the land from the Dominion government, and the Robins claim on the provincial claim. Fighting the latter would settle them both. He reiterated his claim that Mr. Carter-Cotton had given away land without proper reason.

Mr. Kennedy then asked several questions, and did not hardly see what Mr. Martin was going to do with some of these things he was talking so much about.

Mr. Martin said that he thought the New Vancouver Coal Company should pay for its land, the same as a poor man who took a loaf of bread. Continuing, Mr. Martin said he was mystified at the way Mr. Carter-Cotton was defended. He, Mr. Martin, was considered a very bad man, and if he did anything it was said that he should be blamed for it and

Put Out of Power.

But no matter what Mr. Carter-Cotton did, there was always someone to defend him. How was that?

"We have not heard Cotton's statement of it yet," came a voice from the rear of the room.

"Yes you have," said Mr. Martin, and he said that everyone should read the News-Advertiser, as he did, and see Mr. Carter-Cotton's explanations of these things very lucidly given there.

Mr. McBride, M. P., interrupted with the question as to how Mr. Martin had been in power for some time as Attorney-General and not known of this New Vancouver matter. Mr. Martin said that he never heard anything of it. He was always up to the neck in business when Attorney-General.

In speaking of the issuance of the letters patent in connection with the New Vancouver Company's grant, Mr. Martin referred to the "secrecy" of the grant.

Mr. Henderson wanted to know what he meant by this.

Mr. Martin said that even the officials of the government were instructed not to say anything about it.

Mr. Henderson interrupted with the remark that Mr. Martin either knew that this was true or that it was not. Mr. Henderson declared it was not.

Mr. Martin said he was told so. Mr. Gore had known nothing about it.

Mr. Henderson explained that he was certain that

No Instructions

of this nature had been given.

Mr. Martin referred to the benefit to be derived by having the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways coming in over his proposed bridge over the Fraser.

His statement that the section of the Coast-Kootenay line from Vancouver to Hope would be in operation early in the next spring, caused much laughter. He referred to the seven or eight millions of



RECOMMENDED BY THE LIBERAL MINDED DOCTOR AND TRAINED NURSES.

Weak and Depressed.

Weak and depressed expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. It is one of nature's signs that humanity cannot undergo months of indoor life in badly ventilated buildings with impunity.

Breathing daily the poisonous gases arising from impure air, your blood has become poor and watery, your nerves unstrung, your appetite fickle. The least exercise tires you and you feel depressed and "out of sorts."

Do not use a purgative in the hope that it will put you right. Any doctor will tell you that purgatives weaken; that they impair the action of the liver and create chronic constipation—the bane of millions of lives. What is needed is a tonic to help nature fight your battle for health. There is only one always reliable tonic and that is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

These pills have no purgative action. They make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves, and make weak, depressed, tired people bright, active and strong.

But you must get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Other so-called tonics are but imitations of this great medicine.

WEAK AND DEPRESSED.

Mr. Austin Fancy, who lives at Baker Settlement, N. S., says: "During the last winter, owing to close confinement and hard work, my blood became impure. I was very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and depressed all the time; I had no appetite and was frequently so low spirited that I did not care whether I lived or died. Necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing a job would have to lie down—indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, my appetite improved, and day by day I grew stronger. I used six boxes in all, and before I finished them I was able to do as hard a day's work at the forge as ever I had done in my life. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

The Genuine are sold only in packages like the engraving.



At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



money that would build the whole road. Mr. Kennedy here asked if Mr. Martin knew if this was more than half the present provincial debt.

"Yes," said Mr. Martin, as he enunciated a feature of his financial policy. "The amount that a country borrows cuts no figure at all, as long as the man who puts up the money is satisfied with his security. If the security is satisfactory, the more money you ask for the easier it will be to get it subscribed."

Mr. Martin's concluding remarks were about the same as at Victoria. At 11:20 o'clock he finished and the audience filed out of the building, without any demonstration to the speaker who talked for three hours of the evening.

AFTER CITY OFFICIALS.

New York, March 30.—The March grand jury concluded its labors this afternoon by handing up to Recorder Goff a presentment, some seventy typewritten pages, which arraigned in the severest terms the police department, and the city government, the Third Avenue wreckers and the district attorney and the newspapers. Among the papers handed to the recorder were all the letters which had been exchanged by the district attorney's office and the grand jury room. Recorder Goff, as he discharged the grand jury, praised it for its work.

DANGER NOT YET OVER.

Kingston, Jan., March 30.—The appearance of the police frightened the Maroons who were threatening a disturbance, and they calmed down. In some quarters further trouble is expected when the police shall be withdrawn.

DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE.

Lancaster, Pa., March 30.—The plant of the Mount Vile Manufacturing Co., makers of agricultural implements, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$100,000.

A Whaler For Nome

Steamer Jeannette at the Outer Wharf Loading Supplies For the North.

Whalers Tell of the Early Discovery of Gold at Port Clarence.

That Victoria is an outfitting port for the whole country to the northward from the Skeena to Point Barrow, is shown by the crowds of miners, traders, trappers and others who come here to purchase their stores, and by the fact that it enjoys a great deal of the trade of the large northern commercial companies, one, the North American Commercial Co., lessees of the seal islands, even chartering a large steamer to make four trips from Victoria to Dutch harbor with supplies. This is also emphasized by the coming to this port of whaling steamers to take on supplies for their northern cruise. Daily the northern outfitting trade done by local merchants is growing.

The whaling steamer Jeannette, Capt. Dexter, crewed by the crew of the outer wharf to load supplies and bunker coal for her northern cruise to the sea of Anadir and to Cape Nome. She will leave for the North on Tuesday. She does not expect to reach Nome until late in May or early in June. From here the steamer will go to the sea of Anadir to the northwest of the Behring sea, away to the north of the Pribyloffs. This is the early season whaling region. It

was in the Arctic above that most northerly cape, Point Barrow, that the Jeannette was two winters ago imprisoned in the ice in company with many of the other whaling steamers, ships and barks of the fleet, some of which were crushed and wrecked when the ice jammed. It was then that Mate Milton, of the Belvedere, made that great journey over the ice, guided by some Eskimos, and brought the news of the jamming of the whaling fleet in the Arctic ice to the outside world. Victoria was the point from which the tale was first telegraphed to the world. In return for the assistance rendered to the messenger of the whalers in accompanying him on his 575 mile walk, and to Lieut. Jarvis and party from the steamer Bear, when they went to the rescue of the imprisoned whalers, the Pacific Whaling Co. has purchased the schooner Sophie Sutherland, and presented it to the natives at Point Barrow.

Capt. Newth, of the Jeannette, says that Nome is more often reached quicker by the westward vessels going around by way of Indian point, on the Siberian coast. This course is, however, only free from ice when the wind is from the northeast. When the wind is from the westward the passage usually adopted by the regular Nome and St. Michael liners becomes free of ice first. Capt. Newth, who has been whaling for nineteen years, has reached Nome by this route as early as April 10th.

Although it is only three years since the Cape Nome mining (district was known to the outside world, Capt. Newth knew of the existence of gold on Anvil creek nine years ago, and as long ago as eight years he outfitting a party of two at a cost of \$1,300 to prospect on Dexter creek. The discovery of the Cape Nome gold is credited to a Swede, a missionary at Goloven Bay, but the whalers knew of the existence of gold there many years before he made his discovery. Capt. Newth took his steamer in to the vicinity of Nome and took on water, where Anvil City now stands, eighteen years ago.

Of his grub-stake party to Dexter Creek, the captain's memory needs no

refreshing. He is still looking for the men on whom he spent \$1,300. The men never returned. This party was sent in five years before the Swedish missionary located there.

As to the reported finding of gold at Port Clarence, above Cape Nome, on the east side of Behring straits, he was not surprised, for swishes on his vessel had told him some years ago of the presence of gold there, and he afterwards had information from others which confirmed the fact that there was gold at Port Clarence.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Russia Ready to Use Forceful Measures Against Turkey.

London, March 30.—The Daily Graphic correspondent writing from Sebastopol says: "War alarms did the naval headquarters here. The whole Euxine squadron is fully equipped for instant service. Troops with full kits are daily arriving from the interior. The garrison will be a powerful army corps. There is much excitement among the staffs of both services, and all the talk is of bringing Turkey to her senses by forcible measure."

Demands on Korea.

London, March 31.—The Times has the following from Seoul, capital of Korea: "Mr. Pavloff, the Russian minister, demanded from Korea the cessation of a coal-shipment to the Russian steamer company at Kinson Point commanding Masampo harbor, and to prevent a counter claim by Japan of the neighboring area he demanded that Korea should not alienate in any form any portion of Kojedo Island to any other power. "Yesterday at an Imperial audience, for reasons not given, he dismissed Mr. Pavloff, modified his original demand, asking instead of Kinson a point within the treaty limits of Masampo. This demand is unobjectionable. At the same time, however, he insisted on the non-alienation of Kojedo. His action indicates that Russia claims the reversion of this island, which is of high strategic value as commanding the Korean straits, and bound to provoke Japanese opposition."



Coal at Five Fingers

Mine Will Be Opened for Use of Yukon River Steamers.

Rich Finds in Kirkman Creek—Prospects for Summer Work.

A rich strike has been made near Five Fingers according to mail advices received from Dawson by the Tees. The Yukon Sun of March 20th, says: "Capt. C. E. Miller has just returned from a trip to Five Fingers, he has located a coal vein six miles above that place on the Lewes river. The vein is what is known as a blanket vein and is about 500 feet underground and is easily worked by means of tunnels. Mr. Miller has had an assay made of samples of coal and the result is highly satisfactory, assaying 50 per cent. fixed carbon, 35 per cent. volatile matter, 9 per cent. ash, 6 per cent. water. He has had two assays made of the surface outcrop, and one 25 feet in the tunnel which shows an increase of 25 per cent. in that distance. The intention is to open up the mine for the use of river steamers as well as for the trade of Dawson. The coal seems to be of a hard nature retaining its shape in the furnace until consumed leaving behind a red ash, and is entirely free from that dark heavy smoke so common to all soft coals. It is estimated that one ton of this coal is equal to two cords of wood."

Thistle and Kirkman.

A correspondent of the Yukon Sun writing from Halfway post on the Yukon, says: "Kirkman creek is across the river from here and there have been half a dozen men working on it all winter. On 32 below, Capt. Brown and A. Gillis have struck what I consider good pay, viz., in one bucket of five pans they got \$2.40, in another \$4.30 and in a third \$5. Their difficulty is the want of a shaver as the gravel about 8 feet deep and only two feet of that containing pay, in thawing by fire it loosens the whole eight feet and they have to handle too much for the amount of pay. They also seem to have located good quartz up there, but of that I cannot say. On Thistle creek there are about thirty men working, but only Dr. Cove, on 18 below, is taking out a dump. Away up in the 180's above they have struck pay, and there they seem to think they can ground silver. Tulare creek is now abandoned. They could find no pay streak, but on Ballarat they are still working and the police hope to have some silver in the near future. They are finding fair prospects. The worst of it is that although three-fourths of the ground is now open it cannot be re-located."

No More Winter Work.

The Dawson Daily News has an interview with D. Soper, who is in charge of the work on Nos. 5 and 6 below, on Hunker. He says that he has made no special attempt to get out a big dump this winter, his efforts being directed rather to a thorough prospecting of the two claims, so that the pay which ranges as high as \$9 to the pan, may be definitely located.

"Our intention is to prepare for heavy work in the summer. Summer work is so much less expensive," said Mr. Soper, "that it is better to prospect now than to wait until the spring clean-up. It has been demonstrated that ground can be worked here in summer with proper machinery much more cheaply than in winter. The summer work has many advantages. The miner need not work one day in doubt as to what he is doing. In winter one works in the dark, literally and figuratively. The panning here and there by which a man tries to keep track of the value of the claim is really no test at all. For instance, a man may find a \$6 pan, and by that standard he has very rich dirt. But one foot away from the spot where he got that pan he may be able to scare up no more than a few colons. Then suppose, in trying for a test of the value of the claim the man had not by accident struck this rich little pocket—this \$6 pan? The claim would be condemned as valueless. The only way that ground here can be really tested is by washing a quantity of dirt in the sluice boxes, and that can only be done properly in summer. In summer the miner can carry his dirt directly out of the mine into the sluice boxes and dispose of it at once. He may clean up every day if he wishes to and know just exactly the kind of ground he is going through. In this way he can save, too, fully one-third the expense in the double handling and double hauling of the ground. I believe that after this winter there will be very little winter work done here."

St. Patrick's Day.

The 17th of March passed very quietly in Dawson, says the Yukon Sun, although there were several schemes to make the day memorable. In the afternoon the A. C. Co.'s and the town's picked team played a hockey match, and in the evening the glove contest and the masquerade ball took place. The absence of excessive drinking, so common on this day, was very noticeable, and only a few were dressed to celebrate in that manner. Nearly everybody wore the green and wore it with a sort of "hands off" look that boded evil to the person who might be tempted to offer disparaging remarks about it.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c GATARRH CHASE'S
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the tape, it cures the urethra, cleans the urethra, stops droppings in the throat and removes the urethra. Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower. All Dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Local News.

Cleanings of City and Condensed Form.

The White Pass and Yukon railway are fitting up new and elegant centrally located offices on Government street, adjoining those of Hall, Goepel & Co. They will be at their new premises during the coming week.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Miller took place yesterday from the family residence, impressive services being conducted by Rev. D. MacRae, assisted by Rev. W. D. Barber. A large number were in attendance, the pallbearers being Messrs. J. Harper, J. E. Painter, J. Garty, P. Everett, J. Willard and A. H. Miner.

At the recent meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the reports showed that five cases of cruelty had been dealt with during the month; one of which had been taken into court and a fine imposed. The names of persons furnished information in the reports were: J. D. Barber, kept strictly private, and details regarding cases of cruelty will be dealt with by the society in a confidential manner.

Dawson city and interior points are no longer isolated from the world as they have been in winters past, for the mail is now being carried regularly between Skagway and Dawson in little over six days. There are in fact two services, the Canadian and American, whose carriers work independently, but in harmony. Dawson is the destination of the Canadian carriers, but those of the United States go down the Yukon to its mouth and to Nome. The record thus far established between Dawson and Bennett is four days and twenty-three hours.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Brakes was celebrated in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening, about 100 friends and well-wishers gathering to congratulate them with silver and otherwise. During the evening Mr. Brakes was presented with an address and silver cake dish (suitably engraved) by W. H. Smith, on behalf of the officers and members of the A. O. U. W. The bride, Mrs. Brakes, is the daughter of Mr. J. W. Smith, of the Island Lodge, Sons of England Benevolent Society, he having filled the offices of president and past-president for a number of years. A good musical programme was given and enjoyed by those present.

The case of Regina vs. Holland came up yesterday before Mr. Justice Drake, but was adjourned until April 20th. Mr. McPhillips appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Geo. Powell for the defendant.

The petition which was circulated and signed by a number of people, in behalf of the West Coast Telegraph line, and which was recently laid before the board of trade and endorsed by them, has now been sent in to the local government, and will be forwarded to the Dominion government.

In accordance with the agreement that the corporation of Toronto and the government should appoint engineers to collaborate on the plans for the improvement of the Toronto harbor, the government has appointed J. R. Roy, one of the engineers of the Public Works Department, to act with W. T. Jennings, the city's appointee. Mr. Roy, who is a graduate of McGill's Science Department, returned to Ottawa two months ago after having spent three years in British Columbia, where he acted as government engineer in charge of all public works, and made a reputation for himself as an efficient officer.

Fred. Harris, of the schooner Aurora, the young man who was accidentally shot while out duck hunting off San Juan the day before yesterday, died at the Jubilee hospital early this morning. The wounds were inflicted by gunshot, penetrating the muscles of the right arm near the shoulder. Three men and the mate of the schooner started at once with the wounded man for this port, arriving here about noon yesterday. Harris was immediately removed to the Jubilee hospital, and everything done in the way of medical aid to relieve him, which unfortunately proved unavailable. Harris is about 19 years of age, and a native of Esquimaux, where relatives reside. An inquest will probably be held this afternoon.

At the request of Provincial Librarian Scholefield, the First Commissioner of the Civil Service Commission of the United Kingdom has forwarded to the library of the legislative assembly, publications containing the rules and regulations prescribed for the various posts desiring to enter the diplomatic or consular service of Great Britain or the civil service of India. Those who may be interested in such matters can see these papers at Mr. Scholefield's office. The diplomatic service of Great Britain is admittedly one of the most honorable employments open to young men, and the information which is now attainable may induce some young British Columbians to aspire to the honor of looking after Her Majesty's interests in foreign countries.

The Canadian Order of Foresters is gradually extending its limits throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and has now a representative branch in this city. The new court was organized last evening in St. Andrew's hall, and judging by the large membership to start with, will soon rank with the strongest fraternal societies. The order has made a most successful showing since it was organized 21 years ago, having a membership of 31,000, and a surplus pay death claims of over \$250,000, of which \$100,000 is invested in Dominion government bonds. The fact that the order is of a purely national character, has given it an appearance of solidity, which is entirely justified by its splendid showing. The officers elected at the organization of the branch, last evening, were as follows: P.C.R., George Leonard; C.R., J. D. McInven; V.C.R., B. S.

To Run For Victoria

Mr. Gates Will Be a Candidate, This Year, in the City.

Mr. Martin Has a Disclaimer From Mr. Howland of Toronto.

Political interest, which had flagged somewhat owing to the absence of the Premier from the city, has revived today with the arrival at the capital of the First Minister. Mr. Martin and on the moon train from Nanaimo, and his reappearance was in some quarters associated with a rumor that the Governor had summoned him back to the seat of government with the warning that if the cabinet was not completed at once he would be obliged to dismiss him and seek other advisers.

Mr. Martin, however, on being asked for confirmation or denial of the rumor, said that there was absolutely nothing in it.

Hon. Stuart Yates, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, announced to the House of Commons this morning that he would seek election in the city of Victoria, and not in the riding of South Victoria, as he did last year. Mr. Eberts, it is stated, has announced his intention of staying with his old constituency, and the fight will therefore be between him and the former candidate.

Donald Fraser, who will run in Esquimaux in the Martin interest, will address the electors of that riding in the Westmain hall on Saturday evening. In conversation this morning Mr. Fraser expressed the hope that the newspapers would be perfectly fair and announced incidentally that he had made a vote this morning.

Westmain Liberals have selected the following delegates to the Vancouver convention: Messrs. D. J. Munn, G. Kennedy, A. Duncan, John Reid, B. C. Macdonald, A. Hamilton, A. Malins, J. Thompson and A. Henderson.

It was also reported that G. W. Wear and R. L. Green as their delegates to the Liberal convention at Vancouver, while Veron is said to have declined to send representatives to that gathering.

At a meeting of the Nansaimo held a well attended caucus on Saturday evening. After several discussions the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we are opposed to the movement having for its object that the politics of this province should be run on Liberal and Conservative lines, as we believe that questions which are important issues in Federal politics play no part in provincial affairs, and we are of the opinion that the true interests of the whole province are best promoted by members of both parties who have the welfare of the province at heart, acting in harmony in striving to obtain such conditions as are necessary to foster confidence, promote commerce and protect all classes of the community." The following delegates were elected to attend the Liberal convention to be held in Vancouver on April 5th: William Woodman, C. H. Barker, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Jas. Young, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Neil Macdonald, George Johnston, A. Spencer, John Johnson and W. G. Jones.

Hon. Joseph Martin arrived at Nanaimo on Saturday evening, and left for Victoria this morning. He did not attend the meeting on Saturday evening, as one of his few supporters in Nanaimo.

At a meeting in the town hall, Ashcroft, on Friday night, which was one of the most enthusiastic and largely attended political meetings ever held in Ashcroft, the following resolutions were carried:

Moved by C. B. Deans, seconded by M. Bryson: That the Liberals of Ashcroft and vicinity in mass meeting assembled hereby declare themselves opposed to party lines in the coming election in the provincial legislature. Carried unanimously.

Moved by D. W. Rollands, seconded by Mr. Jardine: That Stuart Henderson be the first delegate and that E. P. Deane be the second delegate. Carried.

Speaking this afternoon of the interview granted to the Colonist by Mr. Beaven on his return from Toronto, the Premier declared the statement that he had been reported as saying that he was opposed by the principal business men of the East. Mr. Martin said: "Of the men mentioned by Mr. Beaven, Mr. W. D. Long is, I understand, one of the largest holders of stock in the Mail and Empire newspaper, and one of the leading Conservatives of Ontario. Mr. Montague, M. P., was, of course, a member of the late Tupper government; J. J. Foy, Q. C., M. P., is a leading Conservative in Toronto. I do not wonder at these men thinking that my success would be against the interests of the country."

"Of the other men mentioned by Mr. Beaven, I know only Mr. H. S. Howland, president of the Imperial Bank of Canada. Mr. Howland is a Liberal, and, as far as I know, the only Liberal among the names given. On seeing this interview I telegraphed Mr. Howland informing him that Mr. Robert Beaven had been reported as saying that he was opposed by the principal business men of the East. Mr. Howland was mistaken or misrepresented. Send me publication."

A return party was given by young friends to the members of the Halcyon club, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Park road, on Friday evening. About thirty guests were present, who enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The premises were beautifully decorated with flags, ivy and flowers.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 31st March, 1900:

New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipments.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
1-Str.	New England, Alaska	...	52
6-S.S.	San Mateo, Port Los Angeles	...	4,321
6-S.S.	Robert Adamson, San Pedro	...	4,431
10-S.S.	Mineola, San Pedro	...	3,190
10-S.S.	Mantense, Mahukona, H. I.	...	1,446
11-S.S.	New England, Alaska	...	54
14-S.S.	Tithania, Port Los Angeles	...	5,781
18-S.S.	New England, Alaska	...	62
20-S.S.	Robert Adamson, Frisco	...	4,500
22-S.S.	Mineola, Port Los Angeles	...	3,211
22-S.S.	San Mateo, Port Los Angeles	...	4,314
22-S.S.	P. P. Elmore, Skagway	...	19
22-S.S.	Jeannette, Alaska	...	110
23-Str.	New England, Alaska	...	54
30-S.S.	Tithania, San Pedro	...	5,872

Total ... 37,423

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
1-Lady Smith (Extension)	2,250
2-S.S.	Wellington	...	2,250
2-S.S.	Elith Thompson, Frisco	...	1,075
2-S.S.	Tethys, San Francisco	...	3,300
2-Sch.	Oriental, San Francisco	...	2,330
2-S.S.	Al-ki, Port Townsend	...	601
2-S.S.	South Portland, Oakland	...	1,040
8-S.S.	Bristol, Port Townsend	...	2,087
8-S.S.	Fraser, Port Townsend	...	100
8-S.S.	Bennohr, San Francisco	...	4,000
8-S.S.	City of Topeka, Mary Island	...	300
15-S.S.	Delgo, Port Townsend	...	275
15-S.S.	Cottage City, Port Townsend	...	100
15-S.S.	Al-ki, Seattle	...	500
15-S.S.	Indiana, San Francisco	...	2,150
15-S.S.	South Portland, Frisco	...	1,040
22-Sch.	Santa Clara, San Francisco	...	2,139
22-S.S.	Tethys, San Francisco	...	2,300

Total ... 25,587

Union Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
5-S.S.	Pilot, Victoria	...	64
5-Sp.	Louis Walsh, San Francisco	...	1,400
10-S.S.	Dunbar, Skagway	...	150
10-S.S.	Wellington, San Francisco	...	2,250
17-S.S.	Amur, Skagway	...	193
17-S.S.	St. Paul, Unalaska	...	2,116
24-S.S.	Dunbar, Skagway	...	210
24-S.S.	Hero, Dutch Harbor	...	6,000

Total ... 12,453

Chematus Lumber.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
2-Bk.	Antipogasta, Antipogasta	...	1,630

Meas.

LIVELY TIMES IN ATLIN.

Many Miners Now Arriving—Drifting on Creek Claims—There Has Been a Lot of Prospecting.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Atlin, B. C., March 23.—Atlin is now as it was this time last year, experiencing lively times. Parties are daily arriving, and large quantities of supplies are daily coming in over the ice from Bennett.

Messrs. Richardson and Godfrey came in from Vancouver yesterday, having made the trip in seven days.

The Atlin Board of Trade will shortly be issuing a pamphlet descriptive of this section of the country, its mineral and placer resources, together with a map of the same. The pamphlet will be distributed in all parts, and it is hoped that this will be a means of showing the wonderful resources of the camp.

There is no question but that the camp is a good one, and an extremely good one, too, as has been shown by the prospecting done during the winter.

On nearly all the creeks considerable drifting has been done, and in nearly every case the work has been very satisfactory. In several instances the benches have proved themselves to be even richer than the creek, and give evidences of old channels.

It is true that a large number of men spent a lot of money and time in here during last season, but it was not spent in good systematic prospecting, as has been done during the winter.

The snow is rapidly going away, and the promises are that there will be an early spring; in fact nearly a fortnight earlier than last year.

DEEP WATER CANAL.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, April 2.—In accordance with instructions from the war department, Major Wellard, the United States engineer in charge of improvements for Chicago and vicinity, has made an estimate of the work in connection with the projected building of a deep water canal between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic. The cost would be about \$3,750,000.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially if she is a Canadian. The weak and nervous, and use Carter's Little Pills, she cannot be, for they make her different from any other person she may see, and her husband say so too!

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

APOLI & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pile Cough, Peppermint, &c.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C. Sole and General Pharmacological Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

EVERY WEAK MAN

WANTED—We will pay \$1200 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription agent. The salary is the same size as Mr. O'Connell or the Metropolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. The magazine is published in the Midland and premium list to the Treasurer, Central West Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Refining News

The directors of the Simcoe company have decided to proceed with the long tunnel on the Big Horn in order to win the main ore body, without detouring to exploit the smaller vein recently encountered.

The shaft on the Katie D. Green is now down 90 feet, with ore showing around the full width of the work. On the surface the vein averages four feet in width, carrying galena and zincblende, with good values in gold and silver.

The Arlington has been steadily shipping all winter. The shaft is now down a distance of 400 feet, with levels running both ways from two stations. The vein has an average width of eight feet and has been traced on the surface for a distance of 1,200 feet, lying between granite and porphyry. It carries principally galena and iron pyrites. A long cross-tunnel is now being driven to tap the vein. The Arlington is equipped with a five-drum compressor and large hoisting plant. About 60 men are now employed on the mine.

Considerable development has been done on the Second Relief during the past winter. Tunnel No. 2 has been driven a distance of over 1,000 feet, six feet of ore being now uncovered at the face. A 1 tunnel is in 800 feet and No. 3 a distance of 700 feet. The three levels are surface by upstriking shafts. The vein has been thoroughly prospectured over a distance of 2,000 feet on the surface. The ore carries principally iron pyrites, with good values, averaging about \$45 per ton. The staff consisted of 100 men, and a large force of men will be put to work on the construction of a stamp-mill and compressor. To date the shipments of ore from this mine to the Northport smelter amount to over 350 tons.

In the Recover.

Returns have been received by the owners of the Capella from the ore recently shipped by them to the Trail smelter. As soon as the snow has disappeared the freight and treatment charges were \$800. These returns demonstrate the richness of the ore veins on Goat mountain, and should encourage general development on the part of the claim owners. The Capella was taken out during development this winter, and is the second shipment to be made.

Work has been commenced on the Lakeview group, between New Denver and Silverton, and owned by the Northwest Mining Syndicate. So soon things get into shape the force will be increased, as the showing is most encouraging.

Shipments from the Bonin this month aggregate 120 tons, with large reserves in sight. Everything about the property in excellent shape and condition, and the staff consisted of 100 men. The exports of ore from the camp continue to increase, there being upwards of 500 tons sent out last week. For the year the total is in excess of 3,000 tons.

Thompson has secured an option and lease on the Victoria, Teasdale, Clark, and has commenced work. The claim is at the Halfway camp, on the north side of the creek, and is one of the best in that section. Considerable work has been done on the claim, and a fine showing of mineral. It is mixed with quartz and carries flakes of native silver, the assays being in the hundreds. Two or three tons of ore are lying on the dump, and it is the intention to make a shipment in the early summer.

Young & Murchison have a most promising property on Goat mountain, adjoining the March Bird group. They have been stripping the lead of late, and have uncovered a nice showing of ore similar in character to the Capella.

EVERY DRUGGIST in the land sells this. The best moment for sprains and bruises. The best remedy for cuts and colds. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Ferry Davis' 25c and 50c.

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

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News

The Tees Returns

Brings Startling Story of New Theory of Clayton Party's Disappearance.

The Markets of the Klondike Capital-Al-ki Strikes an Iceberg.

Steamer Tees returned from the north this morning. She had few passengers, the full list being J. Knight, J. Dawson, Thos. Gee, H. W. Heath, M. Marston, A. Currie, T. Hack, Neel Dupuis, N. Heppburn and Mrs. S. A. Spencer of Alert Bay. A budget of late northern news was brought by the Tees. Col. F. R. Miles was aboard.

A Church Fire.

The Presbyterian church at Skagway, and local home of the Y.M.C.A., had a narrow escape from total destruction by fire on Tuesday last. The cause of the fire was a defective fuse. The damage will amount to \$750. The work of rebuilding and repairing the church will be begun at once.

Bicycles at Dawson.

According to late arrivals by the Tees from Dawson, the number of bicycles now in use in and around Dawson is surprising. The hard, smooth snow trails leading to the creek, and up and down the Yukon, furnish an almost ideal bicycle course, providing the weather is not too cold. The wheel as a factor in the commercial life of the Yukon country is becoming more widely recognized every day.

RALPH SMITH'S VIEWS.

He Thinks the Labor Party May Hold the Balance of Power in the Next Legislature.

Ralph Smith, M. P., who has been in Rossland assisting Commissioner Clute and Hon. Smith Curtis in adjusting the labor trouble, has been interviewed by the Record on the subject of the provincial situation, and indicates that a labor party may be in the fight in the next election. He said:

The Dawson Market.

The following news of interest to Victoria merchants, detailing what can be sent into Dawson with a chance of making a profit on the enterprise, was received in the mail brought by the Tees from the Klondike capital. The approaching end of the long winter season witnesses the usual shifting of prices in foodstuffs and certain other lines, as the drain upon the big stocks finds certain edibles short and others that have to be gotten rid of now, or be lost or held over to next winter. The market is especially in bad shape for the traders and excellent shape for the consumer.

R CANAL.

In accordance with the war department, United States engineers have made an estimation with the prospect that a deep water canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific will be built.

Phosphorine.

Phosphorine, of English Remedy, is recommended by all in Canada. Only reliable discovery. All ailments, all effects of abuse.

STEEL PILLS

For Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, etc. Sold in Victoria at retail drug stores.

AK MAN

Treatise on the Modern Diseases and Physical Examination and all allied affections by local medical authorities. Revised and enlarged edition.

AKI'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Steamer Alki on her way to Skagway from the Sound, had a narrow escape from total wreck in Glacier Bay. She ran into an iceberg with such force that her stem and bow were smashed in and she was hurriedly beached. After the leak was repaired, she steamed to Juneau and there put off her passengers who will wait for the Topeka.

Canadians at Paardeberg

Col. Otter's Official Report of the Night March From Jacobsdal.

Fighting Cronje's Forces-Coolness of the Men-Charge on Boer Position.

A Good March

Ottawa, March 28.—The following is Lieut-Colonel Otter's official report to the Minister of Militia, of the battle of Paardeberg Drift, in which the Canadians were engaged, and at which 19 Canadians were killed and 62 wounded:

HOSPITAL BECOMES BARRACKS.

THE B. C. COMPANY WILL GO INTO QUARTERS IN THE MARINE HOSPITAL ON BROWN'S POINT.

ALBERNI.

REVELSTOKE.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brewster.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CONCEALS UNDESIRABLE HABITS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

men rested until 3 p.m., they were very much done out, tired and hungry.

We Lay All Day

LILLGOET.

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CHILLWACK.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brewster.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CONCEALS UNDESIRABLE HABITS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

men rested until 3 p.m., they were very much done out, tired and hungry.

We Lay All Day

LILLGOET.

GREENWOOD.

CHILLWACK.

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Political Matters

Kamloops Liberals Opposed to Premier Martin and Party Lines.

Cowichan Liberals Elect Delegates - Mr. Eden a Candidate for Esquimalt.

According to rumors now in circulation there will certainly not be a dearth of candidates for political laurels in the Esquimalt district during the coming election...

Mr. Eden has issued an address to the electors as follows: "I have been requested by a number of the electors of Esquimalt district to offer myself as a candidate at the coming election."

At the annual general meeting of the Kamloops District Liberal Association, held last night, nine delegates were elected to attend the convention at Vancouver.

A large and representative meeting of the Liberals of Cowichan was held at Duncan on Thursday night to elect delegates to the convention at Vancouver.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT. Boat-steerer of the Sealing Schooner Aurora Shot in the Arm.

As a result of a shooting accident at San Juan yesterday, Fred Harris, a boat-steerer of the sealing schooner Aurora, which arrived at the West Coast port yesterday afternoon, was brought to the city at noon suffering from the effects of a gunshot wound in the right arm.

It seems that while the duck hunters were pulling into the harbor shorewards one of them saw some birds within range, and as he picked up the gun from where it rested, the trigger caught, the greater portion of the contents entering the right arm of Harris, just above the muscle and near the shoulder.

for Dr. Robertson, and he, on arriving, ordered the Jubilee hospital ambulance to the wharf. Harris was then taken to the Jubilee hospital.

COWICHAN CANDIDATE.

Mr. Dickie Announces His Intention of Running - Mr. Hall and the Governor.

As far as the Island is concerned, party lines evidently are not going to obtain. In South Victoria, which D. M. Eberts, M. P., has represented for several sessions, the farmers will have a candidate of their own, in all probability the choice falling on Geo. Sampson.

Now Cowichan is following in the wake. To-day C. H. Dickie, of Duncan, announces in the Times his candidature for that riding. His action is the result of a petition presented by a number of residents of Cowichan.

BEAUTIES OF THE ISLAND.

Rev. Mr. Lang Delights a Large Audience By His Descriptive Lecture in the City Hall.

The city council room was packed last night to hear the lecture which was announced to be delivered by Mr. J. W. Laing, M.A., F.R.G.S., on "The Beauties and Resources of Vancouver Island."

The following resolution submitted by Rev. Mr. Sweet, and seconded by Trustee McCandless, was enthusiastically endorsed at the conclusion of the lecture, after which the National Anthem was sung, and the meeting dispersed.

LANGUID

Many a schoolgirl is said to be lazy and shiftless when she doesn't do the least bit of it. She can't study, easily falls asleep, is nervous and tired all the time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Hundreds of thousands of school-girls have taken it during the past 50 years. You can afford to trust a Sarsaparilla that has been tested for half a century.

Mr. C. C. Haun's Cure A Permanent One.

Treated by Doctors for Six Years - Had an Abscess in the Back, and Paralysis of the Right Leg.

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Him Over Eight Years Ago, and He Has Had Good Health Ever Since.

Where an account of Mr. C. C. Haun's cure was published in the papers, in the spring of 1893, it was very aptly spoken of as "Wonder in Welland."

quires of Mr. Haun recently regarding the present state of his health, and his opinion of B. B. B. is after the lapse of eight years. This is the answer he sent:



MR. C. C. HAUN.

In reply to your letter I can say without hesitation that my cure has been a perfect and permanent one, as I have had no return of the old trouble. I still entertain the same high opinion of Burdock Blood Bitters now that I did when it cured me eight years ago.

Could anything be more convincing of the way in which B. B. B. rids out disease from the system and purifies the blood.

There is no form of blood disease or disorder, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous or cancerous sore, that it cannot completely and permanently cure.

The Hospital Board

Held Session and Discussed Affairs of the Institution Last Evening.

Business Chiefly of a Routine Character - Grounds Committee's Report.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital was held last evening, when the business up for consideration was wholly of a routine character.

The grounds committee reported as follows: Victoria, B.C., March 29, 1900. To the President and Directors, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria: Gentlemen - Your grounds committee have to report that at the time of our visit the cleared in front of the hospital...

NO TRIFLING WITH THE NERVES. Opiates Hasten the Decay of Nerve Cells - Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Restores and Revitalizes Wasted Nerves.

No one can afford to waste nervous energy - the vital force of the human body. No one can afford to hasten the decay of the nerves by using opiates to deaden and paralyze the nerves to induce rest and sleep.

the use of the grounds committee if they were not allowed to act? Alex. Wilson repeated his objections to any money being spent in this way without the consent of the board; and he also objected to any members of the committee instructing people to work on the grounds without the authority of the board.

The report was dealt with seriatim, the first clause being referred to the city council, and the others being adopted. The finance committee advised the payment of salaries for the month, amounting to \$616.33. Adopted.

Mr. Crimp directed attention to the desirability of a flagpole being installed at the hospital. The other day those in charge were compelled to fly a flag on the telephone pole in lieu of a flagstaff.

Alex. Wilson urged upon the board the advisability of purchasing three pigs for the hospital grounds, in order to facilitate the disposal of garbage. A pigsty had been constructed on the grounds some time ago, but the occupants had not been forthcoming.

This naturally engendered some discussion, one of the members throwing out the insinuation that Mr. Wilson was a pro-pig. But the speaker was understood in spite of this terrible imputation, and finally moved that these animals be purchased.

C. A. Holland reported on behalf of the committee composed of Messrs. Yates, Drury and himself to collect subscriptions toward the cost of erecting a doctor's residence in order to allow additional accommodation for the hospital nurses, that the committee had collected \$600. The total amount required was \$2,000, but a certain gentleman had offered to donate the remaining \$500 if \$1,500 had been collected by March 29th.

The committee were complimented on their good work and granted an extension of time of two months, the names of Mr. Plumetfelt and Joshua Davies being added in place of Hon. Mr. Yates and C. A. Holland, who was relieved at his own request.

Mr. Wilson reported on behalf of the grounds committee that a switch had been ordered for the hospital in order to regulate the light at the institution.

Some further discussion ensued on matters of no especial importance, and before adjourning Mr. Foreman moved that the view of the fact that the board only monthly that the finance committee authorized to certify the monthly payroll of the staff as fixed, and the same to be paid in the usual manner.

A SPAVIN advertisement featuring an image of a horse and text describing the cure for spavin.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

PILES FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. Mr. Jas. Bowles, Concessioner, Esq., Ont., writes: "For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, protruding piles. The many remedies I tried all failed."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Toronto, March 30 - At a banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers Association last night attended by many representatives of manufacturers from Ontario and Quebec, the preferential tariff recently announced by the government was criticised.

A novel idea for advancing the cause of Anglo-Saxonism is proposed by Mr. Bell, manager of the London Times, who has written to the Anglo-Saxon Union of this city, suggesting that efforts be made to induce the cable company to grant the use of the wire for one hour each night to the Times for \$2,000 a year.

The Dominion Cattle Breeders Association has voted to hold its winter exhibition permanently in Guelph. It is intended to have suitable buildings erected for the show. The Sheep Breeders Association has also approved of the choice.

CORTICELLI SILK CO. advertisement for embroidery silk, featuring an image of a woman sewing and text describing the product's quality and availability.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LD., VICTORIA, B.C. advertisement for DAISY AIR RIFLE flour, featuring an image of a flour sack and text describing the product's purity and availability.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including "Dominion", "Members L", "formation", "Gene", "Military R", "Regard", "Preferential", "ing the", "bers", "Ottwa, Mar", "bered", "yesterday-99", "ord-breaker in", "A peculiarity", "small amount", "devoting a la", "thought and", "sincerity of", "with their ele", "weeks of the", "out the dispo", "consequence", "of the amount", "members for", "their constitu", "son to believe", "as members", "there will be", "terpose a ba", "further busin", "The quantity", "ing out from", "saw, very lat", "the session i", "Join", "Sir Charles", "now that the", "High Comm", "States and", "of the govern", "of the House", "The Prime", "was glad to", "consider the", "as members", "able to say", "He would be", "Tupper's rep", "the protocol", "Lieut.-Col", "newspaper r", "half of the", "to replace th", "be sent to", "founded.", "The Minis", "to give any", "subject, as", "Halifax. W", "tion of the", "tioned the", "been made", "minister sal", "was not dis", "to be consid", "had strong", "be carried", "Upon the", "Casey once", "House the", "runs of bot", "tions of the", "Company in", "statement o", "the Victori", "that the", "tioned the", "Eastern Br", "Am", "In reply", "West", "said that", "are now", "ride. Fitt", "but all the", "this arm", "The", "In reply", "the Prime", "negotiation", "quiling of", "government", "chase the", "a reason", "Mr. T", "Auditor-G", "the accou", "which incl", "members o", "the list", "ply him, a", "The Finan", "inclusion o", "was not s", "ed by the", "Lieut.-Co", "that in t", "a number", "service w", "asked wh", "to vacanc", "the list", "Military", "less so re", "In the", "were intr", "questions", "the Ho", "lumber, a", "seats be", "affecting", "Commons", "taken in", "of Ameri", "tributatio", "of the", "The Ho", "ish Nor", "after eve", "distribut", "entails a", "the prov

would not follow the leader of the opposition in his cooling terms. That motion was a very important one would be admitted by every member, involving as it does a principle against which no one had taken exception, save the leader of the opposition, who, he thought, did not fully understand it. Sir Charles Tupper had stated that the proposition was very objectionable because it would place in the hands of the ministers the power of passing over the lowest tender and giving the contract to the higher tender, but yet he proposed to vote for the resolution and the amendment. Was Sir Charles serious? he asked. Was the oration they had listened to a sea of words without any meaning whatever? Sir Wilfrid read the resolution, the object of which, he said, was clear enough: It was to protect the workmen, to protect manual labor, to protect a large class of men who are employed on public works. He called attention to the amendment moved by Mr. Clarke, which did not at all dispute the justice, fairness or advisability of the resolution or propose to take away from it at all, but approved of it. The amendment, however, proposes to extend the principle of the amendment to the civil service. Why, in the name of common sense, he asked, should they give any more protection than they already have to the civil service? He appealed to the speaker whether Mr. Clarke was serious in proposing such an amendment, and expressed the opinion that the proposal was absurd. How was the principle of the resolution to be applied to clerks in the departments? He asked whether the common sense and fairness of the House not stultify itself by passing the amendment. Respecting Mr. Davin's sub-amendment that, Sir Wilfrid pointed out, was not in order.

The speaker held that the objection was well taken.

Mr. Davin having withdrawn this amendment, Mr. Casgrain moved that the following words be added to the amendment. "And that these words be embodied in an act of parliament."

Mr. Puttee.

Mr. Puttee read from the records of the British House of Commons to show that the operation of a similar resolution, originally introduced by Mr. Buckleton, had been beneficial, and he challenged anyone to show that the principle contained therein was not a proper one. He approved of the motion, and he regretted that it had not been received as he would have liked to see it received. (Hear, hear.) He believed that on public works the government should employ its own workmen and pay them fair wages; it had been demonstrated that this system was economical; the results had been most satisfactory; the quality of the work was better, and altogether it was superior to the contract system. The principle of the resolution was to obtain for workmen on government works the current rate of wages. The state should, he said, at least throw its weight upon the side of better and improved conditions of labor. (Hear, hear.) That was the principle involved in the resolution. The experience of all the ages demonstrated that high wages was a stimulus to the energy of the people and to their contentment with the industry under which they live, and it is strictly according to the principle of public policy that the consuming power of the people should be increased. The resolution does not seek to increase wages, but every argument which could be advanced for higher wages was equally applicable to the resolution. The "current" rate of wages was the union rate, so that the resolution would secure the workmen fair and just wages. The adoption of the resolution would act as a deterrent upon the importation of foreign labor, the object of which generally was to reduce wages in the district. Under the old method of granting government contracts the sweating system was encouraged, but by the regulations made by the present government this evil had been removed, and under this motion the letting, which was often productive of sweating, would be prevented. Mr. Puttee said he would also like to see the eight hour day provided for in the resolution, but it was perhaps too much to expect just now. In reference to the civil service, he believed it required reforming and reorganizing, and the first step should be the removal from the members of the House of the patronage. He ridiculed the idea of men being paid \$300 per annum as civil servants, but pointed out that bricklayers and others, not fitted and trained for such work, if appointed as clerks, could do the work of the civil service and reorganize it on this basis would earn the gratitude of the country, although they might lose votes by it. In reference to the alien labor law, which was amended, and in which, it is not recalled, but a provision which will prevent the importation of labor under contract.

Mr. Ingram.

Mr. Ingram (East Elgin) said the conditions in Great Britain and Canada are entirely different. In Great Britain the government had for years been engaged in the construction of public works, but he preferred to take lessons from governments situated more nearly like our own. He then read from the specifications of the United States government, providing that the current rate of wages should be paid on contracts, and contended that the government could insert a similar clause. Mr. Ingram said he agreed with Mr. Puttee that the alien labor act was a farce, and, replying to the remarks of Mr. Fraser (Gyfeboro'), quoted that gentleman's speech in 1892 against the passage of an alien labor law.

Mr. Fraser explained that he was still against an alien labor law, but that he was prepared to defend the rights of the workmen to a fair proportion of the wealth created by their labor.

Mr. Ingram said that he believed in the enforcement of the alien labor law, and was too much of a Britisher to quietly submit to the insults arising from the enforcement of the alien labor law in the United States. He was strongly opposed to Chinese immigration, which lowered the standard of wages.

After some further discussion, during which Mr. Rogers supported the original motion and condemned the amendment, the amendment to the amendment was lost on a vote of 74 to 40. Messrs. McInnes, Erb and Puttee voted for the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Campbell (Kent) moved that all the words in the amendment be struck, and the following words be added to the main motion: "And that it is not expedient to mix with this proposal the salaries

of those employed in the public departments of the government."

Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson said it was to be regretted that when a motion of this importance to a large class of people in this country was introduced, for the protection of those people from a grievance which seemed to be recognized by both sides of the House, it should have been sought to mix up the workmen with the civil servants. The resolution applied to wage-earners who are engaged in manual labor, whom the government recognized should be protected in their rights to fair wages and from the hardships that they sometimes suffered. He was surprised that any member in the House, who was a friend of the workmen, would seek to nullify the beneficial effect of the resolution by seeking to couple with them the civil servants who are receiving large salaries.

Mr. Craig opposed Mr. Campbell's amendment, and Mr. Davin suggested that Mr. Campbell should withdraw his amendment, or else much time would be taken up, because the opposition would have to make some amendments to fix themselves with the country.

After further discussion, Mr. Taylor moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 12:45 a. m.

Ottawa, March 24.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding delivered his Budget speech yesterday afternoon. It was one of the best financial statements ever presented to parliament. In the first place, it was a clear and concise record of the financial position of the Dominion, and in the second place it showed an overflowing treasury, reduced taxation, an enormously increased trade and a condition of prosperity such as Canada never enjoyed in the past. Mr. Fielding did not endeavor to take any undue credit for all this. He was satisfied with giving results. The Finance Minister spoke for a little over two hours. There was a large attendance in the House, and the galleries were well filled. He finished at ten minutes to six o'clock, and to the surprise of everyone, Mr. Foster, who talked with his leader for a moment, moved the adjournment of the debate on the grounds that he was not prepared to rise again, and was unable to reply. This was granted by the Premier, who expressed surprise that an answer was not forthcoming.

Chief Features of the Speech.

There are four principal features in Mr. Fielding's speech. There is an increase in the preference to be given to Britain in the tariff from 25 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent., a proposal is to be made to Trinidad looking to the free trade between the island and Canada, except with a very few exceptions. The admission of Canadian securities to the trustee lists in England and an estimated surplus of \$7,525,000 for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Fielding was received with applause when he rose to address the House. He said that it was a cause of gratification to all that the favorable conditions which existed last year, when he was able to say that it had been the most prosperous in the history of Canada, continued, and that the year which followed was also one of wonderful progress. The year 1898 was regarded as a phenomenal year, but great as was its activities, that of 1899 was still greater and it was beyond all question the most prosperous year in Canadian history. Evidence of that prosperity would be found in public documents, in the returns of the banks, in the reports of boards of trade and in the reports of great railway and industrial corporations. He made this brief introductory, he went straight to the financial statement.

Financial Statement.

During the year ending June 30 last, he said, the revenue collected was \$40,741,249. This was an increase of \$1,088,850, and showed an increase of \$6,180,000 over what was received in total in the preceding year. In miscellaneous revenues there was a large receipt from Yukon, \$800,000 in earnings of the government railways. The only item which showed a diminution was the post office department, on account of the penny postage. The increase in customs was general and in the case of excise there was an increase in all articles. The total increase in excise was \$1,778,129. He expected that in a few months, probably twelve months, the revenue of the post office department would be as large as it was before the introduction of penny postage.

The expenditure charged to the consolidated fund for the year was \$41,903,500, or an increase of \$3,070,794 over the previous year, leaving a surplus of \$4,837,749. (Cheers.) The principal increases were interest on the public debt, legislation for the militia, military annual drill, additional dredging plant, cost of a new steamer for ocean service and heavy expenditure for the opening of Yukon.

Mr. Fielding next explained how the opposition dealt with the capital account, charging it in their calculations against the present government, to ordinary, and leaving it off when touching the expenditures under the late government. Last year there was expended in public account \$9,317,858. There was no difference in the book-keeping of the present government and their predecessors.

The Public Debt.

Dealing with the public debt for the two periods, Mr. Fielding showed that from 1878 to 1896, a period of eighteen years, there was an increase in the debt of \$118,155,262, or an average increase per annum of \$6,563,075. From 1896 to 1899, for three years, there was an increase of \$7,776,018, an average increase of \$2,592,004. If the deduction was made of obligations which were added prior to the Liberal coming into power, and which belonged to their predecessors, say, in all about two and a half millions, the average annual increase of the public debt would be only about \$1,700,000. (Cheers.)

The Current Year.

Turning to the affairs of the current year, he estimated that the total revenue would pass the fifty million dollar mark. (Cheers.)

Up to the first of the present month there was an expenditure of \$25,018,290. There would be a large expenditure be-

tween now and the first of July, therefore, he would make very liberal allowance for that, and would, therefore, estimate the expenditure of the year at \$48,175,000. "I anticipate," said Mr. Fielding, "that at the close of this fiscal year, making all our calculations and keeping our accounts in exactly the same way as our predecessors, we will have a surplus of \$7,525,000 (cheers), the largest surplus in the history of Canada. I may find myself tempted to infringe on the copyright of the Postmaster-General, and inscribe on the public accounts, "We hold a vaster surplus than has been." (Great applause.)

Capital Account.

Taking up the capital account for the current year, he said that the expenses for March 1 were \$5,341,452. He was of opinion that during the current year the government would be able to pay a liberal outlay on ordinary account, all charges on capital account, every dollar required for service in South Africa, and at the close of the year not one dollar will be added to the public debt. He pointed out that there was expended last year in Yukon \$2,372,340, which raised the expenditure; but it did not cost the people anything, because there was received from it \$2,572,646, which left a small surplus.

Surpluses and Deficits.

Dealing with surpluses and deficits the Finance Minister showed that from 1883 to 1896 there were deficits aggregating \$5,004,070, or an average annual deficit of \$1,898,253. From 1896 to 1899 there was a surplus amounting to \$6,049,479, or an average annual surplus of \$2,193,000. Putting this statement in another form, and adding the deficits of the three years under Conservative rule to the surpluses under the Liberals he showed a net surplus of \$11,735,200. The showing would be still greater if the surplus of \$7,500,000 of the current year were added.

Future Obligations.

Touching upon future obligations, he pointed out that within a few years Canada would have to redeem \$157,000,000. Against that he had \$67,000,000 of a sinking fund. Canada would have to borrow for renewals in 1910 to the extent of \$100,000,000, assuming that about \$2,000,000 a year would be added to the debt. He believed that in 1913, owing to the great improvement in the credit of the country, we would be able to float our loans at a much lower rate than on old loans at the same time arrived, he was of opinion that we would be paying less money for interest on public debt than it was to-day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fielding next took up the expenditure on public works for the consolidated fund for the past twenty years, pointing out the effect of the expenditure, which swelled the accounts without adding anything to the burdens of the people. It was \$7.58 per capita, and was not the largest in the history of Canada. The population was probably larger than was estimated for, and this would reduce the per capita amount.

Trade Statistics.

In regard to trade, he divided it into three periods. Taking from 1838 to 1878, as the low tariff period, and from 1878 to 1895 the high tariff period, and from 1895 to the present time a revenue tariff, there was an increase in the low tariff period in trade of \$41.5 per cent. or \$1.58 per cent. of an increase, an average annual increase of \$3,761,027. The increase in eight years, from 1878 to 1895, was \$93,619,906, the percentage of increase in thirteen years being 38.44, a large average annual increase. In the three years from 1896 to 1899 there was an increase of \$82,655,655, against \$98,000,000 for the whole period of the National Policy, or an annual increase of \$27,545,204, compared with \$3,761,000 under high tariff. The last two years of the present government, and there would be an annual increase of \$36,800,511, compared with \$3,761,000 for eighteen years of the National Policy.

Growth of Population.

Mr. Fielding quoted Dominion land sales, which rose from 66,264 in 1896 to 137,905 in 1899, and also the number of immigrants received to show the progress and growth of the country. In respect to immigrants, they increased from 712 from the United States in 1897 to 11,945 in 1899, and from ocean ports from 16,835 in 1897 to 3,598 in 1899. He quoted Sir Charles Tupper's statement at Boston that at 57 public meetings recently addressed by him in Canada, he had met hundreds of farmers who were formerly residents of the United States.

The increased land sales of the Canadian Pacific railway was another testimony of the prosperity of the country.

A Comparison.

He touched upon the growth of the steel industry, and said that Sydney, Cape Breton, would be the Pittsburgh of Canada.

He made a comparison of the trade of the United States and that of Canada, showing that domestic exports in the United States for 1898 were \$16 per capita compared with \$27.50 per capita in Canada. The foreign trade of the United States for 1899 was \$50 per capita for Canada. In 1899 the domestic exports of the United States amounted to \$15 per capita, and in Canada \$84 per capita, and the foreign trade was \$25 per capita in the United States and \$58 per head in Canada.

Reduction in Taxation.

Taking up the question of taxation, Mr. Fielding gave statistics from the trade returns to show that there was 2.2 per cent. of reduction in taxation, which was 101 per cent. of the total duty. If the old tariff had been in operation for the past year the additional duty the people of Canada would have to pay would be \$3,017,000 more than that which has been paid. But the average ad valorem duty did not fairly show the measure of tariff reform which was enjoyed. If the duties on luxuries were increased, and those on things which might be regarded as necessities were reduced, a larger tariff reform might be had without reducing the ad valorem duty a single point. The reductions not only affected all the articles imported, but compelled manufacturers to sell at a reduced price the imported article. (Cheers.)

He read at this point Sir Charles Tupper's statement that Canadian industries

were to be ruined because of the tariff. Sir Charles Tupper said that he did not refer to the 1898 tariff.

Mr. Fielding said that he attacked the preferential trade portion of it.

Trade With the West Indies.

Proceeding, Mr. Fielding referred to efforts which had been made for years to improve trade with the West Indies. Many years ago the Eastern Provinces enjoyed a large trade with the West Indies, but it had fallen off in later years. Delegate after delegate had gone to the West Indies; but nothing was done. Two years ago the benefits of the preferential tariff were granted to the West Indies. But trade under that was not what was to be expected, Canada gave a preference, on national grounds; but the United States, with its system of countervailing duties, gave a preference to the cane sugar of the West Indies. Canada was particularly anxious to deal with Trinidad, which was only a few miles from the Venezuela republic. The Minister of Trade and Commerce sent his deputy minister to Trinidad to receive and delegate to Trinidad also visited Ottawa. These delegates led the government to believe that a proposal approximating to free trade between Canada and Trinidad would be the means of leading the people of the island to will to grant a free trade Canada, rather than to follow the example of their sister colonies, in making special treaties with the United States. Having fully considered the matter, and having regard to the position of the island in the West Indies, the United States, the government decided to make a proposal to the government of Trinidad. It would be made public to-day in Trinidad, and would be submitted to a meeting of the colonial legislative council on Monday next.

Basis of Free Trade.

On Feb. 27th the proposal was made to the Dominion government in the following terms: "In view of your recent representations, if details can be satisfactorily arranged, the Dominion government agrees, subject to approval of the Imperial Government, to a free interchange of products between Trinidad and the Dominion of Canada, except spirituous liquors and tobacco, the goods to be carried direct per ships between the British West Indies and the Dominion of Canada, the detailed list of special articles comprising the principal articles of Trinidad and Canada, on which duties against other countries remain the same as at present; rates between Trinidad and Canada not to exceed the prevailing rates to be fixed in agreement; both governments to be free to make such arrangements as may be desirable between any part of the British Empire. This agreement is to continue for five years and afterwards to be renewed for five years, subject to one year's notice to either party." (Cheers.) The substance of the proposal is that there should be with few exceptions, free trade between Trinidad and Canada, and it will be on condition that Trinidad will grant a preference in favor of Canada on what products are sent and that Canada will give preference to Trinidad over foreign countries. (Cheers.)

Preferential Trade.

Mr. Fielding then took up preferential trade. He pointed out that the position of the opposition now was upon the grounds of refusing to give anything to the Mother Country unless they got in return dollar for dollar. Why was it, he asked, that the Belgian and German treaties were not done away with, when the Conservatives were in office? Merely because the government of that day wanted to turn back the hands of the British clock, and adopt a fiscal policy which she had abandoned. Britain would not tax the food of the people. When the Liberals came into office they pursued an entirely different course, and the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties followed. He gave figures to show how British trade was increasing under the preferential tariff. It was in that way that Philip Wilmshurst, author of "The World's Rough Hand," of a hot midwinter tramp from Santiago to Havana:

Although the entering of a city at night and on foot was no new thing for either of us, yet at that time, after forty-six days on the road, and after having walked seven hundred and fifty miles which that particular day as our goal, we looked at the mysterious arc of light in the heavens before us with a strange pleasure unaltered with exultation; but we had not accomplished what we had set out to do with safety and in perfect health, but we also had that peculiar masochistic satisfaction of knowing that we were the first white men to travel through Cuba on foot.

As soon as we crossed the bridge at Guanabacoa we saw the electric lights of Havana in circles, squares, and seeming endless rows. The whole city was ablaze. The placid waters of the harbor over which we looked were shot with all-very streamers. For the remaining four miles we forgot our sore feet, our weariness, even our hunger, and stepped along at a gallop in keeping with our lively spirits. At every turn we found evidence that we were again entering civilization: first, a great, white-walled fort guarding the road; then brightly lighted carriages; later, a paved street, and at last a horse-car. Then from the suburban gloom we suddenly emerged into a busy thoroughfare. We had made forty miles that day, and were in Havana.

But alas! our rejoicings were quickly checked in the bud. Before we had gone a block a small man with a large white apron appeared for a moment, then disappeared. As if by magic four policemen appeared. In vain we protested, threatened, and flourished handfuls of papers under the little man's nose. Our looks were against us. With a jubilant march of indignation to the police station for the seventh time, and "run in," we went to the last where we were held for the one thing above all others that a stranger notices in Cuba—its boundless hospitality.

Rome, March 29.—Demonstrations by students for and against the attendance of the Socialist Deputies in proposing the convocation of the constituent assembly are reported at Parma, Padua, Turin, Genoa, Massena and Palermo. At Parma seven were arrested.

CUBAN HOSPITALITY.

We quote the closing paragraphs of an account, in the March Century, by H. Phelps Wilmshurst, author of "The World's Rough Hand," of a hot midwinter tramp from Santiago to Havana:

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things are to-day, that was a fair revenue tariff.

Canadian Bonds in England.

Turning to another subject, Mr. Fielding said that there were vast sums of money in England in the hands of trustees who invest it in the best classes of security. Canada was never able to obtain the admission to these securities but an arrangement had now been made with the British government to do this. He calculated that by this concession a moderate estimate of two per cent. saving on loans which Canada would have to make to England in the next ten years would effect a saving of no less than two and a half million dollars to the Canadian treasury. (Cheers.) This transaction alone would pay the entire cost of sending the Canadian soldiers to South Africa.

Concluding Words.

Mr. Fielding concluded as follows:—"And now, Mr. Speaker, my task is done. It is, I trust, an agreeable statement which I have been able to present to the parliament and the people of Canada this day. It is a story of very prosperous times, it is the story of a strong financial position, it is the story of a country that has been able to pass through the recent financial difficulties without the need of borrowing a dollar. It is the story of a country that has not a dollar of floating debt to-day; it is the story of a country with an overflowing treasury under reduced custom tariff, it is the story of liberal grants for every useful public service, it is the story of great public enterprises for the present and the future needs of Canada, carried on with comparatively insignificant additions to the public debt, it is the story of a people occupying a vast country stretching from ocean to ocean, nearly all of whom are to-day busy, prosperous, content and happy; it is the story of a people who bear cheerfully every obligation that comes upon them for the maintenance of their own public service, and who have found their devotion to the throne and person of their sovereign so quickened by the inspiring events of recent years that they give freely of their blood and of their treasure for the defence and the honor of the Empire in lands that are far away. May we all realize the goodly land in which we dwell; and may we all remember with grateful hearts the blessings which Providence has showered upon this Dominion of Canada." (Great cheering.)

When Mr. Fielding resumed his seat the cheering continued for some time and the whole House rose to their feet while "God Save the Queen" was enthusiastically sung.

Mr. Foster then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Fielding said that Mr. Foster had told him he was in poor health.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was surprised, but that there was then nothing for him to do but to move the adjournment of the House.

Tariff Changes.

Mr. Fielding gave notice of the following changes in the tariff:

1. That it is expedient to amend the various laws respecting customs duties by inserting the following item in the free list:

(a) Machinery of a class not made in Canada, when imported exclusively for use in factories for the manufacture of beet root sugar.

2. That it is expedient that the existing laws respecting customs duties shall be so amended that from and after the first day of July, 1900, the reduction of duties under the "British preferential tariff" set forth in section 7 of chapter 37 of the acts of 188, shall be one-third instead of one-fourth, as therein provided, and that the duties to be levied, collected and paid on articles entitled to the benefits of such preferential tariff shall be two-thirds of the duty imposed on like articles under the provisions of schedule A to the customs tariff, 1897, as amended.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The funeral of the late Martin Emson was held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence on Eighth street to the Odd Fellows cemetery at Sapperton.

The patriotic and generous people of Mayne, Galliano and Pender Islands have contributed \$60 to the Columbian Memorial House fund, which sum was collected and forwarded by Mrs. J. Richardson, of Provost Island. The Columbian Memorial House fund now totals the sum of \$888.00.

Mr. William St. George, former for Mr. Joseph Bourque, the contractor for the Westminster postoffice, arrived from the East on Tuesday, accompanied by half-a-dozen men—stonecutters and stone-masons. Mr. St. George says he is prepared to commence work on the new building at once, and that the work will be pushed to completion with as little delay as possible.

ROSSLAND.

Great efforts are being made, so say those concerned, by the sanitary authorities of the city to get the place into a state of cleanliness. But the trouble is that some of the citizens hardly care to be made to clean up their backyards, and greatly object to be restricted in their fancied right to deposit their refuse anywhere along the public roads leading out of Rossland, where it so suits their convenience.—Minor.

On Sunday Robert Zellinger, boiler-maker at B. A. C. shops, fractured his right arm in two places. He was working at the punching machine and put a bar in it to move the punch a little. This he failed to take out, and was holding a piece of iron under the machine for the purpose of pushing it. The bar came around with the punch and struck him on the arm, above the elbow, fracturing the bone in two places.

At present there are employed on the various works in Rossland over 25 men. This is not reckoning those who are upon the regular staff. But the chairman of the board of works has very many applications from citizens who are unable to find work at the moment in the market. Unable to find work for the vast majority of those who are applicants, and not having extra funds in hand which can be used for this purpose, Alderman Deane has come to the conclusion to let them all have a chance, and is therefore merely engaging men by the week instead of the job, and is consequently changing the personnel of the regular municipal staff at each week's end.

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Provincial News.

R. A. Dickson, a Toronto barrister, who located here last year, has gone to Victoria to take his qualifying law examination.

The Stout sawmill is cutting 50,000 feet of lumber daily.

The executive committee of the board of trade at a recent meeting discussed the question of the alarming increase of the Chinese colony, and its effects on the local labor market. The feeling is general that an organized effort must be made to discriminate against the Celestials.

KAMLOOPS.

Miss Jean Matheson, a graduate of the Winnipeg general hospital, has arrived to fill the position of matron of the Royal Inland hospital.

Chau Gow, a Chinaman, had the misfortune on Thursday night last, while getting off the train when it was passing through the town, to slip, the train passing over his foot. He was at once taken to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb just below the knee.

Hugh Nichol, rancher, a native of Ireland, died on Sunday, March 26th, from stomach trouble. The deceased, who was 41 years of age, came up here about 12 months ago from the Fraser valley and lived at the Nichol ranch, on the Fish Lake road, almost two miles beyond Ross's ranch.

Early last Saturday morning the Kamloops saloon was broken into and a sum of money, about \$50, and other things stolen. Chief of Police arrested Harry Stevenson on suspicion of the crime, and on a search being made the missing money was found on his person along with a large supply of cigarettes. He appeared the same morning before Messrs. W. F. Wood and D. H. Campbell, J.P.s., and was sent up for trial next month.

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In Pretoria Prison

Two Months of Captivity in the Gaol at the Transvaal Capital.

War Correspondent's Story of How the Prisoners are Treated.

The representative of Reuters Agency at Pretoria, Mr. J. H. Campbell, who has just returned from the Transvaal, has sent home the following story of his incarceration. He was in custody for eight weeks before the Transvaal authorities released him.

The common prison of the British occupation is now a large place of some hundred cells grouped round an open yard. Jameson and the Reform prisoners were put there in the early days of 1896.

Most of the prisoners of war are confined at Waterfall, 12 miles north of Pretoria, in a camp which was built for the Transvaal racecourse; but there are a good few military prisoners, whom it is not considered safe to confine at either of these camps, as they have a good local knowledge of the country, and these are kept in the prison. Their number at the time I left was more than 25.

There are a few persons awaiting trial for various crimes, and quite a number of British subjects, taken chiefly in Natal, whom it is desirable to hold on the "border" to Delagoa Bay after a stay in the prison of from one to four weeks.

A Memory of 1896.

The two or three dozen warders who have to look after the prison day and night have quite enough to occupy them, and the head gaoler has but little leisure for driving about in the "spidder" with the fine pair of grey horses presented to him by the Reform prisoners in 1896, as a token of their appreciation of his kind treatment.

The prisoners with whom I was confined had several grievances. Many of them, for instance, had no charges against them, and did not know what they were there for, except that they were British subjects.

Take the people from the northern districts of Natal, for instance. When the Boers invaded that colony many of them were told they could remain at their homes and would not be molested if they kept quiet.

Soon afterwards, however, another commando came along and arrested them, and they were sent to Pretoria prison, where, week after week passed without their knowing whether or when they were to be sent over the border, whether there was any chance against them, and, if so, whether they would be tried.

One sad instance I have in mind where a prisoner's intellect was giving way under the long-continued strain. In the morning he used to roll up his few belongings into a bundle, wash his face, put on his hat, and march down to the gate and attempt to open it.

A Queen's Prize Man's Tribulations.

The warder on duty there would stop him, and others would come and hustle him back to his cell. I saw the poor fellow myself go through this performance on four different occasions, and once I remember that he kept three wardens at bay for some minutes.

My inquiries as to how he came to be there and what information which would be of use to him he had received, were answered by the fact that he was the winner of the Queen's Prize at Blesley two or three years ago.

When captured in Natal with other Britishers, his gold medal, Queen Victoria's gift, was found in his possession, and the Boers concluded that he must be a fighting man of some kind or other, and therefore he must be kept safe in prison.

There he was when I got to Pretoria on November 30th, and there he remained when I came away six weeks later.

The prisoners had heard that the interests of British prisoners of war were to be looked after by the American Consul, and many efforts were made to get into communication with that gentleman, but without avail.

After my release that the consul had been refused permission by President Kruger to see the prisoners.

The Prison Regulations.

The prison regulations, which were displayed in every cell, in Dutch, and which were read out once to us on parade in English, said that untried prisoners were to have every reasonable facility for writing to their friends.

The gaoler ruled, however, that we must do all our letter-writing once a week on Saturdays. When Saturday came there were so many anxious to write that the day would be gone before half of them had had their turns, and they had to wait till the following week. I can answer for three consecutive Saturdays passing by before all the prisoners who wanted to write could do so.

Most of the prisoners bore their confinement philosophically, but they strongly objected to the quality and sameness of the rations, and their being treated like criminals.

Meat, pap, bread, boiled beef, and soup day after day and week after week, certainly contrasts very unfavorably with the provision made by the British authorities for the Boer prisoners, which consists of vegetables, fruit, coffee, sugar, and so on, as I have heard.

We heard that the military prisoners at the racecourse and waterfall had better fare than we, and we knew that the convicted criminals had. The latter got three meals a day, and the former only one. At the end of that time 13 men were put in irons on bread and water.

Christmas Day in Gaol.

By the way, on "Christmas Day we

were given a mug of hot water each, in the afternoon, and those who had any tea or coffee to put in it brewed the same and drank various toasts.

We were drawn up in line every evening in the yard and searched, our cells having been previously searched, and were then locked up for the night, generally at six to half-past six p.m. Those who could buy candles were allowed to burn them until half-past seven.

In the middle of the night the cells were opened and a lantern was flashed in to see that the prisoners were still there, I suppose, and then we lay undisturbed till about half-past five a.m. The cells were clean and well ventilated.

The only nocturnal visitants (besides the warders) were the rats, and they didn't come every night. One glorious bit of excitement in the monotony of prison life I still remember with a thrill.

It was when three rats came into one cell and the two human inmates dropped their blankets in front of the door so that the rodents could not escape by the way they came in, and then hunted them with boots and mugs to the death.

Our daytime recreations consisted of walking up and down the portion of the yard allotted us, 25 paces square, playing marbles, playing quots with flat stones, practising jumping and reading.

These diversions had to be carried on with gravity, because if we laughed or shouted loud enough to be heard beyond the gate fences and threats were sure to be our portion.

Flogging of Natives.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison were good, and there was plenty of water. There was a hospital ward in the prison, and prisoners who went in there were always glad to get out again. The principal part of the prison doctor's duty seemed to be to attend at the flogging of natives, which were frequent.

The native prisoners of war numbered about 30. They ranged from nearly white Cape boys and Indians to coal black Zulus, etc. They were all British subjects, and had been mostly taken at the end of the war, so I understand, I did not hear any complaints of personal ill-treatment in their case.

The frequent lashings referred to above were administered to natives sent up from the Landrost's Court, boys who disobeyed or were cheeky to their masters, or got drunk, or stole, or told lies. The usual sentence was 10 lashes. Sometimes it was 15 or 20.

The recipient was bound to a ladder, and the doctor stood by in his official capacity while a warden wielded the cat and the cooler counted the strokes. As a rule the natives took their lashings quietly, though occasionally their cries and moans were very distressing.

On Dec. 14th four natives were flogged in Pretoria prison. On the 15th two, on the 22nd four, on the 26th three, on the 27th one, on the 29th one, on the 30th one, on Jan. 2nd four, on the 3rd two, on the 6th one, on the 8th one, on the 9th three.

I wondered to find that the inmates of Pretoria prison did not receive any visits from ministers of the Gospel, the fact being, I understood, that ministers were not encouraged, even if not absolutely forbidden by the authorities, to come there.

On Christmas Day, by request of the prisoners, Divine service was held, the Rev. Mr. Batts officiating, but that was the only occasion during my stay.

A gentleman who was in a position to know told me that during November the Dublin Fusiliers, who were kept at the racecourse camp, were visited regularly by a Roman Catholic priest, Father Delaney, but that on one occasion, in the course of his address, he said that they must not give way to despondency, as brighter days must be in store for them; also, there had been another big fight and he was sorry to say a lot of men had been killed—or words to that effect.

A spy reported to the government that Father Delaney was giving the prisoners news and inciting to revolt, or something of that kind, and he was immediately forbidden to visit them any more.

I only saw a Dutch church minister on the premises once. He was going to the front, and had come to borrow a whip from the gaoler.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, March 29.—The Manitoba legislature was opened yesterday. The speech from the throne made lengthy reference to the South African war and the bravery of the Canadian troops. The speech continues: "During the recess I appointed a royal commission to examine into and report upon the financial position of the province. The report will be laid before you as early in the present session as possible. Legislation will be asked with a view to restoring that equilibrium in finances which I regret to say has not been maintained in the past, and it will be of a character which will, I believe, accomplish this difficult task. In pursuance of this object a bill will be introduced reducing the number of ministers receiving salaries to three.

I regret to say that my government is under the necessity of refusing to submit for your ratification certain orders-in-council granting aid to certain railroads, and also refusing to implement the promises of aid made to said railway companies.

"You will be asked to repeal the present costly and unsatisfactory election act, and to enact in its stead one much simpler in its enactments, more just and less expensive. The people of Manitoba having on two occasions declared themselves, by their votes, in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic, my government has decided to give effect to their views, in so far as the powers of the provincial legislature will permit them to do so, and a bill dealing with this important subject will be submitted to you at the present session."

REFUSED TO WORK.

New York, March 29.—The United States transport Sedgewick, which arrived today from Havana and Gibra, had 13 of her crew, all able seamen, confined in irons. The officers said he had been considered the offense as mutiny, and would make a complaint to the United States marshal for "continued willful disobedience to lawful orders." He said: "At Gibra the boat-lifters ordered the crew to unload the rigging. They refused, saying they were not going to work on Sunday without extra pay. I went forward and received the same answer. I then read the articles all had signed, and the law which says as mutiny, and gave them five minutes to go to work. At the end of that time 13 men were put in irons on bread and water."

News of Southern Seas

British Punish Head-Hunters of the Solomons—Bubonic Plague.

Disappointed Sutor Tries to Poison a Wedding Party in Revenge.

Steamer Warrimoo, which arrived early this morning from the South Seas, brought a budget of news from the Solomon Islands, included in which was the story of a raid on the villages of some head-hunters by C. M. Woodford, the British commissioner of the Solomons. The head-hunters, who have their residence in the western portion of the islands, have been a source of trouble to the friendly tribes for many years past, having slain and carried off the villagers in their determination to secure plunder.

The last attack of these desperadoes was on a village whose chief was friendly to the British, and when a runner from the plundered village came to the British commissioner with the story of how the head-hunters had raided their village, stolen and destroyed their goods, killed scores of men, and carried off their women, the commissioner dispatched one of the British warships to the scene, and a landing party went ashore into the tropical woods to punish the savages. They were guided to the villages of the head-hunters, who had not been since returned from a raid, and the Britishers surprised them, destroying and burning their dwellings and canoes. The efforts of the British to rescue the women taken during the raid were, however, unsuccessful, the savages retreating to the bush and carrying the women with them. Through the efforts of the commissioner a ketch has been stationed to watch the head-hunters and prevent their raids. This ketch, the Jalilo, is manned by native police. She recently made an attack on the head-hunter villages, killed two, and captured one of the larger war canoes.

In the attack on the villages by the British sailors some twelve of the ring-leaders of the tribe were captured. The natives belong to Rubina and have been identified as notorious head-hunters. Yasbel island is their favorite hunting ground, and they have been constantly making attacks on the friendly tribes, killing the natives, afterwards eating the bodies, and taking away the heads as trophies. Close upon thirty natives were massacred within the month prior to the raid on them by the commissioner's party.

Plague was gaining ground in the New South Wales capital when the Warrimoo sailed. The last victim was Capt. Dudley, a sea captain, who died the day prior to the sailing of the steamer, after an illness of two days. At Adelaide, too, the plague scare is causing much excitement. It was at this latter port that the plague first made its appearance in Australia. The first victim was a deserter from the bark Formosa, which tied up at Adelaide from New York on November 12th last. Correspondents say that the severs of the slums of Sydney are but too favorable for the propagation of the disease. At Noumea, too, the death rate from the plague is increasing, twelve more cases are reported, with five deaths.

From Samoa comes more news of trouble among the natives. It appears that Lepoa, one of the followers of Mataafa, was slain during the fighting at the village of Leone on Tutuila. There were no chiefs there to welcome them except a few natives, and during the night, they were set upon, and seven were seriously wounded. After some time the chiefs stopped the fighting and told the visitors to leave. The real reason of the fight is given out that the Matafa men had come to endeavor to enslave the Leone villagers and the villagers had, being warned, surprised them.

A patriotic fund 'a aid of the families of those fallen in the South African war has been started by Mr. Hamilton Hunter, the British consul at Apia, and last mail to Europe took the sum of £53 subscribed by Britishers in Apia. Further subscriptions are being paid into the consulate.

A large number of the Britishers have not yet recovered their losses during the Samoan war, and wonder now, as they are about to be handed over to the care of the German government, whether the powers will trouble further about them. Strict measures are being taken by the council for the prevention of the outbreak of the bubonic plague from Honolulu to Noumea.

Malleton people are paying their taxes into the government treasury in Apia. The Tunua of the Matafa side has announced to the public that all taxes are to be paid to their "government," and that the Malleton people, and because some of the Malleton people on Savali refused to obey that order, hostile action was taken against them, and they were driven out of their towns, from whence they sought shelter in Apia. It is believed that the Tunua desire to collect all taxes at Leulumoega, and then to make a jump offering to the new government when the flag goes up.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renouf, which left Tilo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow. She struck a reef at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 6th inst. at a point 80 miles from here, near Mare Island, and foundered almost immediately. All the crew, numbering 39, including the captain's wife, were saved in two boats, and were picked up in Havannah Pass by the schooner Porpoise, a Nyumban vessel. The yacht Rover, 78 tons, owned and sailed by Mr. Barrett Fitzhugh, has arrived at Samoa. She brought news of a hurricane, which had done a deal of damage at Niufoou, at which island she had called on her voyage to Fiji. She carried seven hands, and was wrecked at San Francisco. In the hurricane total of 13 of the Rover's cutter Depeigne, 32 tons, owned by Mr. Krause, of Nukualofa,

Tugs, was wrecked, with a cargo of copra, and 11 persons on board, including the master, Captain John Castles. Unfortunately, there is no doubt of his sad fate, as only two people—a Tongan man and woman—managed to reach the shore. According to their account, the Epeague, whilst running before the wind, was cast ashore on the most eastern portion of the Fiji group. As far as can be learned, the apparatus had got safely through the Oneta Passage (the entrance of the group), and some 15 miles further on to have struck on the reef of the island Olorou, which is uninhabited.

James Rahaley, of Melbourne, is under arrest charged with poisoning two persons and attempting to poison a wedding party of 21 persons. Rahaley was a sailor for the hand of Miss Jane King, and when she married T. R. Lehane, a schoolmaster, he planned the wholesale poisoning in revenge.

It is rumored that the Earl of Beauchamp is to resign at the end of the current year from the governorship of New South Wales. It has been denied that any specific date has been fixed, but the belief is that His Excellency intends to resign as soon as the Imperial parliament has passed the Commonwealth bill.

RICH STRIKE ON MANOOK.

Claim Jumping May Lead to Bloodshed—Some Pay Runs \$25 to the Pan.

A letter dated at Rampart City, February 2nd, has been received, conveying information of rich gold strikes on Little Manook and Little Manook Jr., of claim jumping in the district and threatened bloodshed in consequence. It also tells of the first trial of the rich part, deciding a disputed mining claim, in the verdict has conjured up a war cloud and caused uneasiness. The following is copied from the letter: "Out of Little Manook more gold will be shipped this year than was ever taken on before. And even now, with eight men, on No. 8 there has been \$5,000 taken out in coarse gold, that was picked out of the dump. Some of the pay runs up to \$25 a pan and is as regular in the richest spots. The majority of the people on this creek are bound to make money this year. On Little Manook Jr. some of the claims are very rich, but there is only an occasional nugget found. The gold runs fine and there is apparently a good deal of it.

"Rampart had his first jury trial this week and there was a good deal of excitement in town while it lasted. It was a case for trespass, and excited so much interest because it was a sort of a test case. Some of the men here hold that a claim must have four corner stakes to be a valid location, and nearly every one has staked with two stakes only. One of the lawyers staked the claim of one of the intrepid prospectors, who had staked his claim with two stakes arrested. He charged him with trespass, but the jury found him not guilty.

"It is possible that a little blood will be shed over the stake business, as a good deal of jumping has been done and some of the men have sworn to kill anybody who attempts to relocate their ground. Some of this talk may be bluff, but the majority of miners are dangerous when it comes to jumping the claims, and they usually mean what they say."

A WORD FROM A WORKING MAN.

I've only a common workin' man, An' I ain't been much to school, An' I've one o' them er gentlemen That's pretty hard to fool. An' I've done the hardest sort o' work, Couldn't get no other kind, For when a chap like me wants work, He must stoop to what he can find. But I'd a stake o' what he can find, So I never tried to shift, But allus went without complaint To the very hardest work. An' I've ailed none o' my duty, Just like any 'onest man, For I've had my old mother's motto: "Alius do the best you can." An' I've never had much trouble A gettin' o' work or pay, Till I came to this er country: Now it's all the other way, Sometimes o' course I get a job, But here's my humble view, That a workin' man's got no show here If he does not wear a queue. He's happy for to get a job, He gets mighty little pay, For Chinese are standin' ready For about 'six bits' a day, But I ain't a Jap or Chinaman, So I've not the man to go to work At a half-starved heathen price, But I've got a wife an' kids to keep, What must be clothed an' fed, An' to do it half ways decently 'Tends this old blonkin' head, If I could get enough o' money For to take me out o' here, You can bet your life I'd soon be found Where no Chinese were near. But a man what's got a family, An' no money in the home, Has got some powerful strings on him, An' he's not just free to roam, But I'd tell our politicians What I've got so much to say About the hardy sons o' toil Round every election day, That if they want to get the vote O' the 'onest workin' man, They'll have to come before us With a most decided plan As to how the Japs an' Chinamen Are a going to be suppressed, How they'll put the cinch on those what's here, An' then keep out all the rest, That's part o' Martin's policy, The part workin' men adore, But Joe's coat's so like one Joseph's That I've heard o' once before, That I hardly care to vote for him, Tuning I'll let all others know, If they ain't quite as anti-Chinese, Why the workin' man's for Joe. WORKINGMAN.

STEAMER SINKS.

Santo Domingo, March 29.—The French steamer Georges Croix, bound to Cuba, was lost at sea yesterday, on a point outside this port. The steamer New York, which has just arrived here, rendered her assistance.

It is not known how many lives were saved.

In his address on Wednesday the Governor, Lord Curzon, said the loss to the wheat crop caused by the drought during the past year was at least a million to ten million pounds sterling. The loss to the cotton crop was seven millions, while the oilseed crop, nearly covering eighteen million acres, was non-existent outside the British and northwestern provinces. The loss to cultivators in Bombay alone in food crops was fifteen million pounds, and in cotton four millions.

The Placers of Nome

Report on the New Diggings by Two American Government Geologists.

Gravel Shows That Gold is Not Evenly Distributed, but Gathered into Zones.

Messrs. Schaefer and Brooks, two government geologists sent to Cape Nome last season by the United States government, have prepared the following preliminary report:

The gold from that region thus far has all been obtained from placer deposits which can be conveniently grouped, the investigators report, as gulch placers, bar placers and bench placers. During the last season only those of the gulch and beach have been important gold producers. No facilities were available for exploiting the tundra deposits, and the benches have not as yet been investigated. The coarse gold, as far as present developments show, is largely confined to creek and gulch diggings, ranging from the size of a pinhead to nuggets weighing several ounces. Two have been found on Arvil creek weighing from twenty to twenty-five ounces, and worth from \$300 to \$400. Much of this gulch gold is about the size of No. 3 shot, while nuggets from a half-ounce to an ounce are not uncommon. Much of the fine gold is lost through the primitive way of extraction now in use. The gold is usually rounded and smoothly polished. In color it is rather dull and somewhat resembles tarnished brass. The nuggets are round and sub-regular, but seldom flat. Small vitreous quartz masses are not unfrequently found attached to the gold.

The creek gold usually appears on or very near bedrock, under a thickness of from five to eight feet of gravel. In the diggings the paystreak is of varying thickness, but the gravel usually carries some gold from the surface down. A cross-section of the gravel at any given depth would show the gold not evenly distributed, but more or less gathered into zones. This paystreak usually trends parallel with the creek valley, and simply marks an earlier channel of the creek when the gold was laid down in its bed. It is not necessarily continuous, but often occurs in detached pockets, which are sometimes very rich. In the lower reaches of the Snake river and of other large streams gold is reported to occur on the bars also in workable quantities. It is here much finer than in the creeks and gulches, but not reduced as that in the beach. It is variously mingled with the gravels and sands constituting the bars and, like them, was deposited by the rivers and streams which brought the material down from the creeks and gulches.

The bench placers of the region have as far as we know received little or no attention from the prospectors. Some of the benches near the creeks have been shown to yield gold, but the higher benches and terraces have been disregarded, chiefly, it seems, from the difficulty in obtaining water. Whether this gold is sufficiently concentrated to prove of commercial value is a question for prospectors to settle.

As far as it goes, the evidence points to a derivation of the gold from the mineralized veins and country rocks. We wish to emphasize this because of the prevalent idea that the placer gold has been brought from great distances by the action of the ice or through some convulsion of nature. This is a complete misconception, because there is no evidence whatever of glacial action, and all the facts point to a local source of the gold. As placer gold can move only down hill from its source in the parent rock, it is evident that the course of the gold in the creeks and gulches must be sought in their various drainage basins.

The life history of a gold nugget in this region is something as follows: When it is freed from the parent rock by the disintegrating agencies, it has an angular form. It is washed down into the gulches and gradually becomes sub-rounded. By some action or erosion the gulch placers may be disturbed, and the nugget, again moved and still further rounded in size, finds its way to the tundra deposits. By shifting of the shore line it may subsequently be exposed to wave action, ground yet still smaller, and eventually be borne to sea as flake or four gold. We expand this elementary idea as to the origin of the gold deposits because of the misconception among some of the miners in the Nome region that the sea has washed up the gold and deposited it upon the beach. It is even asserted by some that the waves are constantly adding gold to these placers by bringing it from the depths of the ocean.

The principal and almost universal vegetation in the Nome region is the moss. It covers with a dense growth the entire Nome tundra, and in many localities extends well up into the mountains. In the Nome region and on most of the Seward peninsula game of almost every kind is scarce. The principal indigenous land quadruped is probably the Arctic hare or white fox. Some localities are found and occasionally a caribou or bear may be encountered. The hare seal is common along the coast, and is a very important animal to the native in its supply of meat, oil,

and especially the skin for clothing, footwear and sundry uses. The seal are taken in both winter and summer. In winter the natives go out on the sea ice six or eight miles from shore, where a few seals are procured at the edge of the open sea. The natives are also reported to take a whale or two along the coast almost every year. They sell the bones, while the flesh is appropriated for food.

ROSSLAND.

A meeting of the members of all unions was held in the Miners' Union Hall on Monday night. One single resolution was spoken to, which was read at the beginning of the proceedings, and this was to the following effect:

Resolved, That all classes of labor should stand by each other in the present condition of affairs under any circumstances.

Mr. James Devine, the secretary of the Miners' union, was the first to speak to the resolution. He confined his attention to stating the facts as they presented themselves to him, which had led up to the present situation. He was followed by Mr. Chris. Foley, who endorsed the previous speaker, and who stated that the contract system, without certain limitations, was not what was wanted, and would not be beneficial to the men. Two leaders of the carpenters spoke in turn, representing their unions. Each was equally strong in denouncing the evils of the individual contract system by which they explained that they meant the system of employers making separate and private contracts with each individual man instead of making a contract price with the union. Another speaker, representing the Mechanics union, said only a few words, but these were directly in line with the utterances of those who preceded him. Before the resolution was put, Mr. Ralph Smith, who had been especially invited to address the meeting, then spoke on the general question.

He stated that he had met the executive committee of the Miners' union that afternoon, and that he had discussed with them the whole of the situation. In consequence of that talk he was ready to submit a proposition to the mine owners. A meeting had been arranged for Tuesday a 2 p.m.

Mr. Smith then proceeded to dilate upon the seriousness of the situation and the very grave social danger that existed. As far as the eight-hour law and the probabilities of settling it aside were brought into the matter, Mr. Smith contended that they were out of the question, but he reiterated that it was the duty of the men, falling this, to make every conceivable effort to be successful. He said that there had been some misunderstanding as to his position on the contract system which had arisen over some remarks made by him on the last Labor Day's speech. Mr. Smith said that what he had meant on that occasion by advocating the adoption of the contract system was not that every individual miner should go to the boss and make a private contract to take out rock, but that proper prices for removing rock should, so far as was practicable, be considered by the union and presented to the managers, which prices were to serve as a basis for all contracts. This, Mr. Smith contended, would make the recognition of the union a necessity. Every miner, under these circumstances, would get his real worth upon the basis arranged between the union and the company. This basis was not to continue for all time. It would serve just as long as both parties were agreeable. Either party, thinking that they were getting too little for their labor, or on the other hand, were paying too much, could signify that a change was necessary and a fresh agreement could be arrived at.

The ex-member for Nainaimo continued by saying that he could not understand how this could possibly be objected to by the management. As a trades' union principle, trades' union men sought to discover the contract system, but as practical men, in view of the special fact that the present mine owners of the Kootenays consider the contract system as a remedy for the present trouble, he strongly urged the miners to take a practical view of the question and arrange accordingly.

Mr. Smith said he did not wish to be understood as dictating to the men, but that if he on his side understood the men had no intention of making any concession, he would object to it. His hands were tied. Whilst he said he considered the conduct of the mine owners, on the whole, unreasonable in not having approached this difficulty like business men, yet he endeavored to prevail upon the miners to come down to the lowest position and teach the public thereby that they were willing that this state of things should cease. Every trouble in the province was placed at the door of the eight-hour law, the men's position being very much misunderstood in some quarters. He said that the miners should place their position before the mine owners. If the management refused it they in turn should submit a proposition. This in turn should be considered by the men, and if refused, they should again present another alternative to the companies. Thus an agreement must be arrived at eventually, except in case of a deadlock of a refusal to treat further on either side. In such a case the public would be in a position to judge of the rights and wrongs of the case.

He complimented the men on the sober stand they had taken under the whole trouble, and assured them that this was a great source of strength, not only to the miners of the Kootenays, but also was an assistance to labor leaders in the House itself.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

PRINCETON.

A large hotel is being built at the corner of Harold Avenue and Bridge street. Messrs. McDonald and Hitchcock have leased this building for three years.

Dr. Williams has built a suite of offices and living rooms on Bridge street. Prospectors are outfitting here and leaving for the mountains. The snow is nearly all gone, and several parties have started work on Copper Mountain.

The plans for the new bridge across the Similkameen have arrived and work will be started at once.

