

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, 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 unable to give any information, from giving any indications 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 Gallia'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, Luard, Peobles, Curgenven and Edwards, Lieutenants 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 5,000 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 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 Point

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 Gallia'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 Mafelkop, 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 Point 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 33 1/2 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.

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.

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.

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. Chapelle 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. Chapelle 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 Chapelle 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.

It was known as the Brandon & Southwestern Railway. The supporters of the bill are the Western members who have been agitating 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 (Montreal) 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, 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 3,200 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 promise 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 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 not 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 for 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.

Several other bills were advanced before the House rose.

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 gaol 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 Hosen!" This, of course, had reference to the 1200 men of the gallant American naval lieutenant.

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

How to Pronounce "Kruiger."

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 diæresis 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 "Kreeyer." 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 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,

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.

One brother, Sir George, who died last year, was a very great political economist, member of parliament during many years, a fluent debater, and a past-master in accontancy.

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 best family of the present for any one family to be contented with. They were in the world 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 suffers 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 action, 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 deputed 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 a tour of the States, to see the best place 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 an attempt to enlist sympathy for the Boers, and to a certain limited extent he may have been successful.

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 gaol 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 Hosen!" This, of course, had reference to the 1200 men of the gallant American naval lieutenant.

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

How to Pronounce "Kruiger."

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 diæresis 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 "Kreeyer." 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 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,

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.

One brother, Sir George, who died last year, was a very great political economist, member of parliament during many years, a fluent debater, and a past-master in accontancy.

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 best family of the present for any one family to be contented with. They were in the world 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 suffers 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 action, 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 deputed 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 a tour of the States, to see the best place 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 an attempt to enlist sympathy for the Boers, and to a certain limited extent he may have been successful.

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.

(Associated Press.)
New York, April 2.—"Badad, an' its an' 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, 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 TICS.

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 always 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 arrested 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 board of health 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 Matine 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 Matine 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 Matine."

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 & Juy, Bowmanville, Ont.

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.

(Associated Press.)
New York, April 2.—"Badad, an' its an' 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, 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 TICS.

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 always 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 arrested 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 board of health 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."

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 course which the city fathers followed in deliberately adjourning to a private room to open and consider tenders which had been publicly called for, was, to say the least, a very injudicious step. A minority of the council, it must be said, opposed the step, but the majority favored it, and so the course out of which the trouble mentioned has arisen was adopted.

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. This course would have been all the simpler, from the fact that there were only three tenders, and they were all from local firms. New tenders could then have been called for without any cause for complaint.

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. The history of the awarding of contracts since the beginning of things is that an alderman or an official is no more likely to keep his counsel in such matters than the ordinary man. The council, therefore, in adjourning to the committee room, did not resolve itself into a private session, but merely limited the number who were permitted to attend.

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. There seems to be a sort of mental hallucination deluding the leaders of the "grand old party" into the belief that all that is necessary is to dub a man a Conservative leader and there is some magic in the word which invests him with the mantle of Sir John Macdonald and bestows on him the gift of managing men which was possessed by that gentleman. The record of Conservatism, as exemplified in the case of Norquay in Manitoba and the late government of Quebec hardly justifies such a conclusion as the above; even the regime of Sir John himself was marred by scandals which were a disgrace to the party and injurious to the good name of the country, while the greatly increased prosperity of the people under the Liberal administration proves that the boasted National Policy was a brake on the wheels of progress. If there be any special virtue in the name Conservative we certainly should have been made aware of it through the acts of the Turner administration, for in it we had embodied all the elements and some of the remarkable types of individuals which go to make up the "great Conservative party."

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. It is only about a week since the Conservative party, through their representatives at Ottawa, declared by resolution that they were prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the empire, but sentiment was sentiment and business was business, and John Bull was no more entitled to consideration from a commercial point of view than any other fellow. Mr. Barnard should overhaul the Montreal Star, and "when found make a note on." He should also read the protest of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is generally admitted to be decidedly Conservative in its leanings, against the further increase of the British preference.

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. The remarks of the Premier in the House of Commons and of the Minister of Justice in the Senate should have been sufficient to satisfy any one on that point. The views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and of Hon. David Mills have already been published 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.

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:

COLONEL TO THE RESCUE.

It seems very light 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. Disgusted with the feeble efforts of the member for Burrard, Col. Prior took up the strain, and his rich baritone carried the members through the good old hymn to the end. Mr. Foster's soul was so harrowed at the sight that he begged the leader of the House to move the adjournment of the debate, and this time it was so apparent that this was a real "moment of weakness" that the Premier realized the ex-Finance Minister was unable to speak and he acceded to the request for a respite. The day previous the whole Conservative delegation in the House were at one with Dr. Montague in the opinion that "business is business," and that no favors should be shown to John Bull, but on the day after the budget speech was delivered Mr. Foster mournfully announced that he had all changed their minds and that the British preference must remain. So we see that that one act of the member for Victoria in taking up the burden of song the member for Burrard was unable to carry did more to win mistaken politicians from the error of their ways than all the speech-making the colonel has done in the many years of his political life.

HUGHES AND HUTTON.

The correspondence in connection with the Hughes-Hutton case has been laid before parliament and published. Col. Hughes offended 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's application he wrote the following note to the Minister of Militia:

"The letter speaks well for Colonel Hughes's 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 direct 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: "I am, Sir, in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. Col. Hughes 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 British'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 belittle 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—vindicative."

"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."

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 SS. 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. (Signed) H. Foster, Colonel."

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 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 Saccharine 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 Oxfords 34. At the Doves, about 1 3/4 miles from start, their lead had been reduced to 4 lengths. At Chiswick church, 2 1/2 miles from the start, the race had developed into nothing more than a procession. When the Cambridge boat passed Thornycrofts, 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 stakeboat 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, Margin. 1889-Cambridge 29:14 3; 1890-Oxford 20:02 3; 1891-Oxford 21:48 14; 1892-Oxford 19:21 2 1/2; 1893-Oxford 18:47 1; 1894-Oxford 21:30 3 1/2; 1895-Oxford 20:50 2 1/2; 1896-Oxford 22:02 2-5; 1897-Oxford 19:22 2-13; 1898-Oxford 22:15 13; 1899-Cambridge 21:4 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. Penabaz, commanding the government troops, it is announced, defeated Gen. Hernandez. His forces killed 223 of the revolutionists, took 50 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 Falberti, 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 submitted 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 "GROWN DOWN" STATE calls for a general tonic to the system. Such is the D. & L. Emulsion. Builds you up, increases your weight, gives health. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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 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 Saccharine 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 Oxfords 34. At the Doves, about 1 3/4 miles from start, their lead had been reduced to 4 lengths. At Chiswick church, 2 1/2 miles from the start, the race had developed into nothing more than a procession. When the Cambridge boat passed Thornycrofts, 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 stakeboat 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, Margin. 1889-Cambridge 29:14 3; 1890-Oxford 20:02 3; 1891-Oxford 21:48 14; 1892-Oxford 19:21 2 1/2; 1893-Oxford 18:47 1; 1894-Oxford 21:30 3 1/2; 1895-Oxford 20:50 2 1/2; 1896-Oxford 22:02 2-5; 1897-Oxford 19:22 2-13; 1898-Oxford 22:15 13; 1899-Cambridge 21:4 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. Penabaz, commanding the government troops, it is announced, defeated Gen. Hernandez. His forces killed 223 of the revolutionists, took 50 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 Falberti, 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 submitted 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 "GROWN DOWN" STATE calls for a general tonic to the system. 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.

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

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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. It is believed that in the event of Korea yielding, Japan would make a similar concession on the Japan coast. Movements of British Warships. Tain Tsai, China, March 31.—The British second-class cruiser Hermeion and third-class cruiser Brisk have arrived at Taku.

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 revitalizing 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 Macdonell & 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 Koltz, and is being brought to Manila.

ARCHBILD 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. IMMENSE INCREASE in the sale of the D. & L. Menthol Plaster evidences the fact that it is useful for all rheumatic pains, lumbago and lame back, pain in the sides, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

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. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO. A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

Premiere

He Addressed New West

The Action Vancouver Premiere (The opera house fairly well in the meeting of Martin. There Vancouver friend Mr. J. Cream, an example in production. There in his opening toward of Mr. M. of Mr. Martin's intended to speakers, in some success. He refers report had been in New Westminster the rebuilding of the Royal City, taking of Mr. E. S. in the News-Advertiser. He was the success of New as he saw the Hon. Mr. Casterlin, asking the question inserted. No contradiction ever. So that in Cotton, fathered, probably been He was heartily of the court to the underhand the gross

Justice by Mr. Carter-Oxford. It seemed to him late government selected to on the (laughter)—and took the credit had been done, address recently Cotton, as leader He referred to arrangement ownership platform of the Canadian Pacific not seem to be a short line to Kootenay brought this province forward a great deal of evidence immediately said he kept out of Pacific Railway, when he undertakes a right to say so ably carried it out by Mr. Carter. He said that it was \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 of the Kootenay Railway never had any Turner was employed 100,000 to be seen other people to be in the province. The property to give away, according to his do it to build rail control. The interruption Mr. Martin to any fair play. The intention to The West- mines, and how things should be Valley to the Kootenay Railway, the Northwest of the long freight at them. He proposed to Kootenay from the Coast that no matter but the Canadian Pacific end, get hold there by the aid private enterprise interests of the of higher rates were upon those they travelled by Railway they were enormous profits promoters. He said the best line standpoint in any very salable. By when the new property would doubtless the majority of Kootenay. Continuing, he wanted to know him, for which a bad man. The liberal events of the claimed that a majority at the head of the speaker's Head. This opinion was knew everything record. He did not Tory standpoint, man. The governor weaker all the things to very much to the fall of the party wrecker. He charged the statements Cotton in the House that he had the caucus, held still the support the what the caucus, financial advantage to be in the party but any loss in a turned out of his ally reason. Squire were not was dismissed. Mr. Carter-Cowan views, and so was referred to the

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. It is believed that in the event of Korea yielding, Japan would make a similar concession on the Japan coast. Movements of British Warships. Tain Tsai, China, March 31.—The British second-class cruiser Hermeion and third-class cruiser Brisk have arrived at Taku.

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 revitalizing 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 Macdonell & 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 Koltz, and is being brought to Manila.

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, for 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 his proposition before the committee he was heartily in favor of the restoration of the court house, and he objected to the underhand methods employed and the gross

interceptions 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 bonuses. A private enterprise would be against the interests of the country as much as ever.

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 Party 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 of 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 out of 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. Oster 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

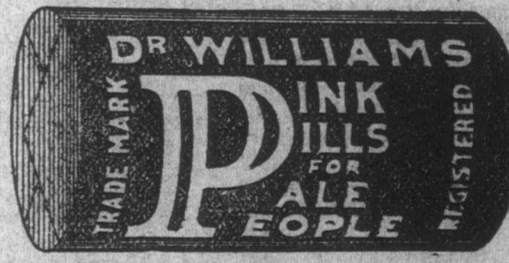
These pills have no purgative action. They make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves, and make weak, depressed, tired people bright, active and strong.

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 here, 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 on 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 shale. 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 of it. 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 I venture the prediction that this is the last year that we will witness the big 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 secure 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 deemed 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 GATTARIN CHASE
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the tapestry of the
Heals the ulcers, clears the air
passages, stops droppings in the
throat and relieves the
Croup and Hay Fever. Blower
All Dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase
Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND CONDENSED FORM.
(From Friday's Daily.)
The vital statistics for the past month show that there have been registered at the registry office 32 births, 8 marriages and 27 deaths.

The inquest held on Saturday afternoon in connection with the death of the late Fred Harris, of the schooner Aurora, resulted in a verdict of death from accidental causes being returned. The young man leaves a mother and several sisters and brothers. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, Admiral Road, Esquimaux.

The past month has been a rather busy one in police circles, the entries on the books being as follows: Injury to property, 1; infraction of streets by-law, 16; stealing, 3; drunk, 22; in possession of stolen property, 1; unsound mind, 1; vagrancy, 9; assault, 6; intimidation, 1; by-law, 2; supplying intoxicants, 8; immorality, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; language, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; employment (Hamilton), 1; safe keeping, 2; burglary, 1; unlawful possession, 1; damage to property, 1; fugitive from justice, 1.

The seventy-eighth drawing for an appropriation in the Victoria Building Society, which took place on Saturday evening, resulted in shares 27 C and D, and shares 27 A and B, being withdrawn. A second drawing was held, resulting in share 8 A, held by Henry Bland, being entitled to \$1,000, 8 B, held by W. D. Eden, \$1,000, 8 C, and D, held by Mrs. Charles Hayward, \$2,000. The presiding committee were Messrs. R. Erskine, Wm. Marchant and G. W. Anderson.

Among the passengers arriving on the Tees this morning was Provincial Constable H. W. Heal, of Atlin, who brought down with him Mr. Marsten of the same place, for examination as to his mental condition. This was made this morning by Dr. Fraser and Hart, and was found to be sane. The unfortunate man is an American citizen and had been in Atlin for several seasons. He was recently convicted of burglary, but owing to his mental condition it was deemed advisable to bring him to this place, where he will be cared for. He was decided as to whether he will be sent to Westminster, or turned over to the American authorities.

During the past month the total fires and alarms amounted to seven, estimated losses, \$4,250. The fire at the tannery at Rock Bay on the 17th contributed materially to this substantial amount of loss. On the 1st, a fire occurred at the three-story building owned by G. B. Ordano, was completely destroyed; loss on building \$600. The contents, owned by W. B. Sommer, were badly damaged and were insured for \$4,000. The estimated losses on building and contents amount to \$1,100. On the 19th a number of children started a fire under the frame residence on Kane street, occupied by James Cummings; fortunately the fire was discovered before any damage was done. The last of the month, a fire occurred at the 30th, when a telephone alarm was turned in for smoke issuing through the walls of a one-story brick building, occupied by Mr. F. Wallenstein, on Yates street. Fire alarms for the three months ending March 31st, estimated losses during same period, \$6,495.

SALMON.

Big Run Expected on the Fraser—Prospect of a Good Season.
George T. Myers, the Puget Sound canneryman, says in an interview at Seattle that the season for the Fraser will be particularly bright. Seven-eighths of the past year's pack has already entered consumption and that means high prices.
The forecast for the season on the Sound and in the straits is encouraging, more so than on the Columbia river. On the river Mr. Myers's observations have led him to base the future production of fish for the season on the amount of rainfall or snow on the mountains. The snow on the mountains is particularly bright. Seven-eighths of the past year's pack has already entered consumption and that means high prices.
The forecast for the season on the Sound and in the straits is encouraging, more so than on the Columbia river. On the river Mr. Myers's observations have led him to base the future production of fish for the season on the amount of rainfall or snow on the mountains. The snow on the mountains is particularly bright. Seven-eighths of the past year's pack has already entered consumption and that means high prices.

At the request of Provincial Librarian Schofield, 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 examinations which must be passed by those 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. Schofield'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 \$350,000, 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.O.R., George Leonard; C.R., J. D. McNiven; V.O.R., B. S.

To Run For Victoria

Mr. Yates 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 the 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 this morning that he would seek election in the city of Victoria, and not in the riding of South Victoria, as he had last year. Mr. Eberts, it is stated, has announced his intention of staying with his old constituents, as he believes that a contest will 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 Westminster house 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.

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

As a result of the election on the 17th of last year, the party which was elected to attend the Liberal 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, and 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, Mr. C. Vancouver, be the second delegate, and that J. E. Bryson, be the third delegate—Ashcroft being entitled to three out of the ten delegates for the riding, and that the president and secretary of this meeting be, as may be deemed advisable for this purpose. Carried unanimously.

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, Mr. Howland, was the opinion that my success at the polls would be a serious blow to the welfare of the province. On Saturday I received the following telegram: "Mr. Howland is mistaken or misrepresented. Send me publication."

A return party was given by young men of the city 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
5	S.S. San Mateo, Port Los Angeles	.....	4,321
6	S.S. Robert Adamson, San Pedro	.....	4,431
10	S.S. Minocla, San Pedro	.....	3,199
11	S.S. Mantene, Mahukona, H. I.	.....	1,446
11	S.S. New England, Alaska	.....	54
14	S.S. Titania, Port Los Angeles	.....	5,781
18	S.S. New England, Alaska	.....	62
20	S.S. Robert Adamson, Frisco	.....	4,500
22	S.S. Minocla, Port Los Angeles	.....	3,211
22	S.S. San Mateo, Port Los Angeles	.....	4,314
22	S.S. F. P. Elmore, Skagway	.....	19
22	S.S. Jeannette, Alaska	.....	110
23	Str. New England, Alaska	.....	54
30	S.S. Titania, San Pedro	.....	5,872
Total	.....	.....	37,423

Lady Smith (Extension).

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
2	S.S. Wellington	.....	2,250
2	S.S. Elith Thompson, Frisco	.....	1,075
2	S.S. Teilus, San Francisco	.....	3,300
2	S.S. Oriental, San Francisco	.....	2,230
2	S.S. Alki, Port Townsend	.....	601
2	S.S. South Portland, Oakland	.....	1,040
8	S.S. Bristol, Port Townsend	.....	2,087
8	S.S. Fratton, Port Townsend	.....	100
8	S.S. Benmohr, 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	.....	300
15	S.S. Alki, Seattle	.....	800
15	S.S. Indian, San Francisco	.....	2,150
15	S.S. South Portland, Frisco	.....	1,040
22	S.S. Santa Clara, San Francisco	.....	2,139
22	S.S. Teilus, San Francisco	.....	2,200
Total	.....	.....	25,587

Union Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
5	S.S. Pilot, Victoria	.....	64
5	S.S. Louis Walsh, San Francisco	.....	1,400
10	S.S. Danube, 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. Danube, Skagway	.....	210
24	S.S. Hero, Dutch Harbor	.....	6,000
Total	.....	.....	12,453

Chemulus Lumber.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
2	Bk. Antiochogasta, Antiochogasta	.....	1,630

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.

Steamer Queen City arrived yesterday from Naas and way ports. She had but five down passengers, A. Mowat, H. R. Christensen, A. S. Robertson, Miss Spence and W. T. Trench. News was brought by the Queen City that the oilcan run on the Naas was very heavy this year, but it only lasted three days, and only those who were prepared got any quantity of fish. Some of these had their nets carried away, so heavy was the run of fish. Peter Herman is said to have made the biggest take. All the canners are busy preparing for the coming salmon fishing season, and preparations are being made for a big pack. The Indians on the Skeena say there is little snow on the hills at the Skeena head, and as a result there will be clear water this year on that river, which means that it will be more difficult for the fishers. Two new canneries are being established for this year's fishing, one on Princess Royal island, the Princess Royal cannery, as the new one on that island is to be called. The other is the Jorgensen for Windsor and Malcolm, the Fraser river cannery. It is not far above China Hat. The Bella Coala cannery is being erected by Mr. Clayton. The Queen City, when she sails to-morrow evening, will take up eleven fishing boats to this cannery. Bella Coala, according to arrivals by the Queen City, is divided over the war in South Africa, and there is a continual run as the result of the Boer sentiment of the Scandinavian element. The Boecowitz was not seen by the Queen City, she having gone across to Skidegate. The Queen City will sail again for the North to-morrow evening.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver. Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try

Mining News

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

The shaft on the Kattie D. Green is now down 30 feet, with ore showing across 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 in 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 upward drifts and the vein has been thoroughly prospectured. The distance of 2,000 feet on the surface. There are carries principally iron pyrites, with good values, averaging about \$45 per ton. The shaft is now down 200 feet, 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.

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 ore was received, 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 the development this winter, and is the second shipment to be made.

Work has been commenced on the Lakeview group, between New Denver and Siyeh, and owned by the Northwest Mining Syndicate. So soon as things get into shape the force will be increased, as the showing is most encouraging. Ore shipments from the Bousin this month aggregate 120 tons, with large reserves in sight. Everything about the property is in excellent shape and condition, and the staff gaited and contented. 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. Thomson & Co. has secured an option and lease on the Victoria Mine, and the claim is being worked. The claim is at the Half-Way camp, on the north side of that creek, and is one of the best in the section. Considerable work has been done on the claim, showing 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.

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.

Wood's Phosphodina.
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. This valuable medicine discovered by Dr. Wood's Phosphodina guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, all effects of excess, Mental Torpor, Excessive use of Food, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00. One single package, six packages free to any address.
The Wood Dispensary, Windsor, Ont.
Wood's Phosphodina sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pill Cochis, Peas-royal, &c.
Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., VICTORIA.
Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

EVERY WEAK MAN
WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscriber. The magazine is the same size as McClure or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is published monthly. It has a circulation of 100,000. The magazine is published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. It costs only 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Treasurer, Central West Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The T

Brings Star Theory of Dis

The Marke Capital-

Steamer Tee carries this morning the first of Dav Smith of Dawson, H. A. Marney, Noel Dupre, S. A. Spencer, and late arrivals of the Col. Slagway from Denver. The vessel was chartered for the purpose of carrying a view with Devereux.

The bodies are instead of three. "Capt. Fussell was a great fire to the was a fire, and circumstances of moment arose." "Looking at the fire he him a very little compass after ed and go dire. It is believed Fussell saw w of Clayton a that after the is a red grave where the ground and his victims beneath.

"I am told his own tried for the proved himself sharp, answer examining with mind." The following Victoria merchant sent into Dawson, the mountainous Tees from the approaching season witnesses prices in food lines, as the certain that have been lost or held, meat market is to the traders, with dressed by her, and with the mountains of them have been caught in Dawson prospects are able to eat if they never into the mine. Dawson is a but of course, up under the almost no market, but as for sale. Flour is a cause certain the staple. Deteriorated and go ter is also to be scarce. The winter clothes gain counter.

"R. F. Beagle is a member of the machinery, says the pros quartz-and satisfactorily, and the other prospects are C. Hawkins says the Low tends to take use in working berries, and chery for use. The steamer 'At' way from the Sheiff infen that her water the leak to Juneau.

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 early 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.

Looking around to get the bearings of the fire he saw immediately behind him a butte, and he is confident of the situation that he feels he can take a compass after the snow has disappeared and so direct to where the fire was. It is believed that the big fire Captain Fassel saw was the funeral pyre of Clayton and his companions, and that after the fire had burned the remains to a crisp, the murderer dug a grave where the fire had thawed the snow and hid what remained of his victims beneath the soil.

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.

Canned meats are none too plenty, but of course the prices are not running up under the circumstances. There is almost no fresh beef available in the market, but still where there is, it is for sale. Flour is still going up for various reasons—some dealers say because there is a real shortage and some because certain houses have a corner on the staple. Tomatoes are said to be scarce and going up a few points. Butter is also on the rise. Cheese is said to be scarce. Horse feed is on the short list. Felt shoes, moccasins, parkas and winter clothes generally are on the bargain counter.

Mr. R. Featherstonehaugh, manager of Lord Hamilton's Atlin properties, is taking ten tons of mining machinery sent up on the steamer City of Topeka, in to the Atlin district. The machinery which is being taken in over the ice from Bennett includes a five-stamp mill, a large hoist and pumping machinery. It has not been decided, said Mr. Featherstonehaugh, on which of the properties owned by his company the machinery will be put up. He says the prospects of the Pine creek quartz and the Saffor Bill group are satisfactory, but as to what the assays and the other details in regard to the prospects are he declines to speak. E. C. Hawkins of the White Pass railway says the Lord Hamilton company intends to take in machinery shortly for use in working their Wright creek properties, and Dunn & Skinner of Vancouver will, this month, take in machinery for use on Willow creek.

Al-ki's Narrow Escape. Steamer Al-ki 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.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

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.

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:

In the field, three miles north of Paardeberg Drift, 23rd February, 1900. Leaving Belmont on the 19th instant, the battalion joined the 19th Brigade (Colonel Smith-Dorrien), Ninth Division Major-General Colville), at Graspan the same evening. The 19th Brigade left Graspan at 5 a.m. on the 15th instant. After a very trying march of 12 miles we reached Ram Dam and went into bivouac. The day was fearfully hot and water was scarce, fully 50 men fell out, the transport was badly animated, heavily laden and caused many delays. Moving again at 5 p.m. on the 19th instant.

A Good March. Of 12 miles was made at Waterval Drift, Reit River, but here a delay took place in the crossing of the transport and the battalion had to find all the duties for the day. Large fatigues to assist the crossing had to be furnished by it, notably 200 men for the two 4.7 guns in the crossing of which great credit was given our men for the work. It was 6 p.m. before the battalion crossed, and the officers and men were dead tired.

The arrangement reached is that the militia department becomes responsible for all cases which ordinarily would go into the Marine hospital. The expense of treating these at the Jubilee hospital will devolve on the militia department, but as the building has been occupied by patients, but few patients, this will not amount to very much.

Ended at Klip Drift. At 3:30 a.m., on the 17th instant, A force of the enemy under Gen. Cronje from Gersfontein was said to be endeavoring to cross the River Modder on his way to Bloemfontein. An action had been fought with him yesterday near Klip Drift by the V. I. Division. The battalion left Klip Drift at 7 p.m. and marched all night to Paardeberg Drift at 6 a.m. The delays were frequent and the march very tedious, 21 miles were made during the night.

On our arrival it was learned that Gen. Cronje's force was here, and fairly well surrounded by our forces, which apparently numbered some 40,000 men of all arms. Immediately the Ninth Division was ordered to attack the headquarters laager of the enemy's force, which occupied a position on the north side of the river about two miles from the drift. The Third Brigade was detailed for the purpose of crossing the south side of the river. The 19th Brigade for the left, north side of river. At 7:15 a.m. (18th inst.), the battalion moved to the drift and crossed the river which was very rapid with a nine mile current, deep, and as the men

Had to Wade. The water was up to their armpits. They had to cross in parties of not less than four, and strongly locked together. After crossing each company was hurried forward to attack the enemy who occupied a bend of the river about two miles from the drift to the east.

The disposition of the battalion was complete as follows: From the front 'G', 'C' and 'A' Companies on the firing line, 'D' and 'E' Companies in support, with 'G' and 'H' Companies in reserve. The Gordon Highlanders were on our left with the Shropshires and the Cornwallis on the right. The action began at 9:45 a.m. and after an hour I had to reinforce the firing line with 'D' and 'E' Companies. The enemy were perfectly covered by the river banks which were full of dongas and trees, while our men were in the open field with no protection save what a few ant hills and slight inequalities of the ground gave them. The enemy's fire was very slow, duly delivered when the least exposure was made by our men.

On our part the fire discipline was excellent, the men being cool and collected, but they labored under the difficulty of fighting an invisible enemy. At about 4 p.m., the Cornwallis under Lieut.-Col. Worth came up to reinforce us and with instructions to 'finish the thing.' This eventuated in a charge of both battalions made about 5:30 p.m., which proved unsuccessful as the fire of the enemy (fully 1,200 strong under cover) was most deadly and impossible to advance against. The fight continued however, until dark when both sides withdrew their forces. Our firing line opened fire at about 600 to 800 yards from the enemy and since our moving we occupied positions varying from 100 to 500 yards from the point of the enemy.

I am not yet able to give you a more detailed report of the engagement as we have practically been on the verge of action ever since our moving from one position to another, in connection with the subjection of the enemy. A fuller report will follow. The night of the 17th and 18th was devoted to gathering the dead and wounded, of whom I cabled you a list on the 19th and during the day the

Provincial News

The Church of England building is having some needed repairs made, and it is the intention to have the building in first-class shape before the work is suspended.

Rev. A. C. Stephenson, Methodist missionary, who has arrived here from the East, will remain a few months, taking charge of the Methodist church work in place of Rev. Mr. Gardner, who is still ill and unable to attend to his duties.

Richard Caverly, who recently came here from Grand Forks, where he had been employed as boiler maker by the Granby Smelter Company, died early on Tuesday morning at his room in the National. He occupied a bedroom with his brother William, who was awakened early in the morning by hearing his brother gasping. He got up and sent Louis Bossert for a doctor. Before Dr. Oppenheimer arrived on the scene Richard Caverly was dead. He was 32 years of age.

Flans Hartell, a clerk, committed suicide Sunday evening by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He leaves a widow and child.

While John Toop was hitching his team on Tuesday morning one of them took fright in some unaccountable way and "ran amok" down the street bucking and jumping. The maddened horse made a dead run for Henry's plate-glass front, but fell upon the sidewalk and did no damage. Struggling to its feet again it took a bee line for Ashwell's window, again going down upon the slippery walk, where it lay helpless. Unfortunately, however, one of the legs struck heavily upon a side piece of glass, cracking it in all directions. Apparently satisfied with the damage done, the animal was led away and went quietly off to work.

Mr. Stark came in on yesterday's stage and went down the canal to the property he is looking after at Snug Basin. Harry Hills has just returned to Alberni from a trip to the Old Country. Mr. Sels is out on business connected with his mining properties here. He returns on Friday or Saturday from Vancouver.

The Raven has been steadily working. The lead-stopper copper ore is showing 3 feet wide and over. Wm. Lindsay has gone to start work on some of his properties at Sprout Lake. Some splendid catches of trout have been made in the lakes and creeks adjoining Alberni. Messrs. Ward and Bledsoe getting one day over 100.

Messrs. Garrard and McLinden are working at the Lakeside Mineral Claim, on Anderson lake. They have a tremendous showing of iron ore, with copper sulphates. Mr. Huff is going to make a trip to Clayoquot on the next boat.

A fatal accident occurred last Wednesday on the Selkirk summit of the C. P. R., by which Sam Mathews, of Revelstoke, lost his life. The line at this point is particularly steep and the freight train on which he was braking required the assistance of another engine in the rear. It was poor Mathews's duty to disconnect the rear engine at the summit of the hill, and in taking out the connecting pin to do so he fell in front of the engine, which ran over his body. The disconnected engine having rendered the necessary assistance to the freight train again passed over the young fellow on its return. Mathews was not missed until the train reached Glacier House, when a telegram was sent to Rogers Pass to send an engine to look for him. He was found on the track, and being quite conscious he was at once taken to the Revelstoke hospital. He received prompt treatment, but later succumbed to his injuries. Mathews was 19 years of age.

After drill on Monday evening an association to be known as Revelstoke Militia Rifle Association was formed with Capt. Taylor as president and K. D. J. Johnson secretary-treasurer. The entire company will be under military discipline, and the first shoot will be held in about three weeks time.

The board of police commissioners met on Wednesday. It was decided that the members of the police force be paid \$5 each per month extra while one of them is employed looking after prisoners working on streets, this increase being on account of the extra duty being entailed thereby. It was agreed to recommend to the council the advisability of erecting a prison for the suitable accommodation of prisoners; the present accommodation being entirely inadequate.

A large crowd assembled at the station Wednesday afternoon to say goodbye to Rev. and Mrs. Menzies on their departure for Comox. About 7 o'clock on Friday morning an alarm called the firemen to a blaze in the west end between Thirteenth and Cariboo streets, near Fifth avenue. The fire was located in the house of Joseph Thomas, whose wife and family are at present occupants. It had been started by the upsetting of a lamp in a bedroom, and resulted in the room being considerably damaged. The outer wall and roof being burned through and the interior destroyed. The loss is amply covered by an insurance of \$500.

A partnership has been formed, between lawyers E. J. Eglon and W. H. Whitaker to take effect on May 1st prox. At Wednesday evening's meeting of the Tennis Club officers were elected as follows for the ensuing year: Hon. President, J. B. Vickers; President, W. F. Wood; Vice-President, J. J. Carment; Sec.-Treas., S. C. Burton; Committee, T. H. Leeming, E. A. Nash, W. H. Pegrum, J. Redman, E. F. Appelle, F. E. Young. Messrs. Argall and Morrish, mining engineers, representing the B. C. Exploration Syndicate, who have been in town for some days, closed an important mining deal on Wednesday, which will mean a good deal for Coal Hill. They bonded four claims, adjoining the Lucky Strike

ALBERNI

Special Correspondence of the Times. Mr. Stark came in on yesterday's stage and went down the canal to the property he is looking after at Snug Basin.

Harry Hills has just returned to Alberni from a trip to the Old Country. Mr. Sels is out on business connected with his mining properties here. He returns on Friday or Saturday from Vancouver.

The Raven has been steadily working. The lead-stopper copper ore is showing 3 feet wide and over. Wm. Lindsay has gone to start work on some of his properties at Sprout Lake.

Some splendid catches of trout have been made in the lakes and creeks adjoining Alberni. Messrs. Ward and Bledsoe getting one day over 100. Messrs. Garrard and McLinden are working at the Lakeside Mineral Claim, on Anderson lake. They have a tremendous showing of iron ore, with copper sulphates.

Mr. Huff is going to make a trip to Clayoquot on the next boat. A fatal accident occurred last Wednesday on the Selkirk summit of the C. P. R., by which Sam Mathews, of Revelstoke, lost his life.

The board of police commissioners met on Wednesday. It was decided that the members of the police force be paid \$5 each per month extra while one of them is employed looking after prisoners working on streets, this increase being on account of the extra duty being entailed thereby.

A partnership has been formed, between lawyers E. J. Eglon and W. H. Whitaker to take effect on May 1st prox. At Wednesday evening's meeting of the Tennis Club officers were elected as follows for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Argall and Morrish, mining engineers, representing the B. C. Exploration Syndicate, who have been in town for some days, closed an important mining deal on Wednesday, which will mean a good deal for Coal Hill.

They bonded four claims, adjoining the Lucky Strike

group, owned by Messrs. J. H. Morrison, Boston, Lambert and McArthur & Harper, for \$25,000, and paid a first instalment on the bond in cash. The terms of the bond are that work on the properties shall be commenced within fourteen days, and prosecuted continuously during the life of the same. It is the intention of the syndicate to put on a large force of men at once to sink a 50-foot shaft.

On Tuesday night the cabin of J. W. Magarrell, on Spokane street, just below the railway track and behind the houses fronting on the thoroughfare was broken into by some evil disposed person and \$35 in bills and a further sum in silver was stolen.

The principal of the Rossland school, Mr. J. McLean, was taken to the St. Mary's hospital, suffering from measles, on Wednesday.

Duncan Mackie, of the Bank of British North America, has been transferred to Trail to act as teller during the absence of T. S. Sulter, absent on leave. The plan for the new C. P. R. freight depot has been received, and the construction work is to be completed in six weeks, which will be early in May. The building will be 135x32 feet and 16 feet high to the eaves, occupying the middle of the block between Washington and Lincoln streets, on the Third avenue side. Of the end nearest Lincoln street, 18 feet will be used for a bonded warehouse, and 15 feet inches at the Washington street end will be used as a freight office. A platform eight feet wide will extend the whole length of 360 feet from Washington to Lincoln street, and all around the building, the eaves of which will project so far as to shelter it. This platform will be level with the car floors.

At the meeting of the Presbytery on Friday the Rev. Peacock of Fairview and Port Moody was retained for those districts and Rev. Madill of Van Ande was removed to Agassiz, being replaced at Van Ande by Mr. Campbell, a ministerial student at Queen's College, Toronto. The Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M. A., formerly of Winnipeg, arrived in Vancouver on Friday to take up his duties as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. In the evening a meeting of the Presbytery was held at which Mr. MacBeth's transfer to this district was formally ratified. This was immediately followed by the public induction service, which took place in the church. The service was followed by a social hour in the adjoining church parlors. Jacob McLaren died on Saturday night at the city hospital. Early on Saturday morning, shortly before 4 o'clock, he was found in a somewhat dazed condition at the Avenue Hotel, at the corner of Dupont street and Columbia avenue. Officer Jackson took him to the station. From there at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning he was removed to the hospital, where he gradually sank and passed away. McLaren came to Vancouver from Maitland, N. S., with W. S. Cook, proprietor of the Avenue Hotel, about 19 years ago. They built the first building ever erected in Vancouver. It was burned down in the fire, having stood where the British Columbia Market Company's store is now.

Work was commenced on Thursday in the laying of new piles at the South Westminster ferry landing, by the contractor, A. Gilley. The old piles will be rebanded and the new ones will also be fastened solidly together. Two men were admitted to the asylum for the insane on Thursday by the names of P. Oppenheimer, from the American side recently, and John Fitzpatrick. Mrs. Pratt, a resident of McNeely street, met with a painful accident on Wednesday night, by which she had her left leg broken just above the ankle. It appears she was turning down Ramage street, from McNeely, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and according to her version, there was no electric light burning at the corner of Columbia and McNeely streets, and in the dark she made the turn too short, causing her to fall off the edge of the street, a distance of six or seven feet, with the above result. The injured member was set by Dr. Drew. The fishermen who have been operating on the river since the spring salmon season opened on March 1st, were agreeably surprised on Friday afternoon by quite a spurt of the fish, and as a result very good catches were reported on Saturday morning. The residence of W. G. Williams, of Cloverdale, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night.

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

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

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below

Very small and so easy to take as sugar

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

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CURE SICK HEADACHE

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...

Political interest is evidently on the increase locally, and is said to be even greater on the Mainland. This morning Richard Hall, M. P., Geo. Jeeves, P. C., Macgregor, Geo. Noot and others, discussed the situation in a very animated way in front of the old post office...

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."

Woven into the descriptive matter of the lecture was a great deal of valuable information in regard to the early history of the coast and island, the voyages of Captains Cook and Vancouver, and the traditions and customs of the native tribes...

LANGUID

Many a schoolgirl is said to be lazy and shiftless when she doesn't desire 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.

When 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...

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 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-poor. But the speaker was understood to mean that the first application was made in the usual manner, and the same was made in the usual manner.

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.

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...

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...

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, Conductor, 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 representative 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. He 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 intended to have suitable buildings erected for the show.

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...

CORTICELLI SILK CO. advertisement featuring an image of a woman sewing and text describing embroidery services.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD., VICTORIA, B.C. advertisement for DAISY AIR RIFLE flour.

Dominion Party advertisement with text: Members Information Gene, Military Regard, Preferential ing bers.

Ottwa, Mar... yesterday--99... ord-breaker in... A peculiarity... small amount... devoted to the... of the guests... such purpose... campaign pur... prevails that... other session... and Liberals... Devoting a la... thought and... strability of... with their ele... weeks of the... out the dispo... consequence... of the amou... members for... their constitu... son to believ... ed that the... there will be... terpose a ba... further busin... The quantity... ing out from... say, were la... the session i...

Joint... Sir Charles... now that the... High Comm... Status and... the governm... of the House... The Prime... was glad to... consider the... as a means... able to say... He would be... Tupper's rep... the protocol...

Lieut.-Col... newspaper re... half of the... to replace th... be sent to... founded... The Minis... to give any... subject, as... Halifax, w... tion of the... been made... minister sal... was not con... to be consid... had strong... be carried...

Upon the... Casey once... House the... runs of bot... tions of th... Company in... statement o... the Victori... that the E... tioned the... Eastern Br...

In reply... (West) Tor... said that... are now... ride. Fitt... but all the... this arm'd...

In reply... The Prime... negotiation... quiring of... government... chase the... a reasonab...

Mr. T... Auditor-G... the accou... which incl... members o... the list... ply while... The Finan... inclusion o... was not a... ed by the... Lieut.-Co... that in a... number... service w... asked wh... to vacanc... Militia r... less so re...

In the... were intr... questions... The Ho... lumber, a... seats be... affecting... Commons... taken in... tribution... tion of... The Ho... after eve... distribut... estants a... the prov...

AVIN... Cures... DALL'S... ENDALL CO...

Dominion Parliament

Members Loading Up With Information in Preparation for General Elections.

Military Rumors Current With Regard to Garrisoning of Esquimalt.

Preferential Trade Still Occupying the Attention of Members on Both Sides.

Ottawa, March 20.—The list of members... the order paper... the list of members... the order paper...

Joint High Commission. Sir Charles Tupper asked whether... the negotiations between the United States and Canada...

Military Rumors. Lieut.-Colonel Prior asked whether... the new regiment being embodied to replace the Leinster regiment...

Armed With Lee-Enfields. In reply to a question by Mr. Osler... the Minister of Militia said that in all thirty-four battalions...

The Plains of Abraham. In reply to a question of Mr. Taylor... the Prime Minister said that no formal negotiations were in progress...

Mr. Charleson's Wine Bill. Mr. Taylor cited a few items in the Auditor-General's report... the wine charges for three members of the party...

In the Senate. The Hon. Mr. Macdonald... the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, British Columbia, asked should redistribution of seats be made during the present year...

The Hon. Mr. Mills said that the British North America Act provided that... after every census there should be a redistribution, if necessary...

Mr. Foster was the next speaker in the debate... and argued that the Liberal party in the adoption of this tariff had gone back on the express promise of their leader...

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald moved the second reading of the Dominion Lands Act... after some discussion it was read a second time and the Senate adjourned.

Ottawa, March 21.—A division on the motion of Dr. Russell (Halifax)... approving the principle of the preferential tariff...

On the orders of the day Mr. Bergeron rose to draw attention to an editorial article in the Patrie... stating that Mr. Clarke Wallace, the ally of Messrs. Bergeron and Taylor...

commendation of the press of the empire... the government thought it could well afford to pass over the carrying of the opposition in the preferential tariff policy.

Mr. Foster was the next speaker in the debate... and argued that the Liberal party in the adoption of this tariff had gone back on the express promise of their leader...

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald moved the second reading of the Dominion Lands Act... after some discussion it was read a second time and the Senate adjourned.

Ottawa, March 21.—A division on the motion of Dr. Russell (Halifax)... approving the principle of the preferential tariff...

On the orders of the day Mr. Bergeron rose to draw attention to an editorial article in the Patrie... stating that Mr. Clarke Wallace, the ally of Messrs. Bergeron and Taylor...

Mr. Fielding made a good speech in reply to the speech of the ex-Finance Minister... he spoke with a good deal of spirit and was given a generous measure of applause...

Mr. Puttee, the labor member for Winnipeg... did not quite understand the purpose of this motion and debate... but if they were to precede another cut in the preferential tariff...

THE SENATE. In the Senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell called attention to the letter from Col. Foster to Lieut.-Col. White... dated February 1st, 1900...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

The Hon. Mr. Scott said General Hutton was recalled from Australia... and he had been consulted by Sir George Dibbs as to what would be done in Canada...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

as his attention was drawn to the letter... sent for Col. Foster, who admitted that he had never received any instructions from the minister...

The Hon. Mr. Scott said General Hutton was recalled from Australia... and he had been consulted by Sir George Dibbs as to what would be done in Canada...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

Mr. Mulock moved the resolution that... the principle of the resolution not merely to contracts to which the government is a party...

contractor receives his last payment... he had no fear of any government which might succeed the present government...

Mr. Fraser replied that most certainly there was. Under it the government could provide in the contract that the contractor should not get his money until the workmen were paid...

Mr. E. F. Clarke. Mr. E. F. Clarke said he was heartily in accord with any resolution or legislation having for its object the improvement of the condition of the working classes...

Mr. Belcourt. Mr. Belcourt (Ottawa) said he was first prepared to support the resolution, but was now prepared to vote for it as amended by Mr. Mulock...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

Mr. Mulock thought there should be a recast of the civil service throughout, and had advocated the appointment of a board to supervise the civil service...

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 Johannesburg, who was taken prisoner by the Boers last November, 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 at Pretoria was erected in the days of the British occupation and 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 them as a temporary place of confinement; 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 city jail. Their number at the time I left was more than 25.

There are a few persons awaiting trial for various crimes, and quite a regular supply of British subjects, taken chiefly in Natal, whom it is desirable to have out of the way, and 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 "spider" with the fine pair of grey horses presented to him by the Reform prisoners.

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.

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.

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 pokes and threats were sure to be our portion.

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 from the front, and were mostly of personal ill-treatment in their case.

The frequent lashings referred to above were administered to natives sent up from the Landroos Court, boys who disobeyed orders, 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 warder 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.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

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 them.

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 from the front, and were mostly of personal ill-treatment in their case.

The frequent lashings referred to above were administered to natives sent up from the Landroos Court, boys who disobeyed orders, 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 warder 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.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

The Warrimoo brought news of the wreck of the four masted bark Emile Renault, which left Tlo on the 2nd inst. with 5,500 tons of nickel ore for Glasgow.

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 one of the crew—a Tongan man and woman—managed to reach the shore. According to their account, the Espérange, 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, and 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. Lebane, 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.

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 claim part, deciding a disputed mining claim, in which the verdict has conformed 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 out 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 found 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 take 'em 'em an' find.

But I'd a store o' 'em an' muscle, So I never tried to shirk, But allus went without complaint To the very hardest work.

An' I've ailed done my duty, Just like any 'onest man, For I've 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.

For 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 'Tis this old blomin' claim, 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 string on him, An' he's not just free to roam, But I'd tell our politicians, What they've got so much to say About the baby sons o' 'em 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, Tamin' 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 Croir, bound to Cuba, was caught in a heavy gale, and sunk 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 Belgian and northwestern provinces. The loss to cultivators in Belgium 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 a rule 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 reduced 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 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 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, failing 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 discontinue 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. What 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 of the 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 mountains.

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

News

Toronto barrister, arrested, has gone to qualifying law examiners cutting 50,000.

Members of the board meeting discussed increasing increase of its effects on the feeling is generally made to be Celestials.

A graduate of the hospital, has arrived from the Royal in, had the misadventure, while then it was passing, to slip, the train. He was at once where it was up to the limb.

A native of Fremont, 18th, from deceased, who was up here about 12 Fraser valley and into the Fish to miles beyond.

Porning the Kam into a and a sum and other things Harry the of the crime, made the missing person along cigarettes. He morning before D. H. Camp sent up for trial.

ing made, so say sanitary authorities, place into a but the trouble is hardly care in backyards, and restricted in their their garbage, public roads leading it so suits their willinger, boiler-shops, fractured places. He work machine and the punch a little take out, and was under the man of punching it with the pulley, arm, above the one in two places, employed on the over the city 25 coming those who staff. But the works has very citizens who are conditions present in the labor market for the vast of their applicants, funds in hand to this purpose, all to the conclusion chance, and is ing men by the job, and is component of the at each week's

ER. Indian Patriotic Tuesday received the receipt of ees of ladies and carried out a home concerts' Mount Pleasant, Vancouver paper Saturday morning, will issue the first dent.

place on Tuesday afternoon at residence of Mr. 14 Powell street. This after-the-family-recess, F. Clinton official bicycle accident. In the riding down the Georgia street now the Stanley in this part is obstructing the men were forced however, took it and landed, with and refreshing Both cyclists considerably dement took place on a young man, ace of liquor, eeser boy's wheel, row for his ex-berstone the violently to the veral cuts about od shaking.

In Vancouver, a being confined illment.

Victoria, is to C. A. Codson.

WATER. Late Martin Emery residence at Fellows' cemetery.

Merous people of der Islands have Columbian Museum Mrs. J. W. C. C. Codson.

ge, foreman for contractor for office, arrived ay, accompanied onerunters and George says he work on the ad that the work pletion with as

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.

Mealy 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 a little meat.

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 some daily, vegetables twice a week, and something special on Christmas Day.

Christmas Day in Gaol.

By the way, on "Christmas Day we

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.

Christmas at Ladysmith

Greeting From the Boers—Shells Inscribed "Compliments of the Season."

Correspondent of the Morning Leader Tells How the Day Was Spent.

Our Christmas Day was heralded by the Gordon awakener from "Puffing Blixen." This was fired at 5 o'clock, about an hour after sunrise. The enemy's monster on Imbulwana sent in six more shots in rapid succession, whilst his satellites sped in a few more on their own account. It did not amount to very much, but was sufficient to let us know that the Boers did not intend to respect the great Christmas festival.

Consequently, Divine service was held in the camps we have selected as the least exposed to shell fire. In spite of the early morning cannonade, the usual Christmas morn services were held at the Anglican church.

The brilliant sunshine, that only gives us brief respites at night and during the meeting thunderstorms, which leaves us as quickly as they come, flooded the town with a brightness that struck me as being quite unseasonable.

Quite unseasonable to the wishes for a merry Christmas which passed around the camps. But we soon found that the brightness of the day was in keeping with the lightness of our spirits.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

When the children had been sent Happy Away, as heavily laden with stories of how Santa Claus got through the Boer lines as they were with toys and presents, the older folk danced till midnight.

To Oppose Lord Roberts

The Boers are Concentrating in Force North of Bloemfontein.

British Troops Dispatched to Glen—Watching for Buller's Army.

London, March 30.—Boers are concentrating in force about 15 miles north of Bloemfontein in rear of Glen, and Lord Roberts is sending troops to engage them. The Seventh Infantry Division and part of Gen. French's cavalry has been sent up to join the 14th Brigade, and the two cavalry regiments that are holding Glen and its environs.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

Three Cheers For Canada!

Letter From a Well-Known Victorian Touring Through Europe.

Continental Nations Do Not Share Our Correspondent's Enthusiasm at British Success.

To the Editor: Three times three cheers for Canada! For "Bobs," who gave us the chance! For the Royal Canadian Regiment who took it! And again for Buller who relieved Ladysmith! For White who kept it! And for all the British troops in South Africa! Hurrah! Again and again! Please pardon all this day long if I am a bit of a far cry from here to B. C. via Victoria and there are no Canadians known to me with whom I can shout. Verily it is a proud thing to say that one comes from Canada! Like all of the best of things it is tinged with sadness, however, and several among the killed to me have appeared among the brave fellow countrymen—men who have done what all good Canadians thought it would do, its duty, and has done it so well that the world rings with its performance. In Rome the English community were full of its praises, and drank to the Canadians when we celebrated together at dinner on the evening of the arrival of the news of Cronje's surrender. The Union Jack was conspicuous on that day, but it is to be seen wherever one goes.

London, Springfontein sages are an early start there is the the guns all commanders. The alarm among the has indeed remove to the are not going. LORD R. posted as "Bloemfontein" In the continuing March 31st able delay of the ca place twice telegraph several time ferred with there was the force is co enemy. "There we gallantry di battery rem cross fire at the officers' casualties!" Several gall bring in tw had been kil horses were "The Be and Northu and Robert treatment of to the cross cavalry two withstood the enemy wh "U" hutt tillery, wh drift and made pris fired. Maje major suc fusion. Fi the same t row."

London, Springfontein sages are an early start there is the the guns all commanders. The alarm among the has indeed remove to the are not going. LORD R. posted as "Bloemfontein" In the continuing March 31st able delay of the ca place twice telegraph several time ferred with there was the force is co enemy. "There we gallantry di battery rem cross fire at the officers' casualties!" Several gall bring in tw had been kil horses were "The Be and Northu and Robert treatment of to the cross cavalry two withstood the enemy wh "U" hutt tillery, wh drift and made pris fired. Maje major suc fusion. Fi the same t row."

London, Springfontein sages are an early start there is the the guns all commanders. The alarm among the has indeed remove to the are not going. LORD R. posted as "Bloemfontein" In the continuing March 31st able delay of the ca place twice telegraph several time ferred with there was the force is co enemy. "There we gallantry di battery rem cross fire at the officers' casualties!" Several gall bring in tw had been kil horses were "The Be and Northu and Robert treatment of to the cross cavalry two withstood the enemy wh "U" hutt tillery, wh drift and made pris fired. Maje major suc fusion. Fi the same t row."

London, Springfontein sages are an early start there is the the guns all commanders. The alarm among the has indeed remove to the are not going. LORD R. posted as "Bloemfontein" In the continuing March 31st able delay of the ca place twice telegraph several time ferred with there was the force is co enemy. "There we gallantry di battery rem cross fire at the officers' casualties!" Several gall bring in tw had been kil horses were "The Be and Northu and Robert treatment of to the cross cavalry two withstood the enemy wh "U" hutt tillery, wh drift and made pris fired. Maje major suc fusion. Fi the same t row."

London, Springfontein sages are an early start there is the the guns all commanders. The alarm among the has indeed remove to the are not going. LORD R. posted as "Bloemfontein" In the continuing March 31st able delay of the ca place twice telegraph several time ferred with there was the force is co enemy. "There we gallantry di battery rem cross fire at the officers' casualties!" Several gall bring in tw had been kil horses were "The Be and Northu and Robert treatment of to the cross cavalry two withstood the enemy wh "U" hutt tillery, wh drift and made pris fired. Maje major suc fusion. Fi the same t row."

London, Springfontein sages are an early start there is the the guns all commanders. The alarm among the has indeed remove to the are not going. LORD R. posted as "Bloemfontein" In the continuing March 31st able delay of the ca place twice telegraph several time ferred with there was the force is co enemy. "There we gallantry di battery rem cross fire at the officers' casualties!" Several gall bring in tw had been kil horses were "The Be and Northu and Robert treatment of to the cross cavalry two withstood the enemy wh "U" hutt tillery, wh drift and made pris fired. Maje major suc fusion. Fi the same t row."

London, Springfontein sages are an early start there is the the guns all commanders. The alarm among the has indeed remove to the are not going. LORD R. posted as "Bloemfontein" In the continuing March 31st able delay of the ca place twice telegraph several time ferred with there was the force is co enemy. "There we gallantry di battery rem cross fire at the officers' casualties!" Several gall bring in tw had been kil horses were "The Be and Northu and Robert treatment of to the cross cavalry two withstood the enemy wh "U" hutt tillery, wh drift and made pris fired. Maje major suc fusion. Fi the same t row."

The Relief of Kimberley.

Interesting Account of French's Ride to the Besieged City.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

THE BELLA COOLA BOERS.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed. You will not doubt be surprised to hear that in Bella Coola the great majority of the Norwegian colony, especially their leaders, openly express their sympathy for the Boers.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed. You will not doubt be surprised to hear that in Bella Coola the great majority of the Norwegian colony, especially their leaders, openly express their sympathy for the Boers.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed. You will not doubt be surprised to hear that in Bella Coola the great majority of the Norwegian colony, especially their leaders, openly express their sympathy for the Boers.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed. You will not doubt be surprised to hear that in Bella Coola the great majority of the Norwegian colony, especially their leaders, openly express their sympathy for the Boers.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed. You will not doubt be surprised to hear that in Bella Coola the great majority of the Norwegian colony, especially their leaders, openly express their sympathy for the Boers.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed. You will not doubt be surprised to hear that in Bella Coola the great majority of the Norwegian colony, especially their leaders, openly express their sympathy for the Boers.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed. You will not doubt be surprised to hear that in Bella Coola the great majority of the Norwegian colony, especially their leaders, openly express their sympathy for the Boers.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed. You will not doubt be surprised to hear that in Bella Coola the great majority of the Norwegian colony, especially their leaders, openly express their sympathy for the Boers.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

Interesting Account of French's Ride to the Besieged City.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

London, March 30.—A detailed account of details which marked Gen. French's dash for Kimberley is now to hand. From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines, silently concentrating at Graspan and Honeyest Kloof.

THE BELLA COOLA BOERS.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed.

To the Editor:—Some time ago your paper published accounts of meetings held in Vancouver by pro-Boer sympathizers, which your paper properly denounced. I regret to say that Vancouver is not the only place in the province where pro-Boer sympathies are publicly expressed.