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MORE CANADIAN CASUALTIES

One Artilleryman Killed and Several Wounded in a Night Attack Near Douglas.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED

Roberts Says French is Holding a Position North of Johannesburg--Boers Oppose Colville's Advance--Rundle's Losses--32 Killed and 150 Wounded.

London, June 2.—No news has been received from Lord Roberts regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot wire of events from his knowledge. At Lorenzo Marquez, where all the news from the Boer side is re-handled by cable, communication with Pretoria is suspended. Some messages by courier reached Lorenzo Marquez, but none of later date than Wednesday. These assert that the burghers are in a state of panic, and that Pretoria is being controlled by a vigilance committee. Lorenzo Marquez again sends the report

gaged for President Kruger's occupancy from June 25th. Gen. Buller is moving slowly against the Boer flanks.

The Attack on British. Capetown, May 31.—Gen. Warren with 700 men occupied a strong defensive position at Fabersput on May 29th. At dawn he found that he was surrounded, and was fiercely attacked by 1,000 rebels. The horses panicked, but the force concentrated, and the Boers were repulsed. A small party in a garden continued to fight tenaciously, but evacuated

wide task? How is she best to pursue it? What new forces and inspiration will it need? What changes does it involve? These are questions requiring clear sight, cool courage and freedom from formula.

"It is because I believe the Mercury is facing this crisis in our fortunes in a bold Liberal spirit, that I send a message of hearty goodwill."

A GREAT BOER CEASE.

The work of the Canadians is described as "Absolutely Essential."

London, May 24.—Mafeking dispatches continue to pour into London relating the events immediately preceding the relief and the entry of the troops. The correspondents agree that the Canadian artillery, Major Hudson's seven guns, did splendid work. Some of them assert that the Canadians did "absolutely essential work in the fighting."

About 7 in the evening of the day before the relief, after Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer had defeated the Boers, nine miles from Mafeking, Major Davies and nine scouts entered the town. The Boers were then retreating. At four in the following morning 1,000 men, including the Canadians, arrived. With them were twenty wagon loads of food which were received with wild demonstrations. The armored train and a detachment then pushed forward to Game Tree Fort, the scene of the unsuccessful sortie in December. The Boers had evacuated it on the east. They were pursued, and the correspondent telegraphing, these days Thursday afternoon, closed thus: "We caught up with the retreating Boers and have them surrounded."

Lady Sarah Wilson has managed to get through a message from Mafeking, dated Thursday, and announcing the entry of the relief column. She says: "The fighting before the relief was very hard. A severe struggle preceded yesterday (May 16) from 2 p.m. until dusk

report of the movements of the British troops in the Transvaal is somewhat mysterious. From the fact that Gen. French's report took two days to reach the commander-in-chief at Johannesburg, it is believed that either French is many miles north of the city or he is having trouble with his communication. The former is generally accepted as the most probable, and it is surmised that Lord Roberts's vague phrase setting forth that French "is now holding the place which I directed him to do north of Johannesburg" means that his position is close to Pretoria.

The additional fact that Lord Roberts's dispatch, published today, is dated four hours earlier than the one given yesterday, and that it takes the proceedings no further than May 31st, leads to the inevitable conclusion that some important movement is on foot, or Lord Roberts himself, has not been able to keep his lines clear behind him.

Possibly the next place Lord Roberts will be heard from will be Pretoria, while it seems that French should certainly be within striking distance of the capital to-day.

Gen. Rundle appears to have returned to Mafeking after fighting eastward, and contemplated an

Early Forward Movement. Boer prisoners say that 50 men were killed and many wounded in the recent fight. The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from State Secretary Reitz, dated April 28th, saying: "The British government promised the British nation that the cost of the war shall be defrayed by the Boers, but as the latter will not be in a position to pay, Great Britain must obtain the money from the gold mines which will be mined of half the net profits, whereas the Transvaal never levied a special tax on gold. The instigators of the war—Rhodes, Werner, Beit

and 29th reached me at 3 a.m. to-day. He was opposed throughout his march, but managed to drive off the enemy from the strong positions they held, with very little loss, and is now holding the place which I directed him to do, north of Johannesburg. Two officers were wounded, two men killed and 27 wounded."

BRITISH LOSSES.

London, June 2.—It is officially announced that Gen. Colville has arrived at Heilbron (northeast of Kroonstad, in the Orange River colony) after meeting with great opposition.

London, June 2.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Roberts:

"Johannesburg, June 1, 9:25 p.m.—Sir Henry Colville, in reporting the arrival of the Highland Brigade at Heilbron on May 29th, states that he was opposed more or less the whole way from Ventersburg. Eight men were killed, four officers and 32 men wounded.

"Colville says the Lancashire battery of the field artillery did excellent work."

"Grant's naval guns were most valuable, and the troops behaved in a most soldierly manner throughout the trying march."

"Rundle telegraphs that his casualties were 32 killed and 150 men wounded."

Maseru, Basutoland. June 2.—The Grenadier Guards were the heaviest sufferers during Gen. Rundle's fighting. They lost thirty men killed, and had 56 men wounded.

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Lorenzo Marquez, June 2.—President Kruger yesterday was still at Marchadorp, about half way between Pretoria and the Portuguese frontier on the rail-

ity of Cape Colony colonists the immediate cause of the war was the unwarranted, intolerable interference of the ministry in London in the internal affairs of the South African Republics.

A member, speaking in support of the resolution, said it would be impossible to hold out the hand of friendship after the war.

The chairman advised moderation in all the speeches.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Other resolutions presented affirmed that if the Republics were annexed the peace and prosperity of the country would be irretrievably wrecked, and that in order to insure lasting friendship and prosperity the settlement must include the restoration of unqualified freedom and independence to the Republics and colonists be allowed a voice in the appointment of governor of Cape Colony, thus obviating the necessity for keeping a standing army as the Republics would be prepared to assist the colonists to resist any foreign inroads in Africa. Unity would thus be insured and loyalty to Great Britain cemented.

A delegation was appointed to visit Great Britain, Canada and Australasia to explain the views of those represented at the Congress.

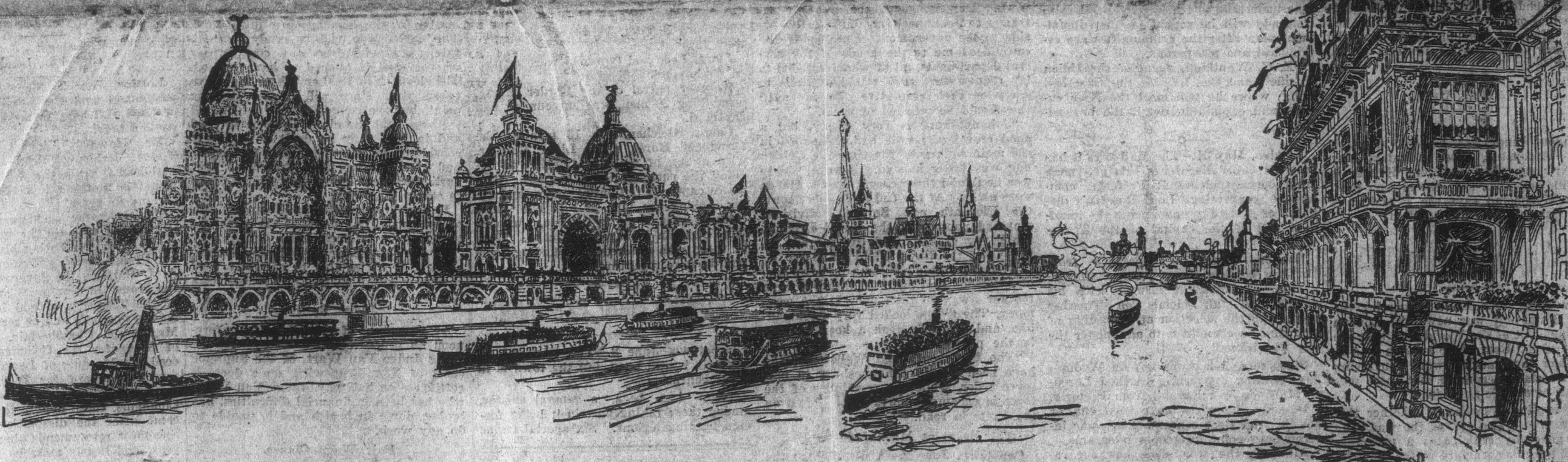
Before the close of the People's Congress Olive Schreiner (Mrs. Conwright), sister of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the premier of Cape Colony, made an impassioned speech in which she predicted that the South African Republics would regain their independence.

HUTTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Col. Haly Appointed General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 2.—At a meeting of the cabinet to-day, Col. Richard Haly, O'Grady Haly, Companion of the Bath and of Distinguished Service Order, was appointed major-general commanding the



"STREET OF NATIONS"—PAVILIONS OF FOREIGN POWERS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

that President Kruger has been captured. This news blank gives rise to a suspicion that the committee at Pretoria may not have been able to carry out their plans for securing the peaceful entry of Lord Roberts and sparing the city the horrors of a siege. The peace party appear to be in the ascendant, and as soon as President Kruger and his cabinet left Pretoria to organize a new capital, the citizens' committee persuaded the commanders of the forts to withdraw some of the troops from the defenses, perhaps with the view of keeping order in the town. If messages were sent to the British, or if the British, being two hours' march from Pretoria on Wednesday, entered it then or at any time prior to Friday noon, Lord Roberts would certainly have telegraphed this fact. Hence it looks as though there was a Boer force between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

These soldiers, falling back toward Pretoria, some of them fresh from the fight with Gen. Ian Hamilton, would have brought a new element into the situation and would probably overrule the peace committee, taking the direction of affairs in their hands.

"If this has happened," the British, says the Daily Chronicle, "will see some hard fighting before the British flag flies over Pretoria, for even if the Boers held three forts standing close together on the hills south of the town, they would be in a position to stand a siege."

The Boers, according to a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, have re-occupied the northeastern territory of the Free State, and are engaged with the British near Ventersburg and Harj-Smith.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the best rooms at Net Haasje, one of the principal hotels there, have been en-

as the charge began, leaving a number of wounded. The British lost 15 killed, including Col. Spence, and 30 wounded. Winburg, May 31.—After considerable fighting the Boers, with two guns and several Maxim-Nordenfelters, are making a plucky stand eight miles east of Senekel. Gen. Rundle succeeded in driving off the federals, thus permitting, unopposed, the re-occupation of Lindley.

Rosebery on the War. London, June 1.—Rumors are current of Lord Rosebery's willingness to resume the leadership of the Liberal party. The majority of the party desires it, for he is regarded as having embodied his principles in the following letter sent to-night to the Plymouth Mercury, a Liberal paper, on the occasion of its anniversary. After formally congratulating the paper, Lord Rosebery proceeds: "This anniversary comes at a remarkable moment. It finds faction annihilated by the war, in which the great mass of the nation stands shoulder to shoulder for the war. With all its curses, it may ultimately bring a blessing."

"It may brace up the nation; it may mould a nation; it may unite a nation; it must make the nation take stock of itself and examine its deficiencies. Under these circumstances the function of the press, always important, has supreme value at such a juncture. It must be sincere. It must direct itself to the mere catch words and impulses of the party. It must be prepared to discard the obsolete shibboleths to search out abuses, to disregard persons to be insistent in pressing for necessary reforms, social, educational and administrative, and if need be, constitutional, and moreover, with regard to an appreciation of the destinies and responsibilities of the Empire."

"We stand at the parting of the ways. Will Britain finish or falter in her world-

and others will suffer most. In addition the British will have to maintain a Garrison of 50,000 men, the cost of which the mines will also have to pay. As soon as the British troops are withdrawn war and rebellion will break out, not for years, but for centuries. For England this means a constant source of trouble, annoyance and bloodshed."

CANADIANS ENGAGED.

Ottawa, June 2.—Major Ogilvie, commanding "E" special service battery, cables the department of militia, under the date of June 2nd, from Douglas, reporting the following killed and wounded in a night attack on Faber's Farm:

Killed. Bombardier (corporal in nominal roll) W. Latimer, 15 "Sheffield" Field Battery.

Wounded. Corporal H. M. Brown and Bombardier J. McAskill, "B" Battery, Kingston, severely. Drivers J. Kane and J. H. Ross, "B" Battery, slightly.

Ganthers H. G. Tate and C. Wollard, 43rd Field Battery, Winnipeg, slightly. G. F. Fletcher, Halifax, and C. Jackson, Rictor Garrison Artillery, slightly.

FRENCH'S POSITION.

London, May 2.—Lord Roberts reports that the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, is as follows: "Johannesburg, May 31.—French's report of his operations during May 28th

road between the Transvaal capital and Delagoa Bay.

Boer commandos, totalling about 10,000 men, held on Thursday all the positions and hills around Pretoria.

Another large commando was at Skronkshurst Spruit, about 40 miles from Pretoria on the railroad leading to Delagoa Bay.

Telegraphic communications with the Transvaal is closed to the public. Fervent excitement prevails here owing to the almost total absence of news from either side.

The object of the trip here of Friche Eloff, President Kruger's son-in-law, and Dr. Heyman, the President's physician, appears to have been to place a large amount of gold in safety.

SURROUNDING BOERS.

Maseru, Basutoland, May 31.—Gen. Brabant has practically surrounded the Boers, five miles out of Ficksburg. The only side open to the Boers for retreat is the Basutoland border, where thousands of Basutos, under Chief Jonathan, are waiting events.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS.

Grant Reinet, Cape Colony, May 31.—The People's Congress opened here to-day. Of those present many were Dutch clergymen, commoners and bondholders. Mr. de Villiers, brother of Chief Justice de Villiers, presided.

Mr. Pretorius, a member of the Legislative Assembly, offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of a major-

Canadian militia, to succeed Gen. Hutton.

Col. Haly is 60 years of age and is on retired pay. He was born in 1841, and got his commission in 1858. His name was submitted by the Imperial authorities to the Canadian government.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Three Regiments of Cavalry to be Sent to the Islands.

(Associated Press.) New York, June 2.—Gen. MacArthur has called for more troops for the Philippines, and at least three regiments of cavalry will be sent, says a Washington special to the World. The general, in his communication to the war department, said he believed that with three more regiments of mounted troops he could subdue the natives by November 1st. The 6th cavalry will be called into the Philippine service.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

(Associated Press.) The Hague, June 2.—Queen Wilhelmina has ratified the Hague Convention with Spain, also with Germany. The adhesion of Great Britain is expected immediately.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 1.—Joseph Knight Smith, of Dawson, and H. M. Martin, of Fort Selkirk, have been appointed justices of peace.

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WOMEN.

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I take this opportunity
many friends very
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WALTER H. PEATT,
1900.

OF SALE.
Given that there will
be a public auction at
the Office, Albert, on
the 11th day of July, 1900,
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of the "Mineral
and one-eighth share
of John Thompson, of
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Bartley," "Chil-
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B. C., where condi-
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WILL BURGHERS OPPOSE ROBERTS?

Military Critics Agree That Boers Will Not Be Able to Delay Occupation of Pretoria.

NO HOPE OF OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

Captured Kruger Will Probably Be Sent to Ceylon—Colonial Rebels Reported to Have Surprised and Killed 16 Soldiers at Douglas.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 1.—With Johannesburg in the list of British towns that are eagerly awaiting a similar transformation at Pretoria, doubtless Lord Roberts, ere this, has started for the Transvaal capital.

The measure of resistance which he will encounter during the 30 miles which separates the Gold Reef city from the seat of government is still a matter of conjecture, though most critics agree in believing it will not be sufficiently strong to delay the occupation of Pretoria longer than to-morrow.

Once there the recuperation of the forces will occur, while

Flying Columns

will be sent in various directions to stamp out opposition, establish garrisons and occupy important railroad points.

The only development reported from the seat of war as this dispatch is sent, is the statement from Capetown that a number of colonial rebels recently surprised a small body of British at Douglas, killing 16 of them, including their commander, Col. Spence. So far there is no official confirmation of this dispatch and the statement made must be received with caution.

In reply to an enquiry the United States consul, Mr. Adelbert Hay, has advised the United States embassy that Lord Rosslyn was liberated on Wednesday, Lord Cecil Manners, he adds, was also liberated. They were both acting as newspaper correspondents.

Although Consul Hayes's chief to the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph M. Choate, he does not mention the conditions prevailing at Pretoria.

There is a disposition here to regard in some measure as a kind of semi-official endorsement of the statements made in Lord Rosslyn's dispatch to the Daily Mail, of London, announcing the imminent surrender of Pretoria to the British.

RUMORS.

London, June 1.—A belated dispatch from Kroonstad, dated Tuesday, May 29th, reports that President Kruger is very ill, and adds that the station master at Kroonstad says the President is dead, but this was not credited.

ABANDONMENT OF CITIES.

New York, June 1.—In discussing the latest Transvaal war news the London correspondent of the World says that the failure of the Boer peace mission to America has done much toward convincing the Pretoria government that there was no hope of outside assistance.

The cardinal question is whether this collapse means the end of the war. The press generally anticipates a prolongation of irregular warfare in the malarial region of Lydenburg, but the best expert military and political opinion regards the abandonment of Johannesburg and Pretoria as the plainest acknowledgment the Boers could offer of their defeat.

The report of Kruger's capture caused popular delight, but it is known that the British government would prefer to end the war without incurring any responsibility for the President's future discomfiture. On the other hand, the Transvaal territory they regard him as impotent and his departure for some hospitable European country would be received with relief. If captured, he will be sent to Ceylon or St. Helena, probably the former, and his family will be expanded with him. The President suffers from "kidney disease," which reaction from the excitement of the war is likely to develop with fatal rapidity.

It is said that Kitchener will be made governor of the two Republics, Roberts appointed to England to take the place of Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief.

THE SCHOOLBOYS' MESSAGE.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1.—The North American to-day prints the following cable from Pretoria, dated May 29th, which tells of the arrival there of James Smith, the American District Telegraph messenger boy, who took the Philadelphia schoolboys' message to President Kruger.

The cable says: "The message was delivered in the executive chamber of the capital, through the windows of which came the rattle of ox-carts and the general confusion attendant upon the evacuation of the city by families of the Boers. The British are reported to be approaching. There was an impressive silence in the chamber as the news and venerable President of this doomed Republic bent forward to receive from Messenger Jas. Francis

(Associated Press.)

Smith, the packet which the boy had travelled 12,000 miles to deliver into his hands.

"Caesar, Morituri te Salutamus," quoted Secretary of State Reitz as the President accepted the message. Then he added a bitter epigram: "On this occasion the message is reversed, Caesar greets those about to die."

The reference to the United States and the message of sympathy from Philadelphia to the President of a dying Republic profoundly moved everyone present. Tears glistened in the President's eyes as he took the packet from the messenger's hands. In presenting the message Smith made a manly speech which Secretary Reitz translated.

President Kruger's reply was grave and courteous. He tendered hearty thanks to the American people, and particularly to the liberty lads of Philadelphia, for their sympathy, and charged Smith to return his greetings to the good people of America. Then with fatherly kindness he shook hands with Smith, congratulating him upon completing his long journey in safety, and expressing the hope that he would have an equally safe return to his distant home.

The entire group was then photographed.

HOME FOR BOERS.

Chicago, June 1.—A special to the Tribune from Denver says: "Governor Thomas has given his endorsement to a gigantic proposition, having for its object the bringing of the defeated Boers to the valley of the Platte in Colorado. The Union Pacific Land Co. proposes to give a million acres of land to be taken up under the Carey Land Act, on the Julesburg and Wyoming divisions. There is to be no charge for the gift, and the company who undertake to transport the Boers to Colorado will be repaid on the installment plan after the communities are established and prosperous."

"E. C. Wantland, agent of the Union Pacific Land Co., left for the East last night, where he will meet the Boer envoys and explain in detail the proposition."

London, May 31.—The Mail says it has received cable dispatches this afternoon from correspondents at Pretoria completely confirming Lord Rosslyn's dispatch of yesterday announcing the imminent fall of the capital of the Transvaal.

London, June 1.—Dispatches from Pretoria confirm the reports of the departure of President Kruger with his cabinet and staff officials on Tuesday night, and the selection at a meeting of citizens of a committee to administer the city provisionally.

Since these telegrams left on Wednesday, nothing apparently reached London, so Marquis by telegraph from Pretoria. Possibly the wires have been cut, or possibly the Boer censorship at some intermediate point intercepts telegrams.

Although the war office has not received a word about it, no one in London harbors the idea that

The Boer Capital

is not already in the hands of the British, or about to be there.

State Attorney Smutz did not depart with President Kruger, but remained in Pretoria.

The present seat of the Boer government, according to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, is Middleburg, but it will probably be shifted further east. The Boers lately confronting Lord Roberts appear to have gone to the eastward, also toward the Lydenburg region.

The defenders of Laing's Nek, when their position becomes too perilous, will probably trek straight northward, too. When this concentration takes place there will possibly be 20,000 men, who will hold out for a time with scattered bands of guerrillas elsewhere.

Press dispatches from the headquarters of Lord Roberts give no estimate as to the number of Boers who were fighting Generals French and Hamilton on Monday and Tuesday, but they all agree that the Boers retired and that the British casualties were slight.

Mr. Bennett Bunleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph from Elandsfontein on Tuesday, says: "Much rolling stock and even engines have been captured by Lord Roberts's column. The principal losses in the fighting have been sustained by the mounted infantry, but the

Casualties are trifling.

Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton were engaged to the west of Johannesburg. Since Sunday the western columns have been fighting, but although guns were used, the actions were never serious; in fact they were only big skirmishes. The Boers are retreating to Pretoria."

Mr. Prevost Batterley, in a dispatch to the Morning Post from Germiston, dated May 30th, says: "The enemy fought a rear-guard action, retiring from

the south to the north of the town with their pom-poms and artillery. In the morning, and withdrawing their riflemen through the town in the afternoon. We captured nine engines and over a hundred wagons. Two trains are leaving tonight for the Vaal. We succeeded in cutting the line in three directions and imprisoning all the rolling stock in Johannesburg. It was a splendid piece of work. The enemy were astounded at the rapidity of our advance."

Another correspondent, telegraphing from Germiston the same days, says: "I learn that the

Boers are massing six miles south of Pretoria for a new and desperate stand, with a front of twelve miles."

Other rumors in the camp of Lord Roberts are that ammunition of the Boers is running short.

M. H. Donohue, correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, was captured yesterday.

Some discussion is going on in London as to what will be done with President Kruger if he is captured. One idea is that he will be sent to St. Helena, another that he will be tried for treason.

The Daily Express says: "Mr. Kruger's agent has invested £140,000 of the President's money in land and mines. This took place before the war broke out, and to this fact may be ascribed the failure of the Transvaal authorities to blow up the mines."

The Times says: "Any further resistance the Boers may offer will be futile. The collapse of the Transvaal as a military state is now a matter of complete. Threats of obstinate

Guerrilla Warfare

need not be taken more seriously than the exploded menace of resistance at Johannesburg and Pretoria. The formal annexation of the Transvaal will speedily follow. The war is rapidly approaching the close."

Five thousand fresh troops will embark for South Africa within the next few days.

A dispatch from Brussels says: "Consignment of gold coin came to the Netherlands Bank regularly from the Transvaal government, but these have not been so large of late as formerly. It is understood that Dr. Leyds has not the power to draw at all since the arrival here of the Boer peace delegates."

The Times says: "The Boer peace delegates, who were in Johannesburg, have been sent to Maseru, Basutoland, dated May 30th: 'Correspondence has been found in the house of Commandant Crowther, showing that the Boers invited the Basutos to rise and drive the British into the sea.'"

General William, according to a Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has sent a telegram to the Queen, congratulating her upon the success of Lord Roberts.

London, June 2.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, May 31st, but which was not despatched from there until 8:30 a.m. of June 1st, has been received by the war office. It says: "The occupation of Johannesburg passed off quite satisfactorily, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Krause, the Transvaal commandant who undertakes to transport the Boers to the valley of the Platte. The Boers are being taken to the government offices, where he introduced me to the heads of the several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to do so on their respective duties until they could be relieved of them."

"Johannesburg is very empty, but a good crowd of people had assembled in the main square by the time the British flag was hoisted. A royal salute was fired, and three cheers for the Queen were given by the whole community, the Eleventh and Seventh divisions marched past, with the Naval Brigade, the heavy artillery and two brigade divisions of the Royal Field Artillery."

Gen. Hamilton's column and the cavalry division and mounted infantry were too far away to take part in the ceremony. The Boers look very dejected, and evidently took a keen interest in the proceedings.

The Fourteenth and Wells's brigade have been left in Johannesburg to preserve order, while the remainder of the force is encamped north of the town on the Pretoria road."

Boers at Machadodorp

Capetown, June 2.—A dispatch to the Argus from Delagoa Bay says: "Pretoria will surrender."

President Kruger, according to this correspondent, is to be in Middleburg, between Pretoria and Machadodorp, and he adds: "It is expected that the last stand of the Boers will be made at Machadodorp."

Situation Reviewed.

London, June 2.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the events of the week in South Africa for the Associated Press says:

"On Wednesday morning Gen. Roberts summoned Johannesburg and agreed to give 24 hours delay before starting the town, which, however, he surrounded with troops. Generals French and Hamilton were kept away from the town and pushed forward."

"On Thursday General Roberts entered Johannesburg and made a formal occupation. He held a review of two divisions and then leaving a brigade to garrison the town, he put his main body into camp to the north on the Pretoria road on Friday morning. At that time Generals French and Hamilton were well forward toward Pretoria. Very likely General French is east of the railway and the remainder of the army within two easy marches of the Boer capital."

"Meanwhile Lord Roberts's communications were well covered and the Free State forces were receiving punishment."

"On Tuesday General Rundle defeated the Free State forces near the town of Brabant and Rundle, which proved that General Brabant has an infantry brigade which, though not Rundle's, may be Chermides."

"Now as to Pretoria. On Wednesday

President Kruger left. The Boer troops were dismissed from the forts at Pretoria and the town resolved to surrender and made its arrangements. The burghers were in a panic and believed that Lord Roberts was close at hand. These facts were telegraphed here by two witnesses. Our news of Lord Roberts was 24 hours old and there was nothing improbable in his troops being where Pretoria reported them to be. Therefore, we were ready to believe that Pretoria would be occupied on Thursday. Now it is clear that the Pretoria telegrams expected the occupation two or three days too soon."

"General Roberts must now be before Pretoria, but the evidence is not sufficient to enable us to judge whether he has met with any serious resistance. There might be slight difficulty in the Boers having re-occupied the forts, but in all probability the entry into Pretoria will not be delayed."

"The Boer military power is now completely broken, and the war is practically over, although the complete occupation of the country will take some time. It is probable that the Boers will be able to hold out for some time in the Lydenburg region, but they can do no great harm, as General Buller will move up to the Delagoa Bay railway and stop Kruger's supplies. So soon as the British have all the railways, flying columns will be made up to deal with local opposition and the Lydenburg region can be dealt with at leisure."

Winnipeggers Wounded.

Winnipeg, June 2.—The two Winnipeggers who were wounded in the battle at Faber's Farm reported from South Africa are H. B. Tait, a medical student in his first year. He came from England about two years ago. He is 26 years of age, single and has no relatives in this country. C. W. Ward is a young Englishman, 25 years of age. He is also a medical student and well known here, being enthusiastic in field sports and an all-round athlete. He came to this city from London, England, four years ago.

London, June 4.—London is to-day enjoying Whit Monday—a bank holiday—and are not disturbed by engagements between Boer and British in South Africa.

The public here are full of confidence that Roberts will reach Pretoria before the Boers have time to escape. Towards that goal he is presumably progressing.

The latest explanation of the delay consists in the supposition that he is giving several columns of his flank an opportunity to advance and envelop those of the Boers as are in the neighborhood of Pretoria.

In the Orange River colony the burghers are reported to be keeping a close watch upon President Steyn to prevent him from leaving the commandos in the lurch.

CAPTURED BY BOERS.

Maseru, Basutoland, June 1.—Gen. Brabant's Horse have been the subjects of several small captures at the hands of the Boers.

Lieut. Rundle was captured with 20 men while searching a farm house in the Ficksburg district. Two of the enemy were injured.

Lieut. Lees and two men were captured while commanding.

Another patrol of the Border Horse, numbering 20 men, was surrounded and captured.

Constable Gleichen sent 12 men of the Provincial Horse under Lieut. Bowker, with a flag of truce to Senekal to demand the surrender of that place. The Boers captured the entire party, and after robbing the men of all but their clothing sent them to Vrede, whence some of them managed to escape. Most of those who succeeded in eluding their guards were recaptured.

EXODUS FROM PRETORIA.

Capetown, June 3.—The telegraph to Pretoria is still open, but the town is in great confusion.

There has been a general exodus, among those taking part in it being foreign fighting legions. Six special trains

One Man Saved

From a wreck will attract the world's attention to the life-saver. Yet let the life-saving be continued every day, and very soon it attracts a public attention. If the scene of the saving of one life by that life-saving remedy, Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery, could be made to stand out alone, like a picture on a screen, it would attract the notice of the whole nation. By a curious contradiction the very frequency with which the "Discovery" saves life, robs the fact of general interest. For obstinate coughs, bronchitis, weak lungs, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, "Golden Medical Discovery" is the one medicine which offers certain help, and almost certain cure. It contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"Only for Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I thank I would be in my grave to-day," writes Mr. Moses Miles of Hilliard, Utah Co., Wyoming. "I was compelled to give up work. I was so ill that I could not sleep and was so weak that I could not get up. I had no other remedy. My wife insisted on my trying Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 150 pounds—thanks to Dr. Pierce."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of uniforms and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

New York, June 4.—So important are the lessons taught by the Boer war, that Secretary Root has given instructions that the reports of American army officers, who have been watching the African military operations, be published in pamphlet form for the benefit of the service, says a Washington special to the Herald.

Capt. Sloan, 8th Cavalry, and Capt. Karl Richman are with the British and Boer forces respectively.

Officers of the army who have been following the war say that while the lessons taught cannot be regarded as especially new, the operations have substantiated these important conclusions: The avoidance of frontal attacks upon an enemy's position, especially in close order formation; the necessity of having the latest small arms and artillery; the undependability of risking artillery, as Gen. Buller did at Colenso; the value of effective scouting and the presence of ample cavalry and artillery.

Hamilton, Ont., June 4.—Hon. Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons, Adm. member for South Wentworth, has limited to the Liberal Association that will not be a candidate at the next general election. He says he is in the political "Jos. Lamont, of the Hamilton Light Co., was shocked by five wires that fell from the top of a pole yesterday evening. He died at the general hospital last evening.

Pictou, June 4.—Sir Charles Tupper delivered a speech dealing with political topics of the day here on Saturday. David Henderson, M. P., also made a speech strongly condemning the government for its alleged non-fulfillment of election pledges.

Montreal, June 4.—For some time past policemen and other civic employees have been charged through the city by the street railway company gratis, but, owing to the friction existing between the company and the city regarding time schedules, it is understood that the railway company proposes to exact fares from all these employees.

Rev. Osborne Troop, rector of St. Martin's church, has resigned, owing to the board of that church to the refusal of the pew system, which has been strongly advocated by Mr. Troop since his connection with the church ten years ago.

D. McNicol, general manager of the O. P. R., has returned from a trip of inspection of the company's lines in Western Canada. He is much pleased with the condition of the railway and the prosperity of British Columbia and Manitoba.

Windsor, June 4.—The 12-year-old son of J. B. Churchill, real estate agent here, is dangerously ill from the result of a dose of croton oil administered in candy by an alleged demented negro named Aaron Graham. Several other children are also suffering from the effects of the same candy, but are not in a dangerous condition. Graham is being held until churchmen recover sufficiently to appear against him.

St. Catharines, June 4.—The veterans of this city and surrounding district decorated the graves of their comrades in Victoria Lawn cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

Toronto, June 4.—Walter Barwick, the well-known Q. O. of this city, had his skull fractured by the sag of a window falling on him at Osgoode Hall, on Saturday.

Sydney, C. B., June 4.—The boiler of the Dominion iron and steel Co.'s crusher at Georges river quarries, exploded this morning, killing Engineer Perry, of London, N. S.

LOUIS SALISBURY.

Possible Retirement From Office Discussed in London.

London, June 2.—The dissolution of parliament and the possible retirement of Lord Salisbury form subjects for discussion here.

Sir Howard Vincent writes to the Times declaring that the Premier's withdrawal from the field of activity would be nothing less than a calamity for the universe.

The Spectator surmises that Lord Salisbury will give up the ministry of foreign affairs, contenting himself with being Premier only, and suggests that Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury, should be given his uncle's portfolio and be made premier while Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, should succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne as Secretary of State for War and become government leader in the House of Commons, these hypothetical changes to come after the dissolution of parliament. Spectator recommends should occur this year, and insists must be followed by a thorough reconstruction of the cabinet.

Other weeklies and dailies also refer to the possibility of Lord Salisbury's retirement.

There is not the slightest ground for believing that Lord Salisbury contemplates retiring from the ministry of foreign affairs or the leadership of the party. It is safe to say that if the Conservatives are successful at the forthcoming general election, Lord Salisbury will once more pilot the fortunes of the country and party.

A discussion about the date of dissolution is still in the air. Mr. Chamberlain favors an appeal to the country, but Lord Salisbury will not formally discuss the matter until Lord Roberts so shapes the military aspect of South Africa, that there cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the completeness of the British victory.

In the meantime, the rank and file of the Unionists are clamoring for an early appeal to the electors while the Liberals wrathfully dispute the morality of sweeping the country on a "thinly planted" Or in other words, making political capital out of military successes.

TO THE DEAR—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 207 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

Deaths at Cairo.

Cairo, June 4.—Six new cases of bubonic plague and two deaths are reported to-day.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The only safe and reliable medicine for infants and children.

Robt. Kilpatrick, of Nanaimo, is at the Oriental.

The Speaker Will Retire

Hon. Mr. Bain Says He Will Not Again Enter Dominion House.

Killed by an Electric Shock—News Notes From Eastern Canada.

(Associated Press.)

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THE PREMIER'S PLATFORM.

It is contended by the supporters of the Premier in Victoria that in his platform are embodied all the principles that the Liberals of British Columbia have been contending for for years, and as one of them puts it, "We have no use for Liberals who refuse to endorse the candidature of the supporters of that platform."

not indeed be ruinous to the future of many in this community.

Possibly if British Columbia had been a gun afloat, if her resources had not in the past been bestowed with great prodigality on favorites and her credit thereby blighted in the money markets of the world, she might have been able to live up to the high socialistic ideals which seem at present to be entertained by some of her rising statesmen, but we must face the situation as we find it and be careful not to rush into undertakings which are beyond our financial resources.

A HARMONIOUS PARTY.

A few days ago it was announced by one of the leading organs of the Conservatives in the East that everything was harmonious in the ranks of the party now, and Sir Charles Tupper followed it with a statement to the effect that he was going to "sweep the country," that he would have an immense majority in every province except Quebec, and that even there he would effect a "tremendous reduction" in the majority of the government.

"Unless payment of my account, submitted to you yesterday, and the terms of future engagements, as handed to Dr. Montague last night, are accepted by you I shall wire the Premier to-night to extend investigations to include from 1882 to 1896."

This instrument was executed under the hand and seal of Robert Birmingham, late organizer of the party, and was replied to by his leader in a very defiant manner, as follows:

"Your message of May 22 received. You will never receive another dollar from any fund which I can control."

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

Now as to this correspondence, all that it is necessary to say is that, notwithstanding the tone of defiance which the Conservative leader assumed towards Mr. Birmingham and those behind him, it is noticeable that the kicker has been quieted and that we shall hear nothing more from the late Conservative organizer. If his silence has not been bought it has been secured in some way equally effective, and those who know the man will readily understand that his price was a fairly high one.

The origin of the trouble seems to have been the statement of the Montreal Star and the Toronto World that certain members of the Conservative cabinet of former days would never again be admitted to the councils of the party. This was taken by Dr. Montague and Mr. Haggart to mean their permanent banishment from office, and it is said that Mr. Birmingham was merely their instrument when he made his demands on their leader, which included the recognition of their claim to a place in the Conservative government, when it is formed.

The Toronto World claims that the insurrection which occurred at the time of the discovery that there was a "nest of traitors" in the cabinet has never been really suppressed and that this is another eruption with the object of securing the deposition of Sir Charles Tupper from the leadership and that "the fight that is now on is not merely a struggle between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Birmingham, it is a struggle between the progressive and clean Conservatives in the House and the discredited organizer and ex-ministers from Ontario for ascendancy. It is the old gang and the old crowd and the old organ that are and have been trying to control the party and to prevent any reorganization and progress within its ranks. Sir Charles Tupper will beat them all out of their boots. In a few days the organization will be completed, the scallaws will be hustled out, and the Conservative party will present a solid front to its antagonists."

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

It is amusing to read a letter in the Colonist, from a good Conservative, we presume, warning the opposition in Victoria to be on their guard against electoral crookedness on the part of the degenerate Grits, who have been guilty of such terrible crimes against the freedom of the ballot in Ontario and elsewhere. Does our Tory friend imagine the people of British Columbia are not acquainted with the history of his party in Canada? From the days of the Pacific scandal it has been the same old story. It is not such a long time since a member of a Conservative cabinet was banished from public life on account of his connection with hoodling schemes which were then in operation for the purpose of raising funds to corrupt the electorate. Two friends of this honorable gentleman, Nick Connolly and Thomas McGreevy, were incarcerated in the common jail as long as their health would permit for their part in the same crime, and although they were liberated on the recommendation of members of the then Tory government, which would have been seriously handicapped in the succeeding federal campaign with-

out their invaluable services, we have not yet heard that these distinguished gentlemen have succumbed to the cruel blight that was cast upon their lives through the agency of the hearseless Grits. We might go on covering columns with instances of the corruption of the methods of the party to which this correspondent of our contemporary refers, showing how constituency after constituency was wrested from the party to which it had declared its allegiance by the crooks who were paid out of the fund which these men, who were released from jail because the confinement was injuring their health, were instrumental in raising. Did anyone ever hear of a Tory government taking action to secure the punishment of the men who were guilty of these crimes against the freedom of the ballot? The Grit government of Ontario has taken action and through the courts has secured the conviction and punishment not only of many who were bribed, but also of their bribers, and the officers of the Crown there did not restrict themselves to any one party. The Grits were treated the same as the Tories, but notwithstanding the efforts of the lawyers employed by the Conservatives to conduct the prosecutions on their behalf, the majority of those who were convicted were Conservatives. We do not deny the fact that there have been dishonest practices on both sides, but it is also a fact that the Conservatives have been proved to be the greatest offenders in this respect, and that they are responsible for the introduction of such reprehensible methods into Canada. Listen to them howling about Grit dishonesty in the House of Commons at Ottawa, while at the same time their leader is engaged in the task of sealing the mouth of his late organizer, who has been threatening to "say things" unless the bribe to secure his silence was made sufficiently large. Mr. Birmingham, we are told, has consented to sink his individuality for the present, but those who know the man will readily concede that his silence has only been secured on the receipt of a substantial "consideration."

NORTHERN NEWS BUDGET.

Body of Unknown Man Found in Rocky Heights of White Pass.

Skagway papers received from the North through the arrival of the steamer City of Seattle on the Sound on Thursday night contain an interesting budget of news.

A long way off from the main trail in the rocky regions of White Pass City the body of an unknown man was discovered by some foot travelers last Monday, reports the News. The party was going over the trail to the summit and made a wide detour to avoid the tollgate when they made the startling discovery. When seen from the opposite side of the canyon he appeared as a man sitting on a boulder, comfortably resting after a hard climb up the mountain. The man had been dead for at least six weeks. Judge Schlegel went to the scene in company with the man who had brought the information and after examining the corpse's injury at White Pass City, held an inquest and buried the badly decomposed remains near where they were found.

Some very rich gold quartz has been discovered on McKinley creek in the Atlin country. The snow in that section is just beginning to disappear, consequently not much can be ascertained at present concerning the extent and importance of the new field.

Taking an average from all the drifts on the scores of creek and bench claims on Spruce it is only a reasonable estimate to place a value of \$17,000,000 on the main main channel. From discovery down to 140 below, says an Atlin correspondent in the Juneau Record-Miner. We have here one of the greatest hydraulic propositions in the Northwest. We can put 5,000 miners' inches of water on these benches with 400 feet of fall and as much more water as could be used to advantage.

The railroad company has announced in the new tariff sheets just issued that the fare from Skagway to White Horse is \$20; round trip, \$32; to Carleton Place, round trip \$22.15. The fare to Bennett remains \$10 one way and \$16 round trip. The distance from Skagway to Bennett is 41 miles; from Bennett to White Horse 70 miles.

Snow still impedes work in the upper Porcupine district, but prospectors are making progress as fast as the disappearing snow and frost will permit.

Work on the Taku-Atlin tramway has suspended temporarily owing to the litigation between the two rival companies interested in securing the territory.

A Victim of Piles

For 20 Years—A Constant Sufferer From Bleeding and Protruding Piles—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

In yain did Mrs. Jas. Brown, of Hintonburgh, near Ottawa, search for a cure for piles. In Europe and America she tried every remedy available, but it remained for Dr. Chase's Ointment to effect a cure.

"I have been a constant sufferer from nearly every form of piles for the last twenty years, and during that time both here and in the Old Country have tried most every remedy."

"I have only doing justice to Dr. Chase's Ointment when I say that I believe it to be the best remedy obtainable for bleeding and protruding piles. I strongly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to mothers, or indeed to any person suffering from that dread torment—piles."

Physicians and druggists recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as the one preparation it is guaranteed to positively cure piles. It is guaranteed to positively cure piles, whether itching, bleeding, or protruding. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

The Outlook In Africa

Experts Think the Retreat of Boers Will Be Followed by Guerrilla Fighting.

Burglers May Trek to Rhodesia Where Carrington Will Deal With Them.

Petition for Cessation of Hostilities Is Expected at the Foreign Office.

(Associated Press.) London, June 2.—Popular opinion has proclaimed the advent of victory in Africa. The nation has made up its mind that the war is over; that the prestige of British arms is restored; that President Kruger is vanquished; that priceless territory has been annexed; that humanity has not been staggered, and that, led by the little Sir Galahad, "Boys," Great Britain's army has fulfilled the most optimistic expectations.

It is scarcely surprising, in view of the bewildering rapidity of Lord Roberts' progress during the past week; that the

Troubles Still Ahead of the army in South Africa receive only a passing thought. Nevertheless, among the few more serious-minded who have intimated knowledge of the Boers and the plans of the war office, there exist grave apprehensions of developments in the near future.

In the systematic retreat of the Boers they see the possibility of long drawn out guerrilla fighting; treks into Rhodesia; internal disorganization in the Transvaal due to bandits, and a thousand lawless elements that evolve themselves from a heterogeneous army after it ceases to become an organized body.

Some of the most accurate authorities on African matters say Major-General Frederick Carrington's work in Rhodesia May Only Begin when Roberts finishes. Some speculation, however, can only be left for time to prove and this war, so far, has abounded in surprises, which have completely upset the surmises of those best fitted to express opinions.

Probably the most reasonable forecast of the immediate developments in the Transvaal can be gained by reviewing the events in the Free State or Orange Colony. When the country is formally annexed and subjected to a winnowing process by a long line of British troops, certain opposition still exists. The preponderance of numbers is bound to eventually

Reduce the Inhabitants to subjection, and so it will be probably with the Transvaal, the occupation of Pretoria and Johannesburg being followed by operations similar to those undertaken in the Orange River colony.

The personal status of President Kruger, since he left the capital, is creating some discussion. A representative of the Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury will consider him to be President of the South African Republic, until Roberts is ready to annex that territory. Hence, wherever Kruger may be, even if he goes into Portuguese territory, any communications which he might make to the British or other governments looking to

A Cessation of Hostilities, would receive official recognition and be answered, though it is safe to say Lord Salisbury would merely refer Kruger to Lord Roberts.

Some message from "Oom Paul" is now expected at the foreign office. If the indicated line of procedure in answering is carried out, it can result in nothing unless Kruger is willing to assist Roberts in persuading the people to lay down their arms. One thing the British government is determined, President Kruger cannot stay in the Transvaal. In the event of his capture, he must be transported, not necessarily in

duress, but he must be got out of the territory which Lord Salisbury expects will shortly be part of the British Empire. Every effort will be made to capture President Kruger, but the government officials are inclined to believe he will manage to get into Portuguese territory, where the British will be unable to touch him.

One of the most curious features of the closing chapters of the great war is the oblivion into which Buller has fallen. Generals French, Hamilton and others are more frequently talked of and cheered than the former commander-in-chief, who seems to have become a negative quantity in the shadow of Biggarsburg.

Words fail to describe the national gratefulness to Lord Roberts. Wellington never was to England what Roberts today is, in the eyes of the general public.

A Dukedom and the Order of the Garter at the Queen's disposal through the death of the Duke of Argyll, are the least rewards that could be bestowed on him. Already people are talking of the scenes which will mark his home-coming. Military critics occasionally try to bring Lord Kitchener's name on, but their efforts have small effect on the popular sentiments.

One evidence of Roberts' capability is the uses to which he put wireless telegraphy. While Buller, White and other generals failed to develop the plant sent out to them and looked askance at the innovation, relying solely on the old-time telegraph, Roberts always has with him a body of

Wireless Telegraphists by which he keeps in communication with the various units of his army. Messages have been sent over 80 miles. Reports of the naval experiments with this

Advertisement for Corticelli Skirt Protector. Includes image of a woman in a skirt and text describing the product's benefits for protecting skirts from dirt and damage.

NELSON'S VOTERS' LIST.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, June 2.—Judgment was reserved until Monday in the Nelson voters' list case, which has been before the full court for the last two days. Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equaled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings. It gives Fine and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little. You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings. If you're interested, write us about it. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Mining Recorder's Office, Alberta on Thursday the 22nd day of August, 1900, by Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Mining Recorder for the Alberta Mining Division, under the provisions of Section of the "Mineral Act" the undivided one-eleventh share of certain of Capt. John Thompson, of Victoria, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz.: "Rainbow," "Cliff," "Sunbeam," and "Pilot Fraction," on Copper Island, Barclay Sound; "Mink," "Saint Mary," "Island," "Barclay," "Midday," "British Pacific," "Bureka," and "Black Bear," on United Fraction, and "Southern Cross," on Chelms Helms, Sarsfield River, Barclay Sound, and in 105 acres of land on Copper Island held under Crown Grant, and twelve acres on the Chelms Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, held under lease. All which properties are held in partnership under and upon the terms of a certain deed of partnership bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, which deed will be produced at the time of sale, and can in the meantime be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Bodwell & Dunn, Solicitors, Victoria, B. C., where conditions of sale can be also seen on or after the first day of July, 1900. May, 26th, 1900.

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER.

"Boxers" Attack a Party of Refugees, Killing Four and Wounding Many—Fate of Remainder Unknown. (Associated Press.) Tien Tsin, June 2.—The foreigners who escaped from Pao Ting-fu are ten miles from here. Four of the party were killed and four wounded. An expedition is proceeding to their relief.

The French consulate has received information from the priests at Tiao Ting-fu that 30 foreigners, including six ladies and a child, who were attempting to escape from Pao Ting-fu to Tien Tsin in boats, were attacked by 700 "Boxers," armed with rifles and spears. Many were wounded and four killed, but the fate of the remainder of the party is unknown. Having little ammunition, however, it is considered impossible that they could hold out against the "Boxers."

Troops at Peking. Peking, June 1.—The Americans and other foreign guards, number 348, arrived here in the midst of the dragon festival. The streets were crowded, and though the crowd were greatly interested in the unusual spectacle, no manifestation of hostility was made.

Arrests Ordered. Shanghai, June 2.—The Empress Dowager has ordered the governor, Shann Hi, to arrest Lin, the Chinese manager of the Peking syndicate, Kia Chief, of the Shann Hi commercial bureau, and Fan, a leading banker, on the ground that they are dangerous characters, but in reality because they are connected with British enterprises.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD read for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Efficient Treatment of Nervous Disease and Physical Weakness in Men, including, Premature Exhaustion, Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by Joseph Mitchell, M.D., without stomach medicine. Revised and enlarged in progress with the most advanced researches in the subject. Together with a complete, recent, scientific description of the "nerve" system. Write at once for gratis copy of 100 pages, quickly returned to perfect the 10. Sent in a plain envelope. Price of this book, 25 cents. Write to Dr. J. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo, N.Y.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"THE BENTLEY" AND "MCGREGOR" MINERAL CLAIMS Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of B. C. Where located in Sections 6, 7 and 71 Goldstream District, Vancouver Island. Take notice that I, Benjamin Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 288371, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims, and further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 17th day of May, 1900. B. WILLIAMS.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ureters, clears the air passages, stops drooping eyelids, throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Lower price. All dealers of Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo, N.Y.

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Champions Cross Swords

The Premier and the ex-Attorney-General Meet at Cedar Hill

A Government Rally at the South Park School Last Evening.

Out at Cedar Hill last night a rousing campaign meeting was held. The pretentious little school house, the scene of the event, was crowded to the doors. Many drove out from the city and the whole Cedar Hill neighborhood seemed to be well represented. The meeting had been called by George Sangster, the government candidate, opposing D. M. Eberts in South Victoria, but its chief interest lay in the words warfare between the latter gentleman, who was invited to a seat on the platform and Hon. Joseph Martin.

The chair was taken shortly after 8.30 o'clock by George Deans, who briefly explained the object of the meeting, afterwards introducing Mr. Sangster. He felt it necessary to limit the speakers to an hour each, and asked that all should get a respectful hearing.

Mr. Sangster, on being called upon, was heartily cheered. He said that he would be as brief as possible in his remarks in order that Messrs. Martin and Eberts should receive proper time in which to be heard. He was thoroughly in favor of the platform as laid down by Mr. Martin. At a meeting out at Saanich Mr. Eberts had gone a good deal out of his way in twitting him about having been a book-keeper. Up till three years ago, it was true, that he had followed this profession, but he was now a farmer, and he thought it would be a good thing that a farmer should represent the interests of the district rather than a lawyer. Dealing with a number of planks of the Martin platform, the speaker endorsed the Premier's stand on the Chinese question, and referred to Mr. Eberts's inconsistent position in voting in the House against all anti-Mongolian measures. As to the government's railway policy, he would not say whether he would support or oppose this. He had not been educated on railway matters, but if elected it could be depended on he would give his support to the building of a railway until he saw whether it would pay. One certainty was that if the country was to be opened up it must have railways. After criticizing the financial policy of the Turner government, the speaker concluded by promising to do all in his power to advance the interests of the district if elected.

Premier Martin was given a splendid reception on rising. He has attended 43 meetings since the campaign began and felt a little weary. It was the first meeting, however, where there had been an entire absence of ladies, but he was pleased at being able to address so large a meeting. One of the great difficulties of this campaign had been that of locating his opponent. He had learned that Turnerism was a thing of the past, but that was not the situation. Mr. Turner was a candidate for Victoria. He (Mr. Turner) and his party had been defeated in 1898.

Mr. Eberts—No. "Well," continued the Premier, "the government then could make no showing with nineteen members." The chairman had here to call the meeting to order. He wished as far as a hearing being given the speakers as was accorded to them out at Saanich.

Mr. Martin resumed said it was true the Turner party was in evidence in this contest, but claimed its chances of success were not to be considered in view of the fact that at present, it elected, it could only muster seven members. There were the Turner party, the Cotton party and the Wilson party, and there was as much divergence among these as there was between each of them and the government. In this regard he proceeded to explain the position of the different parties. Coming to the eight-hour law, he again declared himself in favor of the legislation which provided for it, and was willing alone to stand the responsibility of that measure if all others denied their support to it. It was a libel, however, to say that the eight-hour law was accountable for the recent depression in this province. There were other causes blameable for this. One, he believed, was the war in which Great Britain has been engaged in. Another was the fraudulent way in which British Columbia properties had been palmed off to Eastern and other capitalists by those who now most strenuously denounced this eight-hour law.

He claimed that the Turner party have no clear-cut policy and asked what his hearers would be voting for in supporting Mr. Eberts and his party.

A voice—A man. At this the speaker went on to show again how the Turner party could not expect to be returned, and how those supporting its candidates would be voting blindly.

Dealing next with the planks of his own platform Mr. Martin first presented his views on the Mongolian question, arguing as he said directly opposite to Mr. Eberts and taking the side of the people of British Columbia as against Mr. Eberts, who took the Japanese side of the question. Pointing out where Mr. Eberts and he stood on the matter, he showed the necessity of a firm stand being taken by a government in dealing with it. The regulation of the immigration was a matter, of course, for the Dominion government to handle, but it did seem to him that the people of this province should do something to prevent these Japanese or Chinese securing employment while here. It was not a matter affecting aliens but it was a matter dealing with the property rights of this country. If the government had the giving away of the land, surely it was the right of the people of this province to have the property. He made a statement at Alberni a few nights ago that during the celebration festivities in Victoria such a horde of Japanese came along the street that the citizens had to get off the sidewalk. Mr. Eberts had then poo-

ched it, but he certainly saw such a sight and he had no doubt that others present had seen it also. And where were these Japanese going? They were going into the lumber camps and into the big industries of the province. On the C.P.R. to-day these Japs replaced as many white men on every section of the road, and as soon as these Asiatics were educated, what would result? They would each successive year become more numerous until finally the white men would have to go. (Applause.) The speaker then explained his position in the matter in regard to the Dominion, adding that the C.P.R. was using its every power to down the present government. It was the intention of his party, if elected, to send a representative over to the Old Country to show the rights of this province were being infringed on by this Mongolian labor matter, and he believed, when the attention of the Imperial authorities was properly directed to it they would stand by the people of British Columbia even as against the Emperor of Japan or other foreign interest.

Coming to the railway plank of his platform, he understood that one of the arguments used against the government ownership of railways is that the burden of taxation would be increased and the extra taxation would fall principally on the people of Saanich, as he believed Mr. Eberts was so advising his followers. This was not the case, however. It was the intention of his party to run railways all through the country. If the province was not a rich, but rather a poor and worthless one, then railways would be a losing venture, but it has been demonstrated all over this country that railways did pay and he did not take such a doleful view of the future of this province as to think that these roads would not pay. He had great difficulty in convincing the people of Comox and elsewhere that the Kootenay railway could be successfully built and operated. One of the obstacles in farming in this community was not in raising crops, but in finding a good market for the produce. Victoria wanted assistance and he went on to show that if a private railway paid then a government railway would pay also.

Concluding, he said he had no desire to remain in the government, as it had always been at a sacrifice of his private interests.

Mr. Eberts was also greeted with applause on rising to reply. He, too, was not in very good form to speak, but felt that if not able to answer in full Mr. Martin's assertions, he would at least be able to prove that that speaker had not told the truth. "Do you know," he said, "that man was the sole one in the government, and he and the Lieutenant-Governor have been carrying on the government pretty much ever since he became Premier?" Mr. Martin had never come before the people to ascertain whether the people did or did not approve of his policy. Mr. Eberts then went into the history of the eight-hour law, asking the Premier if certain allegations were not correct, but the latter denied all. He was not against the eight-hour law bill in principle, but in the under hand way in which it was brought about.

The speaker then challenged the Premier to point out where Mr. Wilson had said he was in favor of the eight-hour law; that gentleman had said that he (Mr. Wilson) believed in it with certain modifications.

Turning next to the railways, he said he had not time to go into the matter as fully as he would like. Mr. Martin knew so little about railway building that he had not the least idea as to the cost of the road.

He instanced where the present government was unable to raise money in the London market, and where the Bank of British Columbia had to come to the rescue of the province to save its credit, and this was before the Boer war. He disputed the statements that New Zealand had, among other countries, railways being operated very successfully under government control.

Here one in the audience interrupted, demanding that the speaker look up his year book.

The speaker quoted from authorities to prove his assertion. The editor of the Toronto Globe was strongly adverse to the government ownership of railways. He wanted to know where the revenue for the construction of these government railways was going to come from? In 1899 there was shipped in the way of live stock over a New Zealand railway \$2,000,000 worth, besides wool, timber, etc. In the upper country there was nothing but our mines to fall back on. The live stock here would certainly be very small for the support of a railway in British Columbia. Again, where was this railway going to run? It would run only to Midway, and it would then be regulated in so far as its rates are concerned by the C. P. R.

He then dealt with the Provincial Labor Act, in which he pointed out the inconsistent stand of the Premier in parliament in the case of the Deadman Island.

Mr. Martin here interrupted, claiming the matter never entered parliament. A voice—Mr. Eberts, why did you not take it into parliament when the rights of the people were being imposed on?

Mr. Eberts—Mr. Martin was the whole government. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Eberts went over the history of the passing of the Provincial Labor Act, and showed the serious bearing it would have if it was carried out in the province's relations to the Imperial government.

The speaker closed with an appeal to the audience not to have legislation passed detrimental to the general policy of Great Britain. He would not attempt to answer Mr. Sangster in toto, as his time was about up. If those present believed such trash as Mr. Sangster told them regarding railways why they could do so. All he could say was that owing to the peculiar configuration of the country it was impossible to build the roads the Martin party proposed without running up against the C. P. R. As for the immigration of Chinese, he believed that this province should be a white man's country, but asked those present not to be led astray by any political clap-net. The province could do nothing alone in preventing the Oriental influx. The matter had to be dealt with constitutionally, and that could only be done through the Dominion government.

Speaking in reply to Mr. Eberts, Mr. Martin denied that seven miles of tunneling had to be done for the railway to Midway. No such difficulty stood in the way of the road. He asked if it was



Pale and Bloodless.

Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to back-aches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bouchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—

127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anæmia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.

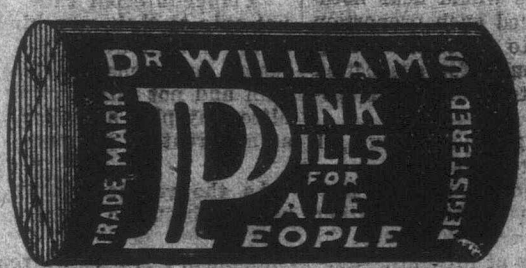
(Signed) J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimony of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

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.



reasonable to compare the undeveloped resources and sparser population of British Columbia to New Zealand, a country, which by virtue of its railways had become settled up, and its resources developed. As for the railways not being through ones, he wanted to know what was wrong in bringing the big American roads into the country? The Deadman Island dispute was then entered into resulting in quite a wordy warfare between Mr. Martin and Mr. Eberts. Mr. Martin grew quite warm on this subject, and likened his position to one where Sam Jones, a property owner, sought legal advice from an attorney on the ownership of his land. The case at first did not appear to be one of government magnitude, and it gradually assumed that proportion, and it was as legal adviser in just such a case that he acted in the Deadman Island affair.

After some sharp controversy between the Premier and Mr. Eberts, the meeting was brought to a conclusion at midnight with a vote of thanks to the speakers and a hearty cheer for Mr. Martin.

Just before adjourning one in the audience asked Mr. Martin if there was not a Sunday liquor closing law for the country districts? Mr. Martin thought there was not, but Mr. Eberts contended emphatically there was.

AT SOUTH PARK.

Probably the fact of the people not having quite recovered from celebrating the fall of Pretoria or from other causes, the attendance at the government candidates' meeting at South Park school last night was not very large.

Thomas Sobry, architect, took the chair, and with him were Hon. J. Stuart Yates and Ald. Beckwith, ex-Ald. McMillan and Mr. J. G. Brown coming in later.

The chairman said he had much pleasure in presiding at the meeting and very briefly referred to the government ownership of railways. He stated that no less than 54 countries had state-owned railways, that the profits of these were greater than on railways owned by private companies; that the wages earned

by employees were greater and that the per centage of accidents was far greater on private lines than on government railways.

Hon. J. Stuart Yates, after apologizing for the absence of the Premier, who had gone to the meeting at Cedar Hill, said that the fact of them not having many of the newspapers on their side made it necessary for them to hold so many meetings and have as many speakers as they could get, in order to promulgate the government views on the political questions now before the people of this province.

Mr. Yates then went into the press question pretty fully, and said he regretted the small amount of support the government received in the columns of the newspapers.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works next dealt with what the result would be if the government were defeated. He said there was the Turner party (Conservative) with no policy; Wilson, out and out Conservative, with no policy; Mackintosh, Conservative, who covered his party under his own hat; Carter-Cotton, Conservative, provincial party; Ralph Smith, labor, who advocates no policy, but whose labor candidates would probably support the government if they got elected. These opposing parties were united only on one thing and that was, "Down with Martin." The electors might rest assured that it was not Martin first, second and Martin all the time. This Premier was content to carry out the platform before he attempted anything else and his supporters would not follow him if that platform was not carried out.

One thing, continued the speaker, may unite these four Conservative leaders if they get in, and that is they may attempt to compact by saying, "We'll go in for Conservative government." In that case, however, they would lose the support of Richard Hall, because he has come out boldly as opposed to party lines. If that principle were adopted Mr. Hall would possibly come over to the government ranks when they would

have an opportunity of shaking hands. If this policy of expediency was carried out the opposition would only take in hand what they were compelled to do, they could not therefore last long and another election would shortly take place which would keep the province in a state of unrest for possibly another year.

Nothing would militate more against keeping capital out of the province than this feeling of unrest. Therefore, said the speaker, it is the duty of every elector to vote for a government that has a platform and stands pledged to that platform and will carry it out.

Mr. Yates next referred to the eight hour question and to the suitable settlement which took place amongst the miners in the Kootenay. Some people said that the credit for that was due to Ralph Smith, but credit was also due to the government in discerning in Mr. Smith an instrument in carrying the settlement out, and at the same time he didn't think it could have been effected as it had been if Mr. Smith Curtis, the Minister of Mines, had not been there too.

The speaker next took up the Mongolian question, much of which has been gone into before by the speaker at previous meetings. The Minister of Lands and Works then referred to the government-owned railways and reminded his audience that, even in Great Britain there was an act on the statute book passed in 1825, providing for the acquisition by the state of all the railways in the United Kingdom. He then gave a list of the countries with state-owned railways, their mileage and per centage of profit, all of which went to show that if state railways are properly worked they can pay.

Then there were the advantages such as they gave in New Zealand, viz. all school children carried free, and working men at low rates, which gave them greater facilities in reaching a larger circle of employers.

Mr. Losbe went into the subject of railways pretty much the same as he has done at previous meetings.

Alderman Beckwith was next called upon, and like some of the other government candidates just now his benevolent seems to be the press, for he at once plunged into a tilt at the provincial newspaper press generally. Mr. Beckwith next spoke of the success that had attended the administration of state-owned railways, and how much less the cost of operating them was than those owned by private companies.

Ex-Ald. McMillan was the next speaker and evidently from the way he expressed himself felt very keenly the attacks of a personal nature that had been made upon him. He could give a "Round for their Oliver" any day, but said if such contemptible methods were to be introduced into political campaigns it would have the effect of driving capable men from public life. He next made a vigorous onslaught upon Messrs. Turner, Eberts and any man that could insult the representative of our sovereignty as they had done. Mr. McMillan then took up Mr. Eberts's plea at Saanich that the eight-hour law would interfere with the freedom of the working man. The government of New Zealand was in the hands of working men, and they passed a law that no man shall work more than eight hours a day, and here was Mr. Eberts masquerading under false colors.

J. G. Brown next spoke and said that he had been asked by many people, with wonder in their faces, "Why are you associated with Mr. Martin?" His answer to that question was that he had nothing to do with any man's private character, but that he had known Mr. Martin as a public man for 18 years and he had yet to find the man that could make a charge against that individual and prove it.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

The men who held up V. C. Ward and tried to rob the Standard Bank in Parkdale, have been caught in Chicago.



ERS' LIST.

(Times). Judgment was rendered in the Nelson case before the two days.

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The Premier Returns

Mr. Jos. Martin Concludes His Tour of Northern Portion of the Island.

Political Gatherings for This Evening—Messrs. Martin and Eberts at Alberni.

The Premier returned to Victoria today from Nanaimo, and it is said that he will proceed to the Mainland.

To-night the government hold a meeting at South Park school.

Of the district meetings these set down for to-night are at Sooke and at Cedar Hill. The first named is in the interests of Messrs. Higgins, Pooley and Hayward, opposition candidates in Esquimalt, and the latter in the interests of Geo. Sangster, government candidate in South Victoria.

To-morrow evening the independent candidates in Esquimalt hold a meeting at Metchoan.

Premier at Cumberland.

A special to the Times from Cumberland says: "There was a big crowd at the Martin meeting on Wednesday night. The Premier spoke for two hours, dwelling chiefly on government ownership of railways and the Chinese question. He was frequently interrupted by loud applause. Cory S. Ryder followed, giving the reasons for the Governor's dismissal of the Semlin cabinet, and dwelling on the extravagance of the late government. He claimed the country paid fifteen dollars a gross for pencils that he sold for three.

"Mr. McPhee, when asked as to whether he supported Mr. Martin, declined to give a straight answer, and delivered a short address.

"J. B. Holmes got up to read a speech and was greeted with approval. He got rattled and danced over the stage, commanding the audience to listen. Finally he was allowed to read an address strongly supporting Mr. Martin."

In Rossland Riding.

Charles H. Mackintosh has returned to Greenwood, after making a tour of the towns in the Boundary district. To the Times correspondent he said: "I have visited all the towns of the district and many of the big mines and can report a strong feeling indicating a great triumph of the opponents of Martinism on the 9th of June. Each day is adding fresh support, including a number of leading Liberals in every camp. I observed that a circular had been issued from Vancouver, signed by J. A. Yerxa, chairman of the government provincial committee. The envelope is stamped the 23rd instant, but the circular is dated 27th, making it appear that the information was only obtained after the bombing on Saturday. This circular points out to the voters that Martin will have at least 25 seats. My information is that he will not have six. I infer from this last effort to deceive the public that our opponents are hard pressed, as the dates go to show that the whole thing is born of trickery and 'do as you would be done by' will have an effect exactly a detrimental one so far as Martin and his party is concerned."

MEETING AT ALBERNI.

It had been announced that the Hon. J. Martin would hold a meeting in Alberni on May 29th. Mr. Eberts was also to be present. A good meeting was expected, and the hopes of the electors were certainly satisfied. Mr. Bledsoe, as chairman of Mr. Bedford's committee, took the chair and called on the Hon. J. Martin.

The Premier reminded his hearers that it was not the first meeting, but that on the last occasion he had been arguing for Mr. Nell, now he had to argue against him. He commented on the conduct of Mr. Semlin in accepting the leadership of the party.

In regard to the Labor Regulation Act, while he was in the government it had been resolved to enact it and re-enact it, in spite of the Dominion government, as they held that it was in the power of the Provincial House, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he was here in 1894, had said he would be guided by British Columbia in this question. A tax of \$50 had been levied on all Japs and Chinese, but this was inadequate. Mr. Martin found when he was turned out that there had been no mention of this act in the speech from the throne, and that the government had done nothing. He again accused Mr. Cotton of being the C. P. R. agent in the matter and working for their interests. From Mr. Martin stated that last 24th of May the white people in Victoria were simply crowded off their own sidewalks by the Japs, every steamer from China and Japan brought between 800 and 900 Japs into Vancouver and Victoria, and that the Dominion government had done nothing. He again accused Mr. Cotton of being the C. P. R. agent in the matter and working for their interests.

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ARRIVES FROM WHITE HORSE.

Passengers by City of Seattle Bring Latest News Regarding Northern Navigation.

Jack Barrett, who is well known to Victorians, arrived from the White Horse to-day, having reached the Sound on the steamer City of Seattle last night in time to connect with the Victoria for this city. Mr. Barrett brings the news that the Gleamer, Capt. John Irving, has made her way through the ice to Cariboo crossing, freeing the numerous freighted snows held prisoner on route. The steamer is now busy carrying mails to Cariboo crossing. In ten days from to-morrow, Mr. Barrett states, the railway will be built to White Horse, and in shape to carry freight and passengers to the White Horse. The ballasting and completing of the road will follow. Mr. Barrett walked from White Horse to the present terminus of the White Horse. In his judgment Lebarge will be open for navigation to-day and Lake Marsh will be open very shortly. The Canadian was at Selkirk on the 22nd and vessels were at Cariboo regularly on the lower waterways.

New mineral strikes have been made on the Macaulay side of White Horse, and some excellent quartz being brought in by prospectors.

do," "get rid of Martin," and then they can go no further, for they have no further policy. The government has a good platform, and the electors know what to expect if Mr. Martin's party is returned.

Mr. Martin concluded his speech at 11:20 by firmly asserting that he had a government supporter in every constituency, either an out and out supporter of the platform or a Martinite.

Mr. Nell then rose to speak. He had to be brief, as he was only allowed 20 minutes, but he made a vigorous speech, showing why he had left Mr. Martin. In referring to the B. C. Southern railway, he said that the opinion of some eminent lawyers was that the province had not a leg to stand on and would only put the province to litigation. He had also voted for the restriction of \$500 on the Mongolians, and Mr. Martin would not. As to the Nanaimo harbor question, Mr. Robbins had been working there for 30 years on a charter from the Hudson Bay Co., and that was also a legal question.

On the eight hour law, Mr. Geo. Powell had talked nonsense. Mr. Martin would stand by it now, but he had wanted a referendum.

Mr. Nell wished to say a few words as to Ralph Smith's journey to Alberni. He said that he had been with him when they met, and Mr. Smith wanted to find out if Mr. Nell was an independent, an anti-Martinite, or a Martinite. Mr. Nell said he could not support the labor platform in toto, but that he was an anti-Martinite. Mr. Smith said he would not run a labor candidate in Alberni, but Mr. Nell wished it most emphatically understood that no one is running him at all, certainly not Ralph Smith.

As to the economical running of the government, he had stated that it was unreasonable that ministers of the crown, who get \$4,000 a year, should also want the \$600 as well. He did not think that principal was carried out by Mr. Martin. Mr. Nell finished by saying that he thought a strong party would be formed out of the present political chaos, and any government he supported must have in it three things—ability, reliability and respectability.

Mr. Thompson then rose and said that he wished to accord the 20 minutes allotted to him to Mr. Eberts.

Mr. Eberts was then called by the chairman, and stated that he was ready and perfectly able to contradict all Mr. Martin's statements, but that he could not contradict in 20 minutes what Mr. Martin had taken just two hours to enunciate, he therefore asked for an extension of time.

Some discussion then took place as to granting Mr. Eberts's request, but Mr. Bedford's committee finally decided that Mr. Eberts should have as long as he wished.

Mr. Eberts spoke on the Mongolian, railway and other features of the Martin platform.

The meeting closed at 1:45 p. m. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Martin and Eberts for the trouble they had taken in coming to speak to the electors of Alberni.

ON THEIR WAY NORTH.
Members of International Boundary Commission Start Out for Field of Operations.

The Canadian and American members of the International Commission appointed to survey and mark out the Alaskan boundary line at Lynn canal, under the modus vivendi, are now wending their way northward. The Canadian commissioners, W. F. King and J. J. McArthur, the latter having charge of the survey work in connection with the expedition, left Vancouver on the steamer Cutch on Friday. Mr. King on his return from the North will make a number of astronomical observations in Victoria and Vancouver before going East. Before leaving Vancouver he is reported to have said that the provisional boundary was to be located from a certain peak in the mountain range marked on the map, easterly to the Klahna river, and thence along the southern or high bank of that river to its junction with the Chilcat river, thence east across the Chilcat peak, as marked on the map. The American commissioners were at San Francisco a few days ago, and according to the Chronicle, were to leave that city shortly for Victoria to join Messrs. King and McArthur here.

C. H. Tittmann is assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and his assistant is O. B. French. They are gathering statistics and information concerning the matter they have in hand, and will take North with them a number of trained men to assist in the field work.

Tittmann said that it would require probably two months to complete the survey. The line will be marked with the usual monuments, stakes, etc. On Chilcot and White passes mounds of a permanent character will be set up, so that there may be no possible dispute at these two points as to the exact location of the line.

"We are simply to ascertain the location and mark out for the guidance of all persons the line established by the modus vivendi between England and the United States," said Tittmann in an interview. "This line was agreed to in October, 1899, after several months of negotiations. It is by no means a permanent or established boundary line beyond the terms and life of the modus vivendi. Our work will be necessarily technical, and not diplomatic, although we are operating under the direction of the minister of the interior of the state at Washington. The distance to be surveyed is about twenty-five miles."

Tittmann expects to begin active work in the field about June 15th.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.
Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 31st May, 1900:
New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipping.

Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
S.S. Minola, Port Los Angeles	3,439
S.S. Robert Adams, San Francisco	4,521
S.S. New England, Alaska	40
S.S. Titania, Port Los Angeles	5,882
S.S. Ruth, Skagway	178
S.S. San Mateo, Port Los Angeles	4,472
S.S. New England, Alaska	40
S.S. Atlix, San Francisco	4,327
S.S. Astor, Port Los Angeles	5,885
S.S. Titania, San Francisco	5,978
S.S. Meteor, Cape Nome	25
Ship Paramatta, Lahaul, H. I.	2,132
S.S. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	35
S.S. Robert Adams, San Francisco	4,527
Total	41,286

Ladysmith (Extension).

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
2-S.S. Dirigo, Port Townsend	225	
2-S.S. Valencia, San Francisco	978	
10-S.S. Brunsack Castle, Alaska	4,390	
10-S.S. Ulversee, San Francisco	3,400	
10-S.S. Telius, San Francisco	3,350	
10-S.S. City of Topeka, Ketchikan	180	
10-S.S. Wanderer, Port Townsend	10	
15-Bg. Colorado, Juneau	1,712	
22-Sp. Atlix, San Francisco	1,903	
22-Bk. Ayal, Seattle	176	
22-S.S. Warfield, San Francisco	4,400	
22-S.S. Hilda, Port Townsend	580	
22-S.S. Bristol, San Francisco	3,000	
22-Sp. Louis Walsh, San Francisco	1,439	
22-S.S. Telius, San Francisco	1,812	
22-S.S. City of Topeka, Ketchikan	180	
Total	27,316	

Union Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
17-S.S. Brunsack Castle, Alaska	3,300	
11-S.S. Dirigo, Port Townsend	230	
11-S.S. Tartar, Vancouver	2,700	
11-S. Bristol, San Francisco	2,300	
17-S.S. Danube, Port Townsend	300	
17-S.S. Willington, San Francisco	2,550	
25-S.S. Cutch, Vancouver	40	
25-S.S. Wanderer, Port Townsend	40	
25-S.S. Holyoke, Ketchikan	222	
25-S.S. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	40	
25-S.S. Rosalie, Port Townsend	125	
Total	11,993	

Chemalun Lumber.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
10-Sp. Rena Rickman, Hull	3,775	
15-Sp. Glenaville, London	3,900	
Total	460	

VICTORIA COMPANY'S MOVE.
Announce Through Rate From Skagway to St. Michael—Interesting Northern News.

The Klondike Corporation, in connection with the Alaska Exploration Company, has announced through its agent, the Alaska Commercial Company, that it has decided to reduce the freight rate of \$180 from Skagway to St. Michael first class, and \$105 second class. The local rate from St. Michael to Nome by the steamers of the Alaska Exploration Company or the Alaska Commercial Company will be \$20. It is ventured the second class fare may be further reduced.

The same combination has announced a freight rate of \$35 a ton from Dawson to St. Michael, with regular freight tariff from Bennett to Dawson by the Klondike Corporation's boats added. Also, a rate of a cent per pound on freight from St. Michael to Nome. The freight and passenger rates become effective this week. This Skagway rate would make a through rate from Seattle via Skagway to Nome of \$225 first cabin.

J. P. Charleson, superintendent of construction of the Atlin-Queenella line, is in Skagway. He is en route to Seattle and Dawson, and will be in the interior a month. Accompanying Mr. Charleson from the south is W. A. Crean, superintendent of the Bennett-Atlin-Dawson system of telegraph lines; A. Hardy, private secretary to Mr. Charleson, and Mr. Goehbl.

"We expect to have the line through from Atlin to Telegraph Creek, 180 miles, early in June," said Mr. Charleson, "and to have the entire line completed to Queenella, thus giving connection with the outside world in October. From Queenella we shall run south to Ashcroft, 229 miles, over government wire, and from there gain entrance to Vancouver over the wires of the Canadian Pacific railway."

L. W. Spear, who was with Jerry Quilon on the rotary on the White Pass road during the winter, has arrived at Skagway from the Cariboo extension of the line. He reports that twenty miles and 3,000 feet of the track on the Cariboo division are laid northward. Mr. Spear is to be conductor of the second train to be put on right away on the Cariboo division—Seattle Times.

AMERICANS CAPTURED.
(Associated Press.)
Manila, June 1.—Capt. Roberts, of the 35th Regiment, and his two missing companions, captured at San Miguel de Mayaguez province of Balacuan, island of Luzon, on May 20th, are still in the hands of the rebels who have communicated to the Americans their intentions to treat the prisoners well and according to the laws of war. During the night of May 31st Capt. Roberts's wife, who was at San Miguel de Mayaguez, received a note announcing the capture of her husband. The good treatment of the prisoners continues, and Capt. Roberts believes the rebels will exchange him and his companions.

The first report of the capture of Capt. Roberts and his companions was erroneous. The captain, with six sergeants, was surprised while lunching. Three of the party were killed, four were captured and one of the latter was wounded. The wounded man was liberated.

Capt. Abbott, of the 43rd Regiment, recently met 250 Ladrones near Sinaloa. One American was killed, and Filipinos had 8 men killed and 4 wounded.

That Bit Of Bunting

A Description of Some of the Nation's Flags and Ensigns.

The Use and Abuse of the National Colors—A Heavy Penalty Inflicted.

In an Empire such as that of Britain, whose history extends back so many traditions, and which has undergone so many evolutions in its century-laden course, the national banners are more numerous and of greater significance than in nations of lesser years. The standard of heraldry and kindred subjects, who is interested in the matter, becomes familiar with the history, and the import of each of the emblems, but the ordinary man, whose chief concern is to-morrow's meat and drink, takes little time to study the matter. The result is often a curious abuse of the national banners, for too often "all flags look alike" to the average citizen.

The celebrations, the last of which closed last night, and which are still fresh in the memory of readers of the Times, furnished a number of instances of this feature.

The Union Jack, and even the Royal Standard, which it is the prerogative of royalty alone to display, were frequently seen in the memory of readers of the Times, the latter flag being its employment as a cushion for an aged hackman. The only flags which, according to the best authorities, are properly displayed, outside of the service, are the red ensign, and the Union Jack with a white border.

There is a very severe penalty for a violation of this rule, though, needless to say, it is seldom put into effect. The Merchant Shipping Act, passed in 1854, which was a consolidation of all the acts previous to the passing of that act, contains the following paragraph (sec. 105):

"If any colors worn by Her Majesty's ships, or any colors resembling those of Her Majesty, or any distinctive national colors, except the Red Ensign, usually worn by merchant ships, or except the Union Jack with a white border, or if the Pendant usually carried by Her Majesty's ships or any Pendant in any wise resembling such Pendant, are or is hoisted on board any ship or boat belonging to any subject of Her Majesty without warrant for so doing from Her Majesty or from the Admiralty, the master of such ship or boat or the owner thereof, if on board the same, and every other person hoisting or assisting in hoisting the same shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds, and it shall be lawful for any officer on full pay in the military or naval service, or any British subject, or any British consular officer, to board any such ship or boat and take away any such Jack, Colors or Pendant; and such Jack, Colors or Pendant shall be forfeited to Her Majesty."

The present Royal Standard was first hoisted on the Tower on January 1st, 1801, and is thus described—Quarterly: First and fourth gules, three lions passant guardant in pale, for England; second, a lion rampant, gules, within a double tressure flory and embowed, for Scotland; third, a harp, or stringed instrument, for Ireland. This flag is displayed at the mast whenever the sovereign or a member of the royal family is on board a ship, and it is also hoisted over the royal residence.

Next in importance is the Admiralty flag, red charged, fesse-wise, with an anchor and cable.

The National Ensign is the Union Jack, which combines the three ensigns of the countries in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Since 1864, when the division of flag of colors into red, blue and white squadrons was discontinued, the white ensign, with its broad and narrow pendants, has been established as the colors of the royal naval service.

The white flag with St. George's cross is borne by admirals, vice-admirals and rear-admirals on their respective masts.

The blue ensign is borne by ships in the service of public offices and is also, under certain restrictions, by ships in the command of officers of the naval reserve. The red ensign is borne by all other British ships.

In Canada, the Governor-General has authority to use a plain Union Jack in the centre of which is the Dominion arms surrounded by a garland of maple leaves and surmounted by a crown.

The famous English flag, the Union Jack, is flown from all fortresses and garrisons in the Dominion, whether under charge of Imperial military authorities or colonial militia forces.

The flag of Canada is a red or blue ensign having a Union Jack in the upper canton or corner next the flagstaff, and the Dominion coat of arms in the fly or field of the flag. The red ensign is displayed at the opening of parliament and on national occasions. The blue ensign is the distinguishing flag of the government vessels in Canada. The mercantile marine of the Dominion of course uses the red ensign.

AND REST—SWEET REST.
Atlanta Constitution.
After the stormy way—
After the troubled breast,
Light of the brighter day,
And rest—sweet rest!

After the storm of foes—
The vanquished, sadly prest,
Light where God's morning glows,
And rest—sweet rest!

And the tears that fall
From eyes unseen—unblest,
God's peace, surpassing all,
And rest—sweet rest!

Oh, sometimes, in the years
Of grief so manifest,
I lose the thought of tears
In that of rest!

Not hopeless are the skies,
For in the darkening west,
I see through streaming eyes
God's gates of rest!

Alone in dark and light—
And yet not all unblest,
The haven is in sight,
With rest—sweet rest!

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

What is CASTORIA

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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 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
Charles H. Fletcher

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

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

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

Fireworks in Reality
OUR ROCKETS reach the highest point of quality, and we are WEBBLING on to success with our SET PIECES of prices, which never fall to HIT the mark.
"CELEBRATION RECOUPERATORS"
Vin Mariani, Guinness's Stout, Patent Malt Extract and Malt Tonic.

WATSON'S SCOTCH WHISKY..... \$1.00
LIME JUICE..... \$1.00
CLARET SONOMA..... \$1.00
CLARET, FINEST DINNER..... \$1.00

J. PIERCY & CO.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR.

Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants,
And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc.
21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

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(Associated Press.)
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A Journey to Kimberley

Charles E. Hands Tells of Scenes in Wake of a Fighting Army.

How Boers Prepare to Oppose the Forces of Lord Roberts.

Kimberley, March 18.—Bloemfontein, the captured capital, the city of ease to which after long marches and fatigues you sank as into a feather bed, degenerated after three days into a mere provincial town.

It was full of raptures at first. You saw "God Save the Queen" in it, and saw the old flag go up, and drank a long, glorious drink of champagne and seltzer, and had a bath, and sat about in the moonlight listening to a band, and slept under a roof, and had a makeshift menu card on the hotel table, and then—well, that was all there was. You had exhausted Bloemfontein. You cannot go about singing "God Save the Queen" in a captured city for ever. After the first flush of triumph you disguise your exultation. When you have seen the flag break out over the principal government buildings you soon begin to resent the sight of a German hotel-keeper hoisting an imitation of his doctored stock. When you have once made yourself clean again a bath ceases to be a luxury and degenerates into a mere matter of course. And as to the moonlit music—well, hang it all, we have not come out here for an Earl's Court Saturday night.

And as to sleeping in a bed—well, after that first tired night when, you heard the rain pattering on the corrugated iron, what satisfaction was there in lying awake under a tin roof being gnawed at by mosquitoes? None. The army was going to stay for ages in the little place—a fortnight, perhaps three weeks—three weeks without a march, or an adventure, or an appetite, or an uncertainty, or the glorious satisfying sleep of a tired man rolled in a blanket in the open air. "Come, brother," you said to yourself, "this is no longer any place for you and me. The war here has reached the stage of political discussion in hotel armchairs.

"Come, brother, before we grow town-softened, let us pick some bully beef and biscuits in the well of the cart. Let us inspan and push off somewhere where something is happening out in the open. Out there north of Kimberley on the road to Mafeking there are still Boers in trenches and still the menace of active rebellion. It is only a hundred miles back to Kimberley, but it is a hundred miles of glorious open veldt, studded with battlefields and sites of camps and laagers in the signs and the consequences of war. Come, let us inspan and trek."

It is difficult to resist an appeal of this kind, especially when it is backed by other interested considerations. So we inspanned and turned my back on Bloemfontein and the spreading dunes and

Retravelled the Victorious Road.

Not quite the same road. For as we had approached Bloemfontein the judicious "Bobs" had brought us a long way round. There are mile-stones on the direct Bloemfontein road—mile-stones two and three hundred feet high of loosely piled boulders; kopjes, in fact, and, as is pretty generally recognized by this time, "Bobs" is not out looking for kopjes to assault. We had gone the easy way round, but a longish way round. But though the kopjes were still there, steep and high and impregnable, there was no longer any occasion for an Englishman to go round them. The straight way was the easiest way now. I came out by the direct road, which was the road between the kopjes where the Boers had been, but where our cavalry were now, and all I saw of Venter's Vlei and Aasvogel Kop, and the landmarks of our southern detour, was a dim outline peeping purple over the horizon. I was on the road along which the Boers had expected "Bobs" to advance the road along which if he had played the game according to the previously accepted rules he would have advanced. It was a lovely road for a British advance according to Boer notions. There were ridges and hollows in it, and dry watercourses, and broken ground, scarred and

veined by Nullahs and Ditches, and wherever there was a stretch of open level ground over which a British infantry brigade might be expected according to precedent to advance in single column you had not far to look to discover the trenches which the Boers had dug to command it. At one point near a place called Bains Vlei the road wound through the middle of a bare level plain, with a range of kopjes on either side of it, and at the westward entrance to the plain the two ranges of hills came close together, with the road passing over a nek between them.

I am not a tender-hearted man, but looking at that position I really could not help feeling for the terrible disappointment the Boers must have experienced when, after confidently waiting, they realized that we were going in another direction. They must have been so cocksure about it. It was so perfect a position for a trap. I can imagine Delarey and De Wet looking over the ground and laying their plans. "The Boers will be as usual along the road," Delarey no doubt said to the other. "Having previously shelled the kopjes for half a day," says De Wet with a grin.

"Of course," says Delarey, "and as we take no notice they will conclude that we are not there. But—" "But we are," says De Wet, "our men on that side, and mine on this, and Both of Us Lying Doggoh."

"Until they are across the nek and inside the plain. And then—" "Not even then, brother," says De

Wet. "We wait till all of them have crossed the nek and the road behind is blocked with their transport wagons. Then—" "Then, of course," says Delarey, exultantly, "we seize the two kopjes on either side of the nek, and simultaneously—" "We open a murderous fire on them from every point of the compass. We will smite them hip and thigh. Not one of them shall escape."

"And our burghers shall swoop round from behind the hills to the north and the south upon their lumbering transport, and it all shall be ours, their horses, and their oxen, and their asses, and mules, and everything that is theirs."

And with mutual congratulations no doubt they went off to dig a few more trenches by way of giving the finishing touches to the position. Spare little pity for the fate-betold Boer leaders. Spare one sympathetic tear for their terrible disappointment a day or two later, when, having completed their preparations, they climbed up to the top of their Spion Kop to watch the English advance, and

To Their Astonishment and Dismay saw the British dust cloud sheer off away to the left, in a direction that led past no kopjes, and led up to no trenches.

The poor fellows must have been quite unable to understand it. It was against all the rules and all the precedents. They must have stared and stared, unable to believe their eyes. "Thousand devils, Delarey," said De Wet, "whatever can be the matter with the verdomde Roberts? Here we go to all the trouble to pick out these beautiful kopjes and dig all these lovely trenches and he takes no notice of them at all. What is it, is he you?"

Delarey pondered a moment or two and then the explanation struck him. "Why," said he, "the man must have lost his way. I always knew that those inaccurate maps of the British intelligence department would cause some trouble sooner or later. That's it. The British general was ever known to pass a kopje upon which we had carefully entrenched ourselves. And he calls himself a field-marshal, and can't find his way to a range of kopjes you can see twenty miles away. Don't you think we had better send somebody out to him to tell him of his mistake before he has gone too far? Why, there's nothing but level ground—smooth open veldt—down here, over the south side of the town, the way he is going."

I remember now that on the long march from Aasvogel Kop to Venter's Vlei we heard from the far kopjes on our left a faint appealing cry, and I remember that with the assistance of a pair of good glasses I was able to look out on the top of a hill which looked like a couple of men wildly waving their arms. I have no doubt now, having seen the position from the inside, that the cry came from Delarey and De Wet, who were endeavoring to attract our attention while they indicated by excited gestures that we were taking the wrong road.

The Boer generals must have had a sad disappointment, too, that day at Driefontein. The road I followed took me directly through their position at Abraham's Kraal. They had prepared a lovely position there. Rows of kopjes fortified from top to bottom commanded every turn of the road along the river. But that day Kelly-Kenny, just when he was beginning to get within range of the trap, turned off to the right. We lost heavily enough as it was in the battle of Driefontein, although we dodged the worst part of the ground that had been prepared for us.

But the Boers lost more heavily than we. Over a hundred of their dead were buried on the morning after the fight. And now a week later, as I pass, I encounter a Kimberley Light Horseman who has come across country along the line of the fighting. "Come on a pretty sight up there," he says, jerking his thumb backwards at the ridges from which the Essex and Yorks and Welsh drove the enemy. "What was that?" I asked. "Sixteen dead Boers," he said, "all in a lovely heap."

"Unburied?" I asked. "They'd buried 'em after a style," he said, "bundled 'em in a shallow hole and chucked some stones over 'em. But I suppose, what with one thing and another, they've moved and the stones have rolled off 'em, and now there's heads and toes and Bits of 'Em Sticking Out."

"You are sure they are Boers?" I asked. "Lord," he said, "I could tell that a mile off. Besides, I looked at their trousers."

Behind every kopje was the straw and litter of a Boer laager. Our camps were marked by the hundreds of empty biscuit tins, which shone like quicksilver in the bright, clear sunlight. And all along the road from Abraham's Kraal to Poplar Grove, from Poplar Grove to Oosfontein, where I crossed the river, Cronje's laager drift, were horse-droppings, dead horses, with their skin parchment dry with the sun, and big holes in their sides, through which you could see emptiness—the clouds of vultures accounted for the emptiness of the carcasses. But, though dead and sun-dried, and unrecognizable, the horse's neck and eyes-head were stretched out always with a pathetic sort of suggestion of the agony of death.

More pathetic than the sight of the dead horses was the sight of the living ones. There were horses that had been hit, horses that had broken down with overwork and underfeeding, horses with hideous saddle sores hidden by clustering mounds of flies, horses abandoned to every conceivable defect, some horses for whom death had loosened the rider's control, big English horses, unshod Boer ponies, most of them with big bones that projected from their sides as if they were a foot in girth, and all along by the line of the river where they found grazing and water they were wandering about, helpless, forlorn, abandoned creatures, who looked at you dubiously, as though they feared you were bringing them some more of glorious warfare; and then, seeing you pass, turned listlessly away, and hanging down their heads.

Went On With Their Dejected Grazing. Every round Kaffir kraal had a dozen horses around it. Every Kaffir you met was mounted on some sort of a horse.

Horses were cheap along the Modder River. The oxen were mostly dead. They had dropped in their tracks when they were done as oxen do, and the following wagons had cut another road to clear them. I only saw one ox that was not dead, and a large, over-fat vulture was perched by his stretched-out body, watching and waiting for the just-perceptible breathing to cease.

With two exceptions every house I passed was empty and desolate. One was a store kept by an old Irishman not far from Bloemfontein. He had been there for five and twenty years, he said, waiting for the railway to be built from Kimberley to Bloemfontein. Now it was certain to come, and under enterprising British rule he felt sure that he would at last get the liquor license he had all the time been vainly applying for.

Desolation, desolation—empty biscuit tins, empty houses, empty carcasses of dead animals, the greening veldt empty of life except for the broken, all but lifeless, horses. How long would it take the land to recover? How would British enterprise find means to apply itself?

Would British Enterprise Trouble? Every one knew overnight that the troops were to go forward before day-break, and that the dotted curves of the distance-blue kopjes, which seen from the top of the ridge ahead marked the long line of the Boer position, were to be our battle line.

So there had been electricity in the air, and in much greater numbers than usual, the men had gone down to the river to bathe and wash their underclothing. "If we were to die, chum, let's die clean," one of them said, and whatever virtue there may be in repentance for bad iniquity at the last moment he is entitled to all credit for.

Many noises out the darkness. From down in the dip towards the river, before the camp fires went out, came a sudden burst of cheering. "Bobs probably had been saying something to somebody. From behind where

A Derby Day Crowd of transport wagons crushed the veldt came the grievous loving of many oxen—the transport ox has best reason to know when the troops are moving.

Wandering voices were heard continually calling for No. 2 company or C company. As you were falling asleep somebody would tread on you and ask if you could tell him where the 7th Division were or where he could find the transport officer of the Buffs. Then as soon as you had begun to drop asleep again you were suddenly awakened by a sharp electric intelligence, and heard the sound of marching feet filling the air like a swarm of locusts. There was no mistake about it this time. This was the beginning of a big day.

It did not take long to wash and dress—that is one of the advantages of sleeping in the open in your clothes, and the daylight was young when we had rounded the knoll and crossed the next ridge, and the plain—greening from the thunderstorms that had made such uncomfortable sleeping—and following the dotted curves which showed where the heavy rain had lately passed, came to a hollow-backed kopje standing plump in the middle of

A Wide Billiard-Table-Level Stretch of open veldt. About and behind the concrete back of the hill were swarms of mounted infantry, and around a little house at the kopje's base the J. A. V. men were busy with their rifles.

From the top of the kopje—as was evident from its position—a view of the greater part of the rest of the world was to be had. Up there we climbed, and congratulated ourselves on good judgment, for Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener and their headquarters staff had chosen the same Spion Kop, and I have seen enough of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to know that a look-out place which is good enough for them is quite good enough for me.

We looked down upon a great level circle of smooth plain, with the evening ring of the horizon broken only by the humps of kopjes. It was like looking down upon an ocean dotted with single volcanic islands. Our look-out kopje seemed to share the honor of being the centre of the universe, with another kopje about a couple or three miles ahead. That was the centre of the Boer position.

From the left to right, from almost due south to almost due north, the horizon was a line of points of the Boer position. On the right

A Rolling Ridge of Kopjes, like the curved back of a purplish brown sea-serpent, showed against the sky.

This, from the number of the humps, our men called the Seven Sisters.

Between this and the next kopje a few level miles of plain, and so on from kopje to kopje. Each one stood by itself, but to well-mounted men all were in connected series. The Boers could get from kopje to kopje if each position were separately attacked. But supposing we could drive them all together, and supposing when once we had forced them to the top of the kopje we could get behind them and behind them! Suppose that, well, suppose that, and you were supposing what was the idea of the day.

And what an idea to cherish! That wide level plain of firm, perfect horse-riding, smooth veldt, firm but elastic to the hoof, drying tough from the recent rains, going worthy of Newmarket in September, only to think of the scene when all those overlaid, pony-mounted marksmen, with their carbons, their blankets, and things, driven out of the kopjes, were lying huddled together out in the coverless open, and the finest cavalry in the world got their chance at last! What a day for the Lancers!

What a day for the galloping B. H. A. I myself, who should be the lot, I perched on the highest boulder I could find at the very top of the kopje, and waited to see it begin to happen.

One of the 4.7 naval guns sounded the first note of the overture. The shell burst in a cloud over by the shoulder of the Seven Sisters, just where a dot of white indicated the position of one of the Boer wagons. At the same time dim changes were seen above the horizon, wide and far on the right, a floating mist of dust showed where the cavalry were moving. Then other instruments began to take part in the overture; distant guns which

ASKING TOO MUCH. Brooklyn Eagle. It would be asking too much to expect loyal Canadians not to lose their tempers over the pro-Boer demonstrations on this side of the line.

With Sjambok and Spur

Charles E. Hands Tells of How the Boers Fled at Poplar Grove.

"Not a Battle but a Running Match"—Demoralized and Disorganized.

Poplar Grove, O.F.S., March 8.

The camp at Oosfontein—"Dech-oosfontein" the soldiers called it, and curiously enough it was the next camp to Stinkfontein, a name which required no further emendation—was astir so early in the morning that it could hardly be said to have gone to bed at all.

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we could not see and whose position their distant booming was too vague and hollow to indicate. But as they boomed we kept our eyes on the Seven Sisters, and almost simultaneously with the booming came the sight of shell clouds among the hills. And still, as the shells were bursting the cavalry cloud was ever extending its circle, until now several miles out and beyond it was afank of the Boers' seven hills.

And now see the charm work! From out under the shoulder of the kopje, where the shells have been bursting, suddenly streams a line of black dots. They are horsemen moving quickly across the plain in a line with the sweep of the Boer position towards the next kopje in the circle. The Boers have seen the flanking cavalry out on their left, and are vacating the Seven Sisters position while their retreat is still open. The line of dots thickens and thickens to a swarm, dwindles again to a line as the

Last Stragglers Leave the Hill.

They disappear from view behind the corner of the ridge before us, but the heavy dust cloud follows and marks their course. And out there, still with us to the right, the other moving dust cloud shows our cavalry. They are too far out, and the Boers have started too soon for them to be able to cut off the retreat.

The Boers have escaped as far as this position is concerned, but French's men are still pursuing their course on the outside and longer curve in the hope of getting afank of the new position and of being able to cut off the next bolt.

Presently the shells are seen bursting on the next kopje, and soon another dust cloud shows that the enemy are retreating from that before the cavalry have time to get round them, and as they vacate each position, from behind my look-out hill a swarm of our mounted infantry, Kitchener's Horse, C.L.V.'s, Australians, dashes out to occupy the vacated stronghold, and to take part in the attack on the next.

And now the central kopje ahead of us, the advanced kopje upon which the two curves of the Boer line rest, has its turn to be attacked. The cavalry dust cloud is working round towards its rear, the mounted infantry are already beginning to threaten its flank, our shells are bursting white about the spot where good glasses have located the tiny flash of a Boer gun.

Up to the ridge which lies between us and the kopje other mounted infantry begin to move. By the time they gain the ridge the Boers have reached the kopje, and soon the flash of the Boer gun on the kopje is seen no more, and a dust dimness in the air tells that the Boers have gone with it. And as our cavalry dust-cloud still wide on the right shows, they have not made the mistake of waiting too long. The Lancers have yet to wait for their chance.

Meanwhile out on the left, across the river but still in the plain, the fighting Ninth Division—the Highlanders, the Cornwalls, the Canadians, and the Shropshires, with their attached mounted men—are working round a big flat-topped kopje, which forms the stronghold of the Boer right. There is a big run up there, and our guns are shelling it. Soon that ceases. The Boers have gone all along the line, and from further along the river, where a white house shows against a dark ridge of poplar trees, comes the sound of guns, which tells that our artillery is endeavoring to hamper the retreat, while an almost imperceptible dust dimness above the horizon ahead shows how far our cavalry have managed to pursue the chance they have been longing and waiting for.

But, alas, it was

A Chance That Never Came to them. The Boer when he is holding a position holds it with all his might; when he retreats from it he retreats with all the speed which sjambok and spur can give him. We had seen him before as a fighter. Now we had been impressed with his capacity as a runner.

On the way forward I rode through several of the Boer positions. They had been vacated in such a hurry that in more than one camp meat was still frizzling over a hot fire still smouldering. As soon as they had seen the cavalry beginning to outflank them they had left their blankets and their belongings, their biscuit boxes and their tobacco, their kettles and empty tins, tramp furniture, and jumping on their ready-saddled ponies, had legged it for dear life.

Over at Poplar Grove, where a pleasant but deceiving glare above the steep bank of the mud river spoke of the prospect which Webb's store, the white house, used to enjoy in the days when it was a sort of halfway resting place on the Kimberley and Bloemfontein road, I came upon the panting, done cavalry. There were some of the 12th Lancers leading their horses down to water at the river. The horses' heads were down, and their nostrils were still distended. The lance-heads were clear and bright.

"What luck?" I asked a Lancer, pointing to his lance. He shook his head. "No chance," he said sadly; "the beggars! It wouldn't have mattered their running so—had it they hadn't started so early. We could never get near them till the end of the day, and then—"

The Horses Were Not Up to It.

Poor Lancers! The cavalry had started at 2 o'clock in the morning, and had galloped close on forty miles from position to position after an enemy who had run away at a range of 4,000 yards. And as they had galloped the enemy's guns had been always on their flank. From every position they had passed they had been under shell fire. Shells had repeatedly dropped among them—one shell had dropped between General French, riding on the exposed flank, and his men, and still they were never able to get home. And now, what of the infantry. I do not remember that, with the exception of a passing mention of the position of the Ninth Brigade I have so far referred to infantry.

Well, I may as well record the fact that there were two other divisions of infantry—Kelly-Kenny's Sixth, and General Tucker's Seventh Divisions—engaged, if engaged be the right word. And so far as I have been able to learn, they never fired a shot. Among the whole five-and-twenty thousand of them, not a single cartridge was expended, and not a single bullet-whizz was heard. A stern chase is a long chase to a foot

soldier who is after a man on a galloping horse. When the Boer Started Too Soon and Ran Too Hard for the cavalry there was not much chance for the tolling infantryman. He accomplished a great feat of pedestrianism and that was all. But he had not been called on to storm entrenched positions. The Boers had expected to enjoy a pleasant day's sport at infantry plodding. The front of their central kopje trenches and rifle pits laid out with you could see where they had piled up boulders into sangars for safe shooting. And in those trenches and behind those boulders there was not to be seen a single spent Manser cartridge.

The cavalry and artillery and the generalship had done all the day's work. Probably on both sides the total casualties did not exceed fifty. It had not been a battle but a running match. And yet it seems to me that though deficient in gore and short of visible results, the battle of Poplar Grove was the most important and decisive of the battles we have so far fought.

For the first time the Boer had been set running—not merely abandoning a position to occupy another equally advantageous—but running, running for dear life. The new tactics had established their value. The policy of the easy way round had proved itself practicable. We had got a gun from the flat topped kopje across the river. We had a few prisoners, mere stragglers, and we had wounded a few Boers, and we had knocked off another fifteen miles or so of the road.

Between Us and Bloemfontein. But the Lancers looked at their unflashed spear-heads, and the foot-warfare infantry felt the weight of their unexpended ammunition, and some of us felt down in the mouth, and felt that it was rather an empty victory.

But we knew better later on. For we knew that the Boer learned that day that his policy of sitting tight was no longer of any avail against the generalship that went the easy way round his positions instead of the impossible way over them. We knew that he not only fled, demoralized and disorganized. And we knew later that when we swept him from his kopjes we swept away also the personal authority of Kruger himself.

For Kruger himself had been on the field. He had slept the night before in the position we had carried, he had swayed and promised to the burghers. From the premises of the Bible he had read out to them promises of victory, and the blood of many roundecks if only they would stand firm.

And then, in the morning, when a shell from a naval gun went whistling over head, Kruger, jumping in his cart, had cried out to his servant, "Putak, Abel, fut, fut," which is the Kaffir driver's direction for breakneck speed, and had forthwith led the fight, never drawing rein nor easing whip until he got to Abraham's Kraal, whence after he had rested he pressed on to Bloemfontein, and thence at once by the speedier railway back to Pretoria.

As a prophet of victory his record was broken. CHARLES E. HANDS.

KOPE-BOOK MAXIMS.

(From the Bloemfontein Friend.) You cannot argue with a Shell, a Mule, or a Press Censor.

The nearer to the Press Censor the further from the Truth.

OLD—This is personally guaranteed by the Press Censor.

It's a wide Field Marshal that knows his own Generals.

It's a long front that has no turning.

"A shell in time saves nine," as the 47 said when it opened on the sniper.

"Heaven help those who help themselves," as the Horse said when they found the poultry yard.

Providence and the Company Officer have a great deal to look after.

Between two rivers, drink Moderately.

It's always the next shell that will do the trick.

Five under cover is fifty in the open.

THE BAYONET IN WAR.

In rational modern tactics the bayonet is rarely used in the sense of being plunged into an enemy's body. Its value is that it is the symbol of the resolve to come to close quarters and get at the enemy—a resolve without which a victory can never be completed.

Tacticians will recognize the following extract from the writing of one of the best judges that ever lived: "The advance with the bayonet is the means of giving the enemy his final overthrow; no soldier will wish to renounce its use. The man's confidence in cold steel cannot be too carefully awakened and cherished; but the use of the bayonet must first be rendered possible by the course of the fight, and must be prepared for by the action of the fire-arm. The leaders should bear in mind that the most splendid courage is wrecked upon an insurmountable obstacle, and should look upon the bayonet charge not as the first but as the last act of each of the local engagements of which the sum total is the conquest of the battlefield, the victory."

That was written in 1865, when the breech-loader was at the beginning of its career. The successful bayonet charges by our troops prove their courage and their discipline and the comparative lack of discipline among the Boers. But though the reports of the first battles made out for a lone wonder, whether the bayonet was not more effective than the above opinion allows, the later evidence points the other way.

The adherence to close order formations in daylight shows in the mind of the general an inadequate faith in the bullet and misplaced trust in the bayonet. The passage quoted from Moltke's paper of 1865 is still the last word on the subject.—Spenser Wilkinson, in the London Morning Post.

It is reported that the Haussa quarters at Kumsal have been burned and many Haussas were killed.

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The Klondike Region

Report Prepared by R. G. McConnell of the Dominion Geological Survey Department.

Thousands of Streams in the Gold Belt Remain to Be Explored.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)
Ottawa, May 22.—R. G. McConnell, of the geological survey department of the Dominion, has prepared a report of the Klondike region, which is intended to form part of the annual report of the department, but in order to meet the demand for information it is to be printed separately. The report is based almost entirely on field work carried out by him last year.

Some accounts of the geology and conditions in the Klondike goldfields were given in 1898, but the present report may be regarded as the first result of a systematic and detailed scientific examination of the district.

The route, says Mr. McConnell, of the Chilcoot or White Passes to Dawson, which entailed considerable hardship and some danger in 1896 and 1897, is still followed, but under very different conditions. The pack trail of the pioneer across the White Pass has been replaced by a well-built and equipped railway, and the canoes and small boats on the rivers have given way to a fleet of steamers. The journey from Vancouver to Dawson can now be made in comfort in about a week, and is well worth taking as a pleasure trip alone. A telegraph line has been built by the Canadian government from Skagway to Dawson, and although this remains at present separated from the telegraphic system of the world, work is already in progress by which it will soon be connected with this system at Quesnel, in British Columbia.

The extent of the Klondike goldfields is given by Mr. McConnell. He says: "They are bounded in a general way by the Yukon river on the west, by the Klondike river on the north, by Flat Creek, a tributary of the Klondike, and Dominion creek, a tributary of the Indian river, on the east, and by Indian river on the south. The area included between these boundaries measures about 800 square miles. The streams flowing through the area are described as follows: The Klondike, which is the main stream, but only a limited number have proved remunerative. The most important gold-bearing streams are Bonanza creek, with its famous tributary Eldorado creek, Bear creek and Hunker creek flowing into the Klondike, and Quartz creek and Dominion creek, with Gold Run and Sulphur creek, two tributaries of the latter, flowing into Indian river. A good deal of prospecting has been done outside the area described, but with the exception of a few claims on Eureka creek, a tributary of the Indian river from the south, no pay-gravels have so far been discovered, although good prospects are reported from many places."

The gold production of the district can only be given approximately, but the following figures are nearly correct:

1897	.....	\$ 2,500,000
1898	.....	10,000,000
1899	.....	16,000,000
Total	.....	\$28,500,000

It is unlikely that the rapid increase in production of the last two years will be continued, as serious inroads have already been made on the rich portions of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, and to a lesser extent on Hunker and Dominion creeks, but the amounts remaining, with the long stretches of medium and low grade gravels still untouched on all the creeks, ensure a high production for years to come.

"Gold in paying quantities," says Mr. McConnell, "occurs in the stream-gravels, the terrace-gravels and the quartz-drift, but so far has not been found in the old valley-gravels overlying the quartz-drift or in the gravels designated as river-gravels."

It is found in the stream-gravels everywhere, but in productive quantities only along portions of the valleys. The richest stretches usually occur about midway in the length of the streams. The distribution is however irregular and no fixed rule can be formulated in regard to it. The total length of the various portions of the different creeks, including some intervening barren parts, aggregates about fifty miles. It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the value of this great stretch of pay-gravels, owing to the irregularity of the concentration and the difficulty in obtaining trustworthy returns from most of the mines. It may be stated, however, that the product of a few of the 600-foot claims on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks will exceed a million dollars each; while a considerable number on the same two creeks (in fact, the majority of the lower Eldorado claims and a few on Hunker creek) will yield over half a million each, and claims running from a quarter to half a million are common on all these creeks and also on Dominion and Sulphur creeks. Assuming a quarter of a million as the average, and that three-quarters of the claims in the distance given above are rich enough to work, the total value approaches \$95,000,000, a figure which is well within the mark. In this rough estimate, no account has been taken of long stretches of gravel on all the creeks, that is too low in grade to work at present, but will eventually become payable with improved conditions and cheaper methods of working, nor does it include probable further discoveries along the numerous gulches and small streams of the district, few of which have so far been carefully prospected.

The terrace-gravels on Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker and Dominion creeks include a few rich claims, and a large number that pay fairly well, but statistics of production are entirely wanting. The extensive deposits of quartz-drift

along Bonanza, Hunker, Eldorado and Quartz creeks, almost rival in importance the creek-gravels themselves. They are everywhere more or less auriferous and are very rich over wide stretches. They suffer, however, from the scarcity of water on the hill-sides, and the ruinous methods the miners are forced to adopt, when operating on a small scale, prevent any but rich claims from being worked."

Bonanza creek is the most important of the gold-bearing creeks of the Klondike district, and is the one on which gold in large quantities was first discovered. It heads in the Dome Ridge with branches of Quartz and Hunker creeks and empties into the Klondike river a mile and a quarter above Dawson, after a course in a north-northwest direction of a little over seventeen miles. It has a drainage-area of approximately 113 square miles. It is a comparatively small stream even near its mouth, where it measures, in ordinary stages of the water, about fifteen feet in width by three or four inches in depth on the bars. It flows, however, a steady stream and furnishes at least a sluice head of water throughout the season all along the productive part of the valley. The principal tributaries of Bonanza creek are Eldorado creek, Adams creek, Boulder creek, Forty-nine creek and Sixty-seven creek on the left, and Carmack Forks, Homestead creek, Gastin gulch, Queen gulch and Mosquito creek on the right.

The creek gravels of Bonanza creek have been found productive from near Victoria gulch down into the eighties below lower discovery a distance of over eleven miles. The values are, however, not uniform and stretches occur which have proved too barren to work under present conditions. The richest and most uniform part of the creek extends from Victoria gulch down stream for about two miles. A number of claims in this stretch will yield over half a million dollars each, or at the rate of \$1,000 or more per running foot, while the product of one or two claims is expected to double this amount.

The terrace-gravels, except on one or two points, are usually quite narrow, and are consequently soon exhausted. They are not so productive as the creek-gravels, but a considerable number of the claims pay good "wages," or from \$8 to \$10 per day per man, and a few yield much higher returns. They are worked largely by rockers.

The quartz-drift or old valley deposit is of scarcely less importance than the creek-gravels themselves. Claims of varying richness, often several tiers deep, have been staked on this deposit wherever it occurs, all the way from McKay gulch down to the forks down stream from Eldorado creek, a distance of about three miles. Pay-gravels are not, however, restricted to this stretch, as good claims, by which is meant claims that yield over \$10 per day per man, are being worked on the hill below Gavvin gulch, on Lovett gulch, near the mouth of the valley, and at a number of other points.

Bonanza creek gold occurs in coarse, rough and flatish grains in the upper part of the creek, and in heavy flakes in the lower. Nuggets are not plentiful as a rule, but occur in considerable abundance near the mouth of Skookum gulch, where they are evidently largely derived from the hill-gravels. The value of the gold is variable, but is usually about \$16.50 per ounce. The gold in the quartz-drift is lighter in color than the creek gold, is of lower grade, and is more angular and includes a large proportion of mica.

The productive portion of Eldorado creek extends from the mouth of the valley up to near Gay gulch, a distance of about three and a half miles. The gravels along this stretch of the valley are of extraordinary richness, and few breaks have been found in the continuity of the pay-stream. Some of the claims will yield more than a million dollars each, or at the rate of \$2,000 per running foot, while ground running \$1,000 per running foot is common. The pay-gravels extend practically, with varying values, all across the bottom of the valley, and have a thickness of from three to four feet. The gold also penetrates to the bed-rock to a depth of two feet or more. The upper part of Eldorado creek has so far not proved productive. Terrace gravels of moderate richness occur along the valley at intervals from Gay gulch down to the mouth. The quartz-drift is of less importance along Eldorado creek than on Bonanza creek, but has yielded good returns from many of the claims on French Hill. Eldorado gold is very coarse and is often almost unworkable. Nuggets are more plentiful than on the other creeks, and are often found in an imperfectly crystalline condition. The gold is lighter in color and of a somewhat lower grade than that of Bonanza creek.

Creek claims of varying richness are being worked along Hunker valley from claim No. 42 above Discovery down nearly to No. 60 below, a distance of about ten miles, and pay-gravels are also reported from several points lower down. A stretch of the creek about three-quarters of a mile in length, about Discovery claim, is proved extremely rich, and in places is stated to yield at the rate of \$1,000 per running foot. Terrace-gravels, affording moderate, and in one or two cases high returns, occur scattered along the sides of the valley from the Forks down almost to the mouth. The quartz-drift has not proved so rich as on Bonanza creek, but numerous claims yielding fair values are being worked for some distance above and below Gold Bottom creek and on both sides of the valley below Last Chance creek. Hunker creek gold, like that of most of the other creeks, occurs in coarse, bulky grains, with occasional nuggets in the upper part of the valley, and in flatter and smaller grains lower down. In the rich stretch near Discovery claim nuggets are fairly numerous. The gold from about claim No. 45 below down to No. 59 below is generally superficially darkened by iron.

The most productive part of Dominion creek extends from near the mouth of Lombard creek down to a point about half a mile below Lower Discovery, a distance of about five and a half miles. The pay-streak is not uniform along this stretch, and the values, according to the present workings, are very variable. In the richer portions the gold-contents of

the gravels approximate \$500 per running foot, and in the poorer parts the returns have not paid working expenses. A great majority of the claims, however, situated along the portion of the creek mentioned, promise good returns if economically worked. A nugget weighing 545 ounces was found on Claim No. 2 below Upper Discovery.

Claims were being worked on Sulphur creek at various points from No. 39 above, to 33 below Discovery, a distance of over ten miles. Claims have also been worked at a profit in the forties below and it is stated on good authority that pay-gravels have been obtained at No. 75 below, increasing the productive part of the creek to about fifteen miles. The gold is distributed somewhat irregularly. The best part of the creek, so far developed, extends from about Green gulch down to a mile or so below Discovery. It is estimated that in parts of this reach the yield will amount to and in places exceed \$5,000 per running foot, or at the rate of a million dollars per claim. Only a few of the claims promise this amount, but good ground has been proven to exist along the greater part of this stretch and but few blanks have so far been found. These, with Gold Run and Quartz creeks are the most important creeks, but the others, such as Eureka creek, Australia creek and Flat creek, which have been prospected and found to carry gold to some extent.

In concluding his report Mr. McConnell says: "The outlying districts have been neglected by the old miners of this stretch. Klondike discoveries were made, and the work of the many inexperienced men who have overrun a large part of the country during the past two seasons has been mostly wasted. They followed each other in crowds up and down the main arteries, but did little effective work. As a matter of fact, less genuine prospecting has been done since the Klondike discoveries than in the preceding years, notwithstanding the rush. Thousands of streams in the gold belt stretching for hundreds of miles from Atlin to the Klondike and farther to the north, still remain to be explored, and the work of the prospector will not be completed for many years."

ENERGETIC MR. EDDY.

He is Rebuilding His Works on a Larger Scale Than Before.

The most energetic man in the vicinity of Ottawa is Mr. E. B. Eddy, head of the firm of E. B. Eddy & Co. A few weeks ago he saw half a million dollars' worth of property go up in smoke, and with it the result of his labors of years. But he took the matter like a philosopher, and saw only the future, in which he might rebuild. He dropped into No. 16 at the Parliament buildings two days ago, and although over 70 years of age, he stepped into the vim of a young man.

It was remarked by Mr. Frost, M.P., that a more vigorous man than Mr. Eddy was not in Canada. The other occupants of the room at the time agreed, and paid a glowing tribute to the man, who, at his advanced age, could, like a young man, face the battle of life anew. But Mr. Eddy is not alone in his efforts. He has a legion of friends who are now rallying around him and giving him substantial aid and encouragement.

"Well, are you going to rebuild?" asked the World today.

"Of course, I am. I have had men working for weeks. I have moved my offices from Ottawa to Hull, and every hour sees something done. I am determined, if the Lord spares my life, and gives me strength, to see all my property rebuilt on a larger, finer and more complete scale than ever. That's all there is to it."

Such is the dogged determination of the man, and anyone who knows him will subscribe that he will carry out his idea.

The rebuilding of the Eddy works is already well under way. A commodious fireproof temporary office has been erected north of the ruined match factory. This building, which was completed in six days, has been taken possession of by the staff. The foundations of the machine shops have been laid and large quantities of stone and other building material are on the ground.

Ground has been broken for the erection of storage sheds and stables. The latter will provide accommodation for at least 100 horses.

The machine shop will be commenced in four weeks, and the other buildings will also be rushed ahead. It has been found necessary to tear down the walls of all the buildings gutted, and large gangs of men are now engaged in this work. Over 500 men are already engaged rebuilding.

As announced shortly after the fire, the Eddy works will be rebuilt on a larger scale. They will be laid out on a different plan, more suitable to the placing and operation of the machinery. The match factory ruins will be cleared away at once, and a building put up for the reception of machinery. Contracts for the latter have been let, and part of it is now on the way.

The contracts for the pulp-making machinery have also been let. Making two paper machines of modern design and increased capacity have been shipped. The combined output of the new works will be much larger than that of the establishments destroyed. Everything in and about the works will be planned to satisfy the increased demands yearly made on the company. Fully 1,500 men are engaged in the work of reconstruction.

Mining News

The Boundary.

The Solid Gold group is showing up splendidly. About 3,200 feet of work has been done on the B. C. mine. John Sinclair, foreman of the Ennis-mine prospect, has just uncovered a very strong ledge of magnetic iron and iron.

The ore bunkers of the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and Victoria, estimated to hold \$800,000 tons, will be filled some day next week.

On the Winnipeg some 3,500 feet of work have been done. It is expected that development on this property will be resumed shortly.

On the Snowshoe the tunnel, just off the wagon road, started a short time since, is now in 100 feet. Some nice ore has been encountered. The change is now made in the ordinary course of events, owing to the more expensive working of the hoist at the 250-foot level.

Iron Mask.—The crosscut to the north vein has been completed. It has reached the ledge and has penetrated 18 inches within the foot wall. The chute looks well, although no assays have as yet been taken. The main development shaft is down to about the 600 level, and a sumph is being cut below the 275 level on the other shaft. In other words, the present development work of the mine is entering upon its second stage. The first stage has proved remarkably successful and has established not only the presence of large ore bodies in the main vein beyond the 275 level, but the fact that the vein in the same part of the mine in place, but has also resulted in the discovery of other important bodies of ore lying between these two whose existence was previously to the undertaking of the work begun upon last February by Superintendent Hall entirely unsuspected. And in the sinking of the main development shaft ore bodies have also been come upon which, together with those already indicated, should place the Iron Mask in the front rank of the mines of the camp.

Le Roi.—Connection was made and the shaft brought down to the 900 level. Development is going on as usual. The south or Black Bear vein is being worked. This will now be broken out to its full dimensions and timbered up. In the meantime a contract has been made to sink the shaft from the 900 to the 900 level. Development is going on as usual. The south or Black Bear vein is being worked.

Centre Star.—Underground the station is being timbered on the fourth level, that is to say, the second below the main tunnel. Part of this is done, and it will not be long until well into next month, there will be no opportunity of opening the principal headings of the mine situated on this the lowest level. The shaft has been timbered and the station cut and the framing put in place. On the completion of this work, now well in hand, contracts will be let for the extension of the headings east and west. Above this level work is proceeding at the less important breasts.

Nickel Plate.—While cutting out the south side of the station on the 900 level, a rich body of chalcopryite ore was broken into, which is thought to be the same as that found on cutting a pump station at the 470. Though nothing can yet be said as to the width and extent, yet the continuity of the ore body is proved to a vertical depth of 150 feet. The vein is high grade.

White Bear.—Work is steadily being prosecuted on the mine at the 350 level. The drifts are in 225 and 250 feet on the west and east drifts respectively. The workings are now completely clear of water, and it is expected that the management will proceed to do some work in their future towards locating the ore bodies at depth on the north vein.

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time past. This will in time accelerate the approach of that period when shipments should be recommended with advantage to the mine.

Week.		Year.
Le Roi	Tons.	Tons.
War Eagle	3,324	31,908.5
Centre Star	.....	10,000
Iron Mask	.....	1,484.5
Evening Star	.....	856
Monte Christo	.....	273
I. X. L.	.....	248.5
Glant	.....	42
Iron Colt	.....	30
Total	3,324	51,910

War Eagle.—The great hoist of the mine will probably be running this week. That at the 250-foot level, will, for the present, be left in position until a sufficient time has elapsed to allow it to be seen that the new hoist is running truly and without undue friction. The change has been contemplated for some time, but has not been made, although preparations have been made, because there was no immediate hurry. The change is now made in the ordinary course of events, owing to the more expensive working of the hoist at the 250-foot level.

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south of Slocan. He has been offered \$20,000 for it, but has declined to sell.

B. C. Riblet has been contracted for the Ivanhoe tram. It will be 7,500 feet long, with a drop of 2,000 feet. The tram will have an automatic loader and will have a capacity of 15 tons an hour.

Work has been resumed on the Galena Mines, and a carload of ore has been shipped to Denver. It is likely that a mill will be erected this summer.

Six men are employed at the Tamara, under Bob Covington. Good headway is being made and everything is in satisfactory shape.

The force on the Chapleau has been increased to 28 men, and it is the intention of the management to crowd development as fast as possible. So soon as construction on the wagon road commences the force will be increased to 50 men. The best of results are being obtained from the work now in progress. A gang of men are clearing off the site in the creek bed for the stamp mill, in order that Fraser & Chalmers, the Chicago contractors, may proceed with the plans and specifications. The right of way for the tram line will then be cut out.

Shipments from the Enterprise have been easing up a little of late, but will soon be up to these figures again.

The Boundary.

Work is being done on the London in Deadwood camp.

The Jewel in Long Lake camp will shortly resume work. A stamp mill and a granite plant will be installed at this mine.

Messrs. P. S. Stanhope, R. H. Bergman and Turner are at present doing the work on the Irish Boy, in Smith's camp.

A rich strike of Copper ore has been made on the Butcher Boy mine in Deadwood camp. This property adjoins the Mother Lode.

Bob Murray and Doc Woods are working on the McKinley property. A crosscut was run through the ledge 30 feet. The ore is chalcopryite and pyrite. In a quartz gangue, assaying from \$10 to \$40 in gold.

The force at the B. O. mine exceeds 75 men. It will be doubled in the course of a few weeks, when the new plant, comprising one-half of a 20-hp compressor and a 200-horse power boiler, is installed.

A parallel ledge to the one already developed on the Oro Denoro Summit camp, has been uncovered showing 20 feet of an excellent grade of copper ore. Work will be started on this ledge in a few days, and the lower tunnel for a distance of about 300 feet, where it is expected to tap this new ledge at a distance of about 200 feet.

The announcement that T. L. Greenough and his associates will open the Great Hope claim in Deadwood camp on a large scale; that the Morrison in the same camp will start again on the first of June; that the Winnipeg will be running full blast in a few days, and that an early resumption of work on the Dominion Copper Company's properties in both Greenwood and Summit camps is an assured fact, has stirred things to a pleasant degree.

J. A. Cameron says that the Enterprise mine in Long Lake camp will be started up very soon. This property, under the superintendency of Captain Frithway, was worked last season to the 100-foot level, and a fine body of ore opened up. The ore was very rich, containing considerable tellurides, and is considered the highest grade in the district.

Development work on the Yankee Girl and Yankee Boy properties on Hardy mountain, two miles from Grand Forks, is progressing satisfactorily. A second tunnel, 150 feet below the No. 1 tunnel, was started recently, and has been extended 200 feet. It is expected that the ledge will be encountered shortly.

LETTER TWISTING.

There are many Latin anagrams of unusual merit and interest. With wonderful skill and patience, and almost incredible success, the long sentence "Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum" (Hail, Mary! full of grace; the Lord is with thee) has been transformed into "Virgo serena, pia mundata, et immaculata" (Virgin serene, pious, pure, and spotless); and also into "Regia nata, evidens luctum amari pomii" ("Royal offspring, escaping the sorrow of the bitter apple"); "D. Martinus Lutherus" thus dealt with, becomes "ut tivist has lumen" ("as a tower thou livest light"); "Elizabetha Regina Angliae" becomes "Anglia agna, Iberiae les" (to the English a lamb, to Spain a lioness); while "Carolus Rex" shines out as "cras ero lux" ("to-morrow I shall be a light"); and is said to have been written by King Charles II. of the eve of his restoration.

A sad passage of her fate was found in the sentence "Maria Steuarda Scotorum Regina," which forms the anagram "Tron vi regine, morte amara cadit" ("Thrust by violence from my realm, I fall by bitter death"). The curious juggle with letters which allies the title "Supremus Pontifex Romanus" with the phrase "O, non sum super petram iustus" ("O, I am not founded on a rock") is a sentiment quite out of harmony with the claims of its crafted subject, can by a slight interchange of letters be altered into the very motto which would have been appropriate and acceptable to Pope Pius Nono, "Sum Nono super petram iustus" ("I am Nono, founded on a rock")—Chamber's Journal.

TELEGRAPHIC TIGERS.

The London Daily Express publishes the following from Vienna: "A correspondent at Warsaw sends by mail an account of a rebellion of peasants in the Russian provinces of Kiev, Poddolien and Charkov. The rising is supposed to have been organized by nihilists. Martial law was proclaimed, and large bodies of troops quickly suppressed the insurgents."

For the purpose of ascertaining how long a balloon will remain aloft, the largest ship ever constructed is now being built at Berlin. Five aerostats will ascend on July 15th, planning to remain aloft for weeks and to descend where finally carried.

The special agent of the United States at Honolulu reports to the department of state, under date of the 5th inst., that the Hawaiian authorities declared the Hawaiian Islands free from the bubonic plague on the 30th ultimo, and added that the quarantine of the islands was raised on the last mentioned date.

H. S. Frick's Co. have ordered the shutting down of their coke ovens in the Connellsville region this week. As the Frick Co. operates two-thirds of the ovens in the region, this means a closing down of over 1000 ovens.

Gen. Davila, who commanded the government troops in the victorious engagement which resulted in the capture of Gen. Hernandez near Tierra Negra, has taken the insurgent leader to Caracas and will exhibit him in the streets of the capital.

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12 Dominion Parliament

Minister of Finance Introduces a Bill to Amend the Bank Act.

Intended to Give Greater Security to Depositors and Institute Other Reforms.

Ottawa, May 22.—At the opening of the House yesterday the Minister of Finance introduced a bill in amendment of the Bank Act, which has been awaited with considerable interest since the opening of the session, when notice of the government's intention was given in the speech from the throne. He said: "The time has arrived when it is necessary that further legislation should be enacted with respect to our banks. It will be generally recognized that the existing bank act, so far as it goes, is an excellent one. We think that in the light of experience some additional provisions should be made, but so far as the present act goes I may say that in the main it has worked well, and the House will not expect that there should be any extensive changes in it. The bank charters under existing legislation will expire in the year 1901, and the main purpose of this act, so far as it amends the existing law, will be to carry forward these charters for a further period of ten years. They will expire again in 1911. We make some changes in the schedules whereby fuller information may be given, without, however, disturbing the continuity of return, which is desirable for the purpose of comparison. We also make some slight provisions in regard to the information to be furnished by the directors to their shareholders in reference to which there is sometimes much discussion at bank meetings. What we propose in that respect is that wherever the shareholders by-law require a certain class of information to be brought down, such information shall be furnished at the annual or special meeting, provided that they shall be at liberty to give no information with regard to the accounts of the customers.

"We propose that there shall be an enactment to prevent the issue of the bank notes after a bank has suspended. It is believed that under the present act, after a bank has suspended, if the directors were so minded, they may issue their own notes to the depositors. Sir Charles Tupper—Has that been done in any case? Mr. Fielding—I am not aware it has, although it is one of the things which seem to be possible in connection with the recent unfortunate bank failure. It is well to guard against it.

Privileges Extended. "It is proposed to include standing timber among the things upon which the banks may lay money. This has hitherto not been in the act, although possibly it is contemplated in its general provisions. We propose that the banks may take security for liability to be incurred, such, for example, as in the case of a letter of credit, where money does not actually pass, but whereby the credit of the bank is pledged, which is equivalent to the money being paid. We propose also that the products of the quarry, as well as the products of the mine, shall be included among the things upon which security may be taken. We also propose to express, at wholesale dealer, as well as 'purchaser,' with regard to certain transactions in regard to which security may be taken.

"Another provision of some small importance is in regard to the holding of land. Under the present act it is provided that a bank shall not hold land except for purposes of its own business, for a longer period than seven years, but there is no provision as to what shall happen the land after that. It would be contended as a matter of law that the title remains in possession of the bank, but upon that the act is silent. We propose to follow the legislation adopted last year in relation to loan companies. There the power to hold land was extended from seven years to twelve years, provided it could be shown that under exceptional circumstances the enforced sale would be a matter of sacrifice. We propose, therefore, in the case of the banks that they may hold land for a period of seven years, or for such further period, not more than five years in excess, as may be determined by the treasury board.

Possession of Lands. Mr. Borden (Halifax)—Does that apply to lands that have already been held for a period of more than seven years? Mr. Fielding—The effect of this bill is that the land already held for seven years or more will be forfeited, but we do not propose to exercise the right of forfeiture until after six months' notice. The main purpose of this provision will not be to forfeit the land, but to oblige the banks to dispose of it, and in this way the banks will have ample time to sell it, so as not to subject themselves to the forfeiture.

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—Where men have already held land for more than seven years and desire to sell it they are required to give a 'covenant for title. Sometimes they prefer not to do that. If afterwards any proceedings should be taken against the persons to whom they sell would the title be made good? Mr. Fielding—Yes.

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—Therefore if it could be provided in some way that lands might within the period of six months still be sold it would be advisable. Mr. Fielding—I think the effect of the amendment will be that land which possibly now has a cloud over its title will remain the property of the bank until it is forfeited, and this forfeiture can only take effect after six months' notice.

Unpaid Drafts. "We propose that unpaid drafts issued by the banks shall, after the lapse of five years, be the subject of a return to parliament in the same way as we

now require return of unpaid balances. Circumstances might arise under which drafts are issued and are lost and in regard to them the parties interested may possibly have no knowledge. If after the lapse of five years the parties interested have not claimed these moneys the bank should make a return of them. There are a few other minor changes, largely verbal, which make the provisions a little clearer but which do not materially alter its provisions. These are all the changes we propose to make as respects the existing bank act, but we propose to add one or two minor provisions which we think will be found useful.

For Better Supervision. "We think it right in the light of recent experience that where a bank suspends there should be some better supervision of its affairs than now exists, and we think the best medium we can employ for obtaining that supervision is the Canadian Bankers' Association, which for the purpose we have asked to be incorporated. The banks, under a very valuable amendment made to the Bank Act are more or less partners as affects their circulation. There is the circulation redemption fund, for which they are responsible, and to which they contribute. We think that for that reason that a bank when suspended is conducted in a proper way. We propose, therefore, that the Bankers' Association shall, immediately on the suspension of a bank, appoint a curator, who shall take possession of the bank, and to which there a bank has been brought to disaster, owing to mismanagement on the part of its officials or directors, that it should remain for a certain period in the hands of this official. We propose that if the affairs of the suspended bank are such a position that a curator can do no useful service the Bankers' Association shall recall him. If on the other hand the affairs of a bank are in such a position that they can not be properly left in the hands of the directors and officers of the bank then the curator will be left in charge.

Mr. Foster—Who is to be the judge of that? Mr. Fielding—The curator, as the matter now stands. If my honorable friend can suggest any way by which he can put a guard over that we shall be happy to have his suggestion. We think an official appointed by the Bankers' Association would be satisfactory to the public at large and while he would not represent depositors, every step he takes would be as much in the interest of depositors as any other class.

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—In case of his misfeasance would the Bankers' Association, or any other body, be responsible? What provision would be made as to that? Mr. Fielding—We have not provided for that, but the point is worthy of consideration. The powers of the curator shall, on being appointed, at once take charge of the assets and affairs of the bank and assume the management and control thereof, and shall receive and collect all moneys and debts due to the banks, and shall make all necessary arrangements for the payment of circulation notes of the bank issued, and generally shall have and possess all the powers that may be conferred upon him and shall take all steps and do all things that the association or that may be necessary or expedient for the creditors and shareholders of the bank and to conserve and insure the proper disposition according to law of the assets of the bank, and the curator shall remain in charge, management and control of the affairs and assets of the bank, until he is relieved from office or until the bank resumes business or until a liquidator is duly appointed to wind up the business of the bank.

Sir Charles Tupper—It would seem to be reasonable that the parties who appoint this curator with such supreme authority to control the whole should be held responsible for his actions. Mr. Fielding—That is a very proper subject for consideration. Control of Circulation. Then we think it is desirable that there should be as far as feasible some further control over the circulation of a bank. A bank is permitted to circulate its notes up to the amount of its paid-up capital. The only guard and check we have at present is the return made to the government. If that return is false we can prosecute, as was done in a recent case. We think there should be, if possible, some additional guard or check on the circulation; but we have not attempted to work out any scheme further than to propose that that matter shall be regulated by rules and by laws made by the Bankers' Association. We think that interest will be the interest of the public and that they may be able to make such regulations as will follow the circulation of a bank from the moment a note is printed till it is destroyed. We propose, therefore, by section 36 as follows: "The association shall have the power from time to time at a meeting thereof, with the approval of two-thirds in number of the banks, represented at such meetings, the banks so approving having at least two-thirds in par value of the paid-up capital of the bank so represented, to make, amend, repeal and by laws, rules and regulations respecting: (a) All matters relating to the appointment or removal of the curator and his powers and duties; (b) The supervision of the making of the notes of the banks, which are intended for circulation, and the delivery thereof to the banks; (c) The inspection of the deposition made by the banks of such notes; (d) The destruction of notes of the bank; (e) The imposition of penalties for the breach of non-observance of any of the rules or regulations made by virtue of this section.

"No such by-law, rule or regulation, nor any amendment or appeal thereof, shall be of any force or effect until approved by the treasury board." Purchase of Assets. We propose to introduce a provision with regard to the purchase of the assets of a bank, which desires to go out of business. It is thought desirable to pro-

vide a convenient method whereby a bank which is perfectly solvent and desires to dispose of its business shall be able to do so without loss of time. The provision in the act is to the effect that a bank which desires, may, by vote of two-thirds of value of all its shareholders sell and dispose of all its assets to another bank. If the assets happen to be very large, such as would require an extension of time to make any terms of the purchase, it is provided that the shareholders of that bank also shall be consulted. Of course in such a transaction proper provision would have to be made for the protection of the note holders of the selling bank and also to see that all the liabilities of the selling bank are properly governed and any agreement for the purchase of the assets of a bank shall have no force or effect until submitted to and approved of by the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Foster—Might I ask if the minister had in mind the position of depositors in those banks by way of increased government supervision? Mr. Fielding—No. I think that the Finance Ministers who have preceded me have found great difficulty in the adoption of any system of government inspection of banks. We think that for that reason the action we propose through the medium of the Canadian Bankers' Association will operate for the benefit of depositors as well as noteholders and others interested.

The Speaker of the House announced that he had received the resignation of the member for Vancouver Island (Mr. W. B. McInnes), and had issued his warrant for the holding of a bye-election in the constituency.

Upon the orders of the day Mr. N. F. Davin (West Assiniboia) rose to give a final denial to the statement made by Mr. Tupper the other evening that he (Davin) occupied his seat as the result of purchased votes in Wood Mountain, which statement Mr. Fraser had based upon the letter of one Gass, a friend of Mr. Davin's, in the last election, who had been discredited by the Postmaster-General for political partisanship, and which paper had been included in a return recently returned to parliament. The charge is one from which Mr. Davin is naturally only anxious to clear himself, and he promised before sitting down that he would deal with the subject again in the course of the day.

The bill for the incorporation of the Canadian Banking Association received its third reading, along with bills to incorporate the Canada Accident and Guarantee Company, concerning the Buffalo Railway Company, and to incorporate the Royal Marine Assurance Company. In reply to a question by Col. Prior, the Minister of Militia said that the government has under consideration a scheme for the pensioning of officers and soldiers of the permanent corps. In reply to a question by Mr. Bergeron, the Minister of Public Works said that the government intended building a wharf at Perce, which is, in fact, already under tender. The government bills reducing the legal rate of interest, where not otherwise specified from six to five percent, was put on the order of the day for reading stages and sent to the Senate.

The balance of the sitting was devoted to the committee stage of the government elevator bill, which is closely followed by the Western members, and was subjected to close scrutiny and some opposition.

Ottawa, May 23.—When Sir Charles Tupper entered the House of Commons chamber yesterday, he was greeted with applause from both sides, the occasion being the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of his entry into public life. On the desk in front of him, there rested a large number of telegrams, sent from the members of his own party.

Before the orders of the day were proceeded with the leader of the opposition rose to acknowledge this graceful tribute, and said: "Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask for a few minutes of your time, and I think the House for the very kind way in which I was received here to-day by both sides of the House. (Applause.) I am touched by the kind manner in which my friends on this side of the House have marked the completion of the forty-fifth year of my public life, and not less so by the very generous manner in which the same sentiment has been evinced by gentlemen to whom I am opposed politically. I may say, sir, that I was elected to represent my native county of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, on May 22, 1855; that I have been engaged in the active practice of the legal profession for 29 years; and that I have had the good or bad fortune to hold the highest offices in my native province, and in the Dominion of Canada, for 29 years of my public life. I think that almost every person will believe that, unless I were a great glutton of office and its emoluments, I should be abundantly satisfied with the past. I would say, if I were tall as polite as Lord Chesterfield when surrounded by his deathbed by his friends, I should make public apology for lagging, superfluous on the stage of public life so long." In reply to the speaker, he said: "I will have to remain until the electors of this country say which of the two great parties is to enjoy its confidence during the next five years."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Tribute. Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I am sure, though I have no right to speak in this House except for one side of it, that on this occasion I voice the sentiment not only of those here present but of the Canadian people in congratulating the British Royal Art Union in this country. He recognized the nuisance which the lotteries of Montreal constituted. Attention, too, should be directed toward the suppression of the bucket shops in the same city, which had already proven the ruin of many young men. These institutions had sent more men to penitentiary than there are members in the House of Commons. The House ordered that these amendments be printed before action is taken on them. At the evening sitting the House got into supply and passed the special votes which are urgently needed to meet the

cost of legislation this session. After these the votes for hydrographic surveys and scientific institutions were passed. On the fisheries vote the minister was called on for an explanation of the control of the fisheries as between the Dominion and the provinces. He said that three Dominion inspectors have been retained in Ontario and two in Quebec, which Mr. Foster could not see the need for. There are still some points at issue between Quebec and the Maritime provinces with the Dominion government, but in the meantime the federal protection service is maintained. Mr. Foster thought that a compromise could be reached which would continue the control of these fisheries along the coast in the hands of the Dominion. Finally all the items in the fisheries estimates but one were passed, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Provincial News.

KAMLOOPS. George Hurst, night watchman at the steam shovel, west of North Hill, a native of Manchester, England, was accidentally killed by the work train near North Hill, on Saturday afternoon last. He leaves a widow and child in England.

VERNON. A duly signed petition for the establishment of a school district here was forwarded to Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, on Saturday last. The question of granting Ferguson school facilities will be considered by the education department and an answer favorable or otherwise forwarded to R. P. Pettipiece in due time.

Constable Simmons has been for about a year on the lookout for an Indian named St. Pierre, who last June stabbed an Indian constable, Victor, in a drunken row. He was captured by the constable last week, and tried on Monday before Justices of the Peace Tronson and Moore, who sentenced him to six months in jail.

Rev. Joseph McCoy arrived on Wednesday to assume his new pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church, in this city. Induction services were held the same day. The Liberal Association of this city was organized on a permanent basis last Thursday evening, at a meeting held in the Schubert block. E. G. Muller presided as chairman, and the following officers were elected: W. R. McEwan, president; H. G. Muller and E. H. Latimer, vice-presidents; C. F. Costerton, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee consists of T. Riley, W. Cryderman, P. Billings, W. C. Pound and D. McIntyre.

The new C. P. R. tug Proctor made her trial trip most successfully. Captain Griswold, of the steamer Nelson, was in command, with Daniel Stevens, port engineer, in charge of the engine room. Commodore Gore and P. E. Fleming, of the steamboat staff, and J. Brewer, of the Moyle, were aboard. When the Proctor is placed permanently in commission Alfred Taylor, of the Yant, will take command.

A quiet wedding took place on Saturday in the parlors of the Waverly hotel. Fulton Daniel Crowe and Annie Jones, both of Kamlo, were married by Rev. H. Sutherland, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Crowe left for Kamlo on the steamer International.

St. Saviour's church was formally dedicated on Sunday morning by Archbishop Prentiss. A large congregation assembled at the church to witness the ceremony, which was of a solemn and impressive nature. The new Congregational church was launched in the opera house on Sunday night. Rev. William Munroe, who has been appointed to inaugurate the work, has arranged to hold services in the opera house for some months, until church premises are erected on the Silica street lots owned by that denomination.

The C.P.R. construction department is now working on the Nelson & Port Sheppard right of way. John McMartin, who has just finished his section of the Balfour extension from Five-mile east is working west toward Nelson. The C.P.R. engineering department are hard at work on the plans of the new depot, the originals of which require considerable altering owing to the great increase in length conceded by General Manager McNeill on his recent visit. Other arrangements are complete for work to commence in the yards as soon as all formalities are completed.

GREENWOOD. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) The city will expend over \$16,000 this summer for street improvements, sidewalks, etc. The principle work now going on, which is employing a number of men, is the excavation of Greenwood street for the new water-flume. Herebefore this flume has been run under the sidewalk on account of it being adjacent to buildings and liable to leakage, thus causing damage. It is to be taken up and a new flume laid down the centre of the street.

Building operations have not slackened at all during the past month. Many new homes are being erected, and considerable improvement is being made in several of the business buildings. Mr. Larkin's new three-story hotel on Copper street is nearing completion. The plaster and painter now have the building in charge. It is hoped to have the same opened by the middle of June. F. R. Mendenhall, the Junctions Machinery representative; Judge Schofield and S. Thornton Langley are Rossland visitors in the city. The two last gentlemen are here to visit the Okanagan Free Gold Mines at Oro, Washington. Mayor Thomas Hardy, after a three months' visit in the States, has returned home again.

A party composed of Mrs. Jack Parks, Mrs. Fry, Bert McIntyre and Sam Waters, met with a serious accident, while driving in from Deadwood camp early Saturday evening. Just as the wagon was crossing the railroad track on the smelter ground, a spring broke, causing the occupants to be thrown violently to the ground. Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Fry

were taken to the hospital where an examination of their injuries was made. Mrs. Parks was found to have her collar bone broken and Mrs. Fry two ribs. Bert McIntyre escaped with several severe bruises and a scalp wound, and Sam Waters had a sprained ankle.

VANCOUVER. The funeral of the late Miss Maggie Goodfellow, niece of J. G. Goodfellow, chief C.P.R. dispatcher, took place yesterday from the family residence, 82 Burrard street. The deceased was a native of Montreal, and had been a resident in Vancouver for the last six years, and was very popular with a large number of friends. Death was due to consumption.

There was a lively runaway on Cordova street on Wednesday evening. One of the hacks of the Vancouver Transfer Company was at the Cosmopolitan hotel corner, when the horses took fright and ran away west along Cordova street. At the top of the hill at the station the rear-wheels caught under a sign post and both wheels went from under the axle. This hampered the horses a great deal, and by the time they had got over the wharf they were ready to stop. Had the wheels not come off it is probable that the horses would have run into the Judge. The driver was slightly injured, while attempting to stop the horses when they were first starting on Cordova street.

The principal labors of the Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles were concluded, on Wednesday night. Grand officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the plan of meeting of the next Grand Aerie was discussed in San Francisco. The following are the officers: Grand Worthy Past President, John Considine, Seattle, No. 1; G. W. President, H. R. Littlefield, M.D., Portland, No. 3; G. W. Vice-President, J. Hughes, Philadelphia, No. 42; G. W. Chaplain, Rabbi Eisenberg, No. 11; G. W. Secretary, A. E. Butte, Seattle, No. 1; G. W. Treasurer, G. W. Brodeck, Everett, No. 13; G. W. Conductor, B. Shaw, Rosland, No. 10; G. W. Justice, Colonel E. P. Edson; G. W. Judge, Advocate, Dal' Cary Smith, Spokane, No. 2; G. W. Inner Guardian, James F. Chatham, San Francisco; G. W. Outer Guardian, Edwin L. Head, San Francisco.

Meteorological Agent Jones was badly burned on Thursday while attempting to fire a salute with an old Hudson Bay cannon. C. J. W. Piper's sawmill on the North Arm was burned on Thursday night. Loss \$2,000. Yesterday afternoon a Chinaman named Hing Quong was arrested for incendiarism.

NEW WESTMINSTER. A fatal accident occurred at the Brunette sawmill about twenty minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, by which one of the mill hands, James Culverwell by name, lost his life. The details of the sad affair were brought out at the coroner's inquest next morning, and from this it would appear, say the Columbian, to be an accident pure and simple, with no apparent reason why it should have occurred.

As gathered from the two workmen, W. H. Skill and J. E. Edson, who were nearest the unfortunate man at the time, it seems that, in the course of his ordinary duty, Culverwell was climbing up to fix a chain on a log which was about to be sawed. He was carrying with him a heavy crowbar, and, as he was stepping on the log he slipped and fell, letting the crowbar fall from his hands. The crowbar fell point up, and while in this position Culverwell fell on it, the point entering the vitals and penetrating some distance upwards into the abdomen. One of the men saw him fall, but did not think he was hurt, for the poor fellow rose and walked over to the head sawyer, telling him he had hurt himself. A large congregation assembled at the church to witness the ceremony, which was of a solemn and impressive nature.

The new Congregational church was launched in the opera house on Sunday night. Rev. William Munroe, who has been appointed to inaugurate the work, has arranged to hold services in the opera house for some months, until church premises are erected on the Silica street lots owned by that denomination. The C.P.R. construction department is now working on the Nelson & Port Sheppard right of way. John McMartin, who has just finished his section of the Balfour extension from Five-mile east is working west toward Nelson. The C.P.R. engineering department are hard at work on the plans of the new depot, the originals of which require considerable altering owing to the great increase in length conceded by General Manager McNeill on his recent visit. Other arrangements are complete for work to commence in the yards as soon as all formalities are completed.

The jurymen were quite satisfied that it was a pure accident, with blame attaching to no one, and returned a verdict to that effect. An unknown man made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the cash register in the bar of the Colonial hotel early on Tuesday morning. In his haste to endeavor to open the machine noiselessly, the machine struck half-way open, and the would-be thief had to make tracks to avoid arrest. Miss Florence McAlpine, who was referred to recently as being the first lady candidate to serve before the examining board of British Columbia Dental Association, was in town on Monday, passing the final stage of her examinations before President A. J. Holmes. Miss McAlpine comes of a professional and talented family; two brothers are practicing dentists in Vancouver, and a sister is now writing in the gold medal examinations at Toronto Conservatory of Music, while she herself enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer lady graduate of the St. Louis Dental College. The manager of the local branch of the Bank of Montreal has received a letter from J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa, in which the following is an extract: "I beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 3rd, advising me that you had deposited to the credit of the Canadian patriotic fund, through your Ottawa office, \$208.35, as per list accompanying your letter. I enclose an official receipt for the amount, and at the same time, beg to convey the thanks of the executive committee for the generous assistance given to the fund by New Westminster."

Alex. McDougall, an old resident of Westminister, died yesterday. He was a native of Scotland, residing in Ontario in 1848, and immigrating to British Columbia in 1873. London intelligence is transmitted by items from various sources. A burglar was caught by Johnnie convergent. President graphed. Marquette newspaper pass to Boer. Lenoza day night those as leaders, panic at town. list, say

but most out, has just decision has not and. Another Marquet. Estoria war got courage. The help Great B. pendent mendon situation. adding, will yet. is some constan. leaders feeling of who fight, took all ates un. ile ordi courage. From patch. known ment is. The Mgr. unarily. Frisbe. have a persons. Boer erts's pletely. ger of forces. and L. throw trench. Picksb. with G. Paralle a from but G. 1,500 H. are no. Bero sembla. During. Ollon. Battal. 4th J. having. No. 1. Canad. J. B. ment. No. 70. John. Richa. corps). Lieut. 7888. Alr. Lieut. the fr. the fr.