

FRENCH AT BLOEMFONTEIN

He Has Seized Two Hills Near the Railway Station Which Command the Town.

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Two Hundred and Twenty-one Men Wounded and Sixty or Seventy Killed and Missing—Roberts Advancing With Cavalry Brigade.

(Associated Press.) London, March 13, 2:47 p.m.—Lord Roberts' actual entry into the Orange Free State capital seems likely to be delayed until to-morrow or late to-day, as it is stated that he is going to reinforce General French implies that opposition is being encountered on the outskirts of the town, though the definite statement that the British cavalry leader has positions which command the situation leaves no doubt that the occupation will speedily be effected, and with it the London critics believe will accrue to the British important captures of supplies, if not of prisoners.

Boers May Make a Stand. However the Boers may make a strenuous resistance until Lord Roberts' main army should catch up with the cavalry, whose leader has once more been afforded the opportunity of reaping glory in first reaching the goal.

The strategic importance of what is taken to be the practical capture of one of the enemy's seats of government has created little enthusiasm in London, as for days it had been regarded as certain that Lord Roberts would soon be at Bloemfontein.

Only a few persons gathered around the bulletin boards this morning. Here and there flags were displayed, but no demonstration marked the receipt of the news. The predominant feeling seemed to be curiosity as to what would be the result, and surprise that the Free States would give in were rife.

Still Holding Out. The rumors of the relief of Mafeking became more circumstantial to-day, but they still lacked official confirmation, while the Mafeking despatch of March 8th, published to-day, plainly disposed of the report that the besieged residents had evacuated the place and that the Boers had retired from Boshof.

COMMANDS BLOEMFONTEIN.

London, March 13.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Venters Veld at 5:20 o'clock this morning as follows: "I directed General French, if there was time before dark to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein, and thus secure the rolling stock."

"At midnight I received a report from him that after considerable opposition he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway station, which command Bloemfontein."

"A brother of President Steyn has been made prisoner. The telegraph line leading northward has been cut, and railway broken up. I am now starting with the third cavalry brigade, which I called up from the 7th division near Petrusburg yesterday, and formed the infantry to reinforce the cavalry division."

"The rest of the force will follow as quickly as possible."

THE BRITISH LOSSES.

London, March 13.—The war office has received the following additional dispatch from Lord Roberts at Venters Veld, dated March 12th: "Our march was again unopposed. We are now about 18 miles from Bloemfontein."

"The cavalry division is astride the railway six miles south of Bloemfontein. There were 221 men wounded, and about 60 or 70 killed or missing. Col. Umpholy has died of his wounds. Lieut. Pratt, of the Essex Regiment, was wounded severely."

MAFEEKING STILL BESIEGED.

London, March 13.—A dispatch received by a South African firm in London, dated Mafeking, March 8th, via Lobatse, March 9th, says: "All well, but town still besieged."

London, March 13.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated Monday, March 9th, says: "The conditions, except that they are

5th, says the garrison at that place is feeling acutely the stress of the siege. They are reduced to the use of horse flesh and bread made from horse forage, while the water is parasitically contaminated. "Typhoid, dysentery and diphtheria are epidemic, but it is impossible to isolate the victims. The sufferings of the women and children are terrible, and there are deaths in the women's laager daily. The natives are starving."

"The military operations progress favorably. They have been extended to the brick fields, whence the enemy has been completely expelled. Supplies for Mafeking. London, March 3.—A number of cablegrams have been received from Mafeking to-day, including one to a Birmingham firm, telling it to ship goods immediately, thus indicating the speedy relief of the place."

Lady Georgiana Cuzon also received the following dispatch from Lady Sarah Wilson at Mafeking: "Delighted to receive your cable of February 28th. All well March 1st."

The latter message was dispatched from Mafeking on March 4th by way of Col. Plimmer's camp. The indications are that Col. Plimmer was at Lobatse on March 9th, and as it is only 57 miles thence to Mafeking, definite news should be speedily forthcoming."

FLED DURING THE NIGHT.

Dreifontein, Orange Free State, Sunday, March 11.—Gen. Roberts' advance here yesterday across the scorching plains from Poplar Grove was marked by the most severe day's engagement since crossing the Modder River. The Boers stubbornly contested every foot of the ground, seeing only at dusk Lord Roberts threw most of his troops against the centre of their weakened line.

At the point where Col. Broadwood turned the Boer left he found himself under the fire of their nine-pounder. The Boers, however, ultimately hoisted the white flag. When Col. Broadwood advanced he was surprised to find the Boers had taken advantage of the cessation of fire to escape during the night. The Transvaal prisoners showed they were entirely surprised by Lord Roberts' tactics.

A Free State whose house President Kruger occupied during the Boer flight from Osfontein, said he complained to the President about the depredations of the Transvaalers, whereupon the President said: "No wonder we are beaten. The burghers entered into the war to fight for a righteous cause, but now they have developed into horse and cattle stealers."

STATES AND MEDIATION.

New York, March 13.—That the eyes of the world are turned toward the United States as the only power that will at least make an effort to mediate between Great Britain and the South African Republics, is evidenced by the many special to the morning papers.

The Herald's Washington correspondent declares positively that the first step has already been taken by President McKinley. He says: "Upon the receipt yesterday of a dispatch from Consul Hay concerning the Boer appeal, it was immediately communicated to London, and it is anticipated that the British government, which has been expecting such proposals, will be able to give an answer. The administration has been stating that it would decline to use its good offices in the interest of peace unless asked by both powers to mediate, but it has changed its attitude."

Changed Its Attitude. To the extent of laying before the British government the proposals which United States Consul Hay received from Presidents Kruger and Steyn. It is understood that Mr. Hay reports having attended the conference when Presidents Kruger and Steyn appealed to all nations to use their offices in the interest of peace. But it is stated that he received a special communication to the proposals that should be made, the Transvaal well understanding that the United States as the next best friend of England would be the best channel through which to use their offices for peace. It is believed, however, that the administration did not commit itself, leaving to Great Britain to determine without representation on the part of the President whether it should Accept or Reject the proposal of the Transvaal in the interests of peace."

Montagu White, in a signed Washington telegram to the world, says: "I have already expressed the desirability of a friendly neutral, preferably the United States, mediating in order to bring this deplorable South African tragedy to a peaceful termination. It is absolutely indispensable that a third power should be a party to a settlement, in order to give a basis for permanent peace. There is also the danger of the destruction of Johannesburg, which will involve the loss of \$100,000,000, or the entire amount of the British war loan. This, I imagine, will be a strategic necessity, as the Boer could not defend it, nor could they allow it to remain as a base for military operations against Pretoria."

The London correspondent of the World says he learns on good authority that the Appeal Sent Last Saturday to England by Kruger was remarkable in both manner and matter. The language of the document fairly pulsates with religious fervor, and the appeal for peace is made in solemn phrases, such as "in the name of the Trinity God."

It is not improbable that the ministers are awaiting the occupation of Bloemfontein before stating the conditions under which proposals for peace will be considered, and their declarations of a policy, when published, is more likely to describe the conditions under which peace can be made, than it is to formulate a basis for a settlement of the South African complications."

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE. Paris, March 13.—A representative of the Associated Press has secured from a responsible mouthpiece of the French government the following exposition of France's attitude in the matter of intervention in the Anglo-Transvaal war, which is said have been solicited by Kruger. The official in question said: "We believe it is true the Transvaal has sent a request to the powers for their intervention, this morning. Kruger's message has not reached us. As far as France is concerned, she certainly will not take the initiative in offering England mediation, nor will Russia, for the dual alliance is naturally working together in this question."

"We feel that in the present excited state of public feeling in England, and especially as regards ourselves, any step taken by the French government would defeat its own object, and instead of opening a way to peace, would act as oil on the flames and create fresh complications. We consider that overtures for mediation can emanate from England, and whose relations can be placed on such suggestion being construed as an unfriendly act. The Emperor of Germany, for instance, might take the initiative, or President McKinley, without fear of friction which stands in the way of any action on our part, and after this is done full reliance can be placed on the unqualified support of France and Russia, whose only desire is to see the end of bloodshed and are eager to lend their good offices in bringing about this end."

GERMANY AND THE APPEAL. Berlin, March 13.—It is semi-officially announced that when the Orange Free State and the Transvaal addressed to a number of the larger and small states a request for friendly mediation, the German government replied by placing its willingness to participate provided the essential condition of such mediation were present, namely the certainty that both belligerents desired it.

AMERICAN OFFER DECLINED.

London, March 13.—The United States government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, has offered to the British government its services as intermediary with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa. Lord Salisbury has not yet replied, but representative of the Associated Press learns that there is little doubt that he will decline the United States good offices. He will do so, however, in terms as cordial and polite as those in which the offer was made."

London, March 13.—6:15 p. m.—The United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White, saw Lord Salisbury at the foreign office this evening, and received a formal reply from the British government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to peace. It is understood the reasons of the Premier are identical with those already cabled to the Associated Press. The Negotiations. London, March 13.—The representations made to Great Britain simply transmitted communications made to United States Consul Adolph Hay, of Pretoria, with the accompanying assurance that anything the State Department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well known aversion of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been aroused, and when Lord Salisbury will doubtless say he is unable to comply with the affair, he will also probably express his appreciation of the United States efforts in behalf of humanity. Mr. Hay and the other consul, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace cablegram to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to secure the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These efforts have been fruitless except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to the secretary were forwarded on March 12th to

the United States embassy in London, with the instructions outlined above. These Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, personally presented to Lord Salisbury, who received them cordially, but without committing himself to any definite expressions of opinion.

As the Boer overtures had been answered to the effect that no propositions including the maintenance of the republics, and even independence, could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was already too late, but the Premier apparently deemed it a matter of public importance to put himself on record with a negative reply.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.

London, March 13, 4 p.m.—In the House of Lords to-day the Premier, Lord Salisbury, read the British government's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. The concluding sentence is as follows: "Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying it is not prepared to assent to the independence of either the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from Presidents Kruger and Steyn to the Marquis of Salisbury were read in both Houses of parliament to-day and the concluding paragraph of the Premier's reply, saying Her Majesty's government will not assent to the independence of either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State, elicited prolonged cheers.

ROBERTS' ADVANCE.

British Force Were Not Opposed During Yesterday's March Towards Bloemfontein. London, March 13.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Venters Veld, dated last evening, says: "We left Avondale Kop this morning, pursued by cavalry and marched here, a distance of about 15 miles. The army has been following Kaal Spruit and we are now rather to the south of Bloemfontein and only 12 miles off. "All the division have not joined the main advance. Lord Roberts' headquarters are at Grootvlei's Farm. You will remember that the reform prisoners were tried before Judge Gregorak. "By advancing along Kaal Spruit, Lord Roberts has again outwitted the Boers, who had entrenched themselves along the Modder, thinking that our route would be in that direction. "We found most of the farms along our line of march deserted with white flags flying over the houses. All the belongings worth removal had been taken away and there were evident signs that occupants left in a hurry, things being littered about. The commander-in-chief has given strict orders that nothing is to be touched. "It is not expected that we shall meet with great opposition in entering Bloemfontein."

The March of the British. Lord Roberts is making a very rapid advance, and he is again misleading the Boers by continuing the advance southward instead of through the flat country due east of Avondale Kop. He will probably seize the railway south of Bloemfontein, and although another battle is possible, it is more likely that the Boers are only endeavoring to delay his advance until all the rolling stock of the Orange River district can be gotten away.

CANADIANS FOR AFRICA.

Twenty-Five Men Left Toronto Yesterday to Join Ship at Halifax. Toronto, March 12.—Twenty-five men being sent from here to bring the Royal Canadian ship to the full standard, left the city this evening for Halifax, on Sunday word from Ottawa. They will sail after all on the Monterey with Strathcona's Horse. One or two changes took place, and one new man was W. O. McCarthy, brother of Leighton McCarthy, M.P.

Capt. Boyd, who has been acting as recruiting officer, also received word to report for duty in South Africa, and left with the men. He is a son of Chancellor Sir John Boyd, and had command of "B" Company, Royal Grenadiers.

BOERS FORCED TO RETREAT.

From Dreifontein—Battle Lasted the Whole Day—Over 100 Killed. Dreifontein, Orange Free State, March 11.—6:35 a.m.—Broadwood's cavalry brigade advancing on Bloemfontein unexpectedly found the Boers in a strong position in the Dreifontein kopjes yesterday. General Kelly-Kenny's division arriving, severe fighting ensued. The Boers resisted stubbornly, but were driven from their centre position, leaving a number of dead and forty prisoners. The British force is moving forward to-day. During the fighting, in which five regiments took part, with artillery, the Boers, though forced from their centre position clung tenaciously to the other kopjes.

Shelling the British.

The British cavalry begun to turn the Boer position, but night fell before the movement was completed. The Boers retired during the night. All of yesterday was occupied by fighting. The Boers maintained a stubborn rear guard action along a running front of twelve miles on very difficult ground. The British were advancing in three columns. General Tucker, to the southward, occupied Petrusburg unopposed. General Kelly-Kenny, after following the river bank, moved in the direction of Abraham's Kraal. At Dreifontein, about eight miles south

KRUGER'S APPEAL.

Statement by Mr. Balfour in House of Commons—The Independence of Republics. London, March 12.—Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question as to whether, consistently with public interests, he could state the essential conditions on which alone the government would entertain peace proposals from the South African republics, promised that papers in this connection would shortly be presented to the House of Commons.

Being asked if there was any foundation for the report that President Kruger had addressed communications to the government, Mr. Balfour reiterated his promise that papers bearing on this subject would be presented to the House within a short time.

It is learned that the papers promised by Mr. Balfour will be presented to-morrow. Kruger and President Steyn's news cabled by the Associated Press Friday last, that the peace rumors were founded on the fact that President Kruger had appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, setting forth at length by cable the terms which he was willing to accept, and also that the cabled dispatch to the Premier was signed by President Steyn as well as by President Kruger. Lord Salisbury's answer is exactly as given by the Associated Press at the same time, namely that the advances had met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who also said that to such attempt to retain the independence of the Transvaal could be considered for a moment by the British government.

Paris, March 13.—The Galignani publishes the following from its London correspondent: "According to good authority, President Kruger and President Steyn have not made a formal proposition of peace, but have asked the British government, through the United States, the condition it would accept for the opening of negotiations on the basis of the independence of the republics."

LEYDS AND THE IRISH.

Thanks Mr. Clancy, a Nationalist Member, for Resolution of Sympathy. London, March 12.—The Lord Mayor has directed that the Irish flag be hoisted over the Mansion House on St. Patrick's Day in recognition of the bravery of the Irish troops in South Africa. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of Transvaal, in a letter to Mr. John Clancy, Irish Nationalist member of parliament for the north division of County Dublin, thanking the public corporation for the resolution of sympathy for the South African Republics, says: "The resolution is greatly appreciated by me. I know as surely it will be prized by our much suffering country still struggling for independence and liberty. It is a satisfaction to know that a considerable part of the Irish population in the United Kingdom, mindful of the blood being shed in South Africa, continue to extend sympathy to our people. May this sympathy be echoed by numbers of your countrymen."

Dublin, March 12.—Wm. Redmond, M.P., has written to the clerk of the corporation protesting against the proposed address of welcome to Queen Victoria and expressing his intention to resign his seat in the council if the address is presented.

SHOOTING AT DREIFONTEIN.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Avondale Kop, dated Sunday, March 11, says: "The white flag treachery was personally witnessed at Dreifontein by Lord Roberts, who was looking through a telescope when the Boers were charging, and saw the Boers hold up their hands, show the flag and drop their guns. He saw an English officer advance to receive their surrender, whereupon a Boer volley was fired and the officer fell."

A large number of Australians were engaged yesterday. The First Australian Horse Brigade, with the Scots Greys, advanced within 800 yards of the Boers under heavy fire. The new South Wales mounted infantry joined in the pursuit of the Boers northward. Saved Their Guns. The Morning Post correspondent at Dreifontein, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The fight throughout was much involved. The enemy evacuated and re-occupied positions, subtly concealing their intentions, and only withdrawing their guns a few minutes prior to their impending capture. The guns outranged ours, the naval brigade not arriving in time. Our cavalry losses were completely wiped by the repeated withdrawals. The turning movement was begun too late. The enemy attempted with biograph to lure us to occupy a kopje which they held, but, detecting the deception, we returned."

The opposition met at Dreifontein was somewhat unexpected, the idea being that if, there were any resistance it would be at Petrusburg. Profiting by their experience, the Boers were prepared for a British flanking movement, but in extending their position in order to avoid being outflanked they probably weakened their centre, thus making it possible for the British infantry to carry this with a bayonet charge. Lord Roberts' dignified protest against the abuse of the white flag is regarded as the most important fact of the situation. According to the accounts supplied by the correspondents the instance

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Meanwhile the Sixth division of infantry, advancing on the Boers' left, slowly forced the enemy to retire. Had the infantry been able to move faster the Boers would have been enveloped. The last shot was fired at 7:30 p.m. This morning not a Boer was seen. The prisoners belonged to President Kruger's own command.

LORD ROBERTS' DISPATCH.

The Welsh and Essex Carried Boer Positions at Point of the Bayonet. London, March 12.—A dispatch to the war office from Lord Roberts dated Dreifontein, March 11, 7:15 a.m., says: "The enemy opposed us throughout yesterday's march and from their knowledge of the country gave us considerable trouble. Owing, however, to the admirable conduct of the troops, the enemy were unable to prevent us reaching our destination. The brunt of the fighting fell on General Kelly-Kenny's division, two battalions of which, the Welsh and Essex, turned the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet."

"I cannot get the precise number of casualties before I march, but will communicate as soon as possible. The Boers suffered heavily, 102 of their dead being left on the ground. We captured about twenty prisoners. "Among the killed are Captain Eustace, of the Buffs; Captain Lomax, of the Welsh regiment, and Mr. McKartie, a retired Indian officer attached to Kitchener's force. "Among the wounded are: Buffs—Colonel Hicks, leg, severe; Lieutenant Donald, Welsh regiment—Lieuts. Torkington, Pope, Wimberley. Essex regiment—Captain Broadwood. Field artillery—Lieut. Devenish. Medical corps—Major White, Lieut. Bence. Australian artillery—Colonel Umphley, abdomen, dangerous. Boer Treachery. "The following telegram has been addressed to their honors, the state presidents of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic: "Another instance having occurred of gross abuse of the white flag, through the refusal of holding up their hands in token of surrender, it is my duty to inform you that, if such abuse occurs again, I shall most reluctantly be compelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag entirely. The instance occurred on a kopje being shed in South Africa, continuing to extend sympathy to our people. May this sympathy be echoed by numbers of your countrymen."

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A large number of Australians were engaged yesterday. The First Australian Horse Brigade, with the Scots Greys, advanced within 800 yards of the Boers under heavy fire. The new South Wales mounted infantry joined in the pursuit of the Boers northward. Saved Their Guns. The Morning Post correspondent at Dreifontein, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The fight throughout was much involved. The enemy evacuated and re-occupied positions, subtly concealing their intentions, and only withdrawing their guns a few minutes prior to their impending capture. The guns outranged ours, the naval brigade not arriving in time. Our cavalry losses were completely wiped by the repeated withdrawals. The turning movement was begun too late. The enemy attempted with biograph to lure us to occupy a kopje which they held, but, detecting the deception, we returned."

The opposition met at Dreifontein was somewhat unexpected, the idea being that if, there were any resistance it would be at Petrusburg. Profiting by their experience, the Boers were prepared for a British flanking movement, but in extending their position in order to avoid being outflanked they probably weakened their centre, thus making it possible for the British infantry to carry this with a bayonet charge. Lord Roberts' dignified protest against the abuse of the white flag is regarded as the most important fact of the situation. According to the accounts supplied by the correspondents the instance

BLOEMFONTEIN OCCUPIED.

The British Flag Now Waves Over the Capital of the Orange Free State.

FORCE FORTY MILES FROM MAKEKING

Col. Plumer's Force is Advancing to Relief of Baden-Powell-Boer Commander Says the British Were Repulsed on Saturday.

London, March 14, 9 p. m.— It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein, and that the British flag is flying from the top of the capital.

BOER ACCOUNT OF FIGHTING. Pretoria, March 13.—Commandant De la Rey's report of the fight at Abraham's Kraal on Saturday says: "The British were estimated to number 40,000 men. Their first assault was repulsed. The second assault was made on the hills to the left of our position. These hills were of great strategic importance. Appreciating this, I and three hundred men defended the position from nine in the morning until sundown. "The burghers fought like heroes and three times repulsed masses of British who kept relieving their tired men. Every attempt to storm was defeated. "At sundown there was not fifty yards between us. "The British lost heavily. No accurate returns of our loss available."

PLUMER NEAR MAKEKING.

Lobatsi, March 8.—Col. Plumer's force reached here on Tuesday, 6th. It is believed that only a single bridge southward has been destroyed, and otherwise the railroad is intact within five miles of Makekings. Col. Plumer has already dispersed the Boer police posts in the neighborhood, and is actively pushing his advance southward. Capetown, March 14.—Plumer is now within 40 miles of Makekings.

PLOT TO FREE PRISONERS.

Capetown, March 14.—It has just transpired that another plot has been discovered to free the Boer prisoners at Simonstown. The remarkable quantities of watermelons received by the prisoners aroused comment, and an investigation discovered that compromising letters were contained in the melons, the writers planning the escape of the captives. Great satisfaction is felt here at the fact that the transports with the bulk of the prisoners sail for St. Helena tonight.

WILL MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT

Washington, March 14.—The answer of Lord Salisbury to the message from President Kruger and Steyn, which was transmitted through the United States government, was received at a late hour last night by Secretary Hay through Mr. White, United States charge at London, and has been transmitted to Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, who will submit it to the two presidents. It is believed that another effort will soon be made by the Boers to attain peace, though recourse may be had to some other agency than the United States.

Paris, March 14.—The majority of the French papers confine themselves to printing the text of the communication exchanged between Lord Salisbury and Presidents Kruger and Steyn without comment. The Temps in a leading article deals with the subject and expresses the opinion that Lord Salisbury's reply means a war of conquest and annexation, but also a war to the death, for in President Kruger's message appears a resolution to resist a taute outrance. The Temps concludes: "After the example given by the United States it would be vain to place any hopes of intervention in the foreign powers."

DISPATCH FROM ROBETS.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts's dispatch to the war office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein: Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive of the government, the mayor, the secretary of the late government, the landrost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. "The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. "The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome. "The above dispatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7.30 p. m. on Wednesday. It was made a few minutes before nine o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extra papers are already out on the

quies of Lorne, who is honorary colonel of the Argyle Light Infantry of this city, has written a letter congratulating the Canadians on their splendid work at Paardeberg, and inquiring if any members of the Argyle Light Infantry were among the fighters. In Honor of Irish Soldiers. Sydney, N.S.W., March 14.—The government has proclaimed St. Patrick's day as a public holiday, as a tribute to the bravery of the Irish soldiers in South Africa. Sailing of the Monterey. Halifax, March 14.—The Monterey, with Strathcona Horse and a hundred officers and men to take the places of the Canadians killed and wounded on the first contingent, sails on Friday.

ROBERTS AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

London, March 15.—At 1.20 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a Union Jack, specially made for the purpose by Lady Roberts, was hoisted over the presidency at Bloemfontein, amidst the acclamations of the commander-in-chief's batallions, in which, curiously enough, the Orange Free State burghers appear to have joined with remarkable heartiness. Boers Driven Off. The opposition to the entry of the British troops into the capital was insignificant. The Boers occupied a few hills south of the place, but a few shells drove them off. Taking Possession. At 10 in the morning newspaper correspondents entered the town and found Mr. Fraser and other officials, and guided them to where Lord Roberts stood waiting for them. As spokesman, Mr. Fraser asked protection for life and property, and surrendered the keys. Roberts accompanied by a mile long to the presidency, receiving an ovation throughout the route, culminating in a remarkable demonstration at the market square, reaching the government building, Lord Roberts took possession of the city in the name of the Queen, and then repaired to the presidency, where the ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack took place, ending forever, according to opinion here, the Boer government of the Free State. Looking Stopped. During his progress through the streets, Lord Roberts stopped and ordered the instant replacement of goods, which were being looted from the shops. He also stopped to give the populace an idea of the treatment they might expect from the victors. Steyn Flees to Kroonstadt. President Steyn fled to Kroonstadt without replying to Lord Roberts's demand for his surrender, and the commander-in-chief remarked afterwards, during the course of conversation while breakfasting at the farm of President Steyn's brother, that the "ex-president" had become a nonentity. British Troops. The British troops, with the exception of those necessary to police the town, remained outside. Track Destroyed. The dispatches giving most of the above interesting details also settle the point raised about the cutting of the railway and telegraph north of Bloemfontein, and show it was a ploy. Major Hunter Weston, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by ten men, traversed the Boer lines and succeeded in cutting the wires and blowing up the track. The Half Way House. Bloemfontein is now regarded as a sort of a half way house and base of operations for the advance of Pretoria. Giving the Men a Rest. The military authorities here expect a period of comparative quiet, while Lord Roberts is establishing railroad connections with Norval's Pont and Bethulle, and giving the men and horses the rest necessary to fit them for the severe struggle which is believed to be still inevitable. Warren to Rejoin Buller. The next news of fighting will probably come from Natal. General Warren's division, which had reached Durban, has been ordered to rejoin Buller, indicating that the outflanking movement through the Nek of Zululand, referred to in these dispatches March 10th, is about to commence. Joubert. It is reported at Bloemfontein that General Joubert is at Brandfont, but other reports locate him at Biggarsberg.

STATEMENT BY FRENCH MINISTER.

Paris, March 15.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying to-day in the Senate to a question regarding the intentions of the government of France respecting events in South Africa, said the presidents of the two Republics had solicited intervention of the powers. In the presence of the telegrams exchanged between the British and the Republics it appeared, however, that the intervention of the powers had become almost impossible. The minister then denied that France had refused to join Russia in making a friendly suggestion in the direction of peace. "The union between France and Russia," M. Delcasse declared, "draws closer every day, and defies all malevolent assertions to the contrary."

DISPATCH FROM PRETORIA.

Washington, March 15.—In response to a resolution of the President to-day sent the Senate the correspondence relating to the requests for mediation in South Africa. The first document is a dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 10th, which reads: "Am officially requested by the government of the Republics to urge your honorable President to a cessation of hostilities. Similar requests have been made to representatives of European powers. Answer confirm receipt. (Signed) American Consul." Mr. Hay responded. "Your telegram asking the offices of the United States to bring about cessation of hostilities has been made the subject of a friendly communication to the British government with an expression of the President's earnest hope for peace. Hay."

BOER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Pretoria, March 14.—State Secretary Reitz posted to-day the following announcement: "Yesterday Bloemfontein was occupied by the British after the burghers had retired in another direction. The seat of the government of the Free State has been transferred to Kroonstadt."

FRANCE ASKS FOR TROOPS.

New York, March 15.—The Journal and Advertiser has a special from London which says: "A private telegram from an unimpeachable source in Paris says that the minister for the colonies sent cipher cables yesterday to the governor of every French colony asking, almost in the words of Chamberlain to the British colonial governors, how many soldiers were available for immediate service."

JOUBERT PRAISES BRITISH.

Pretoria, March 13.—Before returning to the front to-day Joubert said to a press representative: "The courage of British soldiers is beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and entrenchments in a fearless manner, but were not a match for the Mausers, which simply mowed them down."

OTTAWA REJOICES.

Over Relief of Makekings, Although Nothing Officially Has Been Received. Ottawa, March 15.—The city is rejoicing to-day over the relief of Makekings, although nothing official has yet been received. Bells are ringing and flags are flying from all the principal buildings in the city. Congratulates Canada. Ottawa, March 15.—Lord Minto received cables to-day from the governor of British Honduras and governor of South Australia extending to Canada the congratulations of both these colonies for the splendid gallantry displayed by the troops in South Africa. They also express sympathy in the number of lives lost. Canadian Wounded. London, March 15.—Private A. E. Cole, writing home to his mother in this city from Netley hospital, England, says the reports that he was wounded at Belmont. He also says his age is 18, not 20 as reported in cables from London, Eng.

REFUSED TO FIGHT.

Capetown, March 15.—The Transvaalers at Bloemfontein threatened to turn their guns on the town if the peace advocates refused to fight, but the threat was unavailing. The war party fled. The British are now working the Free State railroad.

CLEMENTS JOINS GATACRE.

Bethulle Bridge Camp, March 15.—Gen. Clements's brigade has effected a junction with Gatacre's troops at Burghesdorp. A patrol left to-day for Alwal North to join hands with Gen. Brabant.

NO INTERVENTION.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Wm. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to Her Majesty's government, with the view of bringing about peace in Africa, the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, said Her Majesty's government would not accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs. The following is the text of Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Redmond: "The United States charge d'affaires on March 13th communicated to Lord Salis-

bury the following telegram from Mr. Hay: "By a friendly and good office, inform the British minister of foreign affairs that I to-day received a telegram from the United States consul at Pretoria, reporting that the government of the South African Republic requests the President of the United States to intervene with the view of cessation of hostilities, and urging that a similar request has been made to the representatives of European powers. In communicating this request I am desirous by the President of the United States to express my earnest hope that a way will be found to bring about peace, and to say that he would be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about the desired result." The reading of this dispatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgments of Her Majesty's government to the government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication, and to say that Her Majesty's government did not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs." Loud and prolonged cheering followed this announcement. At the conclusion of Mr. Balfour's speech Mr. Redmond asked whether intervention was not allowed in the case of Venezuela. Statement by French Minister.

Sporting News.

THE COMING TOURNAMENT.

Arrangements are being rapidly perfected by the Victoria Golf Club for the approaching spring tournament to be held at Oak Bay links on March 23rd, 24th, and 25th. This will be the sixth spring meeting of the home club, and those in charge are determined that it shall eclipse its predecessors. The grounds are rapidly approaching perfection, and should the present beautiful weather continue the coming tournament will be held under the most favorable circumstances. Victories of this popular pastime are now assiduously practicing for the different events, which should be closely contested. The officers of the club are: President, Mr. P. B. Pemberton; vice-president, Mr. A. P. Luson; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. B. Stalshmidt; committee, Messrs. H. Combe, G. S. Holt, F. H. Stirling, W. F. Burton, G. J. Prior, Arthur Pemberton, and Major A. W. Jones. The programme for the tournament is as follows: Friday, March 23rd. 9.30 to 10.30 a. m.—Open championship of British Columbia; 18 holes; match play. 10.30 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Mixed foursomes; 14 holes. Saturday, March 24th. 9.30 to 10.30 a. m.—Open championship continued. 10.30 to 11 a. m.—American Cousin's cup (presented by Mr. Robert Cassidy) competition, open only to lady members of the Victoria Golf Club course; 14 holes. 11 to 11.30 a. m.—Ladies' club handicap; 14 holes. 1.30 to 3 p. m.—Open handicap (gentlemen). Putting competition. Monday, March 26th. 9.30 to 10 a. m.—Open championship continued. 10 to 10.30 a. m.—Ladies' open championship of British Columbia; medal play; 14 holes. 10.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.—"A" and "B" class club handicaps. 1.30 to 2.30 p. m.—Open championship, final. 3.30 to 2.30 p. m.—Ladies' open handicap; 14 holes.

TACOMA TOURNAMENT.

The tournament of the Tacoma Golf Club is set for the 29th, 30th and 31st of the month, the programme arranged being a long one, as follows: Thursday, March 29th. 9.30 to 10.30—Men's open competition; 18 holes; match play. 10.30 to 11.30—Women's open competition; 9 holes; match play. 1.30 to 2.30—Women's foursomes; 10 holes handicap; medal play. 3 to 3.30—Men's driving contest; 4 balls; course 40 yards wide; carry 100 yards; prize for longest single drive; prize for best average. 3.30 to 5—Women's approaching contest; 4 balls; 2 at 50 yards, 2 at 40 yards; bunkers 25 yards from hole; prize for nearest approach; prize for best average. 5 to 5.30—Putting contest; from 16 feet circle; down in one, counts 5; down in two, counts 3. Friday, March 30th. 9.30 to 10.30—Continuation of men's open competition. 10.30 to 11.30—Continuation of women's open competition. 11.30 to 2.30—Mixed foursomes; 15 holes handicap; medal play. 2.30 to 3—Putting contest; same terms as on Thursday. Saturday, March 31st. 9.30 to 10—Continuation of men's open competition. 10 to 10.30—Continuation of women's open competition. 10.30 to 1.30—Men's open handicap; 18 holes; medal play; prize for best average score; prize for first and second best score with handicap; no competitor to take two prizes. 1.30 to 2.30—Women's open handicap; 15 holes; medal play; prize for best average score; prize for first and second best score with handicap; no competitor to take two prizes. 2.30 to 5—Men's approaching contest; 4 balls; 2 at 75 yards, 2 at 50 yards; bunkers 25 yards from hole; prize for nearest approach; prize for best average. 5 to 5.30—Women's driving contest; 4 balls; course 40 yards wide; carry 40 yards; prize for longest drive; prize for best average. 5.30 to 6—Putting contest; same terms as on Thursday.

THE ROD.

OPEN SEASON AT HAND. To-morrow the close fishing season expires, and on Friday the open season commences, and there can be little doubt but that there will be a decided dearth of sportsmen in this city on that day. Judging by the amount of fishing tackle that is being retained in the various stores where sporting material can be secured, there will be no cessation of interest in a department of sport for which Victoria and vicinity have long been noted. Trout appear to be as plentiful in the numerous lakes and streams now as of yore, while new haunts are constantly being located. Along the E. & N. are a large number of localities which have for years been the favorite fishing spots of disciples of Isaac Walton. Of these, pre-eminent are Shawinigan Lake, Cowichan river, at Duncan's Kokshlah, Somenos lake, Chemunus river, Haslam creek, and Cowichan lake. The latter is rapidly rivaling Shawinigan in popularity, while it is safe to say all the above places will be well frequented. Salt Spring Island also offers unrivalled facilities for trout fishing. Cushman, Brown, Ford and Roberts lakes being famed for the number of trout abounding therein. The E. & N. trains will leave Victoria on Saturday at 9 a. m. and 3.10 p. m.; Sunday at 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. Returning trains leave Wellington on Sunday at 2.50 p. m.; Duncais at 4.30 p. m.; and Shawinigan on Sunday at 5.06 p. m. Fishermen, if so desirous, may return to the city by the Monday morning train, the excursion tickets holding good.

THE KING.

FITZSIMMONS V. MAHER. (Associated Press.) New York, March 14.—Fitzsimmons and Maher have been matched to box six rounds at the First Regiment armory, Philadelphia, on March 27th.

THE BAR.

VANCOUVER CLUB MEETING. There was an attendance of 32 members at the recent annual meeting of the Vancouver Rowing Club. The reports of the various committees showed the club to be in a most satisfactory condition, numerically and financially. The season's programme has not been as yet definitely decided, and arrangements in this matter will probably be completed in the near future.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

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VETERANS ORGANIZE. A very successful meeting was held in the parlors of Harry Morton last evening to reorganize the old Victoria Lacrosse Club. A large number were present, who manifested considerable enthusiasm in the subject, among whom were many veterans who remember the popular Canadian game in its infant stages in Victoria, and who cannot resist the temptation to take the field again and "show the young generation how to play." Mr. W. B. Ditchburn was appointed chairman, and Messrs. Morton, Belfrey and C. L. Oullette were nominated a committee to compile the preliminary arrangements. Letters of regret were received from Mr. H. D. Heilmann, M. P., and others who were unable to attend. The election of officers was postponed until the next meeting, when the committee appointed to draft rules, etc., will submit their report. Representatives will be also appointed to attend the meeting of the provincial lacrosse association to be called in Vancouver in the near future. That the newly-organized club will have an opportunity of crossing sticks with high-liner teams is demonstrated by the fact that an application has been received from the Toronto University team asking for a date during the season. The names of those who have been enrolled in the new organization are as follows: H. Morton, C. L. Oullette, W. H. Clarke, G. Wilson, A. McAtee, A. H. Finlayson, P. E. Smith, E. M. Burns, Leigh Netherby, George Williams, Jack Wolfenden, W. E. Ditchburn, W. H. Cullin, James M. Melish, George W. Fite, James M. Bland, A. Colwell, Walter Lorimer, S. Noeman, W. Lorimer, K. J. Schofield, G. Blain, R. Dewar, P. E. Cullin, W. A. Stephens, A. E. Belfrey, and "Prof." Robert Foster.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 7th to 14th March, 1900.

The first four days of this week proved to be the mildest and wettest of this season west of the Cascades. These abnormal conditions were caused by an extensive ocean storm area developing off Vancouver Island until the barometer at its centre fell to 29 inches. It then slowly crossed this province, accompanied by easterly to southerly gales and very rainy weather. During this period at New Westminster and Vancouver the downpour was so heavy that the drains were unable to prevent the flooding of some of the cellars in the lower grounds. The heaviest fall reported was 5.5 inches at New Westminster in 39 hours. During the 8th and 9th, the storm spread across the mountains, and owing to the accompanying warm wave it caused a pronounced thaw and destructive snowslides. On Sunday, the 11th, an area of high barometric pressure moved up the Coast from California. It has since covered this province and the Territories, and caused fine weather from the Pacific to the Great Lakes, mild west of the Cascades, and zero temperatures in Manitoba. At Victoria 28 hours of bright sunshine were recorded, and 2.75 inches of rain, also several kinds of fruit trees are in bloom and white butterflies have appeared. New Westminster reported 3.16 inches in the first four days. At Barkerville, 4 inch of snow fell on the 8th, and .04 inch on the 10th.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, R. Marpole; president, C. Sweeney; vice-presidents, R. G. Tatlow, C. L. Wilson, L. G. McDermott, T. A. Russell; captain, J. W. Senkler; vice-captains, E. B. Lloyd, H. W. Kent; secretary-treasurer, T. W. Golding; committee, George Seymour, J. D. Bell, H. O. Alexander, K. P. Woodward, P. R. McD. Russell, J. D. Scott, L. J. Springer, C. G. Bennett, E. H. Grubbe, G. A. Bonit.

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THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

We print "A Yorkshireman's" letter notwithstanding his sneer about the press in general being the hirelings of the capitalist. The other statements of the writer are probably more susceptible of proof than this atrocious libel. The Times believes with its correspondent that eight hours a day is long enough to work underground; indeed, it will go farther and say that it believes eight hours a day is sufficient for any laborer to engage in work, whether it be in a coal or copper mine or at an editor's desk. Our objection to the eight-hour law is to its inopportune rather than to its principle. To enact such a law before public opinion is ready to enforce it is a mistake. A principle that may be theoretically right, like the eight-hour-a-day question, will not be made immediately at all events—a practical success by antagonizing one of the two classes affected by the change, which has been the result in this case. We do not say that the eight-hour law is responsible for the closing down of the Kootenay mines, but mine owners say so, and they have succeeded in impressing the public in the most practical manner, with the disastrous effects of legislation of this character. They have closed down the mines. The movement to reduce the hours of labor has made great progress in this country during the last ten years, and to-day eight and nine hours is the prevailing time of labor in a majority of the trades. This has been accomplished without legislation and without friction between the employer and employee. There is also the question of wages. We cannot agree with the view that a man should not get more wages for ten hours work than he gets for eight hours, and if this had been conceded by the miners of Kootenay there would have been very little objection to the eight-hour law by the mine owners. Mine owners may be unjust, but can it be successfully argued that miners who insist that eight hours' labor is worth precisely the same as ten, while ten hours' labor is worth more than eight, are strictly fair and logical? The miners who insisted on receiving \$3.50 per day of eight hours were, previous to the passing of the law, eager to work ten hours for the same wage.

A FOOLISH MOVE.

The correspondence which we published Tuesday between the Premier and the Miners' Union of Rossland indicates the existence of a feeling on the part of the mine owners, in regard to the possibility of rioting by the miners, that does not seem justified by the facts as known to the public. We trust the government will take immediate action to have the body of police which has been organized by private parties dissolved, as its presence in a community which there is no reason to consider as other than a peaceful one is a direct incitement to violence. The government of this country, we care not who may be in office, may safely be entrusted with the duty of protecting the lives and property of its citizens, and there should be no resort to the methods which have been employed in the portions of this continent with such disastrous results. Every true Canadian desires above all things that nothing shall ever take place in this country such as all the world read of with horror when Carnegie turned his hired mercenaries loose during the trouble with his employees at Pittsburgh some years ago. When bodies of men in the position of the Rossland miners are confronted with a small army of armed constables, all the conditions for rioting and bloodshed are present, and a very slight thing may precipitate a conflict. It is probably just as well that strangers who may not be familiar with the working of our laws should understand that it is not the custom in this country to hand over the duty of preserving law and order to private individuals; the government is looked to to attend to these matters.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

The political situation in British Columbia at the present time is certainly without precedent in the history of Canada since the introduction of responsible government. We do not believe that contemplated by the Lieut.-Governor that the present administration, only one of whose members has ever been a member of the Legislature, should govern the province for a period estimated at from three to six months by the alarmists who have been giving their views in the newspapers. If such a course were contemplated we are convinced that the opinions expressed in the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice that it was the duty of His Honor to insist on an early appeal to the people could not be ignored, and the decision be reached that dissolution with as little delay as possible is imperative. There is little doubt that the intention is that the new House shall meet in time to vote supply for the public service. Expenditures by special warrant have always been looked upon with a certain amount of disfavor since the era of responsible government dawned, even when the ministry have been regularly elected and their acceptance of office endorsed by the people, and the fact that the majority of the present government have not even seats in the House should certainly prevent His Honor from consenting to such a course. Looking at the matter from every conceivable point of view we believe it will be found that the elections will take place in time to have the House supply Her Majesty's ministers with funds for the public services in the customary constitutional manner.

CORRECTS THE COLONIST.

The Times has received from Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, the following communication: To the Editor: The Colonist of Thursday last printed in its editorial columns a ridiculous story of a proposal said to have been made by me to the Lieut.-Governor when I waited upon him, in obedience to his request, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27th. As a matter of fact no proposal was made by me; my action was purely negative. Neither did I refer to, or make any suggestion about, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., directly or indirectly; nor was that gentleman mentioned or referred to in my hearing. I may add that other stories printed during the past week, in which I have been represented as making public statements about what took place between the Lieut.-Governor and myself, are also false. I have neither made nor authorized any public statements about the matter, except contradictions of these fables. I write you now because a letter which I sent to the Colonist on Friday has not been published. Very truly yours, JOHN C. BROWN.

The article in the Colonist to which Mr. Brown refers reads as follows: "We learn that the statement in yesterday's Colonist, telegraphed from Vancouver, as to Mr. J. C. Brown and the Lieut.-Governor, is not quite accurate. Our Vancouver correspondent represents Mr. Brown as saying that the Lieut.-Governor asked him if he were called on so form a cabinet would he accept Mr. Joseph Martin as attorney-general. He had answered that he would not. We are informed on the best authority that this is calculated to create an erroneous impression, and that the facts are as follows: Mr. Brown and Mr. Martin were summoned simultaneously to Government House, the Lieut.-Governor's intention being to ask Mr. Brown to accept the Premiership. No stipulation was made that Mr. Martin should be attorney-general. The Lieut.-Governor's reason in sending for Mr. Martin was because he understood that it was through his instrumentality that the defeat of the Semlin ministry had been brought about. During the course of the interview Mr. Brown produced a telegram from some friends in New Westminster in which he was told that if he became premier and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes was made attorney-general, he could count upon the support of that district. On this being shown to the Lieut.-Governor the latter distinctly refused to assent to any such arrangement. We are not informed as to the reasons why Mr. Brown and the Lieut.-Governor failed to come to an agreement, and make no comment upon it, the only object of this reference being to state the facts as we are now informed on authority that they existed at the time."

As Mr. Brown was one of the principals in the interview to which our contemporary refers in the above, and was at least in as good a position to know the facts as the informant of the Colonist, and had certainly a right to have his version of the matter published before those who had been favored with the "authorized" statement, the public would appear to be entitled to know the reason why our contemporary refused to publish Mr. Brown's letter.

The Rossland Board of Trade furnishes the information that over \$7,000,000 was invested in mines in that district in 1899.

A NERVOUS BREAK DOWN.

Almost a Physical Collapse, But Completely Restored by South American Nervine. Mrs. Geo. F. Quackenbush, of 340 Victoria street, Toronto, was gradually breaking down under an attack of extreme nervous prostration. Her appetite had left her; she suffered from insomnia. Here are her own words as she wrote them: "I took doctor's advice, but received no benefit. I commenced using South American Nervine, and three bottles worked a marvelous change in me. My appetite came back, I sleep soundly, and my general health is as perfect as ever it was. It is a pleasure to recommend so worthy a remedy." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

JAMAICAN AFFAIRS.

Protest Against Appointment of Additional Government Members to the Council. (Associated Press.) Kingston, Jamaica, March 14.—An important public meeting called by elected members to the legislature and council to protest against the action of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in sending four additional government members to the council, was held in this city last night. The mayor acted as chairman. After a number of vigorous speeches by leading citizens, resolutions were adopted providing that two delegates proceed to London for the purpose of representing to Secretary Chamberlain and the British parliament the injustice done to Jamaica by the appointment of additional members of the council, and that the crown government, in any form, was objectionable to the Jamaicans, who held they were entitled to continue to exercise control over their own affairs, which the Queen's order-in-council had conferred on them.

PREBYTERIAN CENTURY FUND.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, March 14.—The Presbyterian century fund has reached the half million mark.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They Pouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C.L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Appeal For Peace

Text of Telegram From Presidents of Transvaal and Free State.

Great Britain Will Not Assent to Independence of Republics.

London, March 13.—A parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State, and Great Britain's reply thereto was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegram sent by the two presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury as follows:

"Bloemfontein, March 5.—The blood and the tears of thousands who have suffered and who are still suffering from all moral economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the Divine God, for what are they fighting and whether the aim of each justifies all this."

"Appalling Misery and Devastation. With this object, and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African republic, and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign international states, and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war"

Shall Suffer No Harm Whatever in person or property.

"On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republics, there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the second course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming preponderance of the British Empire we are confident that God, who lighted the unquenchable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our republics, will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our dependents. We"

Hesitated to Make This Declaration earlier to Your Excellency as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feeling and honor of the British people.

"But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops, and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that dignity is over, and we no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in the sight of the whole civilized world why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

FROM LORD SALISBURY.

"The Marquis of Salisbury to the Presidents of the Free State Republic and Orange Free State:

Foreign Office, March 11th. "I have the honor to acknowledge your honors' telegram dated March 5th from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is intended to demand that Her Majesty's government shall recognize the incontestable independence of the South African Republic and Free State, as 'sovereign international states,' and to offer on those terms to bring the war to a conclusion."

"At the beginning of October last, peace existed between Her Majesty's government and the two republics under conventions which then were in existence."

"A Discussion Had Been Proceeding for some months between Her Majesty's government and the South African republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of these negotiations the South African republic had, to the knowledge of Her Majesty's government, made considerable armaments and the latter had consequently taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements of the British garrison at Capetown and in Natal. No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had up to that period taken place on the British side."

"Suddenly, in two days' notice, the South African republic, after issuing an Insulting Ultimatum, declared war upon Her Majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics. Since that time, the war has been in the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies were overrun with great destruction of property and life, and the republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if these dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them. In anticipation of these operations the South African republic had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which by the character, could only have been intended"

For Use Against Great Britain. Your honors' make some observations of a negative character upon the subject of these preparations were made, "I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised, but the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly warfare and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity is the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two republics. "In view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which war has given them and"

The Calamities Their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions, Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

Press Opinions.

London, March 14.—Discussing Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents the Standard says: "It is hard to treat with any seriousness an appeal which ignores the palpable realities of the situation. So far as it goes, it is a diplomatic waste of labor. Knowing our views the diplomats of both hemispheres will respect them."

The Daily News says: "Lord Salisbury puts his decision on the right ground. No other answer could be expected. The duty of the Liberal party will be to use its influence in the direction of tempering future British sovereignty with the largest measure of local autonomy consistent with the securities for inter-state peace and equal laws and liberties."

Waiting An Answer.

Washington, March 13.—Up to the time the cabinet meeting adjourned today the answer of the British government to the representations made through Mr. Choate touching the restoration of peace in South Africa had not been received. Not a single proposition to serve as a basis of a peace agreement between Great Britain and the Boer republics was set out in the communication to Lord Salisbury, all that was vented in this first overture was an enquiry as to what Great Britain was likely to demand as the price of stopping the war. To have gone further and have proposed terms on our own account might have placed the United States in the position of an uninvited mediator."

WEALTH COULDN'T SAVE HIM.

Deadly Kidney Disease Had Him in Its Clutch—South American Kidney Cure Snapped the Cord and Made Him Whole Again.

A young man, son of one of Canada's wealthiest citizens, two years ago contracted kidney disease by taking a cold plunge in the lake when the body was overcooled. Special medical diagnosis but could not cure the malady, and when half the globe had been travelled in hope of help and a cure he returned to his home apparently with but a short time to live, but the printed testimony of the cure of a school boy of day acquaintance attracted him to South American Kidney Cure. He procured it and persisted in its use, and although it was a stubborn case, to-day he is well and healthy."

A BRAZILIAN CONSPIRACY.

(Associated Press.) New York, March 14.—The government of Brazil, according to a special to the Herald, has sent a circular letter to the governors of the different states announcing that a conspiracy to establish a monarchy has been discovered. Several officers are implicated, and Major Francis feigned to participate in the conspiracy, but his object was to ascertain all its secrets and then tell the government, it is alleged. The plan of the conspirators was to establish a provisional government and take a plebiscite. Francis declared that Vi-cente Ouro Preto, Generals Cantuarria and Piragibe and Admirals Mello and Wandenkolk were concerned in the conspiracy."

A NINE CENT DINNER.

Prince and Princess of Wales Dine at the Poor Man's Restaurant. (Associated Press.) London, March 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a surprise visit to-day to the new poor man's restaurant in the east end, started by Sir Thomas Dixon's Alexandria Trust. Their Royal Highnesses partook of dinners at 44c, and each of them partook of ordinary fare. The Prince and Princess afterwards inspected the premises and received an ovation from throngs of working people."

Never sneer at sentiment: the world is governed by sentiment.—Disraeli.

Painters' Kidneys.

The worst thing a painter has to contend with is the turpentine. The lead of course is bad too. But the turpentine cures the kidneys, inflames and weakens them, makes the painter's life a dangerous and a troublesome one. When a painter's back aches, it's time for him to begin treating the kidneys. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will fix them up—take out the inflammation and congestion, give ease to the aching back. Mr. J. Evanson, the well-known painter and decorator, 50 Oxford St., Toronto, Ont., said: "About eight weeks ago I was taken with an excruciating pain in my back over the kidneys. I was so bad that my wife had to apply hot cloths till the doctor came and gave me morphine. He said the trouble was due to a stone passing from the kidney to the bladder. My water was loaded with brick dust deposit and scalded on passing. While in this condition I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and started taking them. It was not long before I got relief from pain and have been improving in health ever since. My urine is now clear and does not smart me, and I feel better than in years."

Canadians' Gallant Fight

Details of the Engagement in Which the Victoria Boys Fell.

Impetuous Colonials Could Not Be Restrained When the Cornwallis Charged.

Details of the fight at Modder River on February 18th, in which the Canadian troops were so gallantly engaged and where four Victorians fell, are beginning to filter through from the front. The correspondent of the Toronto Star thus describes it: "When on the morning of February 18th, the Canadians, after a forced march of twenty-three miles during Saturday night from the direction of Jacobsdal, reached here, they were considerably fatigued, but still in good condition to engage in any serious undertaking that might be before them. When we reached this 'drift' shortly after daybreak on Sunday, we found the Sixth Division of the forces in the field and a cavalry brigade engaging the main body of General Cronje's army, which was attempting to cross the river in full retreat from Magdalenstein, and evidently making for a position whence his retreat upon the capital of the Orange Free State might be protected."

Patigue Forgotten. When the Canadians arrived at the scene of battle, and perceiving the situation of affairs, in their eagerness to be in the fight, they forgot all the hardships of the forced march which they had just undergone, and as the word was passed round that here at last was serious work ahead of them there was no flinching. The sight of the British soldiers already in action gave us Canadians a double incentive to take part in the fight. Every man straightened himself for the supreme effort that was coming. Jumped Into the River. As the word of command to move forward was given, our battalion at once advanced to the banks of the Modder and jumped into the river, which was running four feet deep at this point. Cronje's men held a strong position on the north bank of the Modder directly facing us. Riflemen were posted by the Boers in every donga along the steep banks of the north side and among a fringe of bushes which bordered on the banks. A few of the men of the Highland Brigade were already engaged in attacking the Boers at this point. Canadian Formation. We came in touch with the enemy in the following formation: A Company, from Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia; B Company from London, Ont., and D Company, from Montreal, made up the advance firing line of the Canadian regiment; C Company, of Ottawa and Kingston, and O Company, of Toronto, acted as supports to reinforce the firing line; F Company, from Quebec, G Company, from New Brunswick, and H Company, from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, acted as reserves. These latter were not brought into action until the afternoon of Sunday. The Canadians faced the Boer fire unflinchingly, and compelled the admiration of the British officers under whose observation they were. Their advances were made in short rushes of thirty paces, and it was done in splendid style under Major Buchan. Captain Arnold, of Winnipeg, who was seriously injured and has since died, was gallantly leading his company when he fell before the bullets of a Boer marksman. Under Fire All Day. The Canadian regiment remained under fire all day, and as there was little cover the casualties in dead and wounded kept mounting steadily upward. At five o'clock the Canadian regiment was reinforced. The Cornwallis were moved up to their support, an order to charge the enemy was given by the colonel of the Cornwallis. Carried Away by Excitement. This command did not apply to the Canadians, but when our men saw the British soldiers rush forward the example was contagious. The Canadians gave a cheer and every man in the firing line to the right joined in the cheer. Seeing this, F Company, from Quebec, which was in place with the reserves, rushed forward also upon the Boers' position, thinking that the whole regiment had orders to this effect. The charge was a magnificent one, but was met by a murderous fire from the Boer position. The British troops were falling fast and ultimately were forced to retire after they had covered a two hundred yards north of the Modder River. Gallantry of Maxim Squad. Captain Bell, with his Maxim guns, displayed great gallantry in getting his weapons across the river and advancing to a position on the left bank of the Canadian regiment. Every step he took was in the face of a heavy Boer fire. From the left flank the Maxim gun did splendid work all day. (Mr. Smith here refers to the casualty list, which was forwarded officially from the battlefield, and which has been given out by the Ottawa authorities. He then continues his narrative thus): At dark the firing ceased from the Boer lines, and it was found that they had retired, leaving our troops in possession of the position for which they had fought all day. All one dead were picked up and the wounded cared for, and that night we camped on the hard-won battlefield, cheered by the news that was circulated throughout the camp that the British attack upon Gen. Cronje had been a complete success, that his position was completely surrounded by British soldiers, and that his capitulation was only a question of time. A Chorus of Praise. I cannot emphasize too much the bravery of the Canadians during the

whole day, and the outspoken admiration of the British soldiers in commending the manner in which the Canadian soldiers fought was calculated to send a thrill of pride through the breast of every man from the Dominion. If the official expressions of praise were strong, it found a louder echo in the manner in which Tom Atkins himself ungrudgingly complimented his over-seas companion arms. On Monday, the following day the Canadians rested, and the respite from hostilities was much appreciated. Monday evening, with the rest of the brigade, the rest of the Canadians moved up the north bank of the river to a number of kopjes overlooking the Boer laager. Taking advantage of the position was in Sunday's fight, the Canadians had a commanding place from which to observe the Boer camp. On the Open Veldt. Before six o'clock on Tuesday morning the Canadian regiment moved out on the open veldt, in front of General Cronje's laager, about 2,000 yards distant from it. After an hour spent in this position, the Canadians steadily advanced their outposts until they came in touch with the outer Boer trenches. The Dutchmen did not fire upon our men. Waved White Flag. One of their number came out of the trenches, waving a white flag, and stating that all the Boers in this particular position desired to surrender. The messenger was taken before Brigadier-General Currie and Capt. Dixon. He repeated his statement, and was taken back again to the trenches. Here occurred a piece of treachery, which is not unusual. The Boers' escort was fired upon as soon as they had safely handed over their man to his companions. Matters continued in a state of quietude until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, then the enemy in the laager began sniping again while the regiment was cooking dinner. Artillery fire was also started in the Boer trenches, sweeping our lines with a raking fire as our regiment left the supply wagon. Wounded After Dinner. On this occasion Private Dowry, of F Company, was badly wounded, and Private Parker, of H Company, Private Holland, of C Company, were slightly wounded. All the rest of the day our guns pounded the enemy's laager, where the Boers were surrounded. Prisoners Come In. Prisoners were coming into the British camp continually during the following week, and these reported that the relief columns advancing from the Orange Free State were being headed off by General French. The Canadians, in common with the British soldiers, kept up the attack upon Cronje's laager steadily during the following week. The Canadian trenches being well advanced, until the final operations of our regiment. Thanked by Lord Roberts. On February 20th the Canadians were personally thanked by Lord Roberts for their gallant work, and he informed them that he had brought to the notice of the government the splendid work done by them in the operations in which they had been engaged. HAGUE CONFERENCE A FAILURE. (Associated Press.) Washington, March 14.—In diplomatic circles here an unpleasant suggestion has been thrown out to the effect that the Hague conference has resulted in complete failure, and that even the limited programme agreed upon is never to be perfected. Up to this moment it is not known of definitely that a single one of the powers represented in the conference has ratified the three conventions prepared there. QUEEN'S VISIT TO DUBLIN. (Associated Press.) Dublin, March 14.—At a meeting of the corporation this afternoon, the Lord Mayor moved that an address be presented to the Queen welcoming her to the capital city of her kingdom in Ireland. His speech was frequently interrupted by occupants of the public gallery. Nourish the Nerves and Cleanse the Blood. When This is Done You Secure Perfect Digestion, Good Appetite, Restful Sleep and Full Health. Paine's Celery Compound Nature's Spring Medicine Makes People Well and Strong. True, vigorous health is the portion of men and women who have pure, rich blood and well nourished nerves. Poor health and disease means diseased nerves and impoverished blood. Paine's Celery Compound fully supplies the needs of the ailing and run-down in spring time. It drives all clogging matters and impurities from the life stream, making it course with freedom and vitality to every part of the body. Paine's Celery Compound braces the unstrung and weak nerves and furnishes a nutriment which builds up the entire nervous organization. The tired, thin and worn-out body takes on flesh, pain in the back is banished, the skin becomes clear, the kidneys and liver are free from disease, the digestive organs do their work with unfailing regularity, and a feeling of new energy and well-being takes the place of nervousness, despondency, irritation and melancholia. Nourish the nerves and cleanse the blood with Paine's Celery Compound, and a new, happy and healthful life will be yours. As announced yesterday a deputation waited on His Honor yesterday, him a statement connection with affairs in the tion was composed salers, the banished to join the send any re have to make to Among those C. Flumerfelt, L. McQuade, Lenx, R. Seabro Henderson, O. Messer, Wines, Leiser acted as The tenor of effect that the resented were strained relations players and mtr asked that they be put in writ The deputat day will forward the Governme Hon. Smith this morning, the betwe owners. A "business for the Philh evening, when will be in present situ Times writes Curtis, who day on his v Martin's com nounced in a make no mot be to do don Conservativ cabinet." James John ical organiza committee me

Politics

Delegation of Messengers in the

Several Extra Charges Un

(From T A number of the vncial civil serv their duties last numbered three. cases were tempo been taken on du connected with th ministers, in ref stated this morn relieved from duty appropriation for th hausted before th into power. This afternoon mess men are w and unding upon dissolved the He eral election at c that in support they will urge th through the press and but indiv strained relations bor in the Koota ary will be disa sary dealers of th Hon. Smith Co tomorrow to im ments will be di Steps have alr new administr caused by the serve on the bo sioners, Ail. Ste performing the o have. He says, "I t a letter to R Ralph Smith, theory that in e port of several tion the govern Mmes Regulation have. He says, Premier (Mr. S erior of Havig but this was m position party w for some time ent members w were willing to party sacrific These members with their part Martin and we ing repeatedly Messrs. Dunsm have the opposi tion are absolu a thing as con Eberts-Pooley p any abandonment mentioned, or a late government er considered t thought of by e

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Political Situation

Delegation of Victoria Business Men Take a Hand in the Fight.

Several Extra Employees Discharged--Position Unchanged.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A number of the employees in the provincial civil service were relieved from their duties last night. The dismissals numbered three or four, and in most cases were temporary employees who had been taken on during the rush of work connected with the session.

This afternoon a deputation of business men are waiting on the Governor... The deputation is headed off by...

Hon. Smith Curtis leaves for Rossland tomorrow to inquire into the different matters in dispute that camp.

Steps have already been taken by the administration to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of Ald. Brydon to perform the duties of police commissioner.

On a letter to the Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. M.P.P., combats the theory that in order to secure the support of several members of the opposition the government abandoned the Coal Mines Regulation Act and the eight-hour law.

Mr. J. J. Jones, 12 pair socks, 12 doylers, 6 cholera belts, 2 pair socks, 2 cholera belts, 2 handkerchiefs, Mrs. C. C. Russell, 2 pair hand knit socks, tobacco; Mrs. J. K. Angus, 2 pair hand knit socks, tobacco; Mrs. McDowell, 1 pair hand knit socks; Mrs. H. Kent, 1 pair hand knit socks; Mrs. Pendray, 1 parcel; Mrs. Thornton, 2 pair socks, 2 jerseys; Mrs. Wood, 3 Balachava caps; Mrs. J. Anderson (South Road), 1 dozen handkerchiefs; Mrs. W. Bolton, 4 knitted mufflers; Vyvyan Gordon, George Eric and Gerard, writing pads; Mrs. M. S. Rapperty, 2 pair hand knit socks; Mr. W. J. Penney, large box assorted toilet soap; Nixon, 3 dozen sponges, 3 gross buttons; Ladies of St. John's Guild, 8 dozen handkerchiefs; Ladies of the Metropolitan church, 180 doylers (marked), 23 cholera belts, 4 dozen socks, 3 dozen handkerchiefs. Collected by Miss Williams (Belotte street), 27 pair socks, knitted by following ladies: Mesdames A. Wilson, Robinson, St. Clair, Lettice, Brown, Misses Christie, Sylvester, Williams, Lawson, Woods, Calder, Mrs. Atkins, 3 pair socks; Mrs. Gibson, 6 pair socks; Miss Barrow, 6 caps; Miss Woods, 2 Balachava caps; Miss Williams, 1 Balachava cap. Collected by Miss Crease: 1 large package from the ladies of Duncairn, including socks, jerseys and other necessities, the names of the donors unfortunately not being available; 4 cholera belts, 4 cholera caps, 10 doylers, 3 dozen cholera belts, a Soldiers' Friend; 8 jerseys, 4 pair drawers; A. D. T., 4 dozen doylers, from an old lady, assisted by her grandchildren and an invalid friend; 50 doylers, from 6 little girls; Hazel and Lizzie Whitaker, Florence Ray, Louise Bragg and Ethel White; 6 rate books and pencils from Margery, Joan and Freda. M. L. McMcGinnis, secretary.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

As announced in these columns yesterday a deputation of business men waited on His Honor the Lieut-Governor yesterday afternoon and laid before him a statement of their grievances in connection with the present position of affairs in the Kootenays. The delegation was composed principally of wholesalers, the bankers who had been solicited to join the deputation deciding to send any representations they might have to make to the Governor in writing.

Among those who attended were A. C. Flumerfelt, W. Wilson, D. R. Ker, L. McQuade, S. Leiser, M. Leiser, M. Lang, R. S. Brooke, W. J. Pendray, J. Henderson, O. Wells, and S. J. Pitts. Messrs. Flumerfelt, Wilson, Ker and S. Leiser acted as spokesmen for the party.

The tenor of their remarks was to the effect that the different businesses represented were suffering severely by the strained relations existing between employers and miners in the upper country. So badly had business become demoralized, so it was represented, that dealers hesitated about dispatching shipments which had been ordered, owing to the fear of financial stringency arising out of this condition of affairs. They asked that the Governor do something to restore matters to their normal condition and thus reawaken confidence in business circles.

The Governor expressed his deep regret at hearing that business was being stagnated and expressed his willingness to do anything in his power to bring about the condition of affairs desired by the petitioners. In the speech from the throne on the occasion of the prorogation of parliament it had been stated that there would be another session before the close of the fiscal year, and he did not know of any departure from that course being decided upon. He further asked that the request of the delegation be put in writing.

The deputation then withdrew and today will forward their representations to the Government House in writing.

Hon. Smith Curtis left for Rossland this morning, where he will go into the dispute between the miners and mine owners.

A "business men's" meeting is called for the Philharmonic Hall on Thursday evening, when a full expression of opinion will be indulged in regard to the present situation.

The Vancouver correspondent of the Times wires as follows: "Hon. Smith Curtis, who passed through the city today on his way to Rossland, said that Martin's complete cabinet would be announced in a day or two. He would make no more detailed claim of what was to be done. It is said here that two Conservatives will be taken into the cabinet."

James Johnstone was appointed Liberal organizer for Burrard district at a committee meeting last night.

SOLDIERS' COMFORTS.

Womanly Sympathy Shown for the Canadian Soldiers.

In response to a telegram received by the president of the Soldiers' Comforts Association, Miss Croase, on Tuesday evening, that the soldiers' comforts must leave here on the 7th, the ladies were called together for Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock and it was soon decided to...

A large and most enthusiastic gathering testified to the sympathy and active interest taken in every desirable way to help the boys at the front. By 3 o'clock all were busily engaged making cholera belts and parceling the donations. Large contributions continued to arrive up to 5 o'clock, and it was soon apparent the limit of the Dominion Express Company's generosity was being exceeded.

A busy scene was here presented, as the several articles were being prepared for shipment, and placed hurriedly into convenient packages for the long journey. Needles, from the finest to the best, and the finest trine series, were deftly plied by sympathetic fingers, eager to catch the departing express, that would carry the comforts with the least possible delay to the loyal Empire-building friends, in far off South Africa.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Dominion Express Company (Mr. Oliver, agent, who accommodated by waiting one hour for the shipment).

Special mention must also be made of the generous reductions on articles purchased from T. N. Hibben & Co., Lemz & Leiser, and D. Spencer. The labels, kindly painted by Mr. J. Jardina, on cotton, were a work of art, for which the ladies express their thanks. Several pairs of socks were filled with tobacco, and many of the handkerchiefs and doylers were marked "Victoria, B. C."

In addition to donations already published the following have been received and sent forward, in all making a shipment of 335 pounds:

Mrs. G. Powell, 3 cholera belts; Mrs. Jas. Sargison, 1 dozen socks, 1 dozen handkerchiefs; Mrs. Black, 1 dozen handkerchiefs, 3 doylers; Soldiers' Friend, 50 cents; Mrs. J. A. Wood, 1 dozen socks; Mrs. L. McQuade, 2 pair hand knit socks; Mrs. Brockelhurst, 2 pair hand knit socks; Mrs. Garnet, 50 doylers; Mrs. Ella, knitted hood; Mrs. T. J. Jones, 12 pair socks, 12 doylers, 6 cholera belts; Mrs. Gill, 1 dozen socks, 2 dozen handkerchiefs; Mrs. C. C. Russell, 2 pair hand knit socks, tobacco; Mrs. J. K. Angus, 2 pair hand knit socks, tobacco; Mrs. McDowell, 1 pair hand knit socks; Mrs. H. Kent, 1 pair hand knit socks; Mrs. Pendray, 1 parcel; Mrs. Thornton, 2 pair socks, 2 jerseys; Mrs. Wood, 3 Balachava caps; Mrs. J. Anderson (South Road), 1 dozen handkerchiefs; Mrs. W. Bolton, 4 knitted mufflers; Vyvyan Gordon, George Eric and Gerard, writing pads; Mrs. M. S. Rapperty, 2 pair hand knit socks; Mr. W. J. Penney, large box assorted toilet soap; Nixon, 3 dozen sponges, 3 gross buttons; Ladies of St. John's Guild, 8 dozen handkerchiefs; Ladies of the Metropolitan church, 180 doylers (marked), 23 cholera belts, 4 dozen socks, 3 dozen handkerchiefs. Collected by Miss Williams (Belotte street), 27 pair socks, knitted by following ladies: Mesdames A. Wilson, Robinson, St. Clair, Lettice, Brown, Misses Christie, Sylvester, Williams, Lawson, Woods, Calder, Mrs. Atkins, 3 pair socks; Mrs. Gibson, 6 pair socks; Miss Barrow, 6 caps; Miss Woods, 2 Balachava caps; Miss Williams, 1 Balachava cap. Collected by Miss Crease: 1 large package from the ladies of Duncairn, including socks, jerseys and other necessities, the names of the donors unfortunately not being available; 4 cholera belts, 4 cholera caps, 10 doylers, 3 dozen cholera belts, a Soldiers' Friend; 8 jerseys, 4 pair drawers; A. D. T., 4 dozen doylers, from an old lady, assisted by her grandchildren and an invalid friend; 50 doylers, from 6 little girls; Hazel and Lizzie Whitaker, Florence Ray, Louise Bragg and Ethel White; 6 rate books and pencils from Margery, Joan and Freda. M. L. McMcGinnis, secretary.

Miss Devereux acknowledges the receipt of \$37 towards the patriotic handkerchief fund, the donations following: Boys of Coleridge school, \$10.50; Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven, \$5; and \$1 each from the following: Mr. D. Blair, Mrs. D. Blair, A. Friend, Mrs. Simon, Miss J. Devereux, Mrs. George Hill, Mrs. Loewen, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. W. E. Pooley, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. L. Quade, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Loring, Miss Quade, Mrs. Prior, A. Friend, Mrs. Tack, Mrs. A. C. Fagan, Mrs. A. J. Campbell, and 50 cents from Mrs. E. McQuade, Miss H. Prior, Miss C. M. Prior, Miss Archibutt; socks, Mr. Charles Vernon, Mrs. Drury. Through the generosity of Mrs. A. G. Galtley an extra 100 dozen handkerchiefs have been added to the above fund.

Miss Devereux desires to inform all who kindly contributed to the fund that owing to the munificent response of some firms in England, over 3,000,000 handkerchiefs have already been forwarded to South Africa. For this reason she has purchased instead the following articles: Twelve khaki sweaters, 2 dozen pairs socks, 12 dozen comba 2 dozen hair brushes, 3 dozen tooth brushes, 30 dozen handkerchiefs, 2,000 packets of envelopes, 50 note-paper tablets, 72 lead pencils, 12 dozen pens, most of these articles being named as necessities for the troops by Lady Charles Bentinck and Lady Cecil, now at Capetown.

AN ENORMOUS SALE.

To all who have felt the evil effects of deranged kidneys it is interesting to know that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this district. Backaches and aching kidneys are fast becoming a thing of the past where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are known. One cent a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

A large building in the Prinzengracht, the Hague, has been leased by the government for use as a permanent bureau for the International Court of Arbitration.

A special London cable to the Toronto Evening Telegram says: "Pte. A. Therault, of the 9th Voltigeurs, of Quebec, has died from wounds received in fighting between Kimberley and Paardeberg."

Amphion to Return

The Popular Cruiser Will Relieve the Leander or Phaeton Here.

Royal Reception to Admiral Beaumont and Officers at Guatemala.

Victorians will in all probability have the opportunity this year of welcoming the cruiser Amphion back to this station, where, under Capt. Finnes' command, she served such a popular commission.

The admiralty have requested the officers at Devonport, to complete her refit at the earliest possible date. Although the vessel only paid off a few weeks since, she has been dismantled and the work is well advanced. She only recently returned from the Pacific station, and it is understood that she is to be sent back to this station to relieve the Phaeton or the Leander, which will complete their three years' commission in June. The Amphion's engines and boilers are in capital condition, although she has served over nine years on foreign stations, and it is believed that her refit can be carried out for £2,000 less than the sum provided for it.

The officers of the Warspite, Phaeton, Icarus and Pheasant of the Pacific squadron are being royally entertained on their southern cruise. A correspondent of the Naval and Military Record, writing from Guatemala under date of January 26th, says: "The cruiser Warspite, of the British Pacific squadron, with Rear-Admiral Beaumont on board, accompanied by H. M. S. Phaeton, Icarus and Pheasant, arrived at the port of San Jose de Guatemala on a friendly visit. Their reception by the Guatemalan government was of the most cordial character, and is regarded as affording additional proof of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Guatemala. An express train, decorated with the British and Guatemalan flags, awaited Rear-Admiral Beaumont and his officers at the port. President Estrada Carrera, represented by General Aguilu and Colonel Cauter, had sent them an invitation to come to the capital, where they were received with great enthusiasm in the executive palace. A banquet, one of the most sumptuous ever given in Spanish America, was offered them by the president of the Republic. Ministers of State, Don Francisco Anguiano and Don Pedro Galvez Portocarrero, received the guests in the magnificent saloons of the palace, which were filled with the elite of Guatemalan society.

"The President, surrounded by his staff welcomed the admiral and his suite with the courtesy that has made him so popular with foreigners. The ceremonies were opened by two orchestras playing 'God Save the Queen,' which was listened to by all present standing. The impression produced was most striking, especially on the members of the British colony, on hearing their National Anthem in a distant land and in such circumstances.

"President Estrada Carrera opened the series of toasts by proposing Her Majesty's health in very felicitous terms; he also proposed the health of Rear-Admiral Beaumont, the British officers, and H. M. diplomatic representative in Guatemala.

"Signor Anguiano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who subsequently spoke, said: 'Gentlemen.—The arrival of the British Pacific squadron at the port of San Jose is an event which gives the utmost pleasure to the President of the Republic, his cabinet and the Guatemalan people. Welcome indeed are Admiral Beaumont and his companions. May they, in kindly accepting this modest banquet, see in it only a manifestation of our friendship and admiration of our country which has always felt for the noble and powerful British nation. Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of Queen Victoria, to the Royal Family, to the prosperity of the British people, to the first navy in the world, and to the gallant officers.'

"Mr. Jemmer, the British minister, warmly returned thanks to Signor Anguiano, and drank to the health of the President of the Republic.

"Admiral Beaumont left the place highly gratified with the attentions he had received from the President, and amid the applause of a crowd which had been attracted by the strains of the national band playing opposite the palace."

BABIES TORTURED

By flaming, itching eczema, and constant and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases, are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Losing Flesh

indicates insufficient nourishment. It leads to nervousness, sleeplessness, general debility, and predisposes to Consumption and other prevailing diseases. To guard against these take

Scott's Emulsion the Standard remedy for all wasting diseases in young or old. It improves digestion, gives flesh, strength, vigor and resistive power.

For Infants and Children.

Scott & Lowndes, Chemists, Toronto.

Russia in Far East

British China Fleet Strengthened--United States Chinese Squadron.

Naval Base at Manila--Germany Will Probably Make a Demonstration.

New York, March 14.—The Journal says that England and the United States will send some warships to Chinese waters.

"The British China fleet is being strengthened," says a cable to this paper. "The government is taking precautions to meet Russia in the Far East. The cruiser Argonaut has been ordered into commission and dispatched immediately to Chinese waters, and the Terrible has been ordered to proceed to the same place from Durban. These are the finest and most powerful cruisers in the navy."

A special from Washington reads: "The German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, had a long conference with Acting Secretary of State Hill, in which the latter was informed that a demonstration in China might be expected from Russia shortly. The chief of the bureau of navigation, Rear-Admiral Crowthers, said, sought Secretary of State Hay and found him at the Hay residence, after which the navy department announced that a Chinese squadron would be established and that Rear-Admiral Kempff, now commandant at the Mare Island navy yard, would be sent to Manila to take this squadron for cruising the Chinese and Japanese coasts. Also that Rear-Admiral Remy, in charge of the Asiatic squadron, would maintain a naval base at Manila. It is believed here that the formation of the Chinese squadron by the United States is a warning to Russia and France that American interests are involved in any change in the conditions in China. Presumably Germany will make similar demonstration."

YEARS OF TORTURE

Helped in a Trice, and Permanently Cured.

Persistent use of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will eradicate almost every kind of skin disease. No matter how long standing, or how itching, it always irritates with one application. It's the quickest cure known for eczema and salt rheum, and will cure blind, bleeding or itching piles in from 3 to 5 nights.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

A TALE OF GOLD

Told by a Late Arrival From the North—Millions in Siberia.

Henry Cowley, a young Englishman who has been on the staff of the Dawson Nugget, is at the Dominion, and he has a story to tell of gold such as even the most enthusiastic pioneer has not given out. Gold, he says, carpets the old creek bed where his partners have made the discovery of which he tells. The discoverers were two Americans, one of Swedish origin—Mr. Cowley will not give their names. Their discovery was made in far-away Siberia, not on the coast, but about five or six hundred miles inland in October last.

The two miners only started one day at the first they did not like the usual goldfinder, camp on the spot. They took out Mr. Cowley says, about \$280 in course gold which they hid away in their socks and elsewhere. They feared to stay and take out more gold, fearing the coming of Cossecks, and not only the confiscation of their gold, but imprisonment for trespass.

They left the scene of the big find on the day following that on which they made it, and coming across the straits to the northward, made their way down to Nome, and thence to Dawson. On their way down they made another rich discovery about two miles from Cape Nome and 150 from Cape York, where other rich discoveries had been made. They crossed the straits in a canoe being found on the beach and appropriated, as far as there was water, then mushed over the ice to the northward and came down the coast to Cape Nome. On reaching Dawson they told Mr. Cowley of their finds, and he entered into a partnership with them, and grub-staking them, dispatched them back to the discovery, while he came out on his way to London to interest capital.

Speaking of the goldfields discovered by his partners in Siberia—the location of which he will not give, fearing that when the location is known there will be a stampede—Cowley says the gold can, figuratively speaking, be picked right out of the earth. It lies in an old creek bed, which is covered by a thin layer of ice, which when the spring comes, makes a creek.

The gold is covered with a thin layer of sand, which seems to have blown over the deposit of gold. The bed-rock there is not far from the surface. The gold brought out by the men was worth over \$16 to the ounce. It was not coarse nor was it fine gold, but 'twixt and between as it were. On his way out from Dawson he met over a thousand people going in. The two discoverers of the Siberian goldfields told of a fire in a saloon at Cape Nome, which occurred a short time before they left there.

"He that seeks finds." He that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure, rich blood, and consequently good health.



Corticelli Skirt Protector is a wet weather "insurance policy" for a lady's skirt.

It never shrinks, it cannot pucker the skirt bottom—its colors will not run.

It is steam shrunk before it is dyed—it cannot shrink any more under any possible usage.

Its colors won't run because they are fixed permanently and unfadably when dyed.

Every dress goods shade. Sewed on flat, not turned over—one or two rows of stitching. Genuine only with this label

Corticelli

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 LARGEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thank 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., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Martin this morning gave judgment in Tate v. Hennessy, setting aside the order for service of the writ out of the jurisdiction.

The Full court has given judgment dismissing the crown's appeal against Mr. Justice Drake's decision as to the amount of succession duty to be paid by the Toda estate.

In Yates and Corporation of Victoria v. The B. C. Electric Railway Co., Mr. Justice Drake this morning delivered judgment, dismissing the action with costs.

This was the action brought to compel the company to run its line out the Douglas street extension.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of the "Texada Kirk Lake Gold Mines, Limited."

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Texada Kirk Lake Gold Mines, Limited," has this day been incorporated and registered under the "Companies' Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars divided into six thousand shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the Company will be situated in that part of the Province of British Columbia known as Vancouver Island, and of any of the adjacent islands.

The limit of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The liability of the members is limited. The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a) To carry on the business of the Texada Kirk Lake Gold Mines, Limited, including, incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1897, and Amending Acts, and to re-register the said Company under the Companies' Act, 1897.

(b) To acquire gold and silver mines, mining rights of all kinds, auriferous land and undertakings connected therewith in the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada or the United States of America, and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account the same.

(c) To search for, crush, win, get, quarry, reduce, amalgamate, calcine, smelt, refine, manipulate and prepare for market auriferous quartz and ore, metal and other mineral substances of all kinds (whether with, without, steam, or without steam, and generally to carry on any metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the Company's objects.

(d) To buy, sell, refine and deal in bullion, specie, coin and precious metals, refiners, founders, assayers, dealers in such matters, and products of smelting of every nature and description.

(e) To carry on the business of smelters, refiners, founders, assayers, dealers in such matters, and products of smelting of every nature and description.

(f) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and hold lands, mines, estates, factories, buildings, furnaces for smelting or treating ores and refiners, machinery, mining rights, rights of way, light or water or any other rights or privileges, machinery, businesses, goods, wild, plant, stock-in-trade, or other real or personal property as may be deemed advisable.

(g) To construct and maintain any buildings, works, ways, bridges, and wharves which may seem directly or indirectly to contribute to any of the objects of the Company. To carry on the business of a boarding house or hotel, and also the business of general traders.

(h) To manage and improve any farm or other land of the Company, and to lay out sites for towns or villages of the Company, and to dispose of the same in any manner.

(i) To use steam, water, electricity or any other power as a motive power or otherwise, and to supply same to other companies, persons or firms.

(j) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other Company having objects altogether or in any part similar to those of this Company.

(k) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by a mortgage or the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital.

(l) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

(m) To obtain any act of Parliament or Provincial Legislature for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests.

(n) To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie.

(o) To amalgamate with any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company.

(p) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(q) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and...

(Seal) Registrars of Joint Stock Companies.

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Will Stand No Interference

Attorney-General Sharply Reprimands the Rossland Mayor and Magistrate.

Does Not Propose to Have His Duties Assumed by Detective Agencies.

Text of the Correspondence Between the Department and Rossland Officials.

The following is the text of further correspondence which has passed between the Attorney-General and the Mayor and Magistrate of Rossland. It begins with the following letter from Police Magistrate Boudette, in reply to the telegram of the Attorney-General published in the Times a few evenings since:

March 30th, 1900.
The Hon. the Attorney-General, Victoria, B. C.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram requesting me to advise you as to the circumstances which led to the swearing in of certain special constables, and in reply thereto I beg to say: About the 7th or 8th of February last I was visited on by the representatives of the Le Roi and War Eagle mining companies, who requested that some watchmen and special constables should be sworn in and alleging that there were a number of idle and vicious men about Rossland and that they were apprehensive that these men might attempt to destroy the property of their respective companies, and that already a riot had happened, which indicated that these idle men were more anxious to make trouble than to work. A quantity of powder had been stolen and one or two of the steel gys on the War Eagle smelting had been loosened. It was also estimated that owing to repairs having to be made to machinery in the War Eagle, and the non-arrival of the Le Roi machinery it would be necessary in the near future to partially, if not wholly, close down the Le Roi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines, and thus several hundred men would be thrown out of employment. For these reasons it was urged by the managers of the above companies that it was most necessary and a wise precaution to have some special constables sworn in to afford necessary protection. It was further pointed out and urged, that the city police force, numbering all told only six men, was not even sufficiently large to govern the city proper and give due protection to the property of citizens, let alone guard the property of the several mining companies situated so far from the centre of the city. They further pointed out the situation of the machinery in the Centre Star, War Eagle, Le Roi, Black Bear and Josie mines, and the large area over which the machinery and buildings were situated, and how necessary it was to have a sufficient force of night watchmen or special constables to protect all this valuable property, and that without having men on duty to guard this property after night-fall how readily it could be interfered with or destroyed without the city police being aware of it. It was not from the Miners' Union as a Union that any trouble was feared—the Union are as a whole a most respectable body of men—but it is well known to the police that there are several at this moment in Rossland and some of them under assumed names who took a prominent part in the late labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene country. There were several of these people here until lately, but the majority of them have now left the city. The different mining companies of course pay these specials, so there is no expense to the city. You are no doubt well aware of the large tract of country covered by the machinery and buildings of the different mining companies extending from the beach to the Centre Star and you can readily see that it would be quite impossible for the city police to do duty there.

I heard what the gentlemen, and also Mr. Daly, solicitor for the Le Roi, had to say, considered the matter until the following day, and after consultation with the mayor I thought it was doing right in granting their request.

I may say that the first of these specials was sworn in, I think, on the 9th or 10th of February, and the others on the few days following, and all some time before you took office again.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
JOHN BOULBEE,
Police Magistrate.

Mayor Goodeve's explanation was as follows:
March 30th, 1900.
Hon. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir: I did not think it wise to publish the message received from you to-day as it would certainly create a wrong impression on the outside public. There is no trouble anticipated here between mine owners and miners that I am aware of. The placing of a few specials at the mines was simply a precautionary measure in view of the fact that a large number of men were being laid off and their being idle might possibly cause some danger to property. The bankers and other independent persons consulted, concurred in this view.

Yours truly,
A. S. GOODEVE,
Mayor.

To the latter the Attorney-General replied in a telegram as follows:
March 13th, 1900.
Mayor Goodeve, Rossland.

Sir: Understand City of Rossland undertakes responsibility for special constables; think it very unfortunate a course adopted; effect on administration of justice in province likely to be bad.

would be glad to get full information by mail.
JOSEPH MARTIN,
Attorney-General.
This telegram was supplemented by the following letter:
March 14th, 1900.
His Worship, Mayor A. S. Goodeve, Rossland, B. C.

Sir: Yours of the 8th instant at hand. I wired you yesterday pointing out what great damage the action of the mine owners was likely to cause to the interests of this province. It is, in my opinion, utterly futile to try to keep an action of that kind from the public. It is quite impossible to have a number of armed men patrolling a portion of the City of Rossland without the public becoming aware of the fact, and having become aware of it, it is absolutely necessary that an intelligible explanation should be offered for a circumstance of that serious nature. I feel that no action of that kind ought to be taken at any time in this province without previous consultation with this department. I certainly, as long as I am Attorney-General, will not allow any attempt in this province to interfere with the administration of justice through American detective agencies. This is a practice which has grown up on the other side, and which has been productive of a great deal of harm there. It appears to me to be absolutely necessary to take active measures to prevent it being attempted in this province.

I only learned yesterday that the city authorities assumed responsibility for what occurred at the mines. I shall insist upon that responsibility being understood by the public at large, and hope that some sufficient reason can be produced for what seems to me your most unfortunate action under the circumstances. If the mine owners had any reason to apprehend violence being done to their property, they should have communicated with this department, the same thing applies to the City of Rossland. If at any time any municipality anticipates any trouble which would require such an unusual display of force, it would appear to me most proper that they should at once notify this department in order that we might work in harmony with them to afford the protection to property which we are bound by the law to give. If, on the other hand, any attempt is made by any person to frighten the public by demonstrating this kind, not for the purpose of protecting property, and not from any bona fide fear of violence, but for an ulterior motive, such an attempt should meet with the contumaciousness from those who are entrusted with the administration of justice in the province.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Attorney-General.
The following telegram was received from the provincial constable at Rossland:
Rossland, B. C., March 13, 1900.
Attorney-General, Victoria, B. C.

Enquiry shows that a number of special constables are employed around mining property within city limits under superintendence of city officials, and have not acted illegally.

WM. H. BULLOCK-WEBSTER,
To the magistrate the following letter was dispatched:
Victoria, March 14, 1900.
John Bouthette, Esq., Police Magistrate, Rossland, B. C.

Sir: Yours of the 9th instant at hand. There is no objection whatever to the mining companies employing night watchmen they may wish. When it comes to a question of special constables, who are to be armed, then the matter is a very different one. It seems to me that you should have at once notified this department as to what had occurred, and I was surprised to find the matter was brought to my attention that, while these special constables had been sworn in by you, there was no knowledge of the fact in this department.

I consider it the duty of the government to protect property, and I think the proper course for the mine owners to have pursued was to have brought the state of affairs referred to by you to the attention of the government. So far as I am concerned, in the position of Attorney-General, I do not intend to allow the administration of justice to be carried on by American detective agencies.

I think that this circumstance has been very unfortunate indeed, and is likely to much prejudice the administration of justice in the province. The point made by you as to the expense to the city is of no importance whatever, as the duty of the government to protect property, without any regard whatever to the question of expense. No doubt the administration of justice is committed to a large extent to a city when incorporated, and at all times this department is responsible, and no step of such a serious nature as this should be taken by any magistrate or any city municipality without first notifying and obtaining the advice of this department.

I hope this is the last occasion that in this province it will be necessary to deal with an attempt to influence matters through armed men furnished by detective agencies in the manner so much practised and very much to be deplored in the republic to the south of us.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JOS. MARTIN,
Attorney-General.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.
In Bird v. Veith & Borland, the defendants this morning applied in chambers before Mr. Justice Drake for an adjournment of the trial until June and for a commission to issue for the examination in Dawson City of A. C. Knight. Judgement was reserved.

In the Speedy Trials Court Mr. Justice Drake is hearing the evidence in the case against H. Dow, charged with assault with intent to rob, Madame Rahay, a Syrian pedlar is the complainant. The Deputy Attorney-General appeared for the crown and Lindley Crease for the accused.

A letter received to-day from Private Seymour Hastings O'Dell, the Times correspondent at the front, dated from Belmont on Jan. 31st, says: "Corporal Lohman came into Belmont to-day and told me 'A' Company expected to return to-morrow or the 2nd. Health good; no casualties. Been building fortifications."

The City's Business

Consideration of Estimates By Law Engages Attention of Civic Solons.

Many Land Owners Offer Sites for the Fire Hall in Victoria West.

In the consideration of the estimates by the board of aldermen, last night, among other matters discussed was that of tax sales, and Ald. Brydon spoke of the addition of five per cent. in these sales as auctioneer's fees, which, he said, should be done away with. In the matter of the fire department appropriation, Ald. Stewart requested that \$200 be added in view of the fact that \$1,000 had been taken off the appropriation by the saving of \$400 on the chemical purchase and \$600 for contingents, reducing the appropriation from \$12,350 to \$11,750. This \$200, he suggested, was to buy helmets for the firemen, who had not a helmet, cap, badge or button. Many of the aldermen spoke of the other things to be done with the money, and when the vote was taken on whether that clause be recommended, none supported Ald. Stewart's suggestion, and the clause was left standing.

The by-law was taken clause by clause and when the auditor has looked it over will come back to the aldermen to be finally passed.

The following tenders were received offering land to the council in Victoria West district for a fire hall site: Ben Williams offered the north half of lot 64, 60x30 feet in size, for \$350. The fire department are now tenants of this property. L. Braverman, lot 2 of subdivision of lot 18 section 11, fronting on Esplanade road for a distance of 40 feet and 250 feet deep, for \$600. Jos. Welsh offered lot 149, of block T, section 31, for \$398.50. E. H. Anderson, lot 52 of block I, on Henry and Mary streets, for \$200; Matthew E. Leguire, lots 4, 11 and 12, of subdivision 15, of Victoria West, block N, on Henry and Langford streets, for \$500 each; H. M. Grahame, on behalf of P. V. Asterio, lot 73a, 73, 75 and 85, all of block L of the east quarter of section 31, all 60x121 feet, lot 73a fronting on Esplanade, for \$220; and lot 73, fronting on lot 73 for \$280; 75 for \$280 and 85 on Edward street for \$200. The lots to be sold separately. E. M. Johnson, acting for the owners, offered lot 133 of block Q on Langford and Catherine streets for \$750. Beaumont Boggs offered, on behalf of John Dean, lots 30, 31, 32 and 33 on the northwest corner of Edward and Catherine streets for \$800; and on behalf of W. Ralph, lot 85a, on the southwest corner of Edward and Alston streets, on the Indian reserve, 57x123 feet, for \$875. Rev. S. B. B. H. Ellison had two tenders offering the same property, arguing in his letters that if the council purchased the same it would settle the Craigflower road difficulty. He offered two lots, 113 and 114, of block N, 152 feet on Catherine street, for \$200 each. The tenders were taken at 30 cents per hour per lot. The other tenders were: F. H. Lindsay, the lot holder of the contract, 45 cents per hour per team; M. Humber, 40 cents, and David Gowdy, 42 cents. The tender which was the lowest was that of the motion of Ald. Stewart. Ald. King's man moved in amendment that the tenders be referred to a special committee, the purchasing agent and city engineer. The amendment, however, was not supported.

For police uniforms, tenders and samples were received from Sprinkling & Co., Thomas & Grant, W. Stewart, J. P. Burroughs & Co., and T. D. Kinnaird. Tenders were received from Henry Short and J. Barnsley. The former offered helmets at \$2.90 17-18 each; batons, Towler's, like the helmets, 94 1-15 cents each. Tassels at 33 9-15 cents each. J. Barnsley offered the total supplies, helmets, batons, etc., for a lump sum of \$108.

Tenders for boots were received from G. H. Maynard and J. H. Mansell, each at \$6 per pair. The tenders were referred to the committee for report.

Steve Jones was given permission to build a temporary 15x20 kitchen while his new block is being built, and until the new kitchen is installed.

After making over the estimates by-law and amending it for presentation to the auditor, the council rose.

Capt. John Irving has returned from a visit to Seattle. While on the Sound the captain told of his plans for cheaper transportation facilities for the Atlin mining district. His plans involve the construction of a three-mile railroad over the portage from Atlin lake to Taku arm. This road will cost \$30,000, and its promotion purposes to have the Atlin in operation by the middle of June. He believes it will be the means of solving such a way as to enable the quartz product of that district to be shipped to Puget Sound smelters for treatment. The only railway transport is the railroad and on the lake steamers, Glacier, Stevia and Ruth to Bennett, thence across by the White Pass & Yukon railway to Lynn Canal, and there loaded on ocean steamers. Last year it cost \$8 a ton to transport freight over the portage, and Capt. Irving says that it would make it possible to transport ore and other freight for such a rate clear to Bennett. It will, he thinks, result in the establishment of an innumerable number of stamp mills in the district during the winter. All that is needed to demonstrate that Atlin is a rich district, Capt. Irving said, is to get it out at cheaper and quicker transportation. Our line will be operated in conjunction with the White Pass & Yukon. Capt. Irving is buying machinery and

equipment needed in connection with his enterprise in Puget Sound cities. He recently closed a big contract with the Summer Iron works of Everett.

GRAND LODGE MEETINGS.
Annual Session Commenced in the A. O. U. W. Hall This Morning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The first meeting of the ninth session of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W. was opened in the Yates street hall at 10 a.m. to-day, Grand Master Workman E. J. Salmon in the chair. P. G. Master Bro. Judge W. M. Colvig, of Oregon, was also present, acting as representative of the Supreme Lodge.

The various representatives from Rossland and other distant parts of the province were present, as well as those from Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

The last session of the order was held in Victoria, while the one previous was convened at Nanaimo. Where the next meeting will take place will be decided during the last day of the present session.

The local branch of this great order has expended during the year just passed the sum of \$22,638.55 for beneficiary purposes, while the total disbursements to widows and orphans since the establishment of the order in all jurisdictions reach the magnificent total of \$85,000,000. The relief distributed amongst widows and orphans has been most timely.

The following is a full list of representatives attending the meeting:
Victoria Lodge, No. 1, Bro. J. E. Church.
Granville Lodge, No. 2, Bro. A. E. Lees.
Fraser Lodge, No. 3, Bro. A. H. McBride.
Nanaimo, No. 4, Gilbert McKinnell and J. S. Knarston.
Vancouver, No. 5, W. Scowcroft and S. T. McInosh.
Banner, No. 6, Frank Higgins and Phil R. Smith.
Western Star, No. 7, C. W. Kirk.
Rossland, No. 8, S. E. Siddele.
Perseverance, No. 11, F. W. Welsh and R. R. McCowley.
Delta, No. 12, T. W. Kerr.
Maple Leaf, No. 17, Hector Ferguson.

The session is being continued this afternoon, when business in connection with the order is to be up for consideration.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The third sitting of the ninth session was held last night. The committee on the good of the order, as well as other committees, have handed in their reports. One of the most important matters reported on was that of the late O. Warner. This gentleman died at a time, unfortunately, when, according to the laws of the order, his time for paying the necessary death assessment had not yet expired. The fraternal and charitable dealings of this order are such that Mrs. Warner's case strongly appeals to them, and to meet the case, although legally they do not recognize the responsibility of making any payment whatever, they have decided to appeal to each subordinate lodge to issue a circular to all members of the order to contribute \$2.50 each, and in the meantime the Grand Lodge have voted \$200 from their treasury, and by way of loan until the funds from the appeal being made are received from the subordinate lodges.

Much other business was dealt with. It was largely of a legislative character and will be the means of increasing the increase of membership during the present year.

Local News

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND WARD IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
The monthly meeting of the board of underwriters was held yesterday afternoon. A number of Nanaimo insurance men attended to secure if possible a reduction of insurance rates in the Coast City. What success they met with is not learned, for all Secretary Elliott will say is that "We have nothing for publication."

News has been received from Honolulu of the death of the well-known coast artist, Solly Walter. He died on February 26th after a lingering illness. Mr. Walter went to Honolulu six weeks prior to his death on the barkentine Archer in the hope that the sea voyage might improve his health. He was one of the best known illustrators on the Pacific coast.

There are on exhibition at Porter's butcher shop on Johnson street through-out to-day some magnificent specimens of local bred poultry. They consisted of two hens and one cock, barrow Plymouth rocks, and their owners, John Grahame, of Kingston street, is the proud possessor of a long list of prizes awarded in Vancouver, Nanaimo and elsewhere throughout the province for his birds. Fanciers who this morning inspected the birds gave it as their opinion that it would be a difficult matter to match the property of Mr. Grahame in this part of the country.

The sad news was received on Sunday by Mrs. J. W. Griffith, of Port Townsend, who has been visiting in this city, of the death of her eldest brother, James Fox, which occurred at Astoria, Oregon. Mr. Fox was formerly a resident of Victoria, having learned his trade as a machinist at the Albion Iron Works, at that time controlled by the late Joseph Spratt. Of late years, however, he has been engaged at the Astoria Iron Works, of which his brother, John Fox, collector of customs for Oregon, is president. Mrs. Griffith was a passenger for her home this morning.

The residence of Dr. Mary MacNeill was the scene of a very pretty wedding yesterday afternoon, when Rev. J. G. Hastings, M.A., joined in wedlock Murdoch McLean and Miss Martha Munn, of Paisley, Ont., and late of Portage de la Prairie, Man. The bride was attended in white cashmere trimmed with satin and an effusion of chiffon. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations, and the long veil was very prettily held in place by pink carnations. Only the immediate relations and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. After the ceremony the company repaired to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast awaited their attention.

Last night the premises of W. Bowmass, the Government street hardware dealer, were broken into by thieves, and about \$80 worth of goods and loose money stolen. The thieves effected an entrance through the rear of the premises by taking a panel out of the back door of the workshop and removing the latch of membership during the present year.

There has been a most encouraging increase during the year just passed. The fourth session is being held as we go to press.

The officers and committees who have taken part in the present meeting are as follows: Grand Master Workman, E. J. Salmon, and the following Grand Lodge officers: A. Stewart, P. G. M. W.; Geo. Adams, G. P. R. D. Petherstone, G. O.; J. T. McMillroy, G. Recorder; R. T. Williams, G. R.; W. A. De Wolf Smith, Grand Medical Examiner. Committee of finance, J. E. Church, A. Stewart, Wm. Scowcroft, committee on laws, A. E. Woods, D. C. Webster, H. Hoy, Supreme Representatives, J. T. McMillroy, A. W. Woods, J. E. Church, Grand trustees, A. M. Bullock, J. D. Warren, John Hilbert.

Like Paul of old, Oom Paul is now convinced that it is hard to "kick against the pricks."

A MONTREAL LADY

Suffered From Throbbing of the Heart, Choking Sensation and Weakness.

Nothing Believed Her Until She Took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Plenty of people dropping into their graves every day through heart failure. The heart can't stand the stress and strain of this busy bustling age. It gets weak and irregular in its beat. Throbs and skips beats now and then. Faint and dizzy spells come at times. Weakness and nervousness follow. How's the health and strength to be regained? How's the heart to be made strong, steady, and regular in its beat? Only by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

How do you know they cure heart trouble? Well here's proof from a Montreal lady. Her name is Mrs. Pickel. Her address 32 St. Antoine Street. "For several years I was greatly troubled with palpitation of the heart, extreme nervousness and dizziness. My heart would throbb and beat so that it would seem to go into my throat, which would cause a choking sensation. "I grew so bad that I could hardly go around, and had upstairs would so tire me that I would be completely used up. I was all run down and enfeebled. My nerves were so bad that I could not sleep at night, but would toss around. "I used many kinds of remedies, but none seemed to do me any good. I then got Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and received great benefit from the first. I kept on improving and am now well—my heart strong, nerves toned up and blood enriched. "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box, 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

well Muir, P.M., of Victoria; W. Mason, N. G. Foster, H. E. Church, H. C. Barnes, J. C. Shaw, H. O'Connell, H. C. R. Stewart and the Wor. Master, T. W. Jolles, of Ashlar Lodge, Nanaimo; P. W. Grievogton, and H. J. Hollings, and W. Wellington, J. G. Fraser, St. John's Lodge, Victoria, and H. J. Hollings, and W. P. Chapman, Cobble run. The officers of Temple Lodge, John Frame, W.M., H. S. Smith, S.W., and S. Robinson, W.M., who were in charge of the reception arrangements, were especially commending in their efforts to give those present an enjoyable evening.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The congregation of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, will celebrate the 10th anniversary of their organization by a sacred concert in the church on Monday evening, 28th inst.

Chief of Police Langley has received a communication from Duncan Christie, of Cleveland, inquiring the whereabouts of his brother, William Christie, who left his home near Ottawa for Manitoba, British Columbia and Washington, and has not been heard from for five years. The chief is desirous that if Mr. Christie is in this part of the country he should communicate with him without delay.

The Dawson Sun says the Canadian Development Co. are to be congratulated on the remarkable time they have made in handling the mails. One of their last trips made out by their men from days four hours. "This," says the Sun, "with our telegraph connection means no longer the isolated country we once were."

The adjourned general annual meeting of the Victoria branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in St. Andrew's church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, when among the business will be the election of officers and the consideration of reports dealing with the work performed by the local branch during the past year. The work of the parent society throughout the world will also be touched upon. A meeting of the executive of the society will be held in the pastor's study to consider the question of the appointment of a colporteur. At the general meeting among the speakers will be Rev. Mr. Speer, Rev. Dr. Wilson and Messrs. McMicking and Thornton Fell.

Last evening in Semple's Hall, the Victoria West Athletic Association gave their third concert in aid of their fund. The chair was occupied by Rev. W. D. Barber, who, in his introductory remarks, gave a brief outline of the plans of the association and also read a financial statement showing the amount of money collected as follows: Proceeds of first concert, \$40; proceeds of supper and concert given by the ladies of Victoria West, \$75; money pledged by friends, \$190; amount of same collected, \$90. The chairman also stated that a suitable building site had been arranged for and would be purchased shortly. The complete programme of the concert was as follows: Piano solo, Mr. F. Dresser; vocal solo, Mr. J. G. Brown; vocal solo, Miss Hill; reading, Miss G. Andrews; instrumental duet, Messrs. C. Crocker; vocal duet, Messrs. Brown and Strumler; recitation, Mr. W. Semple; instrumental duet, Messrs. Brooker and Fowler.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The news of the occupation of Bloemfontein, while not received with the same demonstration as that of the relief of Ladysmith, nevertheless gave great satisfaction. Flags flew from most of the staffs in the city in honor of the event.

To-morrow evening a meeting of the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade will be held at the Board of Trade rooms at 8 o'clock. The matter of the proposed improvements and affairs of the board generally will come up for consideration.

At the meeting of the board of license commissioners yesterday afternoon an application for transfers dealing with the Adelphi, Dallas hotel, Clarence hotel, Bee Hive and Telegraph hotels, saloons were granted. The application for transfer of license from Alf Kendall, of the Royal saloon, to John Barrett was withdrawn. As regards the application for transfer from Chas. Richard Lawson, of the North Pacific saloon, to the Victoria non block, to Forbes George, the board decided that the interested parties could apply to the mayor for temporary permission. Temporary leave was granted Harry Maynard, of the California saloon, to transfer to No. 7 Store street during the rebuilding of the said saloon. The applications for transfers dealing with Occidental hotel and the Victoria hotel saloons, were extended until the next meeting of the board, as was the case of the second application for transfer regarding the Royal saloon.

A SOUND HORSE.
As a sound horse is always valuable, Limp, Bunches and Lameness cut the price in two. Almost any kind of a horse may be made sound by the use of
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. Cures without a Blemish as it does not blister. Price \$1 per bottle. A full list of agents for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
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Provincial Gazette

Number of Applications Will Be Made for Charters to the Next Legislature.

Hon. J. S. Yates Becomes Minister of Education-Other Appointments.

The Gazette to-day will contain the following announcements: Municipal Courts of Revision will be held at Greenwood on April 18th, at 10 a.m.; New Westminster, April 17th, at 2 p.m.; Chilliwack, April 18th, at 10 a.m.

Provincial Courts of Revision are announced for May 7th as follows: West Lillooet, at Lillooet, at 10 a.m.; East Lillooet, at Ashcroft, at 10 a.m.; and West Lillooet, at Clinton, at 10 a.m.

W. S. Gore will receive special proposals to March 31st for the purchase of a steam derrick and appliances, pumps, wire rope, etc., now lying at the eastern end of Matsqui dyke, opposite Mission City.

As announced in the Times a few days ago, W. G. McMillan and S. R. Almond, mining recorders of the Kettle River and Grand Forks mining divisions, are authorized to perform the duties of gold commissioners with respect to mineral claims within the territory of their respective mining divisions.

The following deputy mining recorders have been appointed: Robert Bullick, of Fernie, for Fernie; Fort Steele division; R. R. Morris, for Cranbrook, for Cranbrook, Fort Steele division; M. Phillips, of Phillips, for Tobacco Plains, Fort Steele division; J. Lander, of Nicola, for Nicola, Similkameen division, and for Nicola, Kamloops division; L. A. Agassy, of Harrison Lake, for Harrison Lake, New West division.

Application will be made at the next meeting of the legislature for incorporation of a number of companies. One of these is to operate a telephone and telegraphic system in East Kootenay, while another seeks a similar franchise for the entire Kootenay.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to rescind the appointment of Mr. J. S. Yates as water commissioner, under the provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897.

Hon. J. S. Yates is to be acting Minister of Finance and Agriculture during the absence of Hon. S. Curtis. Hon. J. S. Yates, Provincial Secretary, is to be acting Minister of Education during the absence of Hon. S. Curtis.

A TUMULTUOUS MEETING. Rev. Mr. Simmons' Lecture on Vaccination Abruptly Terminated Last Evening.

The lecture on the "Failure and Iniquity of Vaccination," by Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Vancouver, in the Zion tabernacle last evening terminated in a manner which, safe to say, was in no degree calculated to do credit to the lecturer.

All this was received by the audience in the most staid manner, and it was not until the lecturer commenced to quote statistics and on this authority vigorously attacked the system of vaccination, that the interruptions came with great rapidity and persistency.

At this juncture the gentleman who first questioned Rev. Mr. Simmons' statements proceeded to make an explanation, when several trusty henchmen of the lecturer's bore down upon him to counteract his manifestations.

wearing on their countenances in some instances marks of the conflict. Gradually order was restored out of the chaos, and the audience adjourned satisfied that they had vindicated their attitudes on the question of the evening.

GRAND FORKS. A Liberal Association was formed at a meeting of Grand Forks Liberals held on Wednesday when the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, there is now an application pending before the parliament of Canada for the incorporation of the Kettle River Railway Co., and

"Whereas, the incorporation and construction of the said railway would conduce largely to the development of the Boundary section of British Columbia and to the province in general, and

"Whereas, by the construction of and operation of the railway many valuable mines on the American side of the international boundary would find it in their interest to smelt their ore in the Kettle River valley at Grand Forks, or some other convenient point, and since the existence and immense wealth of the said mines is desired, a huge smelting industry would spring into operation and an immense impetus would thereby be given to the general development of the large natural resources of this section of the province, and in the consequent rapid accumulation of wealth; be it therefore

Resolved by this association that Hewitt Bostock, M. P., the representative of this constituency at Ottawa, be urged to press upon the attention of the government and the parliament of Canada in the strongest possible manner the urgent necessity for the granting of the said incorporation in order to secure the development of the smelting industry in this country for the treatment, not only of Canadian ores, but of American as well, thereby giving employment to hundreds of men, and, as we believe, making the Kettle River valley an international smelting point, second, in a short time, to none in the world; and it is further

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier; Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, and Hewitt Bostock, M. P." The officers elected were as follows: R. A. Dickson, president; Fred. Wolleston and Dr. Lambert, first and second vice-presidents respectively; L. P. Eckstein, secretary; P. Donaldson, assistant secretary; Hugh Swenson, treasurer; executive committee, P. T. McCullum, A. Waugh, G. T. Park, J. Hill and Jos. Hill.

Good progress is being made in the work of developing the Hartford claim in Wellington camp. The incline shaft on the lead has been sunk to a depth of 95 feet, showing 39 inches of ore all the way down, and when it has been sunk five feet further it is the intention to crosscut to catch three other leads. These are three, four and six feet respectively, which opened up on the surface, and are expected to have increased in size when further depth is attained. As soon as these edges are tapped a short time will elapse before regular shipments are made to the Grand Forks smelter.

The imports entered at the Grand Forks custom house last month amounted to \$89,969, and the duty collected thereon was \$11,410.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all a stomachic torpid liver is relieved by them.

ALLEGED INCENDIARY. (Associated Press.) Newark, N.J., March 14.—Search for the bodies of the victims of the fire was completed to-day, however, without finding any more bodies being found. Vito Cretenzo, the suspect, was arraigned and remanded until Friday next.

U. S. FINANCIAL BILL. (Associated Press.) Washington, March 14.—The President signed the financial bill at 12:45 p. m. to-day.

22 Pounds Gained. Some time ago I got run down in health, became nervous, could not sleep nor sit still, and at times had dizzy and fainting spells.

I read in the papers what good Burdock Blood Bitters was doing for other people, and thought I would try it. After I had taken it for a short time my head began to get clear and I noticed a marked change for the better.

By the time I finished three bottles I was perfectly well. Before I commenced using B. B. B. I only weighed 110 pounds, now I weigh 132 pounds.

Richest in the World

Sulphur Creek Claim Which Yields \$36,000 per Day.

Norman Macaulay Brings a Sixty-Four Dollar Nugget From His Brother's Claim.

Norman Macaulay, of this city, arrived home this morning from the Klondike gold fields, where he and his brothers have large and rich holdings. Amongst the coin in his trousers' pockets he jingled a large nugget, about two inches in length, and half as broad, which was taken from his brother Henry's claim, number four, on Gay Gulch, a small but rich feeder of Eldorado, which comes in at 37. This nugget, which was taken out a short time ago, is valued at \$64.45.

Aside from the luck of his brother, whose claim is turning out richer than he had ever dreamt, Mr. Macaulay tells of the riches of claim 46 on Sulphur, which is known to be the richest mining claim in the world. The owner, whose name Mr. Macaulay could not recall, is a German, and he will be long before the richest of all the rich Klondike mining kings. The claim is now producing at the rate of about \$36,000 each day, or if the mine was worked three hundred days a year, \$10,800,000 in gold every year. The claim is a wonderfully rich one. It has a pay streak fifteen feet thick which extends the full width of the creek, or over a hundred feet. The average per bucket runs as high as \$6 per day, and as the average output of the mine is six thousand buckets every day, the earnings each day amount to \$36,000. Big Alex. Macdonald, before the steam thawers began to turn out the wonderfully rich dumps, went to the owner and offered him \$300,000 for the property, but the new northern rival of the Count of Monte Cristo, swept the pile of cash proffered by the mining king aside and laughed at him. A large number of men are at work on this rich property, and several big thawing machines are assisting in enlarging the already big dumps. This property, like that of Henry Macaulay, was located some years ago, but it was not until last season that it was demonstrated how rich they were.

Henry or "Senator" Macaulay, as his friends here knew him, discovered the rich claim he is now working on Gay Creek in 1896, and its yield was not above the average until, when it was more thoroughly worked out and patched. He was found to be very rich, and Henry Macaulay is expected to have a large clean-up this spring. He will come out after the clean-up. While at Dawson, before he started from that city on the 15th, Mr. Macaulay heard of the rich finds reported to be made on the Sulphur claim. The news, he says, was the talk of Dawson City. This goes to confirm the story told by Henry Cowley, which has not been credited because of the lack of confirmation. The output for this year is figured by many, says Mr. Macaulay, at \$30,000. There has been very little work done this winter than ever before in the Klondike district. On every creek there are numbers of thawing machines, which have greatly facilitated work, and aided in the piling up of bigger dumps than ever for the spring wash-up. On his way out Mr. Macaulay met several Victorians bound in. Mike Conkin, Joe Heney and Lue Casey were passed about ten miles from Selkirk, all well. They were making good progress. Coming out from the Klondike capital Macaulay travelled in company with Adolph Spitzel, proprietor of the Northern Annex, and a well known mining operator of the Klondike. When at Selkirk on their way out Macaulay and his companion heard of the arrival there of a miner from the Stewart River, with a clean-up of 10,000. They did not see the man, but credit the report.

Hunker is paying very well this season. All along that creek steam whistles are blowing continually, for night and day steam thawers are running, and some of the claim owners have piled up dumps as high as a hundred feet in the air. It is a sight to see. On Dominion, claim 36, a party has now joined A. at Richmond. Yesterday morning Pavey, a storekeeper here, got drunk and started on the rampage. Meeting Col. Otter he grabbed him by the tunic and shook him, and then started to clean out the staff, but was empowered by the guard and lodged in the guard room. I do not care to be prophetic, but I believe the back-bone of the Boer campaign will be broken before the end of March, 1900, and the breaking will have begun before this reaches you.

SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL. WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES. It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N.Y.) druggist called at a drug store there, for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Mr. E. A. Carew-Gibson, who has been in town for six weeks or more, has returned refreshed and fortified to the 150-Mile House, Cariboo. My friend look here! you know how weak and nervous you will be, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy

Political Situation

J. M. Kellie, M. P. P., Advocates a United Effort to Secure Dismissal of Governor.

Rumors That Dr. Lewis Hall Has Been Offered a Seat in the Cabinet.

From Thursday's Daily. To the Editor.—That we are face to face with a political crisis goes without question, but we have also to meet a more eventful contingency, a paralysis of probable operations, if some radical and probably harsh measure is not taken at the present moment to avert the evil. It strikes me that no ordinary argument or pressure that may be brought to bear on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will have any influence with His Honor, Martin's dissent at the polls will place the Governor in an unenviable light. It practically means his removal from the honorable position he now holds, if the Dominion Premier's words indicate anything.

Before Their Chance Game

How the Canadians Longed for the Fight Which Arrived Eventually. Patched Trousers -- A Drunken Storekeeper Makes Things Interesting.

Belmont Camp, Feb. 1.—C. W. Roberts, of the Fifth; Anderton, Vancouver; J. R. Rae, of Nelson, and W. Brooking, of the Mainland, came in from Richmond the day before yesterday, sick. Roberts and Rae were suffering from severe strain caused by lifting too heavy rocks. They say they have had a hard and busy time of it building redoubts and fortifications out there. The Canadians, according to the papers, are noted for doing good fatigue work. They are though spoiling for a fight rather than stone-throwing building.

A company are still at Richmond, and yesterday their tents were sent out to them. Before they were out in the pouring rain without even their waterproof sheets, having received orders not to take them. I may mention that your correspondent has mended and patched his pants several times, but all to no purpose; so has now in deep despair given it up altogether, and unless the heavens open to-morrow and rain down pants he will be compelled to join the "pantless brigade," which numbers a great many already. What objects we look, but we are getting used to it. Three days ago, after long waiting and difficulty, I secured a pair of boots, 11 by 4 is the size; there were no others left, but some were expected in a day or so. Eleven-four! Oh! ye gods. If I should get the command "right-turn," the toes of my boots would still turn to my front. Hutchings has made a pair of pants out of sackcloth and a splendid job he has made of it.

I caught John Oolooagielwak-Ishawnee, the Kafir servant to the signallers, laughing at my appearance. I cuffed the youth, but only provoked another Hot-tentot grin broader than the last. Reports came yesterday that both Gen. Roberts and Gen. French had got the Boers surrounded. The former is credited with having addressed them in person, ordering them to lay down their arms, or take the consequences. For the last few days Belmont has been lively. The Yorks, Essex, Cheshires, 10th Lancers and Buffs have passed through on their way to Modder River; also about 15 field guns. The Q.M.L. with the exception of 50 who have gone to Douglas or thereabouts, left yesterday for Witpoort. D and F Companies of the Royal Canadians went to Enslin or Graspan yesterday to build more fortifications. I suppose to Col. Turner's dismissal who had no following, and whose second attempt to solve the political problem has resulted in nothing for once to make a supreme effort to get rid of a Governor whose blundering in capacity on one occasion was directly responsible for calling a politician after Turner's dismissal who had no following, and whose second attempt to solve the political problem has resulted in nothing for once to make a supreme effort to get rid of a Governor whose blundering in capacity on one occasion was directly responsible for calling a politician after

A rumor has been in circulation today to the effect that Dr. Lewis Hall had been offered the portfolio of President of the Council and that he would offer himself for election in Cowichan. As the doctor refused to talk on the subject and the Premier is in Vancouver, nothing definite could be ascertained. A meeting is called for to-night in the Philharmonic Hall to discuss the situation from a "business" point of view. Steamer Danube sailed for the North last night. She had a large number of passengers, including Capt. Sanborn of the river steamer Columbia, and a number of the Canadian Development Co.'s river steamer employees; Dan Carmody and party of the Victoria-Yukon Co. employees; Mrs. Langley, E. Knox Courtney, of this city, and Ned Cornwall, late marine reporter of the Colonist.

Miss Mabel Walkem is paying a much enjoyed visit to Mrs. Croisdale at Nelson. She will remain away about a month. Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one Little Liver Pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pills.

THE MARKETS

(Revised every Wednesday.) The markets this week show a slight inclination towards softening, particularly potatoes, for which, however, there is a large demand. Hay is a little weaker, but good quality is considerably in demand. The quotations this week are as follows:

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Flour, Grain, Potatoes, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

BIRTHS

SAUNDERS—At Revelstoke, B. C., on March 14th, 1900, the wife of S. L. Saunders, of a son.

MARRIED. SAGE-GLANDON—At Nelson, on March 10th, by Rev. John Robson, E. L. William F. Sage and Rose Dell Glandon, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

DIED. M'LOUGHAN—On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, William McLaughlan, aged 64 years, a native of Scotland, died.

TAYLOR—At Vancouver on March 12th, John Honeyman Taylor, aged 30 years.

FOX—At Kamloops on March 11th, Miss Sadie Fox, aged 18.

DOHERTY—At Trout Lake, on Friday, March 10th, 1900, John Doherty, foreman of the Nettie L. mine, from the effects of injuries received on Feb. 28th, while on duty, aged 32 years.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Cure SICK HEADACHE. Sufferers from this distressing complaint but fortunately their condition does not endure and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE. In the face of so many lives that here in where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

ACHE. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Each bottle 25 cents. Five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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

ACHE. APOLIOL & STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Fil Cocchia, Pennyroyal, &c.

ACHE. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria. DR. MARTIN'S Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

ACHE. MARRIED. If you are irregular or suffer from any ailment, write to MRS. MARIOT, Box 730, Bridgeburg, Ont., and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. No pain. This receipt has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women.

HORSE

stable, Lumps, the price in two, horse may be the use of.

N CURE. For Spavins, Ring-bones, and all forms of horse disease.

DALL'S SPAN. The only horse medicine that cures.

DALL CO., Wm., Vt.

The City Council

Grant For Harbor Borings Deferred Awaiting Committee's Report.

Majority of the Council Take Strong Ground Regarding Shacks.

The city council had another protracted session last night, the tower clock clanging the hour of eleven before Aid. Brydon was moved to suggest an adjournment. Even the aldermen were unable to complete all the business, and the Tuesday night session, which is becoming a fixture in the municipal programme, was decided upon.

The High Level Supply.
The minutes having been read and adopted, a communication was tabled from Justice Martin complaining of the inadequacy of the water supply on the high levels during the hot months of last year through the diversion of the water designed for the high level to other portions of the town. He pointed out the injustice of this course, and asked that the same course might not be adopted this year.

Ald. Williams said that the new pumping station would cover the need, and therefore moved that the letter be referred to the water committee.

In seconding, Aid. Hall emphasized the great improvement the new pumping station would be to the city. The motion was carried.

A Disinfecting Plant.

F. Elworthy, secretary of the Jubilee hospital board, drew attention to the necessity of a disinfecting plant for the hospital, especially in view of the proximity of the plague. Received and deferred for consideration with the estimates.

The Rock Bay "Swing."

The matter of the Rock Bay bridge again came up for consideration, Fell & Gregory protesting against the closing of the swing, on behalf of their clients, Lemmon & Gonnason, and Taylor Mill Co. The council had proposed that the swing be closed, and that if the Dominion government decided a swing was necessary the council would construct it within six months. The writers had conferred with their clients, who refused to accede to the arrangement.

Ald. Gregory added that His Worship the Mayor had admitted that Capt. Gaudin had reported in favor of their clients and against the city.

The latter statement was promptly denied by His Worship, who was corroborated by several aldermen.

Ald. Yates—How does the bridge stand to-day, Your Worship?
His Worship (laconically)—It's open.
Ald. Beckwith—Is the swing open? (Laughter).

Ald. Stewart said everyone seemed happy since the opening of the bridge, and it would be too bad to destroy their happiness.

Ald. Yates pointed out the necessity of having the city's case stated before the Dominion government. He thought that if the facts were fully stated it would materially strengthen the city's position.

It was decided to acknowledge the letter and at the same time draw the attention of the writers to its inaccuracies and also that the mayor, city solicitor and city engineer be instructed to prepare a statement.

Ald. Cameron also suggested that a telegram be sent at once to the government informing them that the city was preparing a case.

A Refund Requested.
Heisterman & Co. had been paying taxes on a piece of property which they believed belonged to a client for two years, but only a portion of which they now found to be his. They therefore asked for a refund. Referred to finance committee and city solicitor for report.

The Ever-green Dispute.
Rev. W. G. Ellison again drew the council's attention to the depreciation of property in Victoria through the breaking of windows, doors, etc., as witness his own property. In his case "a disorderly crowd" had burned up his fences. The people took for granted that all law and order was null and void. The children were encouraged by burn by day what their parents pulled down by night. He thought this a bad advertisement for Victoria as a residential city. Received and filed.

The Sorby Scheme.
The mayor reported that at the meeting of the Sorby committee in the afternoon there had not been a quorum present, but a report had been read from the real estate committee, and Mr. Sorby's reply thereto had been tabled.

These were read as follows:
Victoria, B.C., 12th March, 1900.
To the Chairman Sorby Harbor Improvement Committee, Victoria:

Sir—Referring to the earlier reports made by you to the real estate committee, we beg to state that that committee had not at the time of making those reports considered Mr. Sorby's scheme as a whole. They had not then fully realized the fact that the occupants of the property which it is proposed should be purchased by the harbor commissioners would be deprived of the revenue resulting from the collection of wharfage dues. In fact, as they understood the position, they were asked to report upon the present value of, and revenue derived from, the real estate fronting on the water.

As to value, we still believe that Mr. Sorby's estimate for the purchase of the land in question and compensation to occupants is reasonable; but we are of opinion that tenants of such property would not be prepared under the altered conditions to pay such rents as would be necessary in order to produce the revenue Mr. Sorby has calculated upon receiving.

In the consideration of revenue, we are met with many difficulties, arising chiefly from the fact that all estimates must, to a certain extent, be speculative.

The reclamation of large tracts on the water front must necessarily depreciate

by competition the revenue-bearing capacity of the wharves that are now in existence, unless we grant (which we are not prepared to do) that the increased harbor facilities will greatly stimulate our shipping trade. Further, it is quite possible that the imposition of wharfage dues may result in the removal of some of the industries now being carried on in Victoria. We refer particularly to the saw milling business.

In making an approximate calculation, we can only consider the business as it now exists, and we believe that the annual revenue derivable from the land fronting on the water would be at the least fifteen thousand dollars less than Mr. Sorby's estimate, in the event of the collection of wharfage dues—as at present paid—passing into hands other than those of the occupants.

In Mr. Sorby's estimate, credit is taken for an increase of revenue of \$30,000 per annum to be received from reclaimed land and new wharves. This we think is purely speculative, and should not be taken into consideration, depending as it does on the possibility of increased trade.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. HOLLAND,
JAMES FORMAN,
C. F. TODD,
Sub-Committee on Real Estate.

To this Mr. Sorby replied as follows:
Victoria, 12th March, 1900.
The Chairman Investigating Committee: Sir—With reference to the report of the real estate committee of this date, I have always stated, and the fact has been published many times, that wharves and rents receivable from properties purchased were separate and distinct sources of revenue. In fact the wharves are mostly let off separately and have no connection with the offices and warehouses between them and the adjacent streets, from which alone the real estate revenue is calculated to be derived. The committee seem to have failed to understand this, and also to make allowance for the fact that the rates named in my schedule are gross rates as now existing and are discounted "en bloc" at the end of the extent of about 33 per cent. for taxes, etc.

They have also failed to grasp the fact that the whole estate, improved, unimproved or reclaimed, is one undivided property, under one control and practically owned by the city, and of course cannot be depreciated by competition, as it might be under separate owners.

With reference to saw mills, the owners at present maintain their wharves at great cost for repiling and pay taxes; this cost of maintenance and taxes are assumed after purchase by the harbor trust and a wharfage of 20 cents per thousand feet is charged instead, which would in fact be a considerable saving to the mill occupier.

The \$30,000 per annum calculated as receivable from reclaimed land is speculative after a period of years, as stated, and may be lost out of the calculation.

The logic of the committee's argument is this: That the fact of deepening and improving the harbor, so as to be accessible to modern carriers, and building broad wharves and other facilities for the expeditious handling of the trade of the port, would be to depreciate the annual value of properties abutting on the harbor from their present rentals of \$73,124 to only \$38,100, which is manifestly absurd.

My estimate having been challenged, I made it my business to check my calculations by interviewing the leading importers and ascertaining for myself the wharfage actually paid. I have obtained returns from 33 of our leading importers of the nature of the land on which they demonstrate the hitherto unknown fact that the charges actually paid vary with the size and weight from 50 cents to \$2.40 per ton. A very large proportion of the imports consist of small parcels, i.e., under half a ton, and pay the higher rates. The mean of all the averages is 83 cents per ton, and the rate on export by reason of their being in smaller lots is higher still. I beg to inclose for perusal the original figures marked "A," to be returned to me. I also submit a detailed calculation marked "B." The tonnage stated cannot be disputed; it is a little over the revenue committee's figures, after correcting their obvious omission of 10,000 tons and calculating tonnage at rates varying from 10 cents to 80 cents, keeping well within the actually ascertained rates. I maintain that the revenue from this source would be \$115,916, and adding to this the revenue from real estate, even as reduced by the committee, \$37,500, the total revenue to be derived would be \$153,416. Instead of \$148,100, as before estimated. The tonnage, I may say, is based upon the custom house averages of the last three years.

The one thing I would like to make clear. The proposition first is that a harbor board shall be incorporated as at Montreal, Quebec, etc. 2. That the federal government shall advance to the board \$2,500,000 and 3 per cent. as at Montreal, Quebec, and other ports, to enable them to acquire the properties under consideration. The interest on the loan would be about

\$75,000 per annum, and the revenue about \$150,000. The board to report to the government the facts as they find them and suggest a course for future proceedings. 3. Or in the alternative, guarantee the city's bonds so that they could obtain the money on similar terms. 4. The board would have no power, under the act, to incur any liability beyond the limit of their revenue, so that by no possibility can any risk be incurred that is not clearly visible on its face and was not controllable by the property owners.

I trust I have made these facts clear. I remain, sir, your faithful servant,
THOS. G. SORBY.

ESTIMATE OF TONNAGE.
Custom House Returns, Foreign Tonnage Only.
Tons. Tons.

Gross imports for 3 years ending June, 1899 167,811
Average annual import 55,937
Gross exports for 3 years ending June, 1899 83,752
Average annual export 27,920

Total average 83,857
Outer wharf return 48,000
Inner wharf return 50,000

Balance due to these company wharves as coastwise trade, say 14,143

Total Canadian trade carried by the Amur, Alpha, Queen City, Whig, Louise, Yosemite, Hithet, Tees, Danube, Charnar and Islander.

Of the 16,000 re. by B. & K. mills and the Chemical Works 10,000 is included in the foregoing balance of export product 6,000
Private wharves as reported 20,900
Add Okell & Morris 100

Local produce, lime, building stone, hay, etc., landed on other wharves from which no return was included, say 10,000
Parcels, express matter and freight to competitive points not returned, including that carried by C. P. N. fleet and the Victorian 10,000

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.
45,937 tons (ex. of B. & K. and Chemical Works), average of sea-port freight at 70 \$32,155
27,920 tons export, at 80 22,336
14,143 coastwise trade, at 11,313
16,000 B. & K. and Chemical Works, at 10 1,600
21,000 local trade, at 50 10,500
10,000 local trade as schedule 1,475
10,000 parcels, etc., at 50 5,000

145,000 tons at an average of 83c. \$121,370
Inwards Only.
46,800 tons of coal, at 10c. \$4,680
15,000,000 feet B. M. logs, at 20c. 3,000
9,870,000 feet cut lumber, at 30c. 2,961
10,000 cords of wood, at 2.40 24,000
3,000,000 bricks, at 15c. 450,000

35,000 sealskins, 10lbs. ea., 175 tons (Inwards), at 25c. 8,750
Reservation of wharves, etc., say 6,000
\$115,916
Rents receivable (less taxes) 37,500
\$153,416

Estimated average revenue from reclamation and now vacant lands after the 4th year, say \$30,000
Less 1.7 ground rent as tax. 4,285
\$25,715

Ald. Brydon moved that the reports be laid on the table. The council had been waiting because they had been concerned by statements made by Messrs. Ker and others. Now the facts had been demonstrated by the committee.

After some discussion the matter dropped.
Yates Street Paving.
George De Wolf said that he believed Yates street could be much more cheaply paved by tender than by day labor.

Ald. Cameron moved that the letter be laid on the table, adding that unless fresh legislation were served the chance of doing the paving this year was very remote, as a sufficient sum for the purpose could not be diverted from current revenue.

A Case of Trepassing.
Sam. Briggs, of North Chatham street, wrote saying that some parties had laid the sidewalk there to suit themselves. He asked the council to rectify the matter.

Ald. Beckwith counselled dealing sharply with those who meddled with the sidewalks.
The matter was referred to the engineer for report.
Engineer's Report.
The city engineer recommended that as Cook street was in bad condition it be macadamized 30 feet in width from Belcher street to Richmond road at a cost of \$1,100; and between Yates and Fairfield road for \$2,350. He also recommended a surface drain on the east side of Government to James Bay bridge at a cost of \$29. The city carpenter also recommended the renewal of the plank walk on the west side of Blanchard, from Penwill to Princess, \$30; from Princess avenue to Queen's avenue, \$45; and from Penwill street south, ninety-two feet, for \$22; Andrew street, west side, south to Garbally road, \$413. Received and referred to the streets committee.

A Matter of Names.
J. D. Bryan drew the attention of the council to a petition presented to the council of 1899, asking that Chatham street be known as Caledonian avenue, from Cook street to Blanchard street. Referred to streets committee.
An Odd Request.
Wm. Monks, an inmate of the home, asked for a cash substitute in place of his keep there, so that he might live outside.
Ald. Hall moved that the matter be referred to the home committee.
Ald. Williams said he understood that the old man had turned over some property in Vancouver and asked that the matter be looked into.

Ald. Yates took occasion to say that the location of the home was undesirable and it ought to be moved.

Ald. Beckwith, chairman of the home committee, said it was the intention of the committee to take up the question of another location at once.

Ald. Kinsman pointed out that it was a dangerous principle to make a grant of money in such cases. The communication went to the home committee.

Official's Advice Disregarded.
The water commissioner reported adversely against extending the water main up Moss street to the foot of the hill. It would take 1,700 feet of pipe, and the cost would be \$370, which would be throwing money away.

Ald. Cameron said the wells had been closed by the health authorities and through the expenditure was rather large there was no other way out of the matter. These people had paid taxes for a long time and received no benefit from the city. He moved that the pipe be laid.

Ald. Hall seconded the motion, as the request was a perfectly reasonable one. No one else was asking for water and it was a necessary step. The motion carried.

Sewer Connection Wanted.
A petition was presented from Thos. Elliott and four others residing on Mason street, asking for the extension of the sewerage system from the corner of Mason and Quadra along Mason. Referred to streets, sewers and bridges committee.

No Light.
The city electrician reported adversely on the proposed light on Esquimalt road, as the circuit would not be present and it. He suggested deferring the matter. Received and adopted.

The Old Women's Home.
The home committee reported that as the Home for the Aged and Infirm Women was not under the city's jurisdiction it would not be wise to recommend Mrs. Robson's armission thereto. Adopted.

Finances.
The finance committee recommended the payment of \$3,500 for current bills. Received and adopted.

A further report recommended the expenditure of \$1,630 for harbor borings was also submitted. Ald. Kinsman said this was money wasted and he would oppose it.

Harbor Borings.
Ald. Cameron said they were no further ahead than ever. He wanted the matter laid over awaiting reports from the commissioners.

Ald. Beckwith reminded the aldermen that a great deal of good would result from the borings apart altogether from the fact that it had been recommended by Mr. Pearce and others. These borings were being taken to furnish data for Mr. Kennedy.

Ald. Yates moved that the report be laid on the table and the general committee informed that the money will not be voted until they passed a resolution.

Ald. Stewart had always been doubtful about the matter, and he refused to vote any money until the committee had reported. The scheme was to cost \$5,000,000 and had yet to be satisfied that the scheme was worth it.

Ald. Yates then moved that the motion be laid on the table until a general report was received.

Ald. Kinsman said that the council could not be liable for Mr. Harris's indebtedness through the matter.

Ald. Brydon said the facts were there and had been substantiated by customs returns, while on the other hand rumors and guesses had been spread in. It had been pointed out that no committee could be expected to master the scheme, as the promoter had done, and which had taken him three years to master.

In a lengthy address Ald. Brydon ridiculed the criticism which had been levelled against the scheme. He, for one would not consent to repudiation of responsibility in connection with Mr. Harris. He wouldn't follow such a course in his private business.

The mayor said that to meet a discrepancy in the committee's figures Mr. Sorby had raised the freight rate from 50 to 75 cents a ton, and he would like to know how that would take with the business community.

It was pointed out by Ald. Yates and Beckwith that this was the rate paid at present.

Ald. Beckwith pointed out that as it had been charged to the figures of two commissioners overlapped, these should have been asked to investigate the matter.

The finance committee's report was laid on the table pending a report from the revenue committee, which should be notified of the fact.

The Fire Inquiry.
Ald. Yates asked what had become of the Baker fire inquiry. The Mayor replied that the inquiry had been stopped owing to the death of Mr. Baker that "he would make some one pay for this hay." Ald. Yates said that while he had made the motion to cease the public inquiry he intended that it should be prosecuted privately, as the council ought to know if the brigade was efficient or not.

The Chinese Shacks.
When a motion looking to the removal of some unsanitary shacks in Chinatown was reached Ald. Kinsman and the Mayor expressed the opinion that the owners should be first requested to pull down the building.

Ald. Beckwith instanced some cases where the owners had been notified and had caused trouble. It was high time that some prompt steps should be taken to abate these nuisances. Ald. Yates held the same view, while Ald. Brydon gave a graphic account of his visit to the shacks, describing them as overcrowded, filthy and loathsome.

The motion finally passed without a dissenting voice, and the council rose to meet again this evening.

LIQENSE BOARD MEETING.
Is Being Held This Afternoon—List of Applications.
The regular quarterly meeting of the board of licensing commissioners, consisting of Mayor Hayward, Ald. Stewart and Mr. J. B. Lovell, is being held this afternoon. There are eleven applications up for their consideration, but it is doubtful whether more than half a dozen will be dealt with, as the remainder were not submitted according to the time required by the regulations—a fortnight prior to the session.

The applications are as follows:
Royal saloon, Fort street—For transfer of license from Alf. Kendall to John Barrett.
Adolph saloon, Government street—For a transfer of license from Henry Harris to William Roberts.
Dallas hotel, Dallas road—For a transfer

of license from Wm. Jensen to Marion Walt.
The above applications were referred over from the last quarterly session, and the following come under the head of new business:
Clarence hotel saloon, Yates and Douglass streets—For a transfer of license from James B. Adam and John D. Skinner to Harry Harris.
Bee Hive saloon, Fort street—For transfer of license from Patrick Burke to Dennis Gray.
Telegraph hotel, Store street—For transfer from Fred. Sturm to John Colglarrie.
Royal saloon, Fort street—For transfer from Alf. Kendall to Fred. Weidon and Jno. Henly.
North Pacific saloon, Wharf street—For transfer from Chas. Richard Lawson to the Vernon block to Forbes George Vernon.
Occidental hotel saloon, Wharf street—For transfer from Walter Porter to Alexis Zikovic.
Hotel Victoria saloon—For transfer from J. C. Voss and Edward Lesson to Ed. Lesson.
Caledonia saloon—Harry Maynard, for temporary transfer to No. 1 Store street, during the rebuilding of the said saloon.
W. Brochie, of Alert Bay, is at the Queen's.

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