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NO. 60.

RAILROAD OPEN TO KIMBERLEY

Lord Roberts Announces That Methuen With Reinforcements and Supplies Will Be Sent Forward.

BURGHERS ABANDON THEIR POSITIONS

And Country Around Kimberley is Now Clear of Boers--The Fighting in Natal--Gen. Hart Has Occupied Colenso.

(Associated Press.)
London, Feb. 20.—Whatever good news may have been received from the front is being carefully guarded.

In spite of the Queen's announcement to the fourth battalion of the Lincolnshire Militia this morning, that good news had been received from the seat of war, the war office officials solemnly averred that they had received no news up to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Unofficially, it is rumored Gen. Kitchener has brought Cronje to a standstill and has engaged him, and, it is added, that the war office is awaiting the result of the battle.

In Favor of Surrendering.
This, though plausible, may be premature.

In any case the confident hope that General Cronje has been cut off from Bloemfontein continues to prevail in London, especially in view of the detailed dispatches saying that the Free Staters, when they saw the extent of the British forces, were in favor of surrendering.

For Kimberley.
The first train to Kimberley left Capetown last night, and the neighborhood of the famous siege seems thoroughly cleared of Boers.

Shelling the Boers.
Gen. Buller apparently is contenting himself with shelling the Boers from his newly gained position at Monte Cristo, which, according to good opinion, is likely to form his base for another attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

May Join Cronje.
The Westminster Gazette's military critic says he believes the Boers have started northward in Natal, and will raise the siege of Ladysmith and reinforce Gen. Cronje.

All Quiet in Zululand.
A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Monday, Feb. 19th, says all is quiet in Zululand and that the Boers main bodies are reported to be retiring upon Dundee and Helpmaaker, leaving small forces and two pieces of artillery in each magistracy.

Boer Force at Stormberg.
According to a special dispatch from Tarkastad, a refugee who has arrived there says the Boers are 6,000 strong at Stormberg, but that at Burghersdorp they have only a small town guard.

IN THE WEST.

Boers Have Abandoned Their Positions Around Kimberley—Later Particulars Regarding French's Advance.

London, Feb. 20.—The Standard's correspondent at Modder River, under the date of Sunday, February 18th, wires as follows:

"The magnificent successes of the plan of campaign of Roberts must be ascribed in great part, after full credit has been given for careful and brilliant strategy, to extreme mobility of the newly organized forces employed, but this mobility has to be paid for. It involves a great expenditure in horses. Those of the Boers, for instance, are nearly finished. If we are to retain our advantage, there must be an unstinted

drawing upon every possible source of supply throughout the Empire. Otherwise we shall soon be without enough horses of the suitable kind to furnish the necessary remounts.

"The infantry, under Lord Roberts, have done some marvellous marching, mostly at night. Their pluck and endurance have gone very far toward ensuring the safety and success of the cavalry operations."

Boer Positions Evacuated.
Kimberley, Feb. 18.—By helicopter to Modder River, Feb. 19.—The country is all free around Kimberley. The Boers have evacuated Dronfeld, Saltpan, Spytfontein and Scholtznek.

One of their 12-pounders with ammunition was captured, as was also their laager at Dronfeld, which was abandoned on Friday night.

Rails are being laid to Modder River. Several herds of cattle have been captured. Cecil Rhodes is in excellent spirits.

Entrance Unopposed.
Modder River, Feb. 19.—Although the rapid march of Gen. French's division was marked by a number of conflicts, his actual entry into Kimberley was unopposed.

When the British were still eight miles off the signalling corps they intercepted a helicopter message from the beleaguered garrison to Modder River saying: "The Boers are shelling the town." The advancing column replied: "This is Gen. French coming to the relief of Kimberley." The garrison was incredulous and thought the message was a Boer ruse and flashed the query: "What regiment are you?"

The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley. Anxiously awaited succor was at hand and a few hours later French, at the head of a column, made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them, cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy.

The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horse flesh and living in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. The diminishing rations had been served out daily at 11 o'clock in the market square under the shell fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled.

Throughout the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the natives with work and food, and thus kept them quiet.

The mules of the convoy bearing provisions for the relief column of the town, slowly winding its way across the plain in the direction of Kimberley, was the gladdest sight which had greeted the eyes of the besieged for four months.

Gen. French's march was so rapid and the heat so intense, that many of his horses died of exhaustion.

At the crossing from Modder River the Boers bolted, leaving their tents, guns, oxen, wagons and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the British.

Moving northward the Boers again attempted to stem the advance, but French turned their flank and reached his goal with the insignificant losses of seven men killed and 35 wounded, during three days from Wednesday, Feb. 14th, to Friday, Feb. 16th.

After a night's rest at Kimberley, Gen. French's column pursued the Boers to Dronfeld, surrounded the kopjes on which they were posted, and shelled them till nightfall, when the Boers fled, leaving many dead.

Gen. Cronje left a gun, his tents, food and clothes at Magersfontein.

the railway have sufficiently advanced to enable the dispatch to-night of the first train to Kimberley, laden with coal. After that the military requirements will be the first consideration, second food-stuffs, and then passengers, the train for the last of which, it is anticipated, will start on Wednesday or Thursday.

Officers Killed and Wounded.
London, Feb. 20.—The war office announces the casualties among the officers during the relief of Kimberley as follows:

Killed, Lieut. A. B. Heisketh, 16th Lancers; Lieut. The Hon. W. McClin-tock Bunbury, 2nd Dragoons.
Wounded—Capt. B. R. Gordon and Lt. P. E. Brasse, 9th Lancers; Capt. C. E. Tason, 16th Lancers; Lieut. R. I. For-dee and W. Long, 2nd Dragoons.

Dispatch from Lord Roberts.
London, Feb. 20.—The war office has issued a dispatch from Lord Roberts, the main importance of which is the fact that it is dated Paardeberg, 7:05 p.m., Monday, Paardeberg is 30 miles east of Jacobabad.

The dispatch announces that the railway to Kimberley is open, and that General Methuen will proceed there with reinforcements forthwith, and that large supplies will be forwarded to the town.

IN NATAL.

Durban Dispatches Tell of the Fighting at Tugela River—The Attack on Hlang-wana Hill.

Durban, Feb. 19.—There was continuous fighting yesterday from the British positions on Gun hill and Hussar hill. The troops advanced from the former towards Monte Cristo.

There was a heavy bombardment with three 4.7-inch guns and the one hundred-pounder siege gun, supported by infantry, against the Boer position on Hlang-wana hill, which adjoins Monte Cristo and is regarded as the key to Groblers Kloof.

The firing was particularly active from Hussar hill on the strong Boer entrenchments at the extreme end of Hlangwana hill. These entrenchments were strengthened with sandbags. The firing was still continued at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

During the day the gun, Lady Randolph, came on an armored train from the direction of Colenso. It is reported that we have captured over 100 prisoners.

The naval guns knocked out the "Long Tom" on Hlangwana hill at the first shot, for which Gen. Buller especially complimented the gunners.

Hlangwana hill lies between two bends on the Tugela River. The Boers have erected a bridge between Hlangwana and the northern bank of the river.

Boers Cross the River.
Durban, Feb. 19.—Evening.—While Gen. Buller is continuing his movement on the extreme right and has made every disposition for the defence of his position to the left and south of the Tugela by maintaining there a force adequate for that purpose, isolated parties of Boers sometimes cross the river. There is much sniping.

Occupation of Colenso.
London, Feb. 20, 5:22 p.m.—News has been received here that Gen. Hart has occupied Colenso, after a slight engagement.

THE QUEEN INSPECTS MILITIA.

Her Majesty Says Good News Has Been Received From Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 20.—The Queen, prior to leaving Osborne House this morning on her return to Windsor, inspected the 4th Battalion of the Lincolnshire Militia. Her Majesty announced, with a gratified smile, that good news had been received this morning from the seat of war, the occupation of Colenso.

Another account says the Queen specified that the good news was from Ladysmith.

Macrum's Charges.
New York, Feb. 20.—Chas. E. Macrum, formerly United States consul at Pretoria, who is now in Washington, has, according to a dispatch from that city, added to his testimony that the British opened his letters, by publicly showing some of the mail, which he claims was opened.

Macrum has several envelopes, bearing the British sticker applied to the envelope after it had been opened by the censor. He has one envelope which contained mail matter from Consul-General Stowe at Capetown. It is regulation blue of the consular service. It bears upon its face the legend, "United States consular service," and a stamp, "Mail suspended." On the reverse side is the United States government seal impressed upon the red sealing wax of the consular service. The British sticker resembling the letter after it had been opened, bears the letters "V.R." also the initials of the clerk who opened the letter, and the name of the place where it was opened. This letter was mailed at Capetown on October 4th by Consul-General Stowe. It was held there one month, apparently, for the next post mark is that of Dur-

ban, Nov. 4th. From Durban it was sent to Pretoria.

It is also claimed that the British authorities are familiar with the American consular code.

The Patriotic Fund.
Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The Canadian patriotic fund to date is \$121,900.

London, Feb. 20.—The Daily News correspondent at Capetown telegraphing on Sunday, says: "Lord Methuen's force I learn has arrived at Kimberley, having got through from Magersfontein without fighting."

Lord Roberts's generalship was conducted with such secrecy, says a telegram from Modder River, that even the senior officers who took the Sixth Division through the preliminaries of the operation did not know what they would finally have to do. The Boers have sent a direct message to Lord Roberts congratulating him and his troops. "Generals French and Kekwiche have been acquainted with their promotions."

H. W. Lucy was to-night informed by a member of the cabinet that the war office had received a telegram announcing Gen. French's success.

Mr. Wyndham was beset with anxious members of the House, but would only reply that the government's news was extremely satisfactory.

The sole explanation of the government's withholding good news is that confirmation and more details are awaited.

The war office message communicated to Mr. Lucy seems to indicate that Lord Kitchener has either got ahead of the Boers or is about to realize his plan. Meanwhile Commandant Delany, with the Boers from Colenso, is hanging on to the right flank of the British pursuing columns, seeking to delay their movement and so to assist the Boer wagon train to escape.

Students of topography think the Boers will hardly risk a fight until they get into the rough country.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail who was with the British convoy attacked by the Boers at Riet River ford wires: "Ultimately the British abandoned the convoy in order not to check the advance. These 200 wagons and 600 tons of stores fall into the hands of the Boers, though it is doubtful if they will be able to carry them away."

Free Staters Withdraw.
London, Feb. 20.—The Daily News correspondent at Kimberley telegraphed yesterday as follows: "We now occupy the hills to the right of Colenso, including Hlangwana, which the Boers evacuated last night (Sunday). A successful advance and recapture of the railway may be expected."

Gen. Buller has achieved real success since the capture of Hlangwana Hill, therefore, gives great satisfaction. Buller's losses so far have been about 20 in wounded. His entire army, with the exception of Gen. Hart's Brigade, is engaged in the operation.

According to Dr. Leyds the Free State troops who were besieging Ladysmith have withdrawn and defend their homes. In this way he accounts for Gen. Buller's success against the weakened forces. He will forego his projected trip to Rome, he says, because "decisive events are now taking place in the theatre of war."

London, Feb. 21.—The last news of the day is that Gen. Buller thinks the Boers are about to raise the siege of Ladysmith. They are leaving all the positions held by them on British territory and are concentrating for the defence of the town.

Gen. Clements reports that the force confronting him has been greatly diminished. Ten thousand men are said to have gone from the Colenso district alone. The Boers are also retracing their steps from Zululand.

"Thus they are relaxing their hold on all sides in order to assemble to oppose Lord Roberts. He is pressing on steadily towards Bloemfontein. This is shown by his inconsequential telegram from Paardeberg, fifty or sixty miles away. Doubtless he is miles behind the column that is

Pursuing the Boers, and the next important news may be the occupation of Bloemfontein.

Nothing has been heard from the chase of the Cronje force for two days.

Owing to the lack of transports, the British are not likely to invade Boer territory except where Lord Roberts is operating. Gen. Buller will have to stop at the Drakensberg mountains. Probably a part of his 40,000 men will ultimately join the legions of Lord Roberts.

If, as Gen. Buller avers, the Boers are retreating from him, then the news on every side is favorable to the British. Nevertheless troops continue to go in. The war office thinks that the call of veterans to rejoin their colors together with the bounty will bring 45,000 men to the home defence. The urgency with which home defence is pressed excites some wonder.

The British losses in killed, wounded and captured now aggregate 11,102.

OCCUPATION OF COLENSO.

Boers Offered But Slight Resistance and Are Retreating.
London, Feb. 20.—Gen. Buller sends the following dispatch: "Blow's Farm, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 4:20 p.m.—The Fusilier brigade yesterday took Hlangwana Hill, the right of the enemy's position, and commanding Col-

ened the rest of the force advancing towards the Tugela.

"This morning the enemy had withdrawn all the troops north of the Tugela and practically evacuated Colenso."

"To-day General Hart occupied Colenso after a very slight resistance by a weak rear guard and we hold the line of the Tugela on the south side from Colenso to Bagle's Nest."

"The enemy seem to be in full retreat, and apparently are only holding the position they occupy across the Colenso-Ladysmith railway, where it is close to the angle of the Tugela, with a weak rear guard."

"Hart's advanced guard is crossing at Colenso."

"Our casualties yesterday and to-day have, I hope, been but few."

MAGERSFONTEIN RETREAT.

Kelly-Kenny is Endeavoring to Cut Them Off From Bloemfontein.
London, Feb. 21.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent telegraphing on Sunday, describes Gen. Cronje's retreat with the Boers at Magersfontein on learning of Gen. French's success.

At midnight on Thursday, headed by Gen. Cronje, 5,000 Boers, with their heavy guns and ox wagons, evacuated Magersfontein. At dawn on Friday the retreating Boer army was seen from the British naval gun station on Klip Drift, moving westward across the British front at a distance of 500 yards. Our guns opened upon them, and a force of mounted infantry, crossing the river, made

A Dashing Charge
in the attempt to cut off the head of the enemy's column. But in half an hour their whole force had gained shelter under a line of kopjes.

Meanwhile two of our batteries had come on and with the Oxford Buffs, West Rifles and Gloucesters, with our infantry, crossed the Drift, and for three hours were engaged with the enemy. While our batteries shelled his position the mounted infantry kept hard at work.

Unable to withstand our killing fire, the enemy retreated, disputing every inch of the way, and took up a second position on the kopjes to the eastward. It was a magnificent spectacle to see the Boer army at bay. Their rear guard, 2,000 strong, fought us while the main body looked on from the east, and then brought their guns into action while the rear guard retired.

The action lasted most of the day. Our Infantry Fought Splendidly, but the enemy held his ground under the continued bombardment.

Later on the Boer commander ventured on a bold stroke. Leaving 2,000 of his men under cover, he withdrew the rest from his main position and headed for Klip Kraal Drift, six miles to the east. This movement was soon discovered.

Our mounted infantry came back across the Drift and marched along the south bank in an endeavor to head off the enemy. When we reached the neighborhood of Klip Kraal Drift, night had fallen and half the Boers were already across to the south side. Our mounted infantry harassed their movements.

Meanwhile the Boer rear guard, having covered the crossing of the main body, retired slowly and successfully across the Drift. The rear guard fought desperately, and as it

Fell Back to the River
it was harassed on the flank and rear by the British.

Having thus passed the Modder under cover of darkness, the Boers trekked throughout the night in the direction of Bloemfontein. Gen. Kelly-Kenny with the Sixth Division then pursued them at daylight, Gen. Macdonald with the Highlanders following him.

Macdonald reached Klip Kraal Drift by forced marches on Sunday.

Gen. Kelly-Kenny moving from Klip Kraal Drift was endeavoring to outflank the enemy and to cut them off from Bloemfontein, so as to drive them back into Gen. Macdonald's hands.

When I left the front Gen. Kelly-Kenny had not come up with the enemy.

OAUGHT IN A TRAP.

How the Victoria Mounted Rifles Fought and Died.

London, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Nanynport, describing the neutral route which, it appears, was known and open to Mr. Macrum and Mr. Hollis as early as November 19th last. No obstacle, therefore, is here known to have existed since then to Mr. Macrum's unimpeded correspondence with the department of state. At no time while the post did Mr. Macrum report to the department any evidence of violation by the opening, or otherwise, of his official mail by the British censor at Durban or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere, neither has he so reported since he left Pretoria, although having the amplest opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home, and in person, when he reported to the department upon his return home.

"Answering the second part of the aforesaid resolution, the undersigned secretary of state has the honor to say that there is no truth in the charges that a secret alliance existed between the republic of the United States and the empire of Great Britain, that no form of secret alliance is possible under the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as treaties require the advice and consent of the senate, and finally, that no secret alliance, convention, arrangement or understanding exists between the United States and any other nation."

(Signed) John Hay, department of state, Feb. 20th, 1900.

It is estimated that 18,000,000 tons of coal are imported into London every year, of which amount 7,288,000 tons come by sea.

ical appeals" of Lord Rosebery for a mobilization of the fleet.

The Earl of Kimberley supported the contention of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, Lord Dunraven and Lord Northbrook with others supported the proposal of Lord Wemyss.

The Marquis of Salisbury opposed the motion. He said there was not the slightest chance of passing such a bill without angry and acrimonious debate, and without public discussion of those dangers to which Lord Rosebery thought the country exposed. He asked if the House thought this would be advantageous. "Suppose the bill were to pass," said the Premier, "and the ballot were to prove unsuccessful, it would give abroad an impression of defencelessness, thus adding to the many dangers enumerated by the noble lord (the Earl of Rosebery)."

If the ballot were introduced it would be impossible to stop short of conscription. It has been suggested that the ballot will have the effect of driving men into the ranks of the Volunteers. I rather suspect it would drive them to emigrate to the trans-Atlantic countries where their own language and religion prevail, and where there is no ballot of that sort to frighten them. I prefer not to run the risk of awakening unaccustomed emotions at a time when it is necessary that the nation should work in harmony."

The motion of Lord Wemyss was rejected by a vote of 69 against 42.

FOR HOME DEFENCE.

An Invitation to Reserve Men to Re-join the Colors.

London, Feb. 20.—The Queen, through her private secretary, Sir Arthur Balfour, has sent the following letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley:

"Osborne, Feb. 17.
"My Dear Lord Wolseley:
"As so large a proportion of the army is now in South Africa, the Queen fully realizes that necessary measures must be adopted for home defence.

"Her Majesty is advised that it would be possible to raise for a year an efficient force from her old soldiers, who have already served as officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates, and confident in their devotion to their country and loyalty to her throne, the Queen appeals to them to serve her once more in peace of those who, for a time, side by side with the peoples of her colonies, are nobly resisting the invasion of her South African possessions.

"Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that these battalions shall be designated the Royal Reserve Battalions of her army." Signed, Arthur Balfour.

REPLY TO MACRUM.

He Made No Complaint Regarding His Mail—Report of Alliance With Britain Unfounded.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The answer of the state department to the House resolution for information regarding certain charges made by late Consul Macrum was transmitted to the House yesterday by the President. It is signed by Secretary Hay, and after reciting the resolution says:

"Answering the first part of the resolution, the department of state has been in regular communication by mail and telegraph with Charles E. Macrum, late consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, since his entrance upon duties of the office. Communications made to him have been answered and the execution of instructions sent has been reported by him. His dispatches to the department forwarded through the consulate at Lorenzo Marquez have, during that time, been regularly received. The only instance of complaint in respect to the transit of the mails for Lorenzo Marquez and Pretoria was in November last, when a temporary stoppage of the mails occurred at Capetown against which Mr. Macrum and the consulate at Lorenzo Marquez protested. Arrangements were made for the prompt delivery of the consulate mails to the United States consul-general at Capetown, by whom the mail for Mr. Hollis and Mr. Macrum was forwarded to Lorenzo Marquez. The delay lasted but a few days and has not recurred so far as the department is advised. After that time the department's mail for Lorenzo Marquez and Pretoria was sent by a neutral route, which, it appears, was known and open to Mr. Macrum and Mr. Hollis as early as November 19th last. No obstacle, therefore, is here known to have existed since then to Mr. Macrum's unimpeded correspondence with the department of state. At no time while the post did Mr. Macrum report to the department any evidence of violation by the opening, or otherwise, of his official mail by the British censor at Durban or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere, neither has he so reported since he left Pretoria, although having the amplest opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home, and in person, when he reported to the department upon his return home.

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BOTHA'S FORCES SCATTERED

They Arrived From Ladysmith a Few Days Ago and Were Trying to Relieve Cronje.

LORD ROBERTS PRAISES THE CANADIANS

Boers Confess to a Loss of 800 Men in Sunday's Fight—Cronje Completely Surrounded With Artillery—Roberts's Dispatch

London, Feb. 22.—According to general expectations to-day would surely bring a message from Field Marshal Roberts explaining the fighting of the past few days and giving the eagerly-awaited status of the conflict with Gen. Cronje.

All the war office's information was said to point to Cronje's escape being impossible, and it is now generally taken for granted that Lord Roberts has him surrounded. But the continued silence broken only by a laconic list of casualties tries the nation's nerves.

At the crisis of the afternoon newspapers urge rushing reinforcements to Roberts, so that he may be able to risk much in endeavoring to inflict a decisive defeat before the Boers, gathering from every quarter, strengthen General Cronje's threatened force.

Buller's apparent failure to prevent the Boers from shipping round to assist Cronje creates no little comment.

Severe Fighting Expected.

The relief of Ladysmith is now taken to be a matter of course, and as likely to be announced before the end of the week, but it is quite within the probabilities that severe fighting will occur previous to the relief, while the detachments to be sent by General Buller to reinforce Roberts subsequent to the relief are likely to meet with strenuous resistance in the passes of the Drakensberg, in which fairly powerful guerilla forces remain.

Boer reports say Joubert's nerves are unstrung and that he no longer exercises the chief command.

Roberts Will Surrender.

A dispatch from Starbuck, dated Wednesday, Feb. 21st, says: "The prominent rebels in this district intend to surrender and Stormberg's rebels will shortly lay down their arms."

The Canadian Losses.

There have been many references to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's and other Canadian speeches on the subject of the losses of the Canadians in Africa, concerning which, curiously enough, there is not a single word, official or otherwise, known or published here, except that two officers were wounded.

The Globe says: "The spirit in which a brave, strong nation should meet trial is admirably illustrated by the temper displayed by Canada. The war, if it has done nothing else, has killed political bitterness and mere party strife in all colonies. The contrast between Ottawa and Westminster is painful and humiliating."

SURROUNDED WITH ARTILLERY.

Lord Roberts is Personally Superintending the Operations at Paardeberg.

London, later.—Intense relief was caused here by the receipt of the news from Paardeberg showing that Lord Roberts was personally superintending the operations. It is difficult to grasp the real situation. It is generally thought Lord Roberts is gradually tightening his grip on Gen. Cronje's forces.

The fact that the Boers from Ladysmith have already arrived in the neighborhood of Paardeberg causes some apprehension, but reinforcements of guns and men are also reaching Lord Roberts, and it is not thought that the Transvaal and Free State railroads will be able to transport hurriedly great numbers of men and horses.

Cronje Surrounded.

From the available information received here, it appears that Lord Roberts completely surrounds Gen. Cronje with artillery, thus releasing the other arms, of which, military experts assert, he has plenty, to defeat all reinforcements of

Boer's while another body of mounted infantry manoeuvred on the left flank of the Boers. The British main body advanced to outflank the Boers' laager on the north bank of the river.

Gen. Kelly-Kenny, having seized two drifts, found the Boers strongly enclosed and ordered an attack with the Highland brigade on the left and Knox's brigade on the centre and right, while Smith Dorrien's brigade crossed the river and advanced along the north bank.

On both the north and south banks the ground is level. The advance across this was deadly and the British losses were heavy. The battle was an exact repetition of the Modder River. The soldiers were under fire all day long and all the fighting had no definite result, as the Boers' laager was well barricaded and remained therein.

The British guns shelled the laager vigorously and the Boers confessed to a loss of over 800 men.

The terrific shelling was resumed on Monday, when Cronje asked for an armistice.

The shelling was continued on Tuesday, over 50 guns pouring lead into the Boer camp.

ROBERTS'S DISPATCH.

London, Feb. 22.—The war office has received from Lord Roberts the following message which was delayed in transmission, dated Paardeberg, Wednesday, 21st:

"Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied by a careful reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position that I could not assault it without very heavy loss, which was most anxious to avoid.

"Accordingly I decided to bombard him with artillery and earn my attention to the enemy's reinforcements.

"The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded and 50 prisoners, who say they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago by railroad. They also say it was our artillery fire which caused them to abandon the kopjes they were occupying.

"Our loss was two officers, Captains Campbell of the 90th Lancers and Lieut. Houston of the artillery, and 4 men, all slightly wounded."

ROBERTS AND CANADIANS.

Commander-in-Chief's Dispatch to the Governor-General.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—Lord Minto has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg, Orange Free State, Feb. 22nd, 1900.—The Canadian regiment has done admirable service since its arrival in South Africa.

"I deeply regret the heavy loss it suffered during the fighting on the 18th inst., and beg you will assure the people how much we all here admire the conspicuous gallantry displayed by our Canadian comrades on that occasion.

"(Signed) ROBERTS."

Cable From Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The following is a copy of the cable sent to Col. Otter this afternoon:

"Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 21st, 1900.—I desire to convey to you and your men, the grateful thanks of the government and parliament of the Dominion for the gallant display on the battlefield, Canada warmly appreciates the sacrifices made by her sons for the honor of the Empire. The wounded have our sympathy and our prayers for speedy recovery. Those who have given up their lives will ever be held in remembrance by a grateful people.

"(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER."

No News at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The militia department has received no advices from the war office regarding Canadian losses in South Africa.

HALIFAX GARRISON.

Canada's Offer Not Yet Accepted by Imperial Authorities.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The Imperial authorities have not as yet accepted Canada's offer to garrison Halifax and thus release the Leinster regiment there for active service. The military authorities here state that there is no readiness for such a course, except when the offer is accepted.

ade's offer to garrison Halifax and thus release the Leinster regiment there for active service. The military authorities here state that there is no readiness for such a course, except when the offer is accepted.

CASUALTIES AT RENSBURG.

Fourteen Men Killed—One Hundred and Fifty-eight Are Missing.

London, Feb. 22.—An additional list of casualties sustained by the British troops during the retreat from Rensburg on February 15th shows that 14 men were killed and that 158 members of the Wiltshire and Worcestershire regiments are missing. The latter fact confirms the Boer reports that a number of prisoners had been captured by them.

SEIZURE OF THE SABINE.

Washington Dispatch Says Ambassador Choate is to Enter a Protest.

London, Feb. 22.—Special dispatches from Washington today report the details of the instructions issued by Secretary Hay, telling United States Ambassador Choate to make representations to the British government regarding the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, from New York, on January 4th, with a miscellaneous cargo, which was captured by the British gunboat Thrus and taken to Delagoa Bay, and the protest against Great Britain's action as "unnecessary and deplorable" and as "seriously interfering with trade."

The United States embassy was closed to-day owing to Washington's birthday celebration, which may explain the delay in the receipt of the protest.

DELAGOIA BAY.

No Evidence That Contraband Goods Have Reached the Transvaal.

London, Feb. 22.—Regarding Delagoa Bay the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, declares the government was not aware there was an evidence showing contraband goods had reached the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay. General allegations had been made that the local authorities were not carrying out the instructions of the Portuguese government as completely as might be desired, but there was no proof.

STATEMENT BY SALISBURY.

No Power Will Be Consulted Regarding Ultimate Settlement.

London, Feb. 22.—In the House of Lords to-day the Premier declared that the government had no engagement whatever with any power in respect to the course to be taken in the ultimate settlement with the Boer Republic. No power had asked or suggested the entering into such arrangements.

Lord Salisbury also said that he knew nothing of Gen. Cronje's proposed armistice.

Sympathy With Bereaved.

Detroit, Feb. 22.—The Canadian-American club sympathizes with the families of the Canadians who fell at Modder River.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—At the Dominion Artillery Association annual meeting a resolution of sympathy was passed with those who have been bereaved by the loss of loved ones in Sunday night's fighting at Modder River.

Shipping Case Postponed.

Capetown, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Court has adjourned the case of the seized steamship *Maudslowi* to March 2nd in order to give the owners a chance to show the vessel had no intention of trading with Boers.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

In Honor of Canadians Who Have Been Killed in Battle.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Feb. 22.—At the entertainment in aid of the patriotic fund next week the matted bands will render the "Dead March in Saul" in honor of the gallant Canadians who have fallen in South Africa.

Officers of the local regiments profess ignorance of anything new regarding the Fenian Invasion of Canada.

The London Daily Chronicle has made a big deal with the Imperial Paper Company of Sturgeson Falls, to supply them with paper. Other great English papers are also negotiating with the same company for a supply of paper.

The A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge of Ontario, in annual convention here, has resolved to change the constitution so that colored men should be eligible for membership.

St. Catharines, Feb. 22.—Capt. Frank McMillan, one of the oldest lake captains in Canada, dropped dead yesterday afternoon. He was 85 years of age, and had not sailed for some years.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The Canadian patriotic fund to date is \$125,075.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—The annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, was held to-day. The revenue for 1899 was shown to be \$388,507.40, out of which \$312,920 were paid in dividends.

Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has instituted proceedings against the Ekers Brewing Co., of this city, for alleged infringement of patent rights by using their brand for lager beer. The company has asked \$5,000 damages, and for an injunction to prevent Ekers from using their brand.

YUKON CLAIMS.

Reserved by Government Will Be Sold on June 1st.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—Orders have been given by the Interior Department to dispose by auction, at Dawson City, all government fractions and reserved claims. The sale will take place on June 1st. The policy of reserving placer claims hereafter will not be followed.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held here to-day. All the old officers, including Lieut.-Col. Irwin, president, were re-elected.

STOTT & JURY.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office.

Feb. 14th to 20th, 1900.

The area of high barometric pressure which last week extended from the region of the Great Lakes to Vancouver Island continued to increase in energy until Thursday, the barometer rising from 30.15 inches to 30.40, and then falling at the close of the week to 29.72, having gradually given way to the approach of a storm area. Tuesday and Wednesday were exceptionally fine days, the record of bright sunshine on both being eight hours. On Thursday snow fell over the districts bordering on the Straits but quickly passed away with the succeeding rainfall which accompanied the warmer weather caused by the decrease of atmospheric pressure.

Of precipitation, including rain and snow, there was registered at Victoria 7.0 inch, and at New Westminster 1.38 inch. Temperatures at B. C. stations have ranged from 48 at Victoria on the 20th to 22 at Barkerville on the 14th.

In the Northwest provinces the high area has much decreased both in energy and extent, the weather there has been intensely cold, with temperatures ranging from 25 below zero to 40 above.

On this coast the week closes with very unsettled weather, irregular pressure and rainy conditions.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Feb. 21.—Premier Ross indicated that the government is considering the question of a uniform tax on nickel.

A bill is to be introduced also abolishing royalties on mining, a mineral tax being substituted.

Ontario Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., convened here last evening. G. P. Graham, G. M., presiding. The reports read show a gain in membership for the past year 4,804.

Brandon, Feb. 21.—Wm. Grant & Sons, dry goods merchants, who have been carrying on business here for many years, have assigned with liabilities of about \$85,000, distributed principally among Montreal houses.

The moulders in Massey-Harris works here have gone on strike in sympathy with their co-workers in Toronto.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held this morning. Col. Prior, M.P., presiding. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the families in the Dominion who have given up sons in defence of the Empire. All officers were re-elected.

THE HAWKESLEY LETTERS.

(Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 21.—The St. James Gazette says this afternoon that the whole Hawkesley letters, to which Mr. Chamberlain referred yesterday evening in the House of Commons, as having been sold to Dr. Leyds for £100, "were purchased from the thief, for what sum we do not know, by no less a personage than Dr. Clarke, M.P."

The St. James Gazette then says it presumes Dr. Clarke transferred the letters to Dr. Leyds.

Paris, Feb. 21.—Madame MacMahon, Duchess of Magenta, widow of Marshal Patrick Maurice MacMahon, second president of the Third Republic of France, died yesterday.

CONFESSED HER GUILT.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 20.—Katharina Hanwebber, the suspected German criminal, who came to this country under the name of Wilhelmina Sell, and was detained at the large office, has confessed to her identity and will be deported. The woman at first denied by oath on the Bible that she was Mrs. Hanwebber. The authorities then hit upon the plan of swearing her according to the method in vogue in some of the German provinces.

RAILWAY CAR WRECKED.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Five hundred men employed by the electric railway company fought last evening with the employees of the Western Indiana Railroad Company for possession of the Dearborn street crossing of the railroad company's tracks at 15th street. A dozen men were severely injured while fighting, and two others dangerously hurt as a result of the wrecking of 14 cars on the crossing.

Painters' Kidneys.

The worst thing a painter has to contend with is the turpentine. The lead of course is bad too. But the turpentine cuts the kidneys, inflames and weakens them, makes the painter's life a dangerous and 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.

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Provincial Legislature

Redistribution Measure Discussed - Disputing Technicalities of the Law.

Mr. Turner Has a Sensation for the House-Question of Ministers' Expenses.

Victoria, Feb. 19th, 1900.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:20 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell. Mr. Macpherson presented a petition from a number of residents of Vancouver re Vancouver City bill.

Mr. Tisdall, from free miners and business men of Vancouver re City Incorporation bill.

Mr. Tisdall, from Vancouver Board of Trade, re same.

Mr. Baker, from residents of East Kootenay, re eight-hour law.

Mr. Green, from E. Peters and about 100 others, asking that legislation similar to the New Zealand arbitration act be introduced here.

Mr. Higgins-Then if anyone objects, it cannot be gone on with now.

Mr. Higgins-Then I object.

serious matter. He then quoted from section 20 of the Constitution act regarding the number of members, etc. He then proceeded to repeat that no member of the House is entitled to any emolument besides those already mentioned; if he does he vacates his seat at once; it is not even necessary for him to resign; after his action there is actually no representative from that constituency in the House. Ministers after being taken into the cabinet have to go back to their constituents for their approval; unless they do their seat becomes vacant. He then quoted from section 29, which declares no public contractor, etc., is eligible as a member to show what the nature of the contract is. He also quoted section 32, respecting disqualification.

Mr. Turner then repeated what has already been given regarding the mileage fees and the payment of salaries, and went on to say that in the public accounts for 1899 he found the name of the Hon. Dr. McKechnie mentioned in connection with a payment of money. The House could plainly see, after what had been stated, that the constituency represented by that gentleman was now without a member. It was of no use to say he was a minister; that made no difference. Certain salary allowances were made by ministers, who were not members, but not a cent of travelling expenses or salary can they receive till they have been re-elected by their constituents. Those conditions were not attached to the position of the President of the Council; he is unpaid. The position had not gone to his constituents for re-election, and was not entitled to any money from the country, not even 25 cents for passage from Victoria. Mr. Turner said the present government had been saved from defeat in the House only by the vote of the Speaker, but that there was really no representative from Nanaimo, the president in the circumstances, not being entitled to vote, the government had been defeated repeatedly during the present session, and had no right to hold office any longer.

Besides, legislation passed by this House in violation of those circumstances might be taken cognizance of. He reiterated his statement that the President of the Council had been receiving money from the country to which he was not entitled.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie said the interpretation given by Mr. Turner to the constitution act was very peculiar. He then quoted from sections 28 and 29, the first regarding restriction on election of office holders.

"No person accepting or holding in British Columbia any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, to which an annual fee, allowance, or emolument or profit of any kind is attached, shall be eligible as a member of this assembly," etc.

The sum put in the estimates was to recoup him for actual expenditures incurred for the country's service. At the time he was appointed President of the Council he put in no bill for travelling expenses; it was on the advice of the late Attorney-General that he was entitled to charge actual travelling expenses, that he had put them in. Section 29 of the act dealt with contracting, and did not apply to him in any way. He then quoted section 7, of chapter 71 of the act regarding travelling allowances, to show that his case did not come under that portion of the act. He had charged only for bare expenses. This movement on the part of the opposition was an attempt to work a bluff. But he came of the sturdy Scotch stock which refused to accept a bluff, and as he was elected to represent his constituency in this House he proposed to do so. The previous speaker seemed to think that a treasury act should be passed to deal specially with the payment of fees, etc., but if so all the legislation passed during the term of which Mr. Turner was premier would be, on his own showing, invalidated, as some members of that House had taken government contracts, and what they had done was quite as much at variance with the expressed views of Mr. Turner as anything he had charged with that day.

Mr. Higgins solemnly warned the Premier to take heed where he was standing, and to get the best legal advice. He was strongly of the opinion that this should be well looked into, as the penalty in some cases would be upwards of \$40,000 or \$50,000. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pooley had been a member of the council for nine years, and never drew any travelling expenses. He had been from the morning paper that a member of the cabinet had had the hardihood to receive money from the treasury without being entitled to it. He thought the President of the Council had taken a foolish course in refusing to resign.

Col. Baker said he and other members of the Turner government could not get their travelling expenses returned to them by the House.

Hon. Mr. Henderson did not think any particular light had been thrown upon this question by the discussion. He quite agreed with the leader of the opposition it was a serious question, but so far there had not been a great deal of information advanced on the point at issue. The President of the Council was charged with having collected travelling expenses incurred in passing between Victoria and Nanaimo, the statement being that he had done so in violation of the constitution law, and therefore made himself ineligible to hold office in the House. Hon. Dr. McKechnie resided in Nanaimo, and as the law says that the President of the Council must attend meetings of the cabinet it was necessary that he should come to Victoria. Hon. Mr. Henderson here quoted the portion of the statute referring to this point, and held that it referred to persons who received fees or profits from the province, and not to such cases as that of Hon. Mr. McKechnie. Mr. Pooley had cited the case of a member who had sold a ton of coal to the Government House, and who had in consequence resigned his seat on it being pointed out to him that he had infringed the law. But in that case there was a certain element of profit to the vendor of the coal; but the President of the Council received nothing in the way of emoluments, and none had been granted to him; he has simply been reimbursed for what he had paid out. Mr. Higgins had moved to have a committee of the House to investigate the New Westminster lunatic asylum, and they had pro-

ceeded to New Westminster for that trip had been paid by the country, and if Hon. Mr. McKechnie were to blame for collecting the expenses of his journeys on behalf of the country, then those gentlemen of the committee were equally to blame; if he were disqualified, they were equally so. He submitted that the President of the Council had not violated the constitution act, or in any way made himself ineligible for a seat on the floor of the House.

Mr. Eberts criticised the Attorney-General for saying there had been no infringement of the law, and also the President of the Council for declaring that the opposition was engaged in the violation of the law, and that he was not to be blamed. The President of the Council, Mr. Eberts thought, had taken an erroneous view of the matter. If he was wrong he should resign, step down and out; some other members had done so on much slighter grounds. He was sure that the House would see the error of the Attorney-General. If the President of the Council had done any dishonorable act he should quit the cabinet. It did not lie in the mouth of the President of the Council to say that he would stand and brave it out. He could not get legal advice to that effect. He was sure that the Attorney-General, the President of the Council had said the late Attorney-General had told him his course was all right, but he must have misconstrued the words of the Attorney-General. Mr. Eberts said he would not see the honor of the title Attorney-General of this point.

Question of Privilege. Capt. John Irving rose to a question of privilege. He said he referred to the government as a spiteful government. He now wished to withdraw that statement, and as the correspondents in the gallery above the Speaker's chair not to send that statement to the members of the House, he thought it was a little joke of his at the time, and they took it as such.

Debate Resumed. The Premier called attention to the obvious spirit and intention of the law, and held that Dr. McKechnie had not violated it. Last session the various members had admitted themselves they had violated the law, with the result that in every case they were returned. The people plainly intimated that although the members might have transgressed the form of the law, they had not violated its spirit, and they were quite willing to stand by the same. It was as if they had said: You will return to the House because we wish to show our appreciation of the honesty of your intentions, and ask you to go back into the House. If the matter were referred to the election of Nanaimo, they would do what the people of other places in the province had done last session. He claimed the act there passed was a proper act, designed to prevent dishonest practices. Did anyone claim that the amount drawn by the President of the Council had any effect upon his conduct, or did anyone doubt for a moment that he had returned to his constituents as others did that they would not have been glad to re-elect him to the seat? In the case of Mr. Prentice also the spirit of the law had not been violated.

Mr. Joseph Martin-Of all the lame defences ever delivered in this House that just uttered is surely the lamest. It was not necessary to insist that Mr. Tisdall had not violated the spirit of the law. As he understood it every member of the House was on exactly the same footing as regarded this matter. In this case a Minister of the Crown is charged not with selling something to somebody else, but with taking the money himself. If a member violates this law he is liable to lose his seat and pay a penalty besides. He would also suggest that the late Attorney-General (himself) had advised the President of the Council as to this money. Mr. Martin said: I never gave him any advice on this matter, but the reference to it was made at a cabinet conference, and he laid down ad nauseam, particularly by the President of the Council himself, that what takes place at cabinet councils, and what has occurred in the cabinet at any time, must be kept secret, and that it is a tremendous crime on my part to say anything about it.

Mr. Higgins-Is that regular, Mr. Speaker? I believe one clear day is required. He then quoted from page 529 of May in support of his contention.

Mr. Speaker asked if Mr. Higgins had any other authorities than this.

Mr. Higgins replied that he did not want any others.

Mr. Speaker-I hold that the objection is not well taken.

Mr. Higgins-I object, sir, to your ruling.

After some further discussion Mr. Speaker asked if the chair should be suspended, and declared the question carried.

Mr. Higgins-You're wrong, Mr. Speaker; you're wrong; rule 14, rule 14. I am now stating my case and you cannot break in upon me in this way.

Mr. Speaker-The question was, shall the chair be suspended.

Mr. Higgins-Excuse me, sir, that's not right. I contend, sir, that your ruling is wrong. You have made no reference to the sentence or the paragraph which refers to the sanction and recommendation of the crown. I hold that, according to the rules, this matter must be laid over till to-morrow. He would not say that the Speaker had purposely avoided the paragraph on page 529 of May, but he would ask him to read it most carefully and to decide upon the plain ground of parliamentary practice which governs the House. He laid this before Mr. Speaker in the hope he would read it carefully and give them the benefit of his experience and unbiased mind and let the light of his intellect so shine upon this question as to leave no room for doubt. All resolutions reported from committee of the whole on the recommendation of the crown must be reserved for a future day.

Mr. Pooley referred to the same ruling quoted by Mr. Higgins, and pointed out that the charge was subsidiary; the bill could not in his opinion, be read until the following day.

The Premier pointed out that this measure was a revenue bill, it did not propose to lay any taxes, but was simply carrying out the necessary work of redistribution.

Hon. Mr. Henderson took exception to the arguments advanced by Mr. Higgins, and did not think that the citations he had made had anything to do with the

committee, asking extension of time. Granted. Mr. Macpherson presented the report of the standing committee on railways, submitting the Lake Bennett Railway Bill with amendment. Received. Hon. Mr. Henderson presented a return of correspondence asked for by Mr. McPhillips regarding moneys paid for legal services in practice, nature of service and to whom paid. The House adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

Victoria, Feb. 20, 1900. Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. Petitions.

The following petitions were read and ordered to be printed:

By Mr. Macpherson, from I. H. Shrewsbury and others, in favor of the Vancouver City's Consolidation bill.

By Mr. Tisdall, from J. M. Atkins and others, opposing the eight-hour law.

By Mr. Tisdall, from the Vancouver Board of Trade, opposing the eight-hour law.

By Col. Baker, from D. McKenzie and others, residents of Fernie, in favor of eight-hour law.

By Mr. Gason, from A. E. Tester and others, residents of Stoucan, in favor of Compulsory Arbitration Bill.

Chinese Immigration. Hon. Mr. Cotton read the following telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which he had received from Ottawa:

"Legislation to amend the existing Chinese immigration act in the sense of greater restrictions will be introduced this session."

Mr. Higgins-Anything about the Japanese in that?

Mr. Jos. Martin-I noticed that in the newspapers three or four days ago. (Laughter.)

Mr. Prentice asked leave, on question of privilege, to introduce a bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act, and explained its object was to cancel the eight-hour law. He did not want to lose a day in putting this forward, and wished the bill read a first time at once. He agreed to let it stand over till the next day.

Missing Documents. Mr. Higgins did not want to be rising all the time to questions of privilege, but he now found that a memorial from the Rossland Board of Trade had not been included in the return of correspondence asked for by him. He called the attention of the Minister of Mines to the gravity of this omission. For such offense the offender may be called to the bar of the House and punished with suitable penalties. He merely called the attention of the minister to this fact. He thought the House was not being treated with proper respect in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Hume said there was no wish on the part of the government to keep back any part of this correspondence. It was no fault of the government that the portion referred to by Mr. Higgins had not been included with the rest.

Mr. Higgins understood the dispatches were numbered consecutively as they were received, so that it would be impossible to omit any of them by accident or mistake. It was an astonishing thing to him that any omission of this kind should occur, and repeated his belief that the House was not being treated with proper courtesy.

Hon. Mr. Henderson recollected that he had in his department documents treating of the different matters then being discussed. If those were the documents he could understand why the Minister of Mines had overlooked them. He would look them up, and if they were the documents referred to by Mr. Higgins, bring them down.

Redistribution. The House went into committee of the whole on the message of His Honor transmitting the Redistribution bill, Mr. Kellie in the chair.

The Premier moved that the bill be read a first time.

Mr. Higgins-I object. The report be adopted.

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The Premier pointed out that this measure was a revenue bill, it did not propose to lay any taxes, but was simply carrying out the necessary work of redistribution.

Hon. Mr. Henderson took exception to the arguments advanced by Mr. Higgins, and did not think that the citations he had made had anything to do with the



A quarterly magazine of surpassing interest to all ladies. A hundred pages of instruction in art embroidery, knitting, crocheting, drawn work, lace making. Superbly illustrated with colored photo plates. Designs for cushions, photo holders, doilies, centre pieces, tray covers, side-board covers, etc., with complete instructions for working them. After April 1st, next, 25 cents a year, until then the old price 25 cents.

THE CORTICELLI MAGAZINE. Box 550 ST. JAMES, P.O.

action of the government in doing what they had been doing from day to day in face of the fact that they were confronted not only by two resolutions of want of confidence, but also by an immense amount of public business; either of these resolutions would throw them out of power. To escape this and they were wasting the time of the House. When a want of confidence resolution was on the paper it was the duty of the government to wipe that out before anything else was done-so it had been declared by the Premier when Mr. Turner had asked for a single day's adjournment of a similar motion earlier in the session. He repeated that in spite of these two censure motions on the paper now, the government failed to adhere to this stand, but was going on with other business. The Premier and every member opposite were quite well aware that the only object of the government in this redistribution bill was to gerrymander the country in their own interest, and he would wager any amount of money that they would not stay in after it had been accomplished.

Hon. Mr. Henderson-How much? Mr. Eberts-Not I'll bet you a hundred dollars you will not stay in to repeat your argument. He said that if the government attempted to act as it was now acting it could not hold the confidence of the country. All public bills, according to present arrangements, were to be shelved, and none of the matters dealt with during the session in the public interest were to be carried out, because the government had determined to push this gerrymander to a finish. But they would find themselves mightily mistaken. They were going to gerrymander the province to suit themselves, so that no one on the opposition side of the House could get a fair chance. This was in direct antagonism to the course pursued by the late government, who in the act of 1898 had sincerely wished and intended to give a fair measure of redistribution to the country. (Government laughter.)

Mr. Eberts would ask the gentleman opposite who had laughed-a very sickly laugh it was, too-if the redistribution bill brought in by the Turner government was not a fair bill? Government cries of "No." You know it was a fair bill, Mr. Eberts repeated.

Hon. Mr. Cotton-Now, don't give us a stump speech. (Laughter.) Mr. Eberts' hobby' retorted, and was proceeding to argue with the Finance Minister when called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Eberts-Do you hear those impertinent remarks being made across the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker? A Voice from the government side-Oh sit down. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eberts (with great indignation, and glaring at the Finance Minister)-I'll call you down some day, you just see. (Laughter.)

Mr. Joseph Martin-I am certainly not averse to the course which the government is adopting; in fact I am heartily in favor of it (applause), but the proper course for the government is not to sit silent, which is an extraordinary course for any government to pursue. The country is entitled to hear from them what their meaning is in this matter, and others. They do one thing one day and give the other very opposite the next, and give no word of explanation to the country as to the reasons actuating them. While he was in favor of this bill he had some hesitation in supporting a government that had not the courage to explain its meaning.

Mr. Helgeson wanted to know the exact position which the government intended to take with reference to this particular matter.

Mr. Helgeson said the opposition did not show much consistency in their remarks. Only a few days before the meeting of the opposition had asked for an adjournment because some of them had bought tickets for the theatre, a ball, and other amusements. Now, all at once they come in a great state of hurry, after delaying the business of the House and country, and want the government to press on with the business of the session without any delay. But they didn't seem to be in a great hurry, either, for Mr. Higgins had tried to stop the progress of the bill now before the House, in the very first stage, on a mere technicality.

The House adjourned at 3:20 p.m.

"If Adam had worked 800 days each year from the day he was created to the present time at a salary of \$50 a day, he would not have earned by this time as much property as is owned to-day by Rockefeller or Vanderbilt," said Dr. Wright of Detroit.

Ayer's Pills advertisement. Look at your tongue! If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. All druggists. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR WHISKERS. Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or gray? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE.

allowing a sinkment. that his figures stered that a common interested ng the financial that the reason oca Mr. Sorby's stimates of rever- er had obtained the latter an ap- tter's duty were y's figures were e was surely and the council causing the bor- Story had cer- discrepancy in he council were e borings scheme is prac- ne. discussion regard- the conference the Canada. century now com- so much for the Diamond Dyes. r-falling dyes or our Canadian combined agen- their magical re- dined and shiny waists, blouses, coats, vests, ht or heavy, a of richness and of cases far ore and shades. new dress, coat, of wearing ap- ost of from ten work is now suc- s of thousands homes in our ed the re-creat- ers of Diamond re losing money re the victories money-saving, and Dyes can t-off clothing. package dyes the sake of ex- s, as they are see that you that make old ew. DUNSMUIR. at Oakland on ast. e Alex. Duns- esday afternoon a. The follow- services from a late Alexander by in Mountain mon after an the church of the a large num- the obsequies, om other parts handsome coffin of flowers. presenting the squire widow; Mr. ir, the former yead; R. W. Dunsmuir, ney of the dead officiated at the palbearers master of the Captain James steamer Bris- mian represen- Thorne, of San o of San Fran- sent flowers: an Francisco; d. Miss Briz- F. Gerald, of James Dun- s. P. Taylor, Edna Wal- a daughter of s. Agnew, Mr. A number of e also sent by used in differ- Many of the eal." MBS. cine for the sough Rem- d prompt and favorite with n. It quickly ds, preventing r consequen- and has been of cases with- as we have ot only cures s soon as the ll prevent the ping cough it making it cesses the se- the paroxysms g that disease ases. For sale bleasie agents. G DEAL. mes.) announcement nmodation of rando Golden both operating treal and To- The Winnipeg completion rk is resumed, ed through the live near the entered a pro- nation of their s 25c. to the diseas- proved Blower. s clears the air droppings in the mainly cures Fever, Blower, Dr. A W Chase to and Buffalo.

Victoria's Gallant Dead

Sergt. Scott and Ptes. Somers, Todd and Maundrell Among the Slain.

They Fall Victims to Boer Bullets on Sunday Last.

Profound Grief Expressed in the City—Sympathy for the Wounded.

Last night, when the city was full of grief, the names of the gallant dead were read out in the church. The names were: Sergt. Scott, Ptes. Somers, Todd and Maundrell. The names of the wounded were: Ptes. ...

The most startling news which has reached Victoria from the seat of war in so far as the Boer campaign is concerned was contained in the dispatch to the Times, which is printed in another column and which reached Victoria at an early hour this forenoon. The telegram arrived just at the hour when most of the business men were coming down to their places of business. Immediately upon its receipt the Times bulletin and soon thereafter the telegraph and the Times office were engaged on Sunday last. All doubt of this point, however, was soon set at rest as the Times's dispatch was a copy of a special to the Toronto Globe, from Fredrick Hamilton, their correspondent with the first contingent, and one of the most reliable of the correspondents in the field.

Once satisfied of the truth of the dispatch the crowds which momentarily grew larger made no attempt to conceal the deep grief felt on every hand for the brave boys who have fallen. The news spread like wildfire and soon from man's public and even private buildings the flags floated at half-mast. The Times office was besieged with anxious inquirers, those who were not able to visit the office in person employing the telephone to verify their fears. Anxious friends crowded the streets, and on every hand were heard expressions of the deepest sympathy with the friends of the slain.

On all hands incidents were recalled of the departure of the men on that October night of last year, when the little contingent set forth so full of hope and enthusiasm and burning to have their share in the glory to be won with British arms on the battlefields of Africa. Every man of the contingent had his circle of friends to whom he was the principal figure in the prospective fight, and the news of the death of these four struck therefore a large number as a personal bereavement. It seems but yesterday since loving hands pressed them on their way with the hope that they would soon be back with the laurels of victory and with their rank unbroken. This alas was not so to be.

Of the gallant quartette whose names must now be numbered among those who have spilled their blood in the great work of cementing the Empire, the best known and most widely beloved was Sergeant Scott. Though Sergeant Scott is the designation by which he has been known in the contingent, to his comrades of the J.B.A.A., his fellow soldiers of the Fifth Regiment, C.A., and to a large constituency of the general public, whom it is safe to say he did not number one enemy, he was still known as "Billy" Scott. Though a native of London, Ont., he has resided in Victoria for eight years, during all of which time he has been a member of the Fifth Regiment and an enthusiastic soldier.

In was in this latter capacity in which he was best known to the majority of people. As the principal member of the J.B.A.A. fours he was responsible to a large degree for the triumphs they achieved, and went to Whinzie last summer with the crew. He was also the only Victorian selected to go to the Diamond Jubilee from the ranks, and there as everywhere he was perhaps the most popular of the company. On board ship on the trip over, at Chelsea barracks, where he stayed with the remainder of the contingent while in London, and in fact everywhere he won golden opinions. Ever while on his brief visit to the metropolis he displayed his thoughtfulness. The Canadians arrived in London late at night and the baggage was hopelessly mixed, and every piece of Colonel Gregory's baggage went astray. Next morning when going to look after his effects, the Colonel found that Scott had unselfishly labored among the mass of baggage and had succeeded in recovering all of it.

Sergt. Scott was one of those who went down in the terrible Point Ellice bridge disaster. He and a young lady, with whom he was keeping company, were precipitated with the rest into the Arm. Scott, with his usual vigor, fought his way out of the submerged car and rose to the surface only to find that his companion was still under the water. He immediately dived and again and again went down, each time bringing up some one, but being unsuccessful in his search for the young lady. Her dead body was afterwards recovered and her pinky companion was spared to give his life later in a battle with the colors in South Africa.

Letters received from the front since the contingent has reached there show that he retained his old-time popularity with the men. Only three days ago the

Times had a private note from its correspondent with the Canadians in which he says, "Scott, good old Scott, everyone likes him." In a letter to Col. Gregory, a few days ago also, Capt. Blanchard referred to him in almost similar terms, saying that he was "treasure, and a boy in himself." Upon leaving here the J. B. A. A. presented him with a gold watch as a token of esteem.

John Todd, another of Victoria's heroes who fell in Sunday's fight, is out off in the flower of his youth. It is but a few years since he left school. He came to Victoria from San Francisco a number of years ago, and attended school here. Later, he returned to San Francisco, and at the outbreak of the war in the Philippines he went with the Fourth U. S. Cavalry. He fought through the Philippine campaign, and out returned to Victoria on October 20th, three days before the departure of the contingent. He at once made application for a position on the detachment and had it not been for his persistence he would certainly not have been taken. Owing to his having been with the Cavalry, Col. Pater had some hesitation about accepting him, owing to the suspicion that he was not a British subject. Todd, however, was so frank in his replies that he satisfied the recruiting officer, and although laid over until the last, managed to secure the post which he so earnestly coveted. He was a superior character, and none were keener to see service with the British forces.

John Henry Somers was about twenty-four years of age and lived on the Gordon Head road with his parents. He is a native of Ontario and for three or four years has been in the employ of the Vancouver Bakery. He left them a short time before leaving with the contingent and engaged in carpenter work. He has three brothers and a sister in addition to his parents. He was very popular with all who knew him. He was a member of No. 2 Company, Fifth Regiment, C.A.

Arthur Maundrell was a native of Winnipeg, where his parents still reside. He came here as a rough rider with the Walter L. Main circus and last June entered the employ of R. Bray. He worked there for three or four months prior to joining the contingent. He was about 22 years of age and a vigorous and well-built man. Letters from the front since the Canadians arrived state that he was employed with the butcher party. He formerly belonged to the 35th Battalion.

The wounded men include Alex. C. Beech, who was also in the Philippines, with the American troops; Henry J. D. Andrews, of the Navy Yard, Esquimalt; J. H. Dixon, who up to the time of his departure was employed in Munn, Holland & Co.'s, and Frank Finch-Smiles, the well-known electrician, and Ralph W. Leeman, of this city, and Andrews and Dixon were stretcher bearers.

Of those from the mainland, Wm. Jackson, of Vancouver, is killed, and H. S. Niebergall and C. C. Thompson, Vancouver. Sunday's engagement marks a new era in the history of Victoria. It is Canada's first contribution of blood to the cause of the Empire, and gives Victorians more of a feeling of kinship with the families which have been bereft in the United Kingdom. It has brought home to Victorians as nothing else in this war its dead realities, and has nerve to them to prepare not only for news of victory but for news of the cost of conquest.

Crushing as is the blow to the friends of the dead, it proves that Canadians can be relied upon to lay down their lives in the honor of the flag quite as freely as those who are natives of the United Kingdom. The death of these young men is sad but glorious. Their names are now inscribed among those whose blood has been spilled as "the price of admiralty."

It is probable that something in the form of a memorial parade of the Fifth Regiment will be held on Sunday, either at the churches which the slain attended or in the Drill Hall.

BRONCHITIS.

Mr. William Davidson, St. Andrews, Que., states: "Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured me of bronchitis. I have, without success, tried many remedies for the past six years. Last winter when I had a severe attack and was unable to work I procured a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and am happy to state that the third bottle made me a well man." 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

EVICIONS IN IRELAND.

London, Feb. 21.—The House rejected today by 222 to 150 votes the second reading of the Irish Evicted Tenants Bill. The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. J. Atkinson, M.P., said the cause of the evicted tenants was a fast diminishing evil, which could be dealt with better by voluntary efforts than by legislation. The evictions of the past year, he added, were only 451, the lowest in thirty years.

FOUL BREATH FROM CATARRH.

Tells of the Decay of the Mucous Lining of the Nose and Throat.

No symptom of catarrh causes more annoyance than foul breath. This offensive odor comes from the ulceration of the membrane, and is an indication of the decay which is taking place in the linings of the nose and throat. To the victim of catarrh as well as his associates this foulness of breath is disgusting.

To counteract bad breath and to eradicate catarrh from the system no treatment is more successful than Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, the only remedy that can be relied upon to entirely cure chronic catarrh.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blower which accompanies each box, heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, relieves the pressure which causes head-ache, stops the decay which causes foul breath, and absolutely cures catarrh and prevents consumption. 25c. a box, blower free at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Woodstock, Feb. 20.—The alleged counterfeiters were sent up for trial by the police magistrate this morning, and immediately arraigned before County Judge Finkle and elected to be tried before him. Their trial is fixed for March 15th.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back and other forms of weakness, are relieved by Core's Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Local News

CLEANING UP CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

It was officially announced yesterday by Secretary Burdick of the Fraser River Cannery Association that the canneries have organized to reduce the price of salmon, arrange for delivery of fish, etc. Six canneries are still non-members of the association.

The funeral of the late James Gibson was held yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 1916 Comorant street, Rev. Mr. Michart officiating. The pallbearers were as follows: Messrs. W. Godfrey, J. Garland, R. A. Brown, J. Walsh, J. Brice and J. Leahy.

The funeral of the late Matthew Francis took place this afternoon from the apartments of the B. C. Federal Furnishing Company, and from the Reformed Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith officiating. The pallbearers were Messrs. Messrs. Robert Porter, Mr. J. H. McLean, T. Flewin and George Stiel.

The thirtieth annual statement of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, just issued, shows that flourishing financial institution to be making substantial progress, the bank now having assets to the extent of \$17,101,513.66, and cash on hand amounting to \$3,815,152.25. Application has been made to the Dominion government for permission to change the name of the bank to that of the Royal Bank of Canada.

The statement made to the House of Commons by Dr. Horton regarding the three men found asleep on duty duty practically confirms the Times's statement of yesterday in regard to the same matter. He stated that Col. Ofter had eabled that the finding of the court-martial, which was sustained by the officer commanding the division, was that the sergeant in charge of the post, who was one of the culprits, was severely reprimanded, one of the privates was admonished, and the third was sentenced to eight days' confinement.

The Craigflower road question came up again this morning in an aggravated form, when the fence which has been erected by Rev. Mr. Ellison was thrown down. The offence this time did not take place during the night but in broad daylight. The time for the receipt of applications will be up on Saturday, but in all probability a goodly number will be added between now and then. The addition of four additional constables will enable the chief to effectively systematize the workings of the department in a manner as to provide against any difficulty in the way of insufficiency of men in any of the branches. The renovation of the present barracks, and the providing of a confidential consulting room for the detectives are also strongly recommended by the chief. Another improvement recommended is the use of a patrol wagon.

From Wednesday's Daily

—Out of respect to the memory of the Victoria boys who fell in the engagement on Sunday the committee having in charge the proposed Eastern Province Old Boys' dinner to-night have postponed it for a couple of weeks.

The mail from Dawson is being brought out in good time this winter. The mail by the steamer Amur on her last trip left Dawson on February 1st and was received here thirteen days later. This is the fastest time that has been made since, most of which came from Skagway on Seattle steamers, were brought out in twenty or twenty-one days each.

(From Thursday's Daily)

—Capt. R. J. Macdonald, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to No. 19 Co., Western division, R. G. A., at Work Point Barracks. Capt. Macdonald is a son of Senator Macdonald of this city, and a graduate of the Royal Military College. His appointment gives to No. 19 two Canadian holding commissions, Lieut. Beer, also being a Kingston man. Capt. Macdonald is the author of a "History of the Dress of the Royal Artillery."

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of "The Review," Wyant, Ill. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Woodstock, Feb. 20.—The alleged counterfeiters were sent up for trial by the police magistrate this morning, and immediately arraigned before County Judge Finkle and elected to be tried before him. Their trial is fixed for March 15th.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back and other forms of weakness, are relieved by Core's Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

MURDERED IN MEXICO

William Reynolds of Victoria Killed by a Half-Breed Mexican.

It has been received in the city that William Everett Reynolds, a widely and favorably known young Victorian, was assassinated in Pariana, Mexico, on the night of January 21st by a half-breed Mexican. The shocking news was received in a letter addressed to the young man's mother, Mrs. G. Petherick, of Bay street, from a former Victorian, William Mitchell, who is employed in the mines at La Gran Bretana, Mexico. According to Mr. Mitchell's communication the information was received by him in a telegram forwarded to him in the name of the murderer. Essential it appears that on Sunday evening, on Jan. 21st, Reynolds was standing in a store in Pariana, when the half-breed performed his cowardly work, two shots being fired, one of which took effect, inflicting a fatal wound. The stricken man was removed to his home, but there was no physician in the little town, consequently, during the night, Reynolds received no skillful treatment necessary in such a case.

The next morning the owner of the mine, Mr. Morse, was informed of the outrage, and he immediately dispatched a special train to Osoyo, the nearest city for a physician, who arrived, unfortunately, too late to be of any avail. Reynolds was removed by train to Osoyo, and died on January 22nd, a day and a half after the shooting.

It was just about a year and a half ago that young Reynolds left this city for Pariana, a little town about 300 miles south of Mexico city, where his step-brother, William Petherick, was manager of a quartz mine, owned by a wealthy American capitalist named Morse.

Upon arriving the young Victorian found immediate employment, and through faithful performance of duties as well as natural aptitude he rose to the position of assistant superintendent. It was only on January 20th that his last letter was received by relatives in this city, in which he exultingly spoke of the bright prospects of his prospects, and his prospective promotion to the post of superintendent of the mine in the immediate future.

Last autumn his step-brother, Mr. Petherick, left for England for the purpose of spending Christmas with relatives, and Reynolds was left in charge of the mines. Mr. Petherick is now on his way to Pariana from England, and further particulars are expected from him on his arrival.

William Reynolds was born in Victoria, and at the time of his death was about 23 years of age. He attended the public and high schools. Upon leaving school he was employed for several years in the grocery store of Henry Somers, on Johnson street, and for some time was an employee of John Percy & Co.

Prior to leaving for the south he assisted his step-father in executing the ornamental work in the parliament buildings. He leaves a mother, Mrs. G. Petherick, and two brothers, George and Frank, and two sisters. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Branch, well known throughout the city, reside in the Cadboro Bay district, near the Agricultural buildings. The news of the young man's death, as well as the shocking circumstances under which a half-breed Canadian was cut short, has come as a shock to his host of acquaintances and friends, who are unanimous in their sympathy for the bereaved relatives.

It is not known as yet whether the assassin has been apprehended. The town of Pariana is situated in the centre of a lawless district, and it was only in a recent communication that young Reynolds detailed several fatal shootings.

"GARRY SUNSHINE WITH YOU."

A bright, fresh, sunny face is always inspiring, and it always denotes good health. We are all happy because many faces that were once overcast with gloom have been made bright and sunny by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all dyspeptic symptoms, strengthens the nerves and tones up and invigorates the whole system.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills, the non-irritating cathartic. Sold by all druggists.

A TOWN QUARANTINED.

(Associated Press.)

Alaska, W. Va., Feb. 21.—This town is quarantined on account of smallpox by the officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. Oscar Blackman attempted to break through the quarantine guard last night and was shot down.

Are you Building?

Why not use our Rock Faced Stone

Steel Siding, Galvanized or Painted.

It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones. Gives a most handsome effect—very easy to apply—offers fire proof protection—and can't be penetrated by dampness. By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited
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The Jameson Raid

Proposal to Reopen the Inquiry Rejected by House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain on the Hawkesley Telegrams—Sir William Harcourt's Reply.

London, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons today Mr. David Alfred Thomas, Liberal member for Merioneth Tyrry, moved the re-opening of the inquiry into the origin and circumstances of the Jameson raid.

Mr. Thomas said it was in the interests of the nation and the character and reputation of the House of Commons and Mr. Chamberlain that there should be a full and searching inquiry.

Mr. Samuel Thomas Evans, Liberal member for the middle division of Glamorganshire, seconded the motion.

Mr. Evans said it was a question whether the authors of the raid had sufficient power to give a satisfactory answer to the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain interjected and did not understand what the member means by the last sentence.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he thought everyone else in the House understood that the suggestion was that there were influences which might be worked to prevent the government from asking for the reappointment of a committee of inquiry.

Here Mr. Chamberlain interjected and did not understand what the member means by the last sentence.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he thought everyone else in the House understood that the suggestion was that there were influences which might be worked to prevent the government from asking for the reappointment of a committee of inquiry.

Ministerial cries of "What inducements?" followed these remarks.

Mr. Chamberlain, amid profound attention, said there was absolutely nothing in what had happened since 1897 which could possibly be raised as a ground for a second inquiry. He proceeded to review the whole history of the committee and repeated his previous declaration, especially referring to the Hawkesley telegrams. Mr. Chamberlain ridiculed the grounds advanced for a new inquiry, and said the "precious collection of documents" published by the Independence Belge, had been offered for sale to various London papers which "would not touch them with tongs," and at last they found "a customer in a friend of the Boers, who contrived to transmit them to Mr. Leyds, who paid or promised to pay £100, and they were then communicated to the Independence Belge. There was nothing in these documents, from first to last," said the Colonial Secretary, "which discredited most of the documents, pointing out that they afforded no ground for charges against the colonial office. He then said, "It is this matter had not been complicated by a party of men and personal animosities, no man in the House would have said that there was a shadow of ground for such an inquiry. The object of these personal attacks is to prevent me from participating in the Transvaal settlement."

Mr. Chamberlain further said that the hon. members opposite did not want an inquiry. "They want an execution," he said. "Let them do their worst; I am perfectly ready. I rest upon the good sense and generosity of the House and country. The attack will recoil upon those who made it." He confessed that at one time he felt bitterly against such insinuations, "which those repeating did not dare assert they believed, should be brought against me after 24 years' membership in the House of Commons."

The manner of conducting the business of the committee and the closing of the inquiry, he declared, were both carried out as suggested by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who certainly did not desire to shield anyone from the colonial office. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Chamberlain was heartily cheered by the Ministerials.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said: "On the very face of it the former committee's report did not find that there had been any suspicious against the colonial office were not the work of political adversaries but rather of men who for their own objects stuck at nothing in the way of mendacity, forgery and fraud. The authors of these suspicions were the agents of Cecil Rhodes. They sought to assert the complicity of the colonial office to cover their own guilt. Dr. Jameson told Sir John Willoughby, a man of unquestioned honor, that the government was behind the raid and Dr. Jameson had not denied it."

Mr. Chamberlain—Yes, he has. "The insurrection was promoted by the foul frauds," when the Colonial Secretary, after the raid, asked for an inspection of the telegrams, Hawkesley wrote back that this was unnecessary as the Colonial Secretary knew all. Therefore, suspicious were set about by the agents of Rhodes, but there was no suspicion against that they were covered by the complicity of the colonial office. That is what I want to have shown up. I want the transactions of these men brought to light. Rhodes has deceived everybody. The talk was made by gold and lies."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who defied the committee's proceedings, said he feared the speech of the Colonial Secretary would not tend to lessen public suspicion.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader, stigmatized the motion of Mr. Thomas as "a personal attack on the Colonial Secretary, which will recoil on his own opponents."

The House rejected the motion to reopen the inquiry by a vote of 286 against 152.

MARRIED.

COLLINS-BOYD—At Roseland, on Feb. 17th, by Rev. Geo. R. Morelan, Charles Collins and Miss Laura Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd, of Roseland.

DIED.

MUNSON—At 523 Church street, Vancouver, Lewis Munson, aged 41, a native of Bowmansville, Ohio.

MACDONALD—At Vancouver City hospital, on Feb. 19th, Miss Maggie Macdonald, of Lillooet.

DAVIS—At St. Paul's hospital, Vancouver, on Feb. 19th, Mrs. Jennie Davis.

CHESELEY—At Burnaby, on Feb. 8th, Charles H. Chesley, aged 72.

Provincial Legislature

Adjournment To-Day Out of Respect to the Memory of the Dead.

Feeling Speeches by the Premier and Leader of the Opposition.

Immediately after prayers to-day in the Provincial Legislature the Premier rose and moved that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

The Premier had received a note from Mr. William Christie, manager of the C. P. R., regarding a Victoria to the following effect: "Dear Mr. Seimlin: The Canadians were in a fight on Sunday at Modder River, in which 61 were killed and wounded."

"The Victorians killed are: W. J. Scott, A. Maundrell, John Somers, John Todd.

The Victorians wounded are: J. D. Andrews, A. C. Beech, John H. Dixon, T. Finch-Smiles, and Miss W. J. Leeman.

"I give you this information in case you might wish to adjourn the House."

The Premier—Now, Mr. Speaker, before going any further I presume we will feel very deeply the news which has just been conveyed to us. When those young men enrolled themselves and went to South Africa they understood the risks and they expected to incur hardships and dangers. They have now met the enemy in battle and they have sealed their valor with their blood. They have shown under those circumstances the same courage that has always distinguished the race. Now, it is a question whether this House should adjourn in respect to the memory of those brave young men who have given their lives for the empire.

Mr. Turner—I am very glad to hear the leader of the government taking up this matter, as it comes home so seriously to us here in a far distant part of Her Majesty's dominions. The Premier might well move that the House adjourn until to-morrow out of respect to the memory of these men, for this reason. It is true these young men went out from this province at the call to fight for the Empire, and they gave their lives for the Empire, and they have sealed their valor with their blood. They have shown under those circumstances the same courage that has always distinguished the race. Now, it is a question whether this House should adjourn in respect to the memory of those brave young men who have given their lives for the empire.

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Eczema Eight Years

I have suffered from Eczema in the worst form for eight years and was completely laid up and could do nothing, not even take care of my own baby.

At times I thought I would be deprived of my reason on account of the intolerable burning and itching.

A placier man from Jersey arrived in Vancouver, and I was taken to the hospital. I was there for eight years and was completely laid up and could do nothing, not even take care of my own baby.

I tried all the doctors around here, but got no relief, only grew worse.

At last I determined to give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. When I had taken three bottles I could do my own work. I continued taking it, and by the time I had taken seven bottles I was perfectly cured.

I have recommended B.B.B. to everyone in this neighborhood having Skin Eruptions and it has cured.

I know of nothing to equal it as a family medicine and blood purifier.—Mrs. Michael McWhinnie, Ormstown, P.Q.

Some children from birth, all disease, all vigor. Food, active for parents and children. Form and emulsion of cod liver oil.

Provincial Gazette

A Number of Companies Organized, With Headquarters in This City.

List of Appointments-A Number of Business Assignments.

The Provincial Gazette, which issues today, contains the following announcements:

Geo. W. Powis, tobacco merchant of Vancouver, and Misses & Hughes, of Graham and Moyie, have assigned to Frank L. Merriam, mining operator, as has been appointed attorney for the Erie Mountain Consolidated Mining Co., in place of E. S. Mabee.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Upper Columbia Navigation & Trading Co. was held at Vancouver on March 23d at 2 p.m. for the election of directors and general business.

Wm. Colston & Jas. Baker, coal and wood dealers of Victoria, announce their dissolution of partnership. J. S. McLeod & J. Cooke, dry goods merchants at Vancouver, have also dissolved partnership.

Municipal Counts of Revision will be held at Mission on April 7th at 10 a.m., and at Revelstoke on May 7th at 10 a.m.

The following companies are incorporated: Vancouver Granite Co., of Vancouver; capital, \$25,000. Princess Royal Canning Co., of Vancouver; capital, \$25,000. Texada Kirk Lake Gold Mines, of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands; capital, \$600,000. New Thunder Hill Mining Co., of Victoria; capital, \$50,000.

The following extra provincial companies are registered: Golden River Queen, Ltd., of England; capital, \$50,000. To be local office at Vancouver; J. W. Hunter, attorney. Alberni Copper Co., of Portland, Ore.; local office, Victoria; capital, \$100,000; G. H. Hayes, attorney.

The following appointments are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor: To be Justice of the Peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay.

David Stevens, of Log Cabin. Saml. M. Fraser, of Dalton Trail, M.D. N. W. M. Chas. G. Lange, of Fernie. Arnold F. Langlands, of New Denver, and Charles B. Langhaus Lefroy, of Vernon, to be Notaries Public for the province. The name of Frank W. McCurdy is, as now stated, and not as previously gazetted.

VANCOUVER NOTES. Strike Still On—Arrival of Sir Hibbert Tupper.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Feb. 20.—Steamer Taxen, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., is tied up here with a longshoremen's strike. The steamer arrived last night and has only part of her five hundred tons of incoming freight has been docked by the crew alone, and a pound of her thousand tons of outgoing freight has yet been touched. Up to three weeks ago, the longshoremen put on their own delegate to assign men to their places in the hold or on the wharf in the loading of steamers. At that time the company put on longshoremen to supervise the distribution of the longshore hands, and the result was a notification three days ago from Vancouver that they would not work under these arrangements. J. F. Trowbridge, superintendent for the company at Seattle, came up on the steamer last night, bringing 30 men from Puget Sound. The strikers prevailed on him to give to quit work, and paid their expenses back to Seattle. There was a crowd of several hundred men with half a dozen policemen on the wharf this afternoon debating the question with Mr. Trowbridge, but there is no prospect of the trouble being settled soon. The men allege the company is trying to break the union, as has been done all over the coast, and Mr. Trowbridge says he will never have another ship loaded by the longshore superintendent.

A child named McKeeing died this morning from the effects of vaccination.

Vancouver, Feb. 21.—There is practically no progress to-day towards settlement of the longshoremen's strike. This morning thirty Japanese were put on loading cargo, but at 11 o'clock they were taken off, and work is now going ahead with the crew alone. Longshoremen said they wished to avoid unnecessary trouble, but intimated that they would stop the Japanese if they were not taken off at once.

Sir Hibbert Tupper arrived from Ottawa this afternoon. He does not think the government will go to the country this year, and as usual predicts a Conservative victory when the election does take place.

A placer mine strike has been reported from Jervis Inlet. Three men who arrived in Vancouver yesterday registered the claims and say that quite a local excitement has been caused by the strike.

Frank Joseph Schmidt, of the strike, butcher and hotelkeeper of Nanaimo, was the man whose dead body was found last week on the Westminster road. He had recently received a remittance of \$100 from Germany.

The officers of the Empress of China have sent through a large packet of papers and tobacco for the Canadians in South Africa.

SICKLY CHILDREN. Some children are pale, weak and puny from birth, others become so as a result of disease, all are fully restored to health and vigor by a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is nature's greatest restorative for pale, weak, nervous men, women and children. It gives roundness to the form and color to the cheek of the pale and emaciated, and new vigor to every motion of the body.

NANAIMO NOTES.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Feb. 20.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. was held here this evening for the purpose of arranging for lecture work in this province. Dr. Lewis Hall, G. O. T. of Victoria, was present. Between thirty and forty ladies and gentlemen were present at the first rehearsal of those who are to take part in the "Messiah" at Victoria.

A coroner's inquest was held at Wellington yesterday afternoon to inquire into the death of John Marco, who was killed in the mines on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Hockey Club it was decided to abandon the club. About \$70, now in the treasury, will be donated to the women's ward of the Nanaimo hospital.

COMOL. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) This district has already contributed some seven hundred dollars to the Manalunga House fund.

S.S. Albion, Telus, Ouch and Tilsand and the transport took to coal at Galton wharf this week. J. B. McLéan, conductor on the V. C. Co.'s railway, returned on Wednesday from a trip to Labrador.

SALT SPRING. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) One of the most successful and enterprising concerns of the season was given in the Public Hall, Salt Spring Island, on Wednesday, by Mr. A. L. Wilson. The program consisted of songs, instrumental music, plays, recitations, etc., also a few gramophone selections. Mr. Ashworth was asked by the chairman, Mr. F. J. Bitancourt, to open the concert with a march, which was well rendered. Songs were given by Messrs. Hally, Abbott, Walker, E. Crofton, H. Woods, Stuart and Misses R. and E. Bitancourt; recitations by Miss M. E. Rule, Messrs. H. Stuart, E. Rossman, A. R. Bitancourt; instrumental music by Messrs. Ashworth, Wilson and Walker; gramophone selections by E. K. Bitancourt. There was also a play, "The Sky Galleon," by Misses M. and R. Bitancourt, which was well performed, and a boxing contest between the Kelly Bros., and a comic dialogue, "The Black Schoolmaster," by Messrs. Wilson Bros., W. Stevens, H. Woods, and W. Norton, which proved most amusing. At the close of the concert refreshments were served, after which a dance took place. Mr. Burradale, of Ganges, kindly lent his piano for the occasion. The amount received for admission, etc., which was about \$27, will be used to buy chairs for the hall.

Wm. Woodman Wants \$30,000 From Dr. McKeechle for His Alleged Infracton of the Statutes.

This morning, Mr. Gordon Hunter, of the law firm of Hunter & Oliver, issued a writ of summons on behalf of William Woodman, of Victoria road, Nanaimo, engineer, against the Hon. Dr. McKeechle. The endorsement on the writ shows that Dr. Woodman claims from the doctor the sum of \$30,000 penalties under the Constitution Act, being chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of British Columbia.

This action, of course, is the outcome of the motion made in the House yesterday by Mr. Turner, when he claimed that Dr. McKeechle had been sitting illegally, being disqualified by reason of his acceptance of travelling expenses, though not a salaried minister of the crown.

GEN. HUTTON'S RESIGNATION. London, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons today, replying to an inquiry as to the reasons for the resignation of Major-General Hutton, the commander of the Canadian militia, Mr. George Wyndham, the parliamentary secretary for the war office, said that General Hutton had been given employment in South Africa, for which he had long been anxious.

Are Won by the Stout Hearts and Steady Nerves of Her Soldiers.

A man isn't much good for a soldier unless his heart is strong and his nerve is steady. About the first thing the surgeon examines the man of the Expedition contingent did was to feel their pulse and examine their heart. The weak-hearted, feeble-minded, nervous men, who were rejected as unfit for service.

Revolvers for Mounted Rifles. Mr. Pope (Compton) had an inquiry concerning the purchase of revolvers for the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and informed that seven hundred revolvers were bought from Lewis Brothers, of Montreal, being 200 at \$14.50, and 500 at \$15.50.

Donkshores and Gallians. The Minister of the Interior, in the course of an answer to Mr. Duff, made the statement that since Jan. 1, 1897, 7,827 Donkshores and 24,797 Gallians had settled in the Northwest and Manitoba, being for the most part in colonies by themselves. For the Donkshores there had been paid as bounty and for transportation cost of carrying for and locating them \$1.47 per head. The Gallians had cost \$2.00 per head; in 1898, \$1.80, and in 1899, \$1.90.

The Minister of Public Works, in reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, said: This report of the construction of the Benbow telegraph line is reported by the superintendent of construction at \$140,000, or an average of \$222.63 per mile. Wire was purchased from W. G. Charleton, of Ottawa, at \$2.50 per hundred pounds, and from Alex. Macpherson & Son, at \$2.74 per hundred. Insulators were supplied by the Potters' Manufacturing Association, \$1.28, and the Northwest Fixture Company, \$42.50. No public tenders were invited for any of the supplies. Private tenders were invited from the following: For wire, from W. G. Charleton, the Edward Cavagnoli Co., Montreal, J. A. Seybold, Ottawa, and Alex. Macpherson & Son, Montreal.

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Dominion Parliament

Another Discussion Over Withdrawal of Commander of Canadian Forces.

A Vote Asked for Two Million Dollars for Expenses of Canadian Contingents.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—At yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons Mr. Arthur W. Patten, the newly elected member for Winnipeg, who was elected as an independent, was introduced by Mr. Leighton McCarthy and Dr. Stubbs. He was greeted with applause from both sides, which ceased on the opposition benches when Mr. Patten took his seat on the ministerial side. He is a young man and will give an independent support to the government.

Before the orders of the day were called the Minister of Militia arose for a few words of explanation in regard to the report recently published, and mentioned by Mr. Clarke Wallace, of his son, Lieut. Borden's insubordination towards his superior officer, Major Williams. Dr. Borden said that on the day the report appeared he had received messages from both Lieut. Borden and Major Williams, advising the report, but he had preferred awaiting the official statement from the officer commanding the Halifax Military District. That report which he now presented to the House, was that there was not the slightest foundation for the story of unpleasantness between the officers named.

Withdrawal of General Hutton. Lieut. Col. Prior (Victoria) moved, the adjournment of the House to refer to the matter of the departure from Canada of Major-General Hutton, the officer commanding the Canadian militia. The newspaper press had announced that he had been withdrawn for special service in South Africa; but this was not the real fact. The truth was that he was taking his leave under a cloud, because of friction. For this he had no more than the common rumor, which, however repeated, is quite true, because no other reason could be given for a man who had done his duty so well, giving up a position of immense value to the country. He was a soldier of large experience, and had done good work in this country. In conclusion, he asked the government, when he critically suspects of an intention to replace General Hutton by a Canadian officer of standing, that the country could do without an Imperial officer for this post.

The Prime Minister, as leader of the House, asked whether it would not be advisable to defer discussion on the subject which brought about General Hutton's recall till his papers were laid on the table. He had been recalled for service in South Africa. He had done so many respects good service, but even his best friends would not assert that General Hutton was without faults. For the present, however, he would prefer to see the matter stand where it is, and in the meantime Major-General Hutton would go to South Africa with the best wishes of all Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper cordially seconded the expression of opinion which the Prime Minister had given. The whole matter could be better dealt with when the newspapers had made public the contents of the report. (South Norfolk) urged the wiping out of all politics in the control of our militia forces.

Gen. Hutton's Record. Lieut. Col. Donville (King's) expressed his pleasure at the departure of Major-General Hutton from his command in Canada. Col. Prior had said that he was gone under a cloud undoubtedly. He would not go into the facts of the Hughes case nor the still worse treatment of Lieut. Col. Van Wagner, of Nova Scotia. This very discussion, raised by a friend of the general, was not calculated to do him any good at the war office. The trouble into which General Hutton had got in this country was the same as he had suffered in New South Wales. His record showed plainly enough that he had never been any one's enemy. He had by an A.D.C. two months, a military secretary seven months, a brigade major at Aldershot seven months, on mounted infantry six months, and a brigade commander one month. He was in Canada for sixteen months, the longest he had managed, and the time had come when, in his opinion, he should go.

Other Remarks. Messrs. Montague, McNeill, and Sprule all endorsed the conduct of the general in Canada, and Mr. Leighton McCarthy thought that he had acted to the best of his ability. Sir Adolphe Caron made the statement that no man stood higher in the estimation of the war office than General Hutton. He did not think that an officer in Canada had the same chance for study in the developments of modern military science as officers in the Imperial army.

The Minister of Militia, on rising, was greeted with applause. The discussion, he remarked, had proved the wisdom of the advice tendered by the leaders on both sides, that the subject was not one

Claims of the Hundreds would be fully recognized.

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for debate without fuller information.

He had had from Col. Prior not more than five seconds' notice before the question was brought up. Lieut. Col. Donville was an independent member of parliament, for whose views he could not be held to account. As to the danger which some members had referred to as resulting from a transfer of generals at this juncture, he could only say that: Generals may come, and Generals go. But our Militia goes on forever.

Yes, and would go on improving and developing. He was unable to see that previous instances of the same kind had given any serious check to the success of the Canadian force. Certainly a successor would be found to General Hutton. Steps would be taken in the matter without delay, and the best man chosen for the vacant post. One of the points that had been discussed in the course of the present debate was as to whether any Canadian officer was competent to fill this post. Without wishing to pledge the government, he had no hesitation in saying that, speaking for himself, he considered that the time had come when British contingents were to be withdrawn from which her general officers are drawn. While not wishing to exclude British officers, of whose services we should always be glad to avail ourselves, there was no longer any need to bar a competent Canadian officer.

As to the charge that politics had been the bane of the Canadian militia, and that politics had had to do with the removal of General Hutton, he could say at once that such was not the case. He did not himself believe, and in this he felt sure Sir Adolphe Caron, as ex-minister of that department, would concur, that since 1897, politics had never had any extraordinary effect upon the Canadian militia. The question was one of fact. So far as the administration of the day was concerned, he would say in justice to himself and to the officers of his department, that the charge of political influence was absolutely untrue. In the dispatch of the contingents to South Africa he challenged any member to point to any mark of political favor. Even Conservative newspapers had testified in his favor.

Mr. Foster thought that the minister might well have said one word of credit to the retiring general. It was stated, and the statement was not denied, that the general withdrew under a cloud, that he had not behaved himself, but he thought the government might well have more generously said the matter.

Major Sutherland thought it could well be left to the militia force of Canada whether they had not received fair treatment at the hands of this administration. He also charged that the opposition had been endeavoring to make a little cheap political capital out of this whole matter.

After some further debate the matter dropped.

The Contingent Vote. The government motion for an appropriation of two million dollars to cover the cost of dispatching the Canadian volunteers to South Africa was then called. It was introduced by Mr. Fielding in a model business speech of about two minutes' duration. The Minister of Finance thought that no explanation of the vote was called for in explanation of the resolution. The sum was the largest appropriation of any of the British colonies. He hoped that there would be a unanimous vote of parliament for this Imperial purpose.

Sir Charles Tupper thought that it would have been desirable for the Minister of Finance to go a little deeper into the matter. Noticing the Minister of Public Works in his seat, Sir Charles said that the opportunity was a favorable one to draw attention to the statements made by Mr. Tarte as to his (Sir Charles) former attitude in regard to contributions to Imperial defence. The leader of the opposition's argument was directed to prove that there had been no change in his position on this important matter.

Mr. Charlton's Loyalty. Mr. John Charlton (North Norfolk) gave an exceedingly interesting sketch of the history of South Africa. Its growth and its resources. He dwelt upon the injustices to British subjects in the Transvaal and clearly identified our interest with the present war by asking what would become of Canada should England be overthrown. He was sorry to see reverses in the war exaggerated. The war up to date had been little more than a preliminary canter. Nothing more to be declared than a general attempt to make party capital out of this question. The government had done its duty nobly. The men who had given their support to the Redmond resolution in the British House of Commons were no better than craven. Canada's sermons were with the brave boys at the front and would fully back our government up in what had been done.

Mr. Bourassa's Views. Mr. Henri Bourassa (Labelle), whose position upon the constitutional aspect of the government's action in sending without the consent of parliament troops contingents to South Africa, has attracted very general notice, said that he had not much to say on the question at this time. He had no opposition to the adoption of the present resolution, and had thought it better to secure later a dispassionate declaration of the House on his proposition, as laid down in a special resolution. He was anxious not to be misunderstood. In his campaign he had made the statement that the money question and the questions of fact were not those upon which he based his case. The issue he had seen fit to take up was the constitutional aspect of the whole matter. This was the aspect he had laid before his electors in Labelle, when he resigned his seat to test their views thereon, and this was the point upon which the House would be called to register its opinion.

Mr. Bourassa gave the House his views on the events of the war itself. He had felt it his duty to look into this matter, but no one could claim to know all about so complicated a problem, or the policy Britain should have pursued. So far as racial sympathies were concerned, the Boers were more nearly akin to the Anglo-Saxons than to the French-Canadians. Mr. Clarke Wallace

might remind that King William was a Boer.

French-Canadian Loyalty. Mr. Bourassa went at some length into the history of the South African problem. The Liberals party in this country might do well, he thought, before identifying itself with the glorification of Mr. Chamberlain and the condemnation of the English Liberals. There was enough evidence to show that the grievance of the Uitlanders were well founded, but a share of the blame attached to the diplomacy of Mr. Chamberlain.

He would not vote against the present resolution because of the fact that two thousand of his own people have gone to Africa, led along by noble patriotism and enthusiasm. Let the tears of their mothers, let their own blood fall upon the men who played upon their enthusiasm. He repudiated the charge of suspecting of these brave men and boys. The question of militarism was a large one, and if the spirit grew it would bring with it serious consequences. He would support the government in carrying out the obligations entered into with the Imperial government, but a little political capital they were discussing in committee, move to strike out the last clause.

Mr. Craig Pained. Mr. T. D. Craig (East Durham), congratulated Mr. Charlton on his address, but had listened with pain to the gentleman who had just taken his seat, who, it might be thought, had taken a brief from Paul Kruger. The weak minority in this Transvaal war were the Uitlanders, who had been deprived of their just rights. It should not be forgotten that the men who offered for service were every one of them volunteers. There was a man went of other than his own request, and they would not thank the member for Labelle for his sympathy after the speech he had made this evening. He deprecated the idea of introducing politics into the subject. He was afraid some parties had tried to make a little political capital out of it.

Mr. Davin moved the adjournment of the debate and the House rose at 12:25 a.m.

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To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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The WEEKLY CHRONICLE is the best weekly newspaper published in the Maritime Provinces, as well as the most influential in price.

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Before. After. Wood's Phosphorine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. See testimonials guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Sent on receipt of price, one package \$1.00, six \$5.00. One will surely cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood's Company, Windsor, Ont.

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Provincial Gazette

A Number of Companies Organized, With Headquarters in This City.

List of Appointments-A Number of Business Assignments.

The Provincial Gazette, which issues today, contains the following announcements: Geo. W. Powis, tobacconist of Vancouver, and Misses G. Hughes, of Granville and W. J. Mearns, have assigned...

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Strike Still On-Arrival of Sir Hibbert Tupper. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Feb. 20.—Steamer Tuxton of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., is tied up here with a longshoremen's strike...

BRITAIN'S VICTORIES

Are Won by the Stout Hearts and Steady Nerves of Her Soldiers.

A man isn't much good for a soldier unless his heart is strong and his nerve is steady. About the first thing the surgeon examining the men of the Canadian contingent did was to feel their pulse, and examine their heart...

SICKLY CHILDREN.

Some children are pale, weak and puny from birth, others become so as a result of disease, all are fully restored to health by a treatment with Dr. Chase's Food...

NANAIMO NOTES.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Feb. 20.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Grand Lodge of the O. G. T. was held here this evening for the purpose of arranging for lecture work in this province...

COMOL.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) This district has already contributed some seven hundred dollars to the Manulife House fund, and the transport work in coal at Union wharf this week...

SALT SPRING.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) One of the most successful and enterprising concerts of the season was given in the Public Hall, Salt Spring Island, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by Mr. A. L. Wilson...

A BIG BILL.

Wm. Woodman Wants \$30,000 From Dr. McKeechle for His Alleged Infracture of the Statutes.

This morning, Mr. Gordon Hunter, of the law firm of Hunter & Oliver, issued a writ of summons on behalf of William Woodman, of Victoria road, Nanaimo, engineer, against the Hon. Dr. McKeechle...

GEN. HUTTON'S RESIGNATION.

London, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons today, replying to an inquiry as to the reasons for the resignation of Major-General Hutton, the commander of the Canadian militia, Mr. George Wyndham...

REVOICES FOR MOUNTED RIDES.

Mr. Pope (Compton) had an inquiry concerning the purchase of the revolvers for the Canadian Mounted Rifles, which he reported that seven hundred, in all, were bought from Lewis Brothers of Montreal...

DONKHOBS AND GALLIENS.

The Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question by Mr. Davin, made the statement that since Jan. 1, 1897, 7,427 Donkobs and 146,797 Galliens had settled in the Northwest and Manitoba...

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

In reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, said the Minister of the Interior, the estimated cost of the construction of the Benbow bridge, between the islands of the B.C. straits, is reported by the superintendent of construction at \$1,146,000...

MR. DAVID WALSH.

Mr. David Walsh, of Carleton Place, Ont., a man who served in the British army, and is now an employee of the C.P.R., says: "I was much troubled with nervousness, liver complaint, and loss of appetite..."

MR. DAVID WALSH.

My rest became broken and was disturbed by vivid dreams. This had been going on more or less for 14 years, all I thought a great many remedies trying to get cured...

MR. DAVID WALSH.

My nerves are restored to full force and vigor. I eat and sleep well, and my entire system has been toned and strengthened.

Dominion Parliament

Another Discussion Over Withdrawal of Commander of Canadian Forces.

A Vote Asked for Two Million Dollars for Expenses of Canadian Contingents.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Yesterday being private members' day in the House of Commons, a very light bill of fare which was disposed of half an hour before six o'clock noon...

WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL HUTTON.

As to the charge that politics had been the basis of the Canadian militia, and that politics had had to do with the removal of General Hutton, he could say at once that such was not the case...

FOX HAY SETTLERS.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. George Taylor, Mr. Tarte said that although he did not see very clearly what Mr. Taylor had to do with a matter which was personal to himself, that great credit was due to him for his understanding...

YUKON TELEGRAPH LINE.

Lieut.-Col. Prior was informed by the Minister of Public Works that the government is moving in the matter of the construction of the telegraph line between Queneville, B. C., the present northern terminus of the government telegraph system, and Atlin City...

COULD NOT BE SPARED.

Mr. Davin wanted to know why, if Sept. Perry, of the Mounted Police, had volunteered for service in South Africa, his services had not been accepted...

LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

The Minister of Militia made a statement in response to Mr. E. F. Clarke as to the terms of the agreement between the long service decoration and medals are to be issued here not yet been sent to the Imperial authorities in London...

MR. BISHOP'S STATEMENT.

The Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, said that the federal land grant to the C. P. R. as a subsidy for the construction of the line between Vancouver and Atlin, was twenty-five million acres...

REDOPTED WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Minister of Finance, in reply to a question by Mr. Martin (P. E. I.), stated that while no new proposals have been made by the government for the establishment of commercial relations between Newfoundland and Canada...

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

The Minister of Militia, in rising, was greeted with applause. The discussion, he remarked, had proved the wisdom of the advice tendered by the leaders on both sides, that the subject was not one for debate without fuller information...

CLAIMS OF THE BROTHERS WOULD BE FULLY RECOGNIZED.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—At yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons Mr. Arthur W. Patten, the newly elected member for Winnipeg, who was elected as an independent, was introduced by Mr. Leighton McCarthy and Dr. Stubbs...

BEFORE THE ORDERS OF THE DAY WERE CALLED.

The Minister of Militia arose for a few words of explanation in regard to his report recently published, and mentioned by Mr. Clarke, in relation to the withdrawal of the Halifax Militia...

WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL HUTTON.

As to the charge that politics had been the basis of the Canadian militia, and that politics had had to do with the removal of General Hutton, he could say at once that such was not the case...

THE GOVERNMENT MOTION FOR AN APPROXIMATION OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS TO COVER THE COST OF DISPATCHING THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The government motion for an appropriation of two million dollars to cover the cost of dispatching the Canadian volunteers to South Africa was then called. It was introduced by Mr. Fielding in a model business speech of about two minutes' duration...

MR. CHARLES TUPPER.

Mr. Charles Tupper cordially seconded the expression of opinion which the Prime Minister had given. The whole matter could be better dealt with when the correspondence was made public...

MR. HUTTON'S RECORD.

Lieut.-Col. Donville (King's) expressed his admiration at the departure of Major-General Hutton from his command in Canada. Col. Prior had said that he was gone under a cloud undoubtedly...

OTHER REMARKS.

Messrs. Montague, McNeill, and Sproule all endorsed the conduct of the general in Canada, and Mr. Leighton McCarthy thought that he had acted to the best of his ability...

MR. BOURASSA'S VIEWS.

Mr. Henri Bourassa (Labelle), whose position upon the constitutional aspect of the government's action in sending without the consent of parliament the troops contingents to South Africa, has attacked very general notions, said that he had not much to say on the question at this time...

MR. BOURASSA'S VIEWS.

Mr. Bourassa gave the House his views on the events of the war itself. He had felt it his duty to look into this matter, but no one could claim to know all about so complicated a subject...

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



CURE

Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pale and sallow complexion. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing...

SICK

Headache and Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

ACHE

In the face of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials 25 cents; 50c for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail to CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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