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### Brabant All Right

#### Wepener Garrison Confident of Ability to Hold Out Against Assaults.

Kitchener Sends Sympathetic Message and Gives Hope of Early Relief.

#### Bloemfontein Defences Are Such That Small Garrison Can Keep the Town.

London, April 12.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The Boers to the southeast are exhibiting indecision of movement, possible in consequence of the occupation of the railway. Bodies of the enemy are still moving from Winburg southward, through Thaba Nchu. Their destination has not been ascertained. The Boers in the neighborhood of Paarlburg show no disposition to interrupt our communications, and the Boers are still arriving."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times says: "Gen. Brabant's force is confident of being able to hold out. The Boers, after showing considerable dash, have wavered when it came to the scratch down, and have struck at the least vital point, where they are greatly handicapped by their proximity to the Beesboort border."

"Owing to the strategical concentrations since the enemy's movements became more definite, there need be little anxiety as to the safety of the Cape border."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Tuesday, says: "The permanent defences are nearing completion, so that the town can be held by a relatively small garrison."

"A British scout who has visited Bloemfontein waters reports that the machinery and dams are intact. Only a few Boers remain in the neighborhood. The enemy have trodden six miles north and formed a laager near Waterfall."

"News from Gen. Brabant at Wepener shows that all is going satisfactorily there. Troops are getting new khaki serge uniforms and boots."

Alwal North, April 11.—Lord Kitchener arrived here to-day and left soon after.

A Boer big gun was knocked over yesterday at Wepener. The garrison is holding its own. There has been heavy cannonading there again to-day.

Lord Kitchener sent a sympathetic message to the Wepener garrison, hoping for an early change in the circumstances.

#### COMFORTS FOR BOER CAPTIVES.

Lord Roberts Reports Distribution of Gifts—Clothing Issued to Those Needing It.

London, April 11.—A despatch to the war office from Lord Roberts says that books, clothing and other luxuries are freely distributed to the Boer prisoners in his hands. The small sums of money are given direct, but larger amounts are given to the commandant for distribution, and that clothing is being issued to prisoners in need of it.

#### TREASON OR FRAUD.

Young Frenchman Charged With Grave Crime Seeks Safety in Confessing the Other.

Paris, April 11.—It now appears that Leon Gaget, who was arrested on Sunday, according to Le Petit Parisien, charged with having relations with Germany, was a clerk in a big establishment, and was arrested on the charge of offering to communicate to the German army a number of very important military documents. He was discovered through the return, on account of insufficient postage, of a letter he had sent. Its contents were thus ascertained, and the letter was forwarded to the ministry of the interior, where a trap was laid into which Gaget fell. A search of his apartments revealed a statement of the amounts of money which he had received from Germany, amounting to 885 marks. The prisoner claims he intended simply to make money out of the German government by communicating bogus documents.

#### KILLED BY HER LOVER.

Domestic in New York Killed by Young Russian Visitor, Who Then Suicides.

New York, April 11.—Fred Shore, 22 years of age, a Russian, went to the apartments of Isaac Goldstein at 400 Sixth street, at call on Fanny Greenbaum, a domestic employed there, this afternoon, shot her three times, killing her, and then shot himself through the head. He was removed to Bellevue hospital.

#### MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Appropriations Unanimously Made to Carry On Affairs During the Farmers' Recession.

Winnipeg, April 11.—(Special)—The Manitoba legislature to-day passed a vote of \$100,000 in relation to current expenses till the house re-assembles in May. The Provincial Treasurer proposed that the finance commission report and budget would be presented immediately the house resumed business after the adjournment.

#### LADY LEMOINE'S DEATH.

Montreal, April 11.—Lady Lemoine, wife of Sir James Lemoine, Canadian antiquarian and historian, died at Quebec this morning.

### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

#### Embargo on Nursery Stock—East to Supply Strathcona's Reserves—Major Drummond's Appointment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 11.—Col. Prior was told by Mr. Fisher to-day that nursery stock from the States could not be admitted to British Columbia this year as it is too much infested by the pest, and would be destroyed by the fumigating process.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied that Major Drummond had been appointed to command the militia, but subsequently corrected the statement and said the government had no information to give. It is understood that Major Drummond will be appointed as soon as he gets the rank of colonel from the war office.

Strathcona wants the fifty additional men raised in the West, but Dr. Borden telegraphed that they could be got quicker in the East.

The loss of 103 horses of Strathcona's is regarded as a serious blow to the prospect of Canada securing a share of the orders for army remounts.

The news of the dissolution of the British Columbia legislature created great interest here and sets at rest for the time the movement for Dominion interference. In the house to-day a strong attack was made on the government for bolstering up the Standard Oil monopoly.

### For a Cable To Honolulu

#### Senate Passes Vote of Three Millions for the Line to San Francisco.

#### An Experiment Upon Which Will Depend Extension to the Far East.

Washington, April 11.—With little debate of importance the senate to-day passed the Pacific cable bill, a measure appropriating \$3,000,000 for the construction of a cable line between San Francisco and Honolulu. At the instance of Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval committee the senate took up the bill, which is a substitute for the measure originally introduced by him.

The bill provides that the work shall be done under the supervision of the navy department, which has made surveys and determined the practicability of the route. The navy department may use any of its ships that can be adapted for the laying of a cable, and it needs other ships it may charter them. In addition to this it provides that the secretary of the navy, in his discretion, if he finds it not practicable to lay the cable by the force of his own department may contract under specifications and the advertisement for the construction, laying and equipment of the cable. All materials and appurtenances shall be of first-class quality.

Mr. Hale explained that the building of the cable from San Francisco to Honolulu would be an experiment, and upon the result of it would depend the future course of the government. It might be deemed desirable in the light of experience to strike the Philippine cable from some point like Seattle and proceed to Japan by the northern route.

The bill passed without division.

#### LEOPOLD MAKES A HIT.

Presents to the Nation He Rules the Whole of His Real Estate.

Brussels, April 11.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, the Premier, M. De Smet De Nayer, read a communication from King Leopold, in which His Majesty presented to the nation the whole of his real estate. Prolonged cheering greeted the reading of this document.

The King in his letter announced that he had decided on the occasion of his 65th birthday (he was born April 9, 1835) to present his country with all his estates, which contribute to the beauty and charm of the localities where they are situated. He pointed out the necessity for open spaces and gardens near growing cities, for the benefit of hygiene and artistic effect, and expressed the hope that these naturally adorned spaces should not be allowed to deteriorate. A bill has been introduced in the chamber to permit the country to accept His Majesty's offer.

#### THE MONTEBERRY'S PASSAGE.

Men of Strathcona's Horse All Well But Heavy Loss in Animals.

Montreal, April 11.—The steamer Monteberry, which arrived at Capetown yesterday with Strathcona's Horse, reports all the men well, but 103 horses died.

#### LIPTON'S NEW CHALLENGE.

New York, April 11.—Major Jameson, who arrived on the Oceanic to-day, denied the rumor that he was the bearer of a message from Sir Thomas Lipton to the New York Yacht Club. He said he thought it probable that Sir Thomas Lipton would prefer to race in October. Major Jameson saw C. Oliver Iselin and Sir Thomas Lipton before he sailed and directed that he could see nothing to interfere with the challenge for cup races in 1901.

#### HUGE CAPITALIZATION.

Dover, Del., April 11.—The Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Co., capitalized at \$75,000,000, divided into 750,000 shares at \$100 each, was incorporated to-day. Among the incorporators are H. B. Tinsford, of Windley, England, and Ernest Martin, of New York.

#### EXPOSITION RELIC REMOVED.

Omaha, April 11.—Fire early to-day destroyed the transportation building on the Trans-Mississippi Exposition grounds. It was the largest structure of the exposition and the only one which had been left standing.

### Boers Revisit Elandslaagte

#### Shells Drop in British Camp While Soldiers Drill Unconscious of Danger.

#### British Reply Silences Enemy's Artillery—Hills Occupied for Fifteen Miles.

Elandslaagte, April 11.—Last night the Boers set fire to the grass on two hills, almost on their extreme wings. The motive has not been ascertained as yet, but the incident disclosed the fact that their position extends over fully 15 miles in a continuous row of hills, from Jones Kop on the British left to a kopje commanding Sunday's river bridge on the British right. During the night the Boers moved six miles to the east. There has been some unimportant skirmishing to-day. The British still command Sunday's river bridge. No developments from yesterday's affair are expected.

Lady Smith, April 10.—The Boers opened fire this morning, sending shells into the British camp at Elandslaagte from three positions widely separated. The troops reconnoitred and found the Boers in strong force and well fortified. A naval 4.7-inch gun replied to the Boers, who have a "Long Tom" in position.

When the Boers commenced shelling the British were drilling. One private was killed and another wounded before the soldiers were withdrawn from range. Then the Naval Brigade opened fire and drew a heavy Boer fusillade. The Boers were driven back and the British killed. The naval men struck their positions, however, and the Boers were driven back to their original positions. The Boers were driven back to their original positions. The Boers were driven back to their original positions.

### The Wound Proved Fatal

#### Lieutenant Scott R.N., Shot by Naval Yard Sentry, Died Last Evening.

#### An Informal Enquiry Was Held at Esquimaux Yesterday Afternoon.

The tragic shooting of Lieutenant Scott by Sentry Gunter Higgins, R.N., at the Esquimaux naval yard on Friday night last is again brought prominently to attention by the death at the naval hospital last evening of that unfortunate officer. His injuries had from the first been regarded as most serious, the bullet having penetrated his chest, passed through the upper part of the right lung, and dividing, left the body through two inches in the back.

It was hoped, almost against hope, that the lieutenant might survive, and this hope, indeed, was strengthened when he was noted how bravely he bore up and maintained his strength during Saturday, Sunday and Monday. On Tuesday and yesterday morning he was for a great part of the time unconscious, and at 9:30 last evening the end of the battle for life was announced in a telephone message to the Colonist from Capt. Fagen, R.N., which read:

"We accept to announce the death of Lieutenant Reginald Scott, R.N., who was lately wounded by his duty as sentry at the guard."

The inquiry into the circumstances of the unfortunate shooting was resumed this afternoon, and a number of more witnesses and other interested parties being in attendance. It developed, according to the account of the officer's own statement he had lost his way prior to the shooting, and was at the time he was first challenged by the sentry, in the range of the ramparts.

By his statement he was challenged in due form and replied, but in the teeth of the sentry's challenge, he fired a second time and fired, the bullet passing high, and Lieut. Scott again answering. As he responded a third time the sentry fired, and the bullet struck him in the forehead, and eventually caused his death.

Just as the sentry's challenge was given he attributed the slightest blame to the unfortunate shooting. Indeed, they feel deeply the unfortunate position he is placed in through doing his duty as a soldier. The only particular in which he may be held blameable, according to the evidence, is that he spoke twice in the evening, is in the firing first over the head of the approaching officer. The other two were almost equally close, and were passed at 8:30 or thereabouts, the moon shining clear on the water, and making every object as easily distinguishable as by day. Each of the three bodies was floating face downward, indicating it to be that of a man, while all were clad in European garments.

There was no means at command of verifying the supposition, but the officers of the warship on comparing notes of the strange occurrence came to the conclusion that a sailing ship of some class had foundered almost at the gateway of San Francisco, although there was no sign of wreckage either before the corpses were encountered, or in their company. The gate at the time was blowing fresh in the teeth of the ship, and no opportunity for investigation presented itself.

Aside from this most unusual incident there was little out of routine in the Arcturion's long voyage round from Devonport, which port was left astern on November 27 last. Since reaching the South American coast the cruiser, which comes here to relieve the Amphion, has been making port calls. There was no reason to suppose that French capital invested in Mozambique would be endangered, but if such an event occurred the government would not fail to furnish protection.

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"The troops are being moved rapidly."

"A patrol of six men of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, under Lieut. Wetherby, who had been reported missing since April 7th, has returned safely."

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## DR. BAKER'S

# CREAM BAKING POWDER

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes delicious cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, griddle cakes—palatable and wholesome.

NOTE—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

PRIDE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

### Floating on The Ocean.

#### Several Bodies Passed by H.M.S. Arcturion Off the Golden Gate.

#### Presumption That a Vessel Has Been Wrecked and the Crew Drowned.

The heavy snow' west gale of a week ago, which proved a trib





The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

SOUTH VICTORIA.

Mr. D. M. Eberts has announced that he is a candidate for re-election in his old constituency, South Victoria. We are glad to be able to make this statement and hope that the electors of that riding will see that he is returned to the legislature. The province can ill spare the services of a gentleman of Mr. Eberts' capacity and experience. He has been ten years in the house and is thoroughly in touch with public business. He understands the minutiae of legislation very thoroughly, and is an excellent critic of bills. Too little attention is paid to the latter qualification as a rule. A notion is quite prevalent that the preparation of a bill is a simple matter, and that almost any person can draw a law that will be found workable and give effect to the intentions of the house. There never was a greater mistake. Not only is it necessary that a statute should be correctly phrased, but care should be taken to see that it does not conflict with existing laws, which will require Mr. Martin to resign, and we may therefore regard as fairly begun a campaign, which is to determine whether or not he is to be entrusted with the management of the affairs of the province for the next few years. It is proper under these circumstances to examine into his qualifications for the position of premier, and in so doing we wish to avoid anything like offensive personalities. Personal references must be made to him as a matter of course, but in these we shall endeavor to confine ourselves only to indisputable facts and to avoid any discussion of him in any other than his public capacity.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN.

(From Thursday's Daily Edition).

We suppose it is useless to expect any longer that the Lieutenant-Governor will request Mr. Martin to resign, and we may therefore regard as fairly begun a campaign, which is to determine whether or not he is to be entrusted with the management of the affairs of the province for the next few years. It is proper under these circumstances to examine into his qualifications for the position of premier, and in so doing we wish to avoid anything like offensive personalities. Personal references must be made to him as a matter of course, but in these we shall endeavor to confine ourselves only to indisputable facts and to avoid any discussion of him in any other than his public capacity.

Mr. Martin was very prominent in Manitoba politics. A review of his career there would be of some interest, but perhaps it is sufficient to say that he himself claims to have become so thoroughly the champion of the people that he could have been elected from any constituency. At the very height of his popularity Mr. Martin left Manitoba, gave up the championship of what he claims were the people's rights and moved to British Columbia. HE WAS PAID TO LEAVE. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company paid him to leave. Mr. Martin himself is the authority for this statement, and the sum received by him was upwards of \$15,000. This is also Mr. Martin's own statement. He came to British Columbia in the capacity of solicitor to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whose avowed enemy he now is. He had been the company's enemy in Manitoba, and it was only a question of the amount of the retaining fee as to whether or not he should continue his opposition to the company in Manitoba. A part of the reason for his removal from Manitoba was that he was obnoxious to Mr. Sifton, and the railway company was willing to assist Mr. Sifton in getting rid of him. There may be some details in this transaction which we are not advised, but the salient fact is that Mr. Martin abandoned the cause for which he was working in Manitoba, and accepting a fee from his opponents withdrew and left the field to them. We are not going to discuss the moral principle involved in the withdrawal of a public man from the championship of a cause on receipt of a sum of money, but from those to whom he is opposed. Every man must settle that matter with his own conscience. The point with which we are concerned is that the circumstances attending Mr. Martin's removal from Manitoba show beyond a shadow of a doubt that he is a PATRIOT WITH A PRICE. The price may have to be a high one. Possibly it would cost more to get him to move on from British Columbia, sacrifice the cause of which he boasts himself the champion here, and go else-

WHERE RESTS

THE BLAME

The Liver as Well as the Kidneys Responsible for Pains in the Back.

Sallow complexion, pain under the left shoulder, black and biliousness, unsteady, too much bile is left in the blood and the whole system is unbalanced. Many people blame the kidneys for their sufferings when the liver is the real cause. Backache is often the result of indigestion, liver and kidneys, and when the pain runs up under the left shoulder blade you can be sure the liver is responsible for the suffering. As an invigorator and strengthener of the liver and kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are without a rival to them. They have a combined and direct action on both liver and kidneys, make them active and vigorous, insure perfect filtering of the blood and positively cure liver complaint, biliousness, jaundice, backache, lumbago, kidney disease and all irregularities of the kidneys and liver. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. For files, there is Dr. Chase's Catment, an absolute cure, 50 cents a box.

where to get up as the friend of the common people and the enemy of all corporations; but there can be no question that the only thing to be taken into consideration is the number and value of the figures on the check and the signature in the right hand corner.

Arrived in British Columbia, Mr. Martin in pursuance of his duty as solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway examined into the title of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company to its grant, and after he had done so, that company conveyed to the Crown's Ness Pass Coal Company a portion of that grant, which was conveyed and accepted under the belief by all the parties to the transaction that the title was good. We shall only say, in this connection, that Mr. Martin did not advise his company that the title was defective. It was only after he became attorney-general that he raised any doubt on the point. There was a time when Mr. Martin might be assumed to have thought the title perfectly good, and he could not have had much doubt when he went East by direction of a prominent United States railway company for the purpose of seeing if an arrangement could not be made for transferring the grant and the control of the transportation business of southeast Kootenay to United States railway people. Mr. Martin knew all about the British Columbia Southern charter and land grant long before the session of 1899. None of the grants had been issued to the company when that session was held, yet Mr. Martin took no steps whatever to see that the rights of the province to the coal or a royalty on it were protected in any way. He knew just as much about it then as he did at any time since, but he never moved hand or foot to protect the interests of the people which he now says were sacrificed, although he had a majority behind him that would have passed any law on the subject that he might have seen fit to introduce.

The session of 1899 was characterized by a great deal of legislation and the most of the government bills were of such a character as to interfere with the best interests of the province from a business point of view. Not only were they badly designed in principle, but they were badly drawn up. Poor legislation than Mr. Martin gave the province is not to be found in our statute books. The laws of 1899 show that he is an unsafe legislator from the standpoint of a framer of bills. He is extremely careless, and his legislative work may prove very costly to business men in the future.

A sample of Mr. Martin's carelessness was shown in connection with his amazing blunder regarding the reservation of royalty in the B.C. Southern grant. The particulars of this are fresh in everyone's mind and need not be repeated here. It was the blunder of an utterly reckless man. No one can possibly have any confidence in the leadership of a gentleman, who would at the very outset of his campaign rely, as his chief claim to popular support, upon a wholly mistaken view of the facts and the law in a matter that has been under his notice for three years. The only possible explanation of his course is this, that he is an utterly inexcusable blunderer, such as school boy ought not to have committed, is that Mr. Martin deliberately attempted to deceive the public. We do not suggest this as the correct explanation. We believe that he simply blundered.

Mr. Martin's conduct in connection with Deadman's Island shows that he does not possess that sense of distinction between the duties of a public man and those of a private individual, which a minister ought to have. We shall not go over the details of this transaction, but will point out that in a matter in which the interests of the province were involved, which it was his duty to watch as attorney-general, Mr. Martin was found acting as solicitor for a private individual, whose claim was hostile to that of the province, and resorting to expedients of a most objectionable character. It was no doubt a very profitable thing to be Mr. Ludgate's solicitor, but a lawyer with an appreciation of the obligations of his profession and the responsibility attaching to the office of attorney-general would not have accepted a retainer from that gentleman in such a case.

We shall not comment upon the platform which Mr. Martin has submitted to the people of British Columbia. This will necessarily form the subject of future discussion; but we shall refer briefly to the gentlemen whom he has associated with himself in the ministry. They are altogether unknown in a public way, and there is not a man among them who has the slightest title to public confidence. But this is the class of colleagues which Mr. Martin prefers. He proposes to rule the province. Will it be claimed that his record shows him to be a safe man to entrust with the large powers of premier? Is he such a one as ought to be permitted to shape the policy of the province at this juncture? We believe that the answer of the voters will be in the negative by an enormous majority.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(From Thursday's Daily Colonist.)

It is officially announced that the legislature is to meet on July 5. This is in direct violation of the promise contained in the prorogation speech, which the Lieutenant-Governor has on one or two occasions since it was delivered stated would, he believed, be observed. It is certainly a very serious thing that the first act of Premier Martin was to put into the mouth of the Lieutenant-Governor a promise which will not be kept, especially a promise of such a vital nature. The house was prorogued without having granted supply, and the pledge of a session before the end of the fiscal year was deliberately given in order to quiet any apprehension that no money would be available for the public service. It is true that the date of the

session is only five days after the close of the fiscal year, but the principle is the same as if it were six weeks. We are not so absurd as to claim that any great harm will be done if two weeks elapse after the end of the fiscal year before new supplies can be voted. Very much more than the week is likely to elapse, but of this more hereafter. Our point is that the distinct promise made to the house and country in the most solemn way in which a promise can be made has been violated. We will only add here on this point that the date at which the session has been called fully bears out the contention which the Colonist has made all along.

But the fact that July 5 has been fixed as the date for the meeting of the legislature does not mean that supply will be voted on that day or for some time thereafter. If Mr. Martin should be able to secure a majority of the new house, he could undoubtedly, at an early day in the session, pass a gross sum of say, \$100,000 to meet the requirements of the public service pending the introduction of supply in the regular way. If he should be defeated, as is apparently inevitable, a new government must be formed, and this will take some time. Indeed it is probable that there will be a new Lieutenant-Governor as well as a new ministry. There will in that event be more or less of a hiatus in the work of the new ministers can go before their constituents for re-election, and a prorogation of the house will be necessary in the meanwhile. Therefore, if Mr. Martin is defeated, it is not easy to see how the house can meet for the transaction of business before some time in August, which means that it will be well along in September, if not the 1st of October, before any of the business of the country can be done, except the passage of a lump sum for supply.

THE SAREL CASE.

The Grand Jury threw out the bill against Mr. Sarel of the Kamloops Standard without calling any witnesses. What took place in the privacy of the jury room is necessarily a matter that cannot be discussed; but if the reason why the bill was thrown out was that the Grand Jury did not think it desirable to limit the freedom of discussion, which it is imperative that the press should enjoy in the interest of good government, we think the action commendable. At the same time, we wish to express the opinion that the action of the Standard was utterly inexcusable under any circumstances whatever. The press of no country requires liberty to indulge in such grossly indecent observations in regard to any one. It was a gross blunder to prosecute such a case. It was a characteristic piece of work on Mr. Martin's part. He it was who first drew attention to the article in the legislature, thus giving publicity which it would never otherwise have obtained. He brought it up a second time and thus kept the eyes of the people upon what they would otherwise have forgotten. Then he took the matter into court, with the result that he has subjected the Lieutenant-Governor to the humiliation of having his name mentioned in a manner that is a worse reflection upon him than the article itself. Why Mr. Martin should have taken such a course and have subjected His Honor to this fresh indignity is beyond us to know. The Lieutenant-Governor will begin now to get some idea of the manner of man to whom he has entrusted his reputation, his official life and the destinies of the province.

REPRESENTATIVE

(From Wednesday's Daily Colonist.)

In connection with the report given from Ottawa professing to give the views of the Laurier ministry on the political situation here, it may be mentioned that while there is no doubt, as to the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as members of the executive council persons who are not at the time in the legislature, his doing so is directly in the face of the principles of representative government. Representative government does not merely mean that the laws shall be made by a body by the people's representatives, or in the name of the people, but that the administration of the government shall be carried out by the people's representative, or in England by those occupying hereditary representative positions. There is a distinction between a member of the legislature and other people. The voters make the difference. They give to certain persons a representative capacity, and while there are any individuals occupying representative positions, it is the bounden duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to select his representatives from such people. If the house had been dissolved forthwith upon Mr. Martin's appointment to the premiership, he would have been at liberty to select his colleagues where he could find them; provided always that he appealed to the people for ratification of his choice at the earliest possible day. But here we have a legislature representative of the people, and a government representative of the people. This state of things has continued for six weeks and will undoubtedly exist for some time longer. No man with a grain of sense will say that this is representative government. This view of the case must not be lost sight of, for if the Dominion government takes any action in the premises it will probably be because, owing to the extraordinary course followed by the Lieutenant-Governor in accepting the ministers nominated by Mr. Martin, British Columbia has been deprived of representative government.

THE EMPHATIC STATEMENT.

(The Emphatic statement that the D. & L. Mesthup Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate rheumatism and rheumatic pains, and is a great relief to the sufferer, is given in the following advertisement.)

Some of the Chinese bring their wives with them and raise families, but they have no such thing as homes. A place where they may crawl in and sleep is to most of them all the habitation required. There are exceptions, but they are few and far between. So with the Japanese; they do not think in the majority of cases of setting up homes for themselves. There is hardly such a thing as an emigration of Japanese to any of the islands of the Pacific. Until there is something of the kind, it is idle to talk about the assimilation of Japanese to our manner of living.

IN NORTHERN CANADA.

Andrew J. Stone, whose remarkable article on the burning coal field on the shore of the Arctic Ocean we reprinted in Saturday's Colonist, made an extremely interesting journey through Northern Canada, but it is very singular that in his paper on the subject in the New York Herald he omits altogether to mention that his explorations were confined to the Dominion. One requires to have a pretty fair idea of the geography of the continent to know that the country visited by him is not United States territory. Even the maps accompanying the paper do not mention Canada. On every occasion, however, on which the name Alaska could be brought into the narrative it is conspicuous enough. Indeed Mr. Stone is actually misleading in one place, for he speaks of the exploration of the head of the Stikine river which he says he reached from Wrangle, Alaska, leaving the average reader to surmise that the headwaters of the Stikine are also in Alaska.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

In order to appreciate the completeness of Mr. Martin's overthrow at the Liberal convention it is necessary to bear in mind that he had made all arrangements to pack it to suit his own purposes. His friends in Vancouver called the convention and attempted to fix up its organization to suit him. By a little manipulation the Martinists secured a majority in the credentials committee, and the work done by that body was of the rank kind. It replaced several perfectly qualified delegates by others whose sole recommendation was that they were Martin men. Yet with all the doctoring of the credentials, when the convention assembled Mr. Martin found a majority against him on the crucial vote, namely the admission of the Cassiar delegates. When these took their seats, it was plain that his game was up and thereafter he devoted his energy to breaking the gathering up in confusion. This he did. If anything like a fair credentials committee had been appointed, Mr. Martin would have been in a much smaller minority than he found himself. There has rarely been a case where a

A SPECIAL BY MR. HILL.

Mr. J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, made a speech before the Seattle Chamber of Commerce on Saturday and while he has no reference in any way to British Columbia, he stated some facts that will be of interest here, especially in view of the fact that we talk often of seeing Victoria become the headquarters of trans-Pacific trade. "Eight months ago," said Mr. Hill, "I should have been rejoiced to have any steamboat people come here with vessels of 10,000 to 12,000 tons capacity; but we have found it necessary to order ships that will carry 20,000 tons, or a measurement capacity of over 28,000 tons." He added that the deck-room in the steamers already ordered will amount to five acres. To handle the cargoes of these ships will, he said, call for 1,000 to 1,500 cars, and the railway will need twenty-five miles of yard tracks to take care of the business of one of the steamers. This space is necessary because the vessels must have quick despatch, as it costs between \$1,800 and \$2,000 a day to run them.

Mr. Hill gave some interesting statistics about terminal facilities, which will be a revelation to those who think we have a sufficient terminal for trans-Pacific commerce at the outer wharf, and if not, to make one in the harbor. The Great Northern's terminal tracks at Lake Superior are seventy miles long and they handle 1,500 cars a day. Buffalo has 1,400 miles of terminal tracks, and yet, said Mr. Hill, there are times when Buffalo is stalled. Last fall Buffalo had to refuse to take any more freight, and there were at that time six ships waiting to discharge, some of them having been waiting for more than a week. "People in the West do not know anything about despatch," said he. "At West Superior a 3,000-ton ship comes in the night loaded with coal, and by the next night she is unloaded and is steaming away with 5,000 tons of grain." Vessels on the lakes insist on quick despatch in their charters, and absolutely refuse to go where they cannot get it. But not only is a great extent of trackage necessary to handle goods, but numerous warehouses as well, and this is where there is a difference between seaports and inland towns. In the latter the goods are hauled away from the cars, but in the former almost everything must be warehoused.

The reason why the most improved facilities must be provided on this Coast for Oriental trade is the fact that the trans-Pacific companies doing business on the Pacific must be able to compete with the Suez route. Everything in the transportation line, that is, in connection with international commerce, is done on small margins. Nor is this true only of foreign commerce, for Mr. Hill pointed out that, owing to the lack of facilities for handling goods there, many shippers now always insist that their freight should be routed around and not through Chicago. Mr. Hill referred to the lumber business of the state of Washington, which he regards as his chief industry. The Great Northern now gives a rate from the Coast to Lake Superior of 40 cents per hundred weight on lumber. He says that the states between the Ohio river and the Rocky mountains are 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, 50,000, 60,000, 70,000, 80,000, 90,000, 100,000, 110,000, 120,000, 130,000, 140,000, 150,000, 160,000, 170,000, 180,000, 190,000, 200,000, 210,000, 220,000, 230,000, 240,000, 250,000, 260,000, 270,000, 280,000, 290,000, 300,000, 310,000, 320,000, 330,000, 340,000, 350,000, 360,000, 370,000, 380,000, 390,000, 400,000, 410,000, 420,000, 430,000, 440,000, 450,000, 460,000, 470,000, 480,000, 490,000, 500,000, 510,000, 520,000, 530,000, 540,000, 550,000, 560,000, 570,000, 580,000, 590,000, 600,000, 610,000, 620,000, 630,000, 640,000, 650,000, 660,000, 670,000, 680,000, 690,000, 700,000, 710,000, 720,000, 730,000, 740,000, 750,000, 760,000, 770,000, 780,000, 790,000, 800,000, 810,000, 820,000, 830,000, 840,000, 850,000, 860,000, 870,000, 880,000, 890,000, 900,000, 910,000, 920,000, 930,000, 940,000, 950,000, 960,000, 970,000, 980,000, 990,000, 1,000,000.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

Canada is not the only country that is disturbed over the question of Japanese competition. It is exciting keen interest in certain parts of the United States, more particularly in California. The Labor Council of San Francisco has adopted a resolution in regard to it. They demand "the total and perpetual exclusion from the United States of all Japanese other than those accredited by their government on its diplomatic staff." They declare this to be necessary "in the American standard of living" is to be preserved, and that the apparent assimilation of Japanese to Occidental methods of living is only serving to make their competition more dangerous.

The immigration of Japanese into America is certainly increasing with very great rapidity, and they are undoubtedly a formidable factor in the labor market. While it is very true that they make a point of assimilating themselves to our manner of dress and to some extent our manner of living, the fact that only very few of them are married, and raise families, renders their perfect assimilation impossible. Herein there is a radical difference between the European and the Asiatic emigrant. The former must carry with him the institution of a home, which means that he must have a wife and children, and be it ever so humble, there's no place like a home to determine the social status of a people. The Japanese, however, the case is quite different. Some of the Chinese bring their wives with them and raise families, but they have no such thing as homes. A place where they may crawl in and sleep is to most of them all the habitation required. There are exceptions, but they are few and far between. So with the Japanese; they do not think in the majority of cases of setting up homes for themselves. There is hardly such a thing as an emigration of Japanese to any of the islands of the Pacific. Until there is something of the kind, it is idle to talk about the assimilation of Japanese to our manner of living.

While this is true, there is another side to the question. Is there sufficient white labor available for the development of the country? Many people will answer this question in the affirmative, and be surprised that it is asked. But what are the facts? In British Columbia there are many Japanese employed on farms. A gentleman whose business recently took him to nearly every farm house in an important farming section of the Island, expressed his surprise at the few white farm servants he found in the number of Japanese. He is doubtful if British Columbia can ever become anything like self-supporting in an agricultural sense unless some other labor than that of white people is available. Whether a farmer on Vancouver Island or in the Fraser valley can compete with imported produce depends upon what it costs to raise that produce. Our farmers are competing with countries where labor is considerably cheaper than here. British Columbia cannot hope to become a manufacturing province if labor is not available at a lower rate than white men expect and receive here, and which indeed they must have if they are to maintain their present standard of living. While upon this point it may be well to say that all grades of white society in this province are extremely extravagant. They maintain a high standard of living, but not nearly as high a standard as they might for the same money, if the principles of domestic economy were understood here as in France, for example. But this question is too much involved to be more than referred to here. A certain standard of living has been adopted by white working men, and it is impossible for the country to pay the wages necessary to maintain the standard of produce at a profit grade that come into competition with the products of localities where labor is cheaper. Undoubtedly white labor is as a rule better than Oriental labor. It is said that the experiment of employing Japanese as section men on the transcontinental roads of the United States has not proved a success; but it is undoubtedly true that if all the Orientals could be excluded from this province many industries would suffer temporarily. In time white labor would come in and take its place, but we believe this would mean a general lowering of the rate of wages. We are not sure that the presence of Oriental labor here to take the employment that cannot afford to pay high prices does not materially aid in keeping up the present standard of wages.

There are so many sides to this subject that no one can pretend to speak authoritatively upon it. It is a great and far-reaching economic question, upon which there will be wide differences of opinion. The Dominion parliament is to be asked to decide it, and we trust that it will attach to the line of action which the government shall recommend. Hitherto the people of America have concerned themselves chiefly about what they were going to do with the Orient, and have lost sight of the almost equally important question: What is the Orient going to do with us? It is necessary to do something to prevent the advent of unlimited numbers of Orientals to our shores; but we must not lose sight of the fact that we are trying a great experiment in the cultivation of closer relations with our neighbors across the ocean, and we may expect to be surprised at some of the results.

THE POPULAR BOOK

All this possesses great interest to British Columbians, for we have more than one or two harbors better suited to the handling of Oriental trade than any on the Sound, and we may feel very confident that the energy of Canadian business men, which has already made the Canadian Pacific so great a factor in trans-Pacific trade, will not allow our neighbors to get ahead of us in the competition.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Established 1845. Invited attention to their Mail Order department. Samples sent by return mail, and full information supplied. HIGH CLASS GOODS AT CLOSE PRICES.

**Black Dress Goods**  
The continued demand for Black Fabrics for Ladies' Wear is more pronounced than ever in Paris, London and New York. In fact, in all the centres of taste and fashion black is in great favor. In Black Dress Goods Department the stock of new fabrics for Spring is very complete, and contains striking novelties. SPECIAL—Also a purchase of nearly 2,000 yards Black Brocaded Repped Mohair. Regular price, \$1.00; to be sold at 75c., less 20 per cent, and 5 extra for cash. These are new goods, 44 inches wide. Net price, 57c per yard. Rare value.

**Silk Department**  
A full stock of the latest and most fashionable SILKS from the European and American markets.

**Ladies' Suiting Materials**  
In all the latest productions, consisting of Amazon Cloths, Coatings, Tweeds, Canvas Hair, Homespuns, Chevrons, Coverts, etc. Homeyrun Suitings extra value, 64 inches wide, 90c a yard. New Fashionable Checks and Plaids for Skirts, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.60. Bengaline (all shades) 60c, 75c, \$1.25. Navy Blue Serges and Coatings, all prices. "Special" lines Navy Serges, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c, 44 inches wide. Full assortment of Serges, all shades, 70c per yard, 44 inches wide. A special line of all wool French Cashmere, 45 in. wide, fine shades, 55c per yard.

**Print Department**  
The range of New Goods is complete and includes the latest effects in Ginghams, French Cambrics, Oxfords, Zephyrs, Dress Satens, Fancy Piques, Scotch Madras, White and Colored Duck, Khaki, Cretonnes, Chintz Taffetas, Plain and Fancy Deans, and Tickings, etc., etc.

**Queen Quality Shoes**  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE which contains photographic reproductions of each shoe as carried in stock, with sizes, width, prices, etc.

**New Department of Artistic House Decoration**  
Including PAPER HANGINGS of every description, displaying a superb collection of Wall Hangings for the coming season. The Assortment consists only of the Newest Designs and Colorings, specially selected for a high class trade. At the same time due regard has been given to values and intending purchasers. Prices, Qualities and Designs. For bedrooms and sitting rooms there are Pretty, Artistic and Floral Designs, both Embossed and Brocaded. Also Chintz and Satin Stripes, prices ranging from 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c and upwards per roll. For Dining Rooms, Halls and Libraries, there are printed Burials and Canvas effects, Tapestry, Morris, Turkish, Colonial, Heraldic, Empire and Conventional Designs, in a wide range of prices from 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c per roll.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

new variety of carbon and a black mountain sheep, the existence of which he says was unknown to scientific men until he found them. He was very much impressed with the Tahitian Indians, who inhabit this district, and regards them as the best aboriginal tribe in the Northwest mountain region, although they are rapidly deteriorating owing to the prevalence of disease, due to contact with white people. The Kasas live further inland than the Tahitians, and are the simplest and most primitive people in the North. They have never been visited by missionaries, and are given to human sacrifices. Passing out of the country of the Tinas, Kasas he came into that of the Tinas, whom he describes as the most degraded and wretched tribe in the whole North. They have no property whatever and are exceedingly filthy. Through sheer laziness many of them die of starvation every year. Further north than the Tinas are the Louches, a widely distributed race, occupying a territory having an area of 250,000 square miles. Still further north Mr. Stone found three lost tribes of Eskimos—that is to say, three tribes whose existence had not been suspected. They appear to be rather fine people, being of good stature, very industrious and provident, and with some knowledge of working in metals. He also traced the history of several Eskimo tribes now extinct.

Mr. Stone makes the somewhat extraordinary statement that that portion of the North American continent which lies north of the 52nd parallel of latitude is twice as large as the United States. He must surely be mistaken about this, and his carelessness in this respect rather detracts from the value of his observations. There is undoubtedly a vast area in the portion of Canada referred to that is practically unexplored. That it abounds in fur-bearing animals everyone knows, but few people will be prepared to be told that it is a land of flowers. These are for the most part small and wholly lacking in odor. The valleys on the head of the Stikine Mr. Stone speaks of as a veritable flower garden.

**ELECTION DATES.**  
Day Reported Changed For Conv. of Meeting of Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.  
The announcement made in the list yesterday to the effect that government had decided upon the date of the election was confirmed by Premier Martin. The nominations to be held on May 20; general election on June 9; and the meeting of the legislature will meet on July 5. The official announcement is that the meeting of the legislature will be held on July 15. Premier Martin will open the session on the evening of the 15th, with Hon. Smith Curtis will be in attendance. To-morrow evening go to Metehoon. Mr. D. M. Eberts will again be a candidate in South Victoria, and will oppose at the election Mr. Yates, who will seek election in City.

DAMMED BY AN EARTHQUAKE

Bed of the Nooksack River Elevated Recent Upheaval About Mount Baker. Seattle, April 8.—The Nooksack of the navigable streams of this coast has been dammed and the course of it changed by an earthquake upheaval bed of the river now rises 200 feet in height of seventy feet. It is no longer cut by the rush of water. This eruption and upheaval is about Mount Baker, one of the highest and most interesting peaks of the Coast. It occurred March 27 and was accompanied by a sound no unlike the heavy thunder. Hamilton, town ten feet, heard the report. News of the phenomenon came from P. Simons, Jr., who was in the Mount Baker, timber cruising, at the time of the earthquake. He says that the centre of the great mass thro the earth's heaving can now be seen. Such trees as escaped destruction stand at a remarkable height in son with other timber growth, cracked and crevassed large enough to gulf a team and wagon were seen, scent of sulphur permeated the immediately following the upheaval. A cabin occupied by William W. trapper, was demolished. It stood centre of the great new mound, was not in its home and the trapper could not have escaped death. The lake formed in the centre throws up ground is declared to be a terrace of a mile in length and half a mile wide.

The Popular Book

Hundreds of Thousands Now in Canadian Homes.

Mat and Rag making in the home is attracting the attention of ladies all over the Dominion. The manufacturers of the celebrated Diamond Bys are now prepared to meet the popular demand for novel and pretty designs in Mats and Rugs, and have prepared an illustrated book, showing in colors the styles they have for sale. Full information is given in this book. Sent free to any address by Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain, St. Montreal, P.Q.

Pioneer Priest Passes Av

Venerable Father Rondea the Cowichan Diocese Joins the Majority.

He Had Labored Among the Columbia Indians for Two Years.

There died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon one of the Catholic priests on the Pacific coast not only in years, but in that since the days when the first settler penetrated the interior of British Columbia. He has been a pioneer of Christianity among natives of the province. Good old Father Rondeau, of the Indian tribes at Cowichan, whom he has labored for the years, has gone to his reward at old age of 75. A severe attack of grippe, combined with the natural infirmities of declining years, was the cause of his death.

Father Rondeau came to British Columbia 42 years ago. Born in France, he was educated at the seminary at the Montreal diocese, and on attaining clerical honors, he came to this coast, where he labored in behalf of the church. He was a devoted and energetic worker. He started out on his arduous journey to the West. So he started out long and then a positive terrain to the civilized world. The priest found matters in a very primitive condition on his arrival here. The Indians were not much religiously inclined, and the conditions for the church work were not very favorable. He was not deterred, however, and he immediately among the Cowichan Indians, and he was the only one who proved to be his sole field of the province, he found himself, with the aid of his fellow workers, in the Indian district. For a time he called upon to officiate at Victoria intervals, and on such occasions would make the journey by canoe, there being then no facilities for travel. Oftentimes the performance of his duties was hampered by the trail canoe faring bad stormy weather. But the faithful priest faced his duties manfully and so the esteem and affection of his flock knew him.

As showing the great respect which was held in his memory, related that 15 or 16 years ago, on occasion of the celebration of his Jubilee, the settlers and gathered from far and near to honor. A great feast was held, the celebration extended over two days, and the priest was the guest of honor. He ministered so successfully that he was sorely afflicted of late. Close to his death, the burning of the church which was erected at Quamich the efforts of Father Rondeau, the news of the death of their pastor would make the election in consequence, there being then no facilities for travel. Oftentimes the performance of his duties was hampered by the trail canoe faring bad stormy weather. But the faithful priest faced his duties manfully and so the esteem and affection of his flock knew him.

Special honor will be done this year in the celebration of his Jubilee on Monday next at 7:30. The bells in state for eight hours. Bishop's Palace on the 27th, afterwards forwarded to Cowichan where it will be interred on the burned church and where the building will be replaced.

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& CO., MONTREAL. Samples sent by return GOODS AT CLOSE

Wear is more profuse in all the centres fabrics for Spring is

Broadened Repped Moccasin, 5c and 5 extra for 5c, 5c per yard. Rare

from the European and

cloths, Coatings, Tweeds, 10, \$1.25, \$1.00.

lines Navy Serges, 50c, 44 inches wide.

reproductions of

Decorations displaying a superb collection

and Colorings, specially regard has been given to

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Liberal party. When the on he will have all the

NORTHERN PLANS. Hill, president of the Great

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Popular Book

Thousands Now Canadian Homes.

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Venerable Father Rondeault of the Cowichan Diocese Joins the Majority.

He Had Labored Among British Columbia Indians for Forty-Two Years.

There died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon one of the oldest Catholic priests on the Pacific Coast...

Good old Father Rondeault, of Cowichan, beloved by everyone, the idol of the Indian tribes at Cowichan, among the Indians labored for the past 42 years...

But good Father Rondeault, nothing daunted, set to work, and located almost immediately among the Cowichan tribes.

As showing the great respect in which he was held in the district, it is related that 15 or 20 years ago, on the occasion of the celebration of his silver jubilee...

Mr. Hill, president of the Great Westway Company, was in Seattle yesterday and in an interview plans for the immediate improvements...

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ATLIN WAKING UP

After Winter's Best Mining Operations About to Be Resumed on Large Scale.

Atlin, March 30.—The arrivals of note during the week were: Mr. Christopher, managing the Wright creek property, which he hopes to have in working order before June 15th.

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The Public Institutions.

Impressions Gained by Grand Jurors on Visit of Inspection.

The Grand Jury summoned for the Spring Assizes were discharged yesterday morning, the case which the crown intimated might be ready for their consideration having been dropped.

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Joseph Knox Found Guilty and Sentenced to a Month for Assault.

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Saving Is Earning



A few dollars' saving on each purchase of groceries amounts to a good deal in the course of the year. Why throw your money away when we not only give you low prices but also give you the highest quality.

- Ross Laundry Soap..... 5c, bar
Fine Toilet Soap..... 15c, box
Taylor's Washing Powder 3 1/2 lbs. 25c, Pkg.
Pearline..... 2 Pkgs. for 25c.
Monkey Brand Soap..... 5c, Twin bar
Large Navel Oranges..... 25c doz.
"Dixi" Ceylon Tea..... 35c, lb.
Ginger Snaps..... 10c, lb.

We Carry a Complete Assortment of Wines and Liquors.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company ENDERBY AND VERNON.

Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Gahame and Whole Wheat Flour.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria.

The New Bishop.—Rt. Rev. Father Orth, whose appointment as Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island has been officially announced, was born on December 6, 1848, at Algiers, near Cologne.

The barometric pressure over the province has varied during the week in thorough April fashion, ranging from 29.38 at Kamloops on the 6th to 30.52 at Barkerville on the 10th.

At Victoria the rainfall was .58 inch; the highest temperature 62.7 on the 10th; lowest 33.2 on the 8th. Frost occurred on the 7th, 9th and 10th.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS The Best and Safest Family Medicine. FOR ALL Bilious and Nervous Disorders, Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Affections.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES. COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER. HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED. STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.

TO OUR PATRONS. LAST YEAR we had such a demand for our Seeds that we were SOLD OUT before the season was fairly over; therefore we start THIS YEAR with FRESH, CLEAN and NEW CROP. SEEDS. Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, yours very truly, THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1862. B.C. Year Book 1897 By R. E. GOSNELL. Cloth ..... \$1.50 per copy. Paper Cover, 1.00 per copy. THE TRADE SUPPLIED. JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN) "Own cased" very old Black Bottle WHISKEY. Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS. 141 Yates St., Victoria. Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed & pressed equal to new. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Fage Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he retracted his action in the case against Dr. J. Collis Browne, dated 20th July 1894.

EVERY WEAK MAN. SHOULD read for Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Ancient Diseases and Remedies. Weakness in Men, including Premature Extinction and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by food, absorption (i.e., without stomach medicine), heredity and in progress with most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health, send in a 25c. stamp, free of charge, to CHANCEUR LANK, LONDON, E.C. 4. Established over 20 years.

MARRIED WOMEN. If you are irregular of course, write to MISS. Box 080, Bridgeport, Ont., and she will send you the "Lunatic" test case in two to five days. No pain. This remedy has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women.

### Election Day Decided Upon.

General Provincial Elections Are to Be Held on June Sixth.

Word from Ottawa Said to Have Hurried the Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council yesterday morning decided to dissolve the legislature immediately and also fixed a date for the election.

It is understood that it will be that the elections will be held on June 6. An effort was made last evening to locate Premier Martin and confirm the news as regards the date but without success.

Hon. Mr. Ryder was seen and in answer to a question stated that it was true that the date for the election had been referred to the Premier by the Hon. Mr. Smith yesterday. He intimated that the Premier might have some information to convey.

This action of the government may not have been the result of word received from Ottawa by the Lieutenant Governor. It is generally believed that the Governor had been advised by the federal authorities that it would be well to have an early dissolution of the legislature and election.

Whether hurried by the Ottawa authorities or not immediate dissolution and election were decided upon yesterday and the campaign may be expected to start within a couple of weeks.

### LIENIUT. SCOTT STILL LIVING.

The Victims of Friday's Tragedy at the Docksyard Has an Excellent Chance of Recovery.

Lieut. Reginald Scott, R. N., of H. M. S. Phoenix, who was killed in the explosion at Esquimalt, is still living and his strength is improving.

His medical attendants have strong hopes, and if he is fortunate enough to outlast to-day it is probable that he will continue to improve and within a month be in condition to travel, and go home.

Navigation in the straits between the Esquimalt and the Victoria wharves is still the all-absorbing theme of conversation in service circles, and much is heard every day of the incident.

The sensational incident of the shooting is still the all-absorbing theme of conversation in service circles, and much is heard every day of the incident.

As to the little unpleasantness at the dock about whom the trial is being conducted by the Dominion government and Lieut. Burns, R. A., Nunn explains that the officer did not go so far as to draw his sword—although he made a move to do so—and he does not regard the incident as open to criticism.

It is especially cordial at Esquimalt.

### ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

The Colonial Secretary Again Emphasizes the Imperial Desire for Japanese Friendship.

The determination expressed by Premier Martin, both in his published declaration of policy and on the platform, to renege the Japanese adoption act, disapproved by the federal authorities at the suggestion of the Imperial government, will not in any probability increase his popularity with the government at Ottawa, nor place this province in an especially desirable position with the home government.

It is evident from a letter from Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, included in a return laid before the House of Commons on the 2nd instant, that the colonial secretary is already much vexed at the stand taken in British Columbia on the subject of Japanese exclusion, this feeling being unmistakably indicated in a despatch bearing so recent a date as that of March 25, and which reads as follows:

"Her Majesty's government much regret that the government and legislature of British Columbia have adopted a course which is justly regarded as offensive by a friendly power, and they have a strong desire to be able to arrange for the cancellation of the objectionable provisions, and the substitution of a measure which, while it will not be a complete reversal of the present position, will obtain that result by means of some general test as that provided by the National Immigration Act. In any case Her Majesty's government strongly deprecates the passing of exceptional legislation affecting Japanese already in the province."

### INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

New Haven, Conn., April 10.—Capt. Bascom Johnson, of the Yale track athletic team, in an informal statement to the press, expressed the opinion that negotiations looking toward an international meet between Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge teams this year have practically failed.

### LOCAL NEWS

#### Crack Sentenced—Myer, the individual, who was wanted some time ago for an offence on a government steamship, was a few days ago sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Seattle for a similar offence.

Frye-Kaufman.—Mr. Roy Frye, of Spokane, and Miss Edna Kaufman, of California, were united in the bonds of matrimony at the residence of the pastor of the First Congregational church in Jackson street. The Rev. F. Payne officiated.

Easter Rates.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd., announce a special rate for the Easter holidays by the steamer Victorian to Seattle of fare and one-third for round trip, leaving Victoria on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and returning not later than Monday.

Lieut. Scott's Condition.—Although there was an anxious period yesterday when the medical attendants upon Lieut. Scott, R. N., the victim of Friday night's tragedy at Esquimalt, feared the worst, the report from the hospital late last evening was that the patient was improving, and his chances of recovery had even improved during the day as he had held his strength well. The name of Lieut. Scott is "worth a dozen dead men," and will probably recover.

Fast Flyers.—Mr. W. J. McKeon, Jr., recently imported from California three homing pigeons, all of which marked as fast flyers in California. They have been given several short flights since their arrival and have done remarkably well. One which was turned loose in the city at three minutes to twelve reached the loft just this side of Cedar Hill, a distance of over ten miles by road, in a matter of course less in a straight line than the pigeon would fly, at noon. Mr. McKeon's loft at the Oriental Hotel was raised by a cat last year and a number of valuable birds killed.

Double Funeral.—A large number of sympathizing friends yesterday attended the funeral of the late G. Rowden, who was killed at Esquimalt in the explosion at the docks. The funeral was held at the B.C. Furnishing Company to Sand Hill cemetery, South Saanich. Rev. J. G. Hastings officiated at the funeral. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Smith, W. Bates, F. Alexander, H. Alexander, F. Morrison, and J. Stevens. At the Royal Oak the cortege was joined by a hearse containing the remains of Misses Mary and Lillian, who were killed in the explosion at Esquimalt. The two coffins were laid side by side in Sand Hill cemetery.

Old Timer's Misfortune.—Poor old "Charlie" McCormack, one of the old timers of the city, was yesterday removed to the Jubilee Hospital in a pitiable condition. The old man has been living in a cabin at Spring Ridge for some time past and being almost deprived of the bare necessities of life, he was yesterday removed to the hospital.

Dunlop vs. Haney.—The long-pending dispute between Messrs. Dunlop and Haney, who are engaged in a valuable mineral claim adjoining the War Eagle mine, Courtenay, which has been before the courts since the death of Mr. Dunlop, came to trial before Mr. Justice Drake. The claim was located by Dunlop and named the Pack Train, and was in the name of the late Mr. Dunlop. Mr. Haney is the plaintiff, and Messrs. Gordon Hunter and Elliott for the defendant.

S. P. C. A.—At a meeting held in Vancouver for the purpose of re-organizing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the following representatives of branch societies were present: Mr. W. Best and F. B. Kitch, Victoria; J. C. Brown, C. Fisher and J. H. Shirley, New Westminster; Mayor Thomson, Dr. J. Ross, Dr. J. D. Gibson and C. J. South, Vancouver. On behalf of the city Mayor Gordon extended a cordial invitation to the delegates to the meeting getting down to business, Mr. J. C. Brown was elected chairman and Mr. J. H. Shirley secretary. The meeting was adjourned to a date to be determined and amended and revised, after which the officers were elected as follows: President—J. C. Brown, New Westminster; Vice-presidents, Mayor Gordon, Vancouver; A. J. Dallan, Victoria; secretary, J. H. Shirley, New Westminster.

George Stewart's Funeral.—There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late George Stewart, which took place yesterday from the family residence, Langford street. Rev. W. D. Barber conducted the services. The funeral was held at the residence of the late George Stewart, which was held at the residence of the late George Stewart, which was held at the residence of the late George Stewart.

Summer Show.—The residents of Cowichan are this year trying the novelty of a summer show. It is to be held at Duncan on July 2, and will include such items as fruits, vegetables, dogs and poultry. The prize lists have already been issued, and the officers are putting forth strong efforts to make the affair a success.

A Baseless Rumor.—A report gained circulation yesterday afternoon that the body of a missing officer from the Leander, assistant paymaster Clarke, had been found in the waters of the harbor. However, the report, which is difficult to say. The city police knew nothing about the alleged finding of the body, nor did the authorities at Esquimalt. The mystery of the man's disappearance remains as puzzling as ever.

Women's Council.—The Local Council of Women held their usual monthly meeting in the city hall yesterday afternoon. The report of the sub-committee appointed to wait on the secretary of the Red Cross Society for a long time, and which had not been received, action in the matter was necessarily delayed. Congratulations on the formation of a branch of the Red Cross Society in Victoria were received from Dr. Hodgetts and Lady Taylor. A nominating committee was appointed to select a member of the National Council of Women in July; and resolutions were passed asking that the subjects of public libraries and women's exchange be put upon the agenda of the N.C.W. for their annual meeting, which will be held in Victoria this year.

### Suicide Was In The Air

Three Attempts in a Single Day Reported in Latest News From Dawson.

One Brings Sad Close to a Good Soldier's Career—Late Northern News.

An epidemic of suicide seems to have struck Dawson on the 27th March, for by curious coincidence on that date there were three separate attempts at self-destruction, the cause in each instance being drink, while none of the three who turned revolvers towards themselves accomplished immediate death.

The first of the victims was Corporal N. Watson of the Yukon Field Force, who shot himself through the hip but who recovered; Eddie Dolan, a variety performer, who was shot through the chest and died; and the soldier who sent a 38 calibre crashing through his brain, and who died.

Watson's case is the only one of the three which has been reported in detail. It is reported that the opening of any new port will operate to divert from San Francisco a certain amount of business, and that the late refusal to make Cape Nome an open port, it is deemed certain that the government was on one of the occasions of the late refusal to make Cape Nome an open port, it is deemed certain that the government was on one of the occasions of the late refusal to make Cape Nome an open port.

Agent Evans since his arrival here has had interviews with the leading shipping firms engaged in coastwise trade, and also with many prominent business men of the town. He has consulted with the port of entry at Cape Nome is unnecessary, and further that the port of entry at Cape Nome is unnecessary, and further that the port of entry at Cape Nome is unnecessary.

Nothing Discredited to British Arms in Surrender After Plucky Resistance.

New York, April 10.—The press despatches are still filled with belated accounts of the Redoubt fight and the adventures of the British troops in the Yukon.

The Boers are now reported to have retreated eastward, dispersing in small bands, and the British troops are reported to have captured a number of prisoners northward before renewing their attack upon the isolated British posts.

### A CANADIAN BOY'S TRICK.

He Wrote to Lord Salisbury Asking for a Loan—But All He Got was a Good Spanking.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. "Well," he said, "you have all read those stories as to about the little boy who wrote to Lord Salisbury asking for a loan—But all he got was a good spanking."

One of the most promising quartz discoveries yet made in the middle North Fork of the Klondike, the find being on the side of Sullivan Island, where a party of prospectors had landed for some time ago. The discovery was made by a party of prospectors who had landed for some time ago.

Advices from the North by steamer Dunlop include the news that the work of digging for the bodies of the five men who were killed in the explosion at Esquimalt, while at Selkirk the river is giving unmistakable signs of spring. The river is said to be in the hands of 2000 horses stalled on the C. D. cut-off, and a very large proportion of those animals are said to be in the hands of 2000 horses stalled on the C. D. cut-off.

### SUGAR GOES UP.

Arbuckle Ends the War in Prices and Prepares to Diminish His Output.

New York, April 10.—Arbuckle Bros. to-day restored the price of refined sugar, which they recently cut five cents per hundred pounds, bringing their price back to that of the Havemeyer Company. Orders were received to-day at the Willamette refiners of the American Sugar Refining Company to store sugar, and twenty thousand barrels were shipped to Buffalo, where the company has a large stock of refined sugar.

The Salmon Market.—The condition of the salmon market in London is still referred to by the London Grocers' Guild as "a matter of some concern." The demand for salmon is as large as ever, and big supplies are going into consumption. The River Falloch, as we write, is spoken about ten days away from port, but large quantities of the goods on board are already sold. Half-pound fish seem to be very popular.

### NOT YET DECIDED.

Agent Gathering Evidence as to Whether Cape Nome Should Be an Open Port.

The United States government has apparently not yet decided as to whether Cape Nome should be made a port of entry. In a recent issue the San Francisco Chronicle said:

Collected evidence as to whether or not Cape Nome, in Alaska, shall be designated by the government as a port of entry, in addition to other such ports now recognized on the Pacific Coast.

"The fate of Cape Nome as a port of entry is a matter of some importance. It is to be decided whether or not Cape Nome should be an open port. On the other hand, British interests in the Canadian Northwest will be greatly benefited by the opening of the new port. Seattle, because of business connections with British Columbia and Alaska, has a strong interest in the matter. The principal question before Agent Evans is the efficiency of existing commercial and shipping facilities to care for the increasing business of the port."

Agent Evans since his arrival here has had interviews with the leading shipping firms engaged in coastwise trade, and also with many prominent business men of the town. He has consulted with the port of entry at Cape Nome is unnecessary, and further that the port of entry at Cape Nome is unnecessary.

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### Teachers in Convention

Programme to Be Followed by Meeting of Provincial Institute Next Week.

Victoria Teachers to Contribute a Number of Interesting Papers.

A very interesting programme has been arranged for the annual convention of the Provincial Teachers' Institute, which, as already announced, will be held at Vancouver on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The programme is as follows: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11. 10:00. Opening address by the president, enrolment of members. General business. Session on "The National Union of Teachers, England," J. R. Kerr, B.A.

Instrumental Solo.—Miss C. Christie "The Reclamation." Mr. D. J. Goggin, M.A. Solo.—Miss M. G. E. McDonald "Vocal Culture and Reading." Mrs. G. E. McDonald. Solo.—Miss M. G. E. McDonald "What Are the Schools Doing and What Can They Do to Develop a Taste for Good Books?" Mrs. G. E. McDonald. Solo.—Miss M. G. E. McDonald "The National Union of Teachers, England," J. R. Kerr, B.A.

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### Spring Assizes Are Cut Short

Grand Jury Bring in "No Bill" in the Sarel Label Case.

Regina vs. Nichol to Come Before Mr. Justice Drake Later.

This year's spring assizes will after all not include a trial of general public interest, although the result of Regina vs. Nichol, the action in which W. C. Nichol, editor of the Province is charged with libelling Messrs. Turner and Pooley, will be awaited with more or less eagerness.

The case which has been before the courts so long—it has been tried once the jury disagreeing that the public have lost interest in the facts. The case which was expected to draw a crowd, Regina vs. Sarel, in which the defendant was charged with libelling the Lieutenant-Governor, was abruptly brought to an end by the grand jury, who, after reading the indictment returned "no bill."

They did not call any witnesses, and it is evident that the grand jury was not satisfied with the evidence. The case was expected to draw a crowd, Regina vs. Sarel, in which the defendant was charged with libelling the Lieutenant-Governor, was abruptly brought to an end by the grand jury, who, after reading the indictment returned "no bill."

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