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Twice-a-Week.

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

NO. 78.

Fighting in Free State

Canadians Are Taking Part in the Advance to the Relief of Wepener.

Reinforcements Sent to Aid Gen. Rundle-Brabant Near Besieged Garrison.

Rundle is Waiting for Reinforcements Before Attempting to Engage Boers.

Burgers Fire on Canadians from a Farm Flying the Hospital Flag.

London, April 24.—The dispatch of a strong body of reinforcements to assist in the relief of Wepener and to endeavor to envelope and cut off the Boers from a retreat northward furnishes further evidence that the Boers are assembled in much larger force around Wepener than had hitherto been supposed. A Boer dispatch dated Thaba Nchu, April 20th, says that a fresh supply of cannon and ammunition has reached General Dewet at Jammersburg Drift. It also asserts that one of Col. Dalgety's guns has been smashed. Karriemfontein, mentioned in Lord Roberts's message to the war office, is 15 miles southeast of Bloemfontein. Leeuw Kop is two miles further south. Apparently the British captured Paarde Kraal Sunday night. The Boers evacuated Leeuw Kop during the night, removing the gun, and the British occupied the kop the next morning.

BURGERS WITHDRAWING.

Brabant is Bivouacked a Few Miles From Wepener.

Maseru, Monday, April 23.—Fighting began early this morning at Bushman's Kop.

The Colonial Division, under Gen. Brabant, advanced cautiously, followed and supported by Gen. Hart's infantry brigade. It was found that the Boers had evacuated their position on Bushman's Kop during the night.

STRATHCOONA HORSE

Take Part in Fighting Southeast of Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, April 23.—Col. Anderson's corps of mounted infantry, consisting of the First and Second Battalions of the Canadian regiment and Strathcoona Horse, was engaged in the recent operations of Pole-Carew and Gen. French.

Boers Escaped.

London, April 24.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The resistance of the Boers at Leeuw Kop was contemptible, considering the strength of their position. They escaped in an easterly direction, the Boers falling to get quite around them."

The Times Bloemfontein correspondent says: "The British cavalry were checked. Col. Anderson worked partially around the flank of Leeuw Kop but was not supported. The move checked the enemy, but the fear of a nightfall precluded the possibility of a mate."

London, April 23.—This evening the war office put the following dispatch from Roberts on the bulletin board: "Bloemfontein, Monday, April 23.—Yesterday I dispatched the 11th Division under Gen. Pole-Carew and two brigades of cavalry, under General French, from this point to assist Gen. Rundle. The force reached Karriemfontein without much opposition."

Casualties reported: Welsh Regiment—Private killed; Captain Prothero mortally wounded and seven men. Yorkshires—Eight wounded one killed. Fourth Hussars—One wounded. Royal Artillery—Two wounded. Seventh Dra-

goons—Lieut. Jenkins and 10 men missing. Capt. Rotton, Royal Artillery, broken arm by a fall. Gen. Pole-Carew's mounted infantry seized Larwapp, a high hill a few miles north of their foremost position. The enemy evacuated hurriedly, leaving some rifles and ammunition. Gen. Rundle reported that 25 men of the First Worcesters are missing. Fifty-three were sent with Wood to an outpost after dark. Only 18 returned. Their number and names will be reported later, as well as the wounded yesterday.

Warren's Appointment.

Durban, April 23.—General Sir Charles Warren has been appointed administrator of Bechuanaaland. He sailed yesterday for Capetown.

Returning to the Front.

Toronto, April 23.—A special cable says that a number of the members of the Canadian Regiment, who were invalided to Natal hospital, have returned to Africa and will rejoin the regiment at Bloemfontein. The Canadians confined in Woodville, who were reported as about to return to Canada, are not going. The authorities are awaiting instructions from Ottawa.

London, April 24.—All attention is centered on the interesting though complicated situation in the southeast portion of the Orange Free State, from which developments of much importance must ensue in the near future.

Gen. Rundle apparently has found the Boers confronting him at Dewet's Dorp stronger than he cares to engage, so he is marking time pending the arrival of support.

While Gen. Rundle is preparing to strike Dewet's Dorp, General Brabant and Hart are pushing along the frontier and frustrate any attack on Gen. Rundle's right, and French and Pole-Carew are hastening from Bloemfontein to bar the Boer line of retreat northwards.

In the meanwhile the burgher forces occupying Thaba Nchu are in a position to fight a delayed action, giving the Boer forces at Dewet's Dorp and Wepener time to retire in case of defeat, and it seems as though Gen. French must dispose of this Thaba Nchu force before he can reach the rear of the Boer forces opposing Rundle and Brabant, otherwise his flank would be open to assault. The Boers driven out of Leeuw Kop will probably rally at Thaba Nchu, where a stiff fight may be expected.

Should the British fail in this attempt to bring about

Another Paardeberg, it must immensely effect the larger issues of the war, as it would undoubtedly lead to a persistent repetition of the guerilla warfare, which has been largely responsible for the stay of Roberts.

Lord Roberts, with a commendable sentiment of his intention, has begun the second act in his campaign. He has suddenly deployed his army on the long front from Karree Siding to Wepener, a distance of about 70 miles. Without a doubt Mr. Winston Churchill's reference to Gen. Rundle means that this commander is endeavoring to hold the Boers off their retreat northward. The Boers have no army on the spot large enough to attack the British army so deployed.

Winston Churchill wires from Wekeru on Monday's date as follows: "Combined operations on a large scale are now in progress, and General Rundle's force is still commanding the Boer position before Dewet's Dorp."

FLED FROM LEEUW KOP.

Leeuw Kop, April 23.—The Boer retired from their positions here so hurriedly that they left a quantity of ammunition and rifles behind them. When the Warwickshire Regiment took the farm house at the foot of the ridge, the Boers' "pom pom" inflicting no damage, the Welsh Regiment advanced along the Warwickshire's left and approached the ridge, experiencing a cross fire.

When the Boers fled they were obliged to move some distance along the sky line, and the artillery planted a shell with great accuracy. It burst just above the Boers, rolling over three horses.

It appears that Gen. Dickson met with opposition, the Boers firing rifles at long range. Their position was one of great strength.

Gen. Pole-Carew's admirable disposition of his force thoroughly puzzled the Boers, who were unable to see the direction of attack owing to a deep smit.

The British artillery was unable to join the fight in time to reply to the Boer gun, which was shelling the mounted infantry vigorously. The shells, however, burst 300 yards high and did no damage.

It is stated that Gen. Dewet holds the water works with a strong force. The Boers who held Leeuw Kop trekked to the eastward.

Gen. French sent a body of cavalry to the south and a few shots were heard, but apparently the Boers do not hold strong positions anywhere close to Leeuw Kop.

BOER REPORTS.

Pretoria, April 23.—An official bulletin issued here to-day says: "The federals continue their fighting at Wepener and captured a herd of Gen. Brabant's cattle and horses. General Dewet's losses at Dewet's Dorp were one man killed and six men wounded. Twenty British were captured. The British appear to be retiring beyond Dewet's Dorp. Cronje reports that with a strong command he attacked the British to the northeast of Boshof. A heavy engagement followed, and the British were driven from kopje to kopje. The federals displayed courage and spiritedly engaged

the enemy. Only two burghers were wounded. The British lost 15 men killed and left 3 wounded and 8 prisoners in the hands of the burghers.

(Cronje referred to in the above dispatch is Commandant Cronje, the second son of the Boer general who is a prisoner on the island of St. Helena.)

BOERS NEAR WARRENTON.

Warrenton, April 23.—Shelling was renewed this morning, the fire being directed at the British river redoubts, which are steadily being pushed forward. The Boers appear to be in stronger force down the river and the Yeomanry patrols are frequently sniped.

It is believed that important developments are not far off.

Boer Sympathizers.

Buffalo, April 24.—An afternoon paper says: "By descriptions furnished this morning of the three men charged with attempting to blow up lock No. 24, of the Welland canal, there is an indication that they are Boer sympathizers."

Speech by Dr. Borden.

Hamilton, April 24.—Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, delivered an address at the banquet of the St. George society last night. He referred to the important part Canada was playing in the South African war, the result of which would tend to bring a closer relationship between the mother country and her colonies.

Patriotic Fund.

Ottawa, April 24.—The Canadian patriotic fund to date amounts to \$247,183.

London, April 25.—Reports circulated that the siege of Wepener has been practically raised were apparently premature. The Boer attack upon Col. Dalgety's northern position as described from Maseru was probably a final attempt to rush the garrison before securing a safe retreat and as Col. Dalgety successfully repulsed the attack little further anxiety is left on his account.

Lord Roberts has now spread a net with some 40,000 or more men and 150 guns, covering the whole western semicircle around Wepener, while Gen. Hamilton has occupied the water works, practically without opposition.

The Seventh Division, under General Tucker, assisted by naval guns, has made a demonstration from Karree Siding, the Boers showing him opposition. At the same time a brigade moved out from Glen and took a position on a range of hills at Gennaadenale, north of the Modder.

The water works were found undamaged with the exception of the removal of the sliding valves on the pumping engines.

Spencer Wilkinson, discussing the military situation in the Morning Post, says: "Lord Roberts, with a commendable sentiment of his intention, has begun the second act in his campaign. He has suddenly deployed his army on the long front from Karree Siding to Wepener, a distance of about 70 miles. Without a doubt Mr. Winston Churchill's reference to Gen. Rundle means that this commander is endeavoring to hold the Boers off their retreat northward. The Boers have no army on the spot large enough to attack the British army so deployed."

Winston Churchill wires from Wekeru on Monday's date as follows: "Combined operations on a large scale are now in progress, and General Rundle's force is still commanding the Boer position before Dewet's Dorp."

The Standard correspondent with Gen. Brabant at Zaastron, telegraphing on Monday, says: "Before leaving Rouxville on the advance northward General Hart issued the following proclamation: 'Take notice, inhabitants of Rouxville and all concerned: That you are allowed to remain in occupation of your homes in peace and quietness, subject to your proper behaviour always as non-combatants in this warfare, and to your obedience to such rules as the officer whom I appoint to command here may find it necessary to make. Such rules will not, however, be for oppression, but for precautions, and I hereby direct him and all troops under his command, and to treat you in my absence, you commit, abet or screen any act of hostility towards the troops of the Queen not consistent with the honorable customs of war with regard to the behaviour of inhabitants considered to be non-combatants. I will in due time certainly inflict on you and this town such a penalty as will force you to regret your transgressions.'"

"A Boer commando left Zaastron last Monday, going in the direction of Wepener. Before leaving the commando compelled a number of unwilling burghers to join the fighting forces by threats of confiscation of their property."

Official Dispatch.

London, April 24.—The following from Lord Roberts has been issued by the war office: "Bloemfontein, April 24.—Gen. Brabant and Gen. Hart yesterday turned the position occupied by the Boers, who tried to prevent their moving northward, and got into telegraphic communication with Col. Dalgety, commandant of the besieged garrison at Wepener, who reports all well."

"Gen. Brabant has three wounded, one missing. Three were wounded on the previous day. The Border Regiment had seven wounded."

"At 1 p.m. yesterday Brabant and Hart were eight miles south of Wepener. The Eleventh Division, Gen. Pole-Carew, and Gen. French's two brigades of cavalry reached Tweede Celuk yesterday afternoon without having met opposition."

"Heliographic communication has been established with Gen. Rundle. A patrol of the Seventh Dragoons, under Lieut. Jenkins, which was reported missing yesterday, has rejoined

General French's camp with the exception of Corporal Taylor and Private Cook, who are believed to be wounded and prisoners.

"Mounted infantry yesterday under General Ian Hamilton, occupied the water works at Sammas Post. As the enemy are holding the neighboring hills, in some strength, the Ninth Division, consisting of Gen. Smith Dorrien's and Gen. Macdonald's brigades, has been dispatched to support Hamilton.

General Maxwell's brigade, formerly Gen. Chermiside's, of the Seventh Division, yesterday moved eastward, and seized the hills covering the wagon bridge over the Modder River and Kranz Kraal an important communication much used by the Boers during the last three weeks. Our only casualties were Private Brum, New South Wales Rifles, taken prisoner."

Boers Repulsed.

Maseru Basutoland, April 24.—The Boers severely attacked Col. Dalgety's northern position facing Bokkop ridge at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing four guns into action, under whose fire they made a determined advance.

The British returned a heavy fire, before which the Boers recoiled, afterward extending along the flats, maintaining a continuous long range fusillade for some hours.

Firing was heard in the direction of Dewet's Dorp, but there is no sign that the British relief column in that quarter has advanced further.

The natives report that another British force has been detached from Bloemfontein. If so, the position of the Boers around Wepener is precarious.

BOERS KILL NATIVES.

Dispatch From Mafeking Tells of Massacre of Friendlies

London, April 25.—Lady Sarah Wilson in a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mafeking, dated Sunday, April 23rd, says: "Our bread is now made entirely of oats, and is full of husks. This causes much illness. There are many cases of nervous prostration and malarial typhoid among the garrison."

"The news of the check to the relieving column is a terrible disappointment. Last Friday thirty-three natives issued forth to recover some cattle which had been looted by the Boers. They were betrayed by unfriendly natives to the Boers, who surrounded them while they were sleeping and shot them all but one, giving no quarter. One escaped to tell the tale. The bombardment continues."

Losses at Wepener.

London, April 24.—An official list of the British losses at Wepener from April 9th to April 18th shows: Killed, 3 officers and 18 men; wounded, 14 officers and 83 men.

Welcome to Naval Brigade.

Portsmouth, April 24.—Capt. Lambton and the naval brigade of Her Majesty's first class cruiser Powerful, after a march through the city to-day, were banquetted at the town hall this evening. The mayor's guests included Gen. Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, and the Earls of Durham and Northbrook. The line of march was gaily decorated with flags and bunting.

The choral societies participated in the welcome ceremonies.

London, April 25.—The decisive actions and slow progress of General Hart and Brabant are relatively unimportant when compared with the progress of Gen. French.

It is now evident that Roberts wishes not only to defeat the Boers, but to pen them in at Paardeberg.

For this end 40,000 British troops are concentrating in the southeastern part of the Orange Free State and operations according to devised plans in which the delay may be as much due to strategy as to necessity. The success of this important movement almost entirely depends on French. If he can sweep down from the North with the rapidity of execution which he displayed at Kimberley and Paardeberg, he will effect the same swift, sudden transformation which followed the cavalry evolutions two months ago. As troops to last accounts he was pushing on successfully.

Every day the Boers remain at Wepener improves French's scheme of success.

To put a girdle around the 25,000 Boers, estimated to be in the southeastern part of the Orange Free State, Roberts has evidently taken large chances.

The British critics differ regarding the result, some declaring it is already impossible for the Boers to escape from the net.

There is a general impression that the advance upon Pretoria will be taken up without any reconcentration at Bloemfontein. With more than half the British army stretched in echelon across the Orange Free State, such a change in directions would indefinitely delay the accomplishment of Roberts's main object.

The news received to-day has little bearing upon the question of the hour. A dispatch from Durban, dated April 24th, reports that Gen. Lucas Meyer is dead. He is known to have been well on the previous day.

A Boer version of the recent British attack at Fourteen Streams says that two Boers were killed and four wounded. Little damage was done to the camp, though it was severely bombarded. The arrival of Mafeking dispatches has renewed the interest and anxiety in regard to

The Fate of Its Defenders. Lady Sarah Wilson's account of the death of thirty-three natives, who went out from Mafeking last Friday to

recover some cattle which had been looted by the Boers and who, while sleeping, were surrounded by the burghers and shot without quarter, apparently harshly misrepresented the action of the Boers. A dispatch received by the Associated Press from Mafeking says the natives in question were unauthorized raiders and that instead of being ruthlessly slaughtered by the Boers while asleep, they beat back the burghers, who were obliged to get reinforcements of Maxims and Nordenfeldts. The dispatch adds: "There was no question of surrender. The leader of the natives Rallied His Men to the Last, and the fight progressed from the rising to the sinking of the sun, until their ammunition was finished the natives fought, and then the Boers killed all but one, who, hiding in the reeds, escaped."

The correspondent concludes: "Mafeking may be forgotten if it begins to prepare for some attempt at relief rather than empty congratulations for its gallant stand. Though there is only sufficient to keep body and soul together, it will never dream of surrender. But it is very, very weary of it all."

OCCUPATION OF DEWET'S DORP

London, April 25.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed the following message to the war office: "Bloemfontein, April 25.—Dewet's Dorp was occupied by Chermiside without opposition at 9.30 this morning."

BURGHERS SUFFER HEAVILY

London, April 25.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 25.—Pole-Carew's division reached Bokkop yesterday without casualties. Its advance was covered by cavalry and horse artillery, which drove back the enemy with heavy loss, their dead being left on the ground. The mounted troops halted for the night at Grootfontein, and at 7.30 this morning were crossing the Modder River at Valsbank, in accordance with my instructions to French, to endeavor to place himself astride the enemy's lines of retreat."

"French's arrival near the Modder evidently, however, alarmed the Boers, for they evacuated their strong position near Dewet's Dorp during the night, and it was occupied by Chermiside's division this morning."

"The mounted infantry, under Ian Hamilton, drove the enemy off the kopjes in the neighborhood of the water works without casualties on our side."

"The Highland Brigade marched 22 miles yesterday to support Gen. Hamilton and halted for the night at Klipkraal, four miles short of Sammas post. Brabant and Hart are still a few miles short of Wepener, and the numbers of the enemy appear to have somewhat increased during the last few days, but it is not likely they will be much trouble in the neighborhood of Wepener, and Dewet's Dorp is occupied by our troops."

"I inspected the City Imperial Volunteer battalion on their arrival at Bloemfontein yesterday. They are in fine form, and look very workmanlike."

"I also inspected the first company of Imperial Yeomanry, which have arrived here. The men turned out smart and their horses are in admirable condition."

IN TOUCH WITH THE ENEMY.

Alival North, April 24.—It is reported that firing has been heard between Zastron and Wepener, and it is believed that Gen. Brabant and Hart are in contact with the enemy.

The Boers are so numerous that it took two days in crossing the Caledon River at Bastard's Drift.

BOERS NEW POSITION

Maseru, Basutoland, April 24.—On the breaking up of the bivouac this morning, Brabant and Hart discovered that the Boers, who fell back towards Wepener yesterday, had advanced during the night several miles nearer to Strauss Farm, which is a favorable position for resistance.

Col. Dalgety was severely attacked with six guns this morning, probably with a view of preventing him from assisting the relief columns.

It seemed yesterday that Dalgety had practically been relieved, but the offensive attitude assumed by the Boers this morning shows this idea to have been erroneous.

Gen. Hart is a few miles behind Brabant's division, which is waiting for the former to come up.

Thirteen British wounded were removed to Mafeking at midnight and placed in the English church.

Maseru, April 24 (evening).—Hart and Brabant covered only a short distance to-day, and finding a strong force opposed to them, bivouacked on the ground they had occupied. The firing has been desultory and casualties very slight.

Persistent rumors are in circulation that Commandant Olivier, with 1,500 men, is preparing to attack Hart's rear. There is no sign of the advance of Gen. Rundle from Dewet's Dorp.

RETREAT CUT OFF.

Herschel, Cape Colony, April 24.—It is reported that the British have occupied Wepener, after heavy fighting.

It is also said that the Boers are unable to escape to the north, and that great developments are expected.

Dominion News Notes

Ice Jam on St. Lawrence Delays Inward Bound Dominion Liner.

Export of Logs—Decision in Case Against the Ontario Government.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, April 24.—The party decomposed body of a man was discovered in the rear of No. 4, St. Dominique street, this morning. The body was identified as that of a man named Amelard, who lived alone. The coroner's jury have returned a verdict that death was due to natural causes. The body had been in the house for over a week.

The reform element in the city council last night has succeeded in having J. A. L. Laforest, superintendent of water works, and Wm. McGibbon, park ranger, dismissed for being derelict in their duties to the city.

The first ocean passenger liner to St. Lawrence this season, the Dominion liner Vancouver, passed inward at Father Point last evening. Owing, however, to a big jam of ice at Cape Rouge, a short distance above Quebec, the steamer will be unable to reach this city for some days, unless a fall of warm rain occurs.

Ottawa, April 24.—Five French-Canadians were this morning fined \$50 and costs or six months' imprisonment for assaulting Jews on Easter Sunday.

Toronto, April 24.—The Court of Appeals this morning gave judgment in the famous Michigan lumbermen's case against the Ontario government to have the law prohibiting the export of logs, unless sawn in Canada, declared as unconstitutional. The appellate court sustains the decision of the lower court, which gave judgment declaring the law constitutional. It is understood the case will be taken to the Privy Council.

Halifax, April 24.—It is announced here that Hon. J. I. Tarte will return to Canada by May 20th. The local Conservative paper couples with this announcement that the general elections are likely to follow shortly after the Minister of Public Works returns.

Advises from Chamel, Newfoundland, are to the effect that the fisheries have been a complete failure, due to the continued rough weather, the heavy sea preventing boats from going out. Not a single skiff on the shore has landed over ten quintals since Christmas.

Listowel, Ont., April 24.—The thirty-sixth session of the Canadian Evangelical Association convened in annual session here yesterday. Resolutions denouncing desecration of the Sabbath day and urging legislation for its better observance were passed.

Resolutions were also passed urging the enactment of a prohibition bill by the Dominion government in provinces which gave a majority for the plebiscite, expressing loyalty to the Queen and justifying the South African war, also expressing the hope that the war would soon end.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Man Saved His Wife but Met Death Himself.

(Associated Press.)

New York, April 25.—After saving the life of his wife, Henry Sannt, of Jersey City, was killed by a train yesterday on the Rockaway Beach branch of Long Island railroad.

Mr. Sannt was 64 years old and his wife a few years younger. They had visited friends on Long Island and were returning over the Hawtree Creek railroad bridge. The couple were about half way across the structure when they were struck by a train approaching.

Mr. Sannt grasped his wife and hurried her to the outer rail of the track. Then taking hold of her by the waist he lifted her and threw her into the creek, about 25 feet below. Mr. Sannt had no time to follow his wife, and he was struck and killed. Mrs. Sannt was rescued unhurt, aside from the shock.

DEMANDING PAYMENT.

United States Government Will Insist on Immediate Settlement of Claims.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, April 24.—The Porte has received telegrams from the Turkish minister at Washington, Al Ferruh Bey, pointing out the bad impression created in the United States by the non-payment of the indemnity due, and announcing the determination of the American government to insist upon a prompt settlement of the claims.

SMALLPOX.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, April 24.—The Tribune says: "Jas. Harris, of Spring Valley, Ill., was removed to the isolation hospital last night suffering from malignant smallpox. Residents in Wentworth avenue, where before he was taken into custody they say the man had entered a dozen stores, dread a spread of the disease. Harris was well dressed and the police are of opinion he is a man of comfortable means and of good family."

The Relief Of Wepener

Five Thousand of the Enemy Retired on the Approach of Brabant.

Engaged the Boers Three Times—Retreating Burglers Are Not Being Pursued.

London, April 25.—The following bulletin from Lord Roberts has been issued by the war office:

"Bloemfontein, April 25.—The enemy retired from in front of Wepener last night and are moving northwards along the Ladybrand road. Their number was between 4,000 and 5,000."

Three Engagements.

London, April 26.—The Times special correspondent at Mafeking, Bastoland, telegraphing yesterday, says: "I rode from Jammiesburg, where skirting Wepener, and I met Col. Brabant's advance guard four miles south of Wepener. They report three successful fights on Saturday, Sunday and Monday with 22 casualties. The siege was raised and five thousand of the enemy retired along the Ladybrand road, within our sight and unpursued. Col. Dalgely's casualties are 23 killed and 132 wounded."

A dispatch from Dewet's Dorp, dated Thursday, says: "General Rundle arrived here this morning."

Casualties.

London, April 25.—The war office has issued Roberts's list of casualties prior to the occupation of Dewet's Dorp, showing that Capt. Denny of the Thirteenth Hussars was killed, and that a captain, two lieutenants and 22 men were wounded. Captain Prothero, who was wounded at Karrefontein, has since died.

Boer Report.

Paris, April 26, 5.35 a.m.—A dispatch from Pretoria says: "General Dewet has Brabant's Horse isolated, and has repulsed two attempts to relieve it, capturing 50 Britishers."

WON'T FACE THE BRITISH.

Enemy Retiring From All Points—Progress of Cavalry.

London, April 26.—The burghers have everywhere retired at the first pressure of the British advance, and the hope that Gen. Rundle would be able to induce them to remain at Dewet's Dorp until they had been forced to fight or to surrender has been disappointed.

No attempt was made to pursue the commandos retreating from Wepener. Everything now depends upon the progress of Gen. French's cavalry brigades, but they are entering a very difficult hilly country. The cavalry have already had a long march.

A Long March.

Over heavy and sandy roads, and nothing is known regarding the condition of the horses. In any case it is now a race between the federals and the forces of Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton.

The slowness of the recent movements of the British infantry and previous experience of the ability of the Boers to move rapidly with guns and baggage over their own country, lead to a belief that Lord Roberts's enveloping operations will have to be repeated further north.

At the most he will perhaps capture some Boer guns and baggage and harass the retreating burghers.

Considerable results have been attained in the relief of Wepener and in the clearing of the southwestern corner of the Free State of Boers, but the Boer army, whatever its strength, has still to be dealt with.

Besides the casualties among the men, the Boer bombardment of Colonel Dalgely's position wrought much havoc among the cattle and horses. The garrison could have held out for another fortnight, but it is in no condition to render much assistance in pursuing the Boers.

There is little news from other quarters. The inhabitants of Mafeking are on daily rations of two pints of soup and two quarts of milk.

The Daily Mail has the following from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Wednesday: "A daring attempt to destroy the bridge at Komati Poort Sunday night was frustrated by Kaffirs, who gave the alarm and frightened off the Boers."

The Boers have lined all the hills in the vicinity with riflemen, fearing an attack by British troops advancing by some mysterious route. The Irish-American brigade of so-called 'ambulance men' left Pretoria Saturday under Colonel Lake, after being addressed by President Kruger, to whom the men responded with an American college cheer.

The Boers assert that Lord Roberts is waiting for 20,000 horses. No serious fighting is expected until the 10th of May.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday, says: "It is asserted that the Boers are collecting enormous quantities of provisions at Depos in the Lydenburg district with a view to..."

A Final Stand.

In the mountains. The districts around Johannesburg and Pretoria are being extensively entrenched. Begebe's foundry at Johannesburg is turning out several hundred shells a day."

ENEMY'S ACCOUNT

Of the Operations in the Vicinity of Dewet's Dorp.

Dewet's Dorp, O. F. S., April 21.—When Gen. Dewet's scouts announced Thursday evening that Gen. Kelly-Kenny and Gen. Rundle's column was advancing on Dewet's Dorp, he ordered "Up saddle," and moved with the Ficksburg command and General Cronje, Olivier and Wessels to intercept their march. This was successful on Friday morning,

while the British occupied the grassy hills at Tallards Farm and Dewet, those immediate south of Dewet's Dorp, facing the British. Cronje delayed occupying an important hill which the British took at noon.

At 9 o'clock yesterday rifle firing commenced briskly. The British had made trenches and had thrown up schansos. At 11 o'clock the Free State cannon and Maxim guns opened fire, and the former constantly dropped shells into the British camp.

Darkness stopped the fighting until 11, when the Bethlehem men on the extreme right heard some British in their immediate vicinity and opened fire. Their commandant stepped out into the darkness and discovered a wounded man and fifteen British, who declared that they had lost their way while searching for water. At daybreak thirteen more British strayed into camp.

In the morning the British started an outflanking movement, sending a large body of horse to the hills north of Dewet's Dorp.

Gen. Dewet immediately dispatched Gen. Wessels with three cannon to head off the British, and the latter having no cannon, were forced to return to camp.

At the main position a constant cannonade was maintained, but there was little rifle fire.

The British camp was observed at sunset to be hastily packing up, and subsequently moved behind the hills, the main position being vacated very early in the morning to distract attention from their camp, which was seriously damaged by the Free State shells.

The prisoners declared the British numbered 25,000 men. Lieutenant Loosdyk, of the artillery, was shot through the head, leg and arm, but continued at the guns; and Field Cornet Engelbocht was killed while standing up and giving orders.

The loss during the two days was three killed and twelve wounded. The British loss is unknown.

Gen. Kelly-Kenny, it is said, will wait for reinforcements.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

Firing Continued for Several Hours and Boers Finally Withdraw.

Warrenton, April 25.—The Boers, having become emboldened, shelled the village and the British trenches, and it became necessary to give them a lesson which would ascertain their strength.

On Monday night Col. Paget placed several guns on the river bank, under cover of the darkness, within a thousand yards of the Boer trenches across the river. The horses and carriages were withdrawn beyond range.

At daybreak the British opened a heavy bombardment with shrapnel and lyddite. The Boers were taken completely by surprise, but they replied with five guns, including a 40-pounder; and a rifle fire was opened at the same time.

The duel continued for many hours, the Boers finally evacuating the position with great loss.

There were no casualties on the British side. During the evening the guns were safely withdrawn. The shelling today showed that the Boer laager had been removed far back to the eastward.

London, April 26.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, says: "Yesterday the Boers formed a new laager near Bloemfontein. The force there consists of Breeks, Campbell and Grigal rebels about five hundred strong."

Kimberley, April 25.—Colonel Mahon, the Duke of Teck, and a squadron of the Kimberley mounted corps, under Major Rodger, returned here today from Boshof.

Disensions in Cape Cabinet.

Capetown, April 25.—There are persistent rumors in circulation here of disension in the Cape cabinet.

It is said that Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the premier, and Mr. R. Solomon, attorney-general, favor the annexation of the Transvaal and the Free State; that Mr. J. W. Sauer, commissioner of public works, and Dr. T. E. Water, minister without portfolio, the independence of the republics; and that Mr. J. Merriman, treasurer, is neutral.

Mr. Rose-Innes, former leader of the opposition in the assembly, is frequently mentioned in connection with the formation of a coalition ministry.

Punished for Treachery.

Bloemfontein, April 25.—Richter's farm, near Leuw Kop, from which while flying a white flag the Canadians were freed upon, has been burned for punishment. Richter is a prisoner.

London, April 26.—All the interest in the African war is now centered in the running fight in progress between the burghers retreating from the southern portion of the Orange Free State and Gen. French's horsemen and the infantry of General Pole-Carew, Chemsides and Rundle.

The Boers cling to their positions as long as it was safe to do so, and they have now slipped off to hold the next commanding ridge through a broken country, admirably suited for a rear guard defence.

Dispatches from Alwal North, under date of Wednesday, 25th April, says the Boers left Wepener so hurriedly that many of them

Dead Were Left in the Trenches unburied. Commandant Cronje is reported to have been killed.

According to advices from Bloemfontein, the attempt of the Boers at Brandfort to get in touch with the command at Thaba Nchu was frustrated by a force dispatched by Gen. Tucker from Glen.

A dispatch from Pretoria reports the arrival there of Lord Rosslyn, as an unwounded prisoner.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

London, April 26.—A Renter correspondent with Gen. Pole-Carew and French wires from Damfontein, under the date of April 24th, as follows:

"Ever since Sunday a Boer force of about 1,000, with one gun and one pom-pom, has been trying to impede our progress."

He then proceeds to describe how the various mounted bodies, the Canadians, Roberts's Horse and French's cavalry, time after time engaged the Boers and held them while the infantry and bag-

gage passed. He says: "Gen. Pole-Carew found it necessary to use shell on the left flank. The Boers evidently intended to draw him into action in order to delay the column, but the admirable tactics adopted enabled a steady advance, only interrupted by slight delays. The Boers always took care to keep their baggage and guns well out of range."

Gen. French's general plan was to push forward in light order, leaving the baggage train to follow with the infantry. Few casualties have been sustained during the march.

Gen. Pole-Carew burned the farm house from which the Boers fired while flying a white flag, and he informed the owners that farmers would no longer be allowed to play a double game with out reprisals, as they must deliver up their arms or openly join the enemy.

In the afternoon the Boers evacuated their position. Gen. French's advance cut their communication north of the town. The action was fought at Rool Kop. The Boers retired to the northeast. They were commanded by Botha and Dewet.

"Rundle" with artillery, is pursuing them. Gen. French is creating a position here."

RETIRED TO THE NORTH-EAST

London, April 26.—A special dispatch from Dewet's Dorp, dated yesterday, says:

"Owing to the approach of General French, and to General Rundle's persistent shelling, the Boers relinquished their positions last night, retiring with their guns in a northeasterly direction."

Gen. French and Rundle joined hands east of Dewet's Dorp this morning. Gen. Rundle is pursuing the Boers in forced marches."

FRENCH AT DEWET'S DORP.

Dewet's Dorp, April 25.—Gen. French entered this town today with two cavalry brigades. He left camp at daylight and found the Boers holding the hills. "These were shelled, and the Boers retreated."

The cavalry pushed around the position of the Boers above the town where they were holding Gen. Rundle in check. It is reported 6,000 Boers passed through the town last night to avoid Gen. French's attack in the rear.

ALL WELL AT MAFFERING.

London, April 26.—An official dispatch from Mafeking reports all well on 10th April.

London, April 26.—The war office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, April 25.—Good news from Powell up to April 24th. Mafeking is much better, and all the wounded are doing well. The Boers captured several native women who were trying to escape from Mafeking, but they were turned back after being stripped and jamboked."

(The sjambok is a whip made of rhinoceros hide, or other leather, usually carried by the Boers.)

EXPLOSION IN ARSENAL.

Pretoria, April 25.—A serious explosion occurred last night at the Regt works, used by the government as an arsenal. The walls of the building were destroyed, and structures in the neighborhood are a mass of flames. The shrieks of women and children in the adjoining street added to the ghastliness of the scene.

Ten workmen were killed and 32 injured, including Herr Grunberg, the manager of the works. The most important of the machinery was saved.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. The works employed 200 persons, mostly French and Italians. The Red Cross ambulance did good work in helping the wounded.

Red Cross Commissioner.

Toronto, April 26.—A Bloemfontein cable to the Mail and Empire says Col. Ryerson, Canadian Red Cross commissioner in Africa, has been appointed

HEART-SICK.

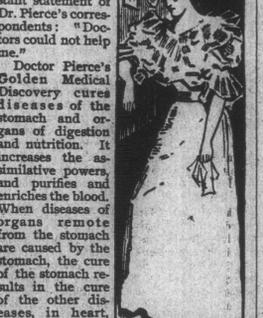
There are a great many people who have heart sickness with no chronic derangement of the heart. When the stomach is diseased it may affect many other organs, and produce all the evidences of diseased heart, disordered stomach, or kidneys, or disease in some other organ.

The inexperienced practitioner treats the wrong disease, and hence the constant statement of Dr. Pierce's correspondents: "Doctors could not help me."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion, and enriches the blood. When diseases of the stomach and organs remote from the stomach are caused by the stomach, the cure of the stomach cures the other diseases, in heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc.

"Six years ago my stomach and heart troubled me so much I had to do something, as my friends counsel me, I wrote Mrs. S. A. Knapp of San Jose, California, Box 22, I went to San Francisco and had treatment for stomach and heart, and was better for some time, then it came back. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, and was cured. I can tell you my stomach. I do not have the pain and indigestion. I do not have the heart trouble. I can tell you your valuable medicine. I recommend it to all who have heart sickness."

Your constitution use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.



British Red Cross commissioner with Lord Roberts's headquarters. Strathcona (Trooper Dead.

Ottawa, April 26.—A cable from Col. Steele was received this morning by the militia department announcing the death, by blood poisoning, of 382 Simill, of Strathcona's. He died at Capetown yesterday.

This is the first death among the Strathcona Horse. Deceased's mother lives at Newport, England.

Further Information Wanted.

London, April 26.—In the House of Commons today James Lowther, Conservative, was heartily cheered when he gave notice that he would call attention on May 22nd to Lord Roberts's recent Spion Kop dispatches, and move the production of further papers on the subject.

George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary of the war office, replying to questions, declared Lord Roberts had made no comment whatever on General Lord Methuen's Magerfontein operations. Neither, he continued, did Lord Roberts' dispatches indicate that the advance was either retarded or modified by the scarcity of remounts. At the same time, the secretary declared, it was true that the expenditure on horse flesh had exceeded all the estimates, and that the war office had invariably exceeded the requisitions from South Africa. The difficulty in securing ships had handicapped the authorities, but already this year they had sent out 27,041 horses and 17,143 mules.

They are an act relating to liquor licenses, an act relating to the Midway & Pentonville railway, and an act amending the Coal Mining Regulations act. These three have been disallowed because of the Japanese clauses in the bills and the place filling bill, which has caused so much discussion in British Columbia, has been vetoed because it was ultra vires. Some ten bills affecting private companies have not been allowed, as it was not thought prudent to interfere with the organization of these concerns.

A VACANCY.

Marquis of Lorne's Succession to Dukedom Leaves Vacant Seat in Commons.

(Associated Press.) London, April 24.—The succession of the Marquis of Lorne to the Dukedom of Argyll, owing to the death of his father, creates a vacancy in the House of Commons for South Manchester, which the Marquis represented.

It is understood that the seat, being safer for the Unionists, a vacancy would have been created some time ago by the Queen making her son-in-law a peer. Now the Unionists are forced to recon- sider the constituency, which gave the Marquis of Lorne a majority of 78 at the last election.

It is presumed that the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, and wife of the Marquis of Lorne, will hereafter assume the title of Duchess of Argyll.

CLAIMS ON TURKEY.

Representatives of Powers Ask for Instructions Regarding Payment of Indemnity.

(Associated Press.) Constantinople, April 24.—In view of the steps taken by the United States government in regard to claims arising out of the Armenian massacres, the embassies of Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy and Germany have asked their governments for instructions as to making similar claims.

The promulgation of Irish authorizing the building of the American structure burned at Kharput and the enlargement of Roberts's college, is regarded as showing clearly the desire of the Yildiz Kiok to be agreeable to the United States in the hope that the latter will not press for the payment of the indemnity.

The United States government, however, has no intention of abandoning its claims.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.) London, April 25.—The city council has fixed the rate of taxation at 244 mills. Toronto, April 25.—Canadian implement manufacturers have decided not to exhibit at any of the fall fairs. The Toronto municipal council has decided to purchase a new building for the city hall at 194 mills.

Ottawa, April 25.—The village of Gatineau was almost wiped out by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at \$5,000. The origin is said to be due to incendiary.

The agricultural committee of the House of Commons met this morning. The opposition protested against the hearing of Messrs. Preston and Pedley, immigration agents, because the report of the interior department had not been presented to parliament. The committee finally decided to hear Pedley regarding immigration matters.

Montreal, April 25.—Leopold Dandurand, a Laval student, aged twenty-two years, fell on the fourth story window of his residence at an early hour this morning, fracturing his skull, which caused almost instant death. The accident is thought to have been due to overbalancing when deceased endeavored to close the window.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, April 25.—The conference between James Dunsmuir, F. D. Little and Andrew Bryden, on the part of the Wellington Colliery Company, and a committee of twelve from the miners, lasted until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The owners were willing to meet on the most important points, and finally the committee decided to call a third meeting of the miners and submit the proposition made by Mr. Dunsmuir to them. The meeting was held at 7 o'clock last evening.

The proposition submitted to the miners and accepted by them was eighty cents for 2,100 pounds weight, with the minimum wage of \$3 a day. Contract labor is abolished, and the union formed yesterday will be recognized.

The men resumed work today, well satisfied with the outcome of the strike.

OUTRAGE BY STRIKERS.

(Associated Press.) Crofton Landing, N. Y., April 25.—An attempt was made last night to burn the bridge at the upper end of the Bowery, having been discovered by the fire alarm. The troops turned out and the fire was extinguished. The attempt to burn the bridge is believed to have been the work of strikers, and shows that there is still a spirit of lawlessness among the men.

FATAL FIRE.

(Associated Press.) New York, April 25.—Three persons were killed and three severely injured in a fire today in the six-story tenement at 74 Forsyth street.

Four Bills Disallowed

British Columbia Legislation Vetoed on Account of Anti-Japanese Clauses.

Policy of the Imperial Government Must Be Considered in Such Measures.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, April 24.—The British Columbia government has been repeatedly advised that the Imperial authorities strongly condemned discrimination in Canada against Japanese, but notwithstanding this the government has been still including Japanese in its anti-Chinese legislation. During the session of the British Columbia legislature of 1899 some fourteen bills of this character were passed. They prevented the employment of Japanese labor. The Minister of Justice asked British Columbia to consider amending them. This was not done, and as a consequence four bills have been disallowed. They are an act relating to liquor licenses, an act relating to the Midway & Pentonville railway, and an act amending the Coal Mining Regulations act. These three have been disallowed because of the Japanese clauses in the bills and the place filling bill, which has caused so much discussion in British Columbia, has been vetoed because it was ultra vires. Some ten bills affecting private companies have not been allowed, as it was not thought prudent to interfere with the organization of these concerns.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.) Dunblair, April 25.—Queen Victoria and the Princess Christian and Henry of Battenberg left the vice-regal palace at noon and drove to Kingsbridge station on their way to Kingston and England. Large crowds at every point of departure gave Her Majesty a loyal farewell. The train started for Kingston at 12:20 amidst the heartiest demonstrations.

Enormous numbers of people had preceded the Queen to Kingston and occupied the piers and other places from which the royal yacht, "Victoria and Albert" was to start. The yacht, attended by a brilliant suite, boarded the yacht, which steamed seaward at 1:15 p. m. amid the firing of a royal salute by the fleet, and hearty and prolonged cheers from the throngs lining the water side.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

Hewitt Bostock, M. P., interviewed Premier Martin's Anti-Japanese Clauses.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, April 26.—M. Sullivan, brakeman, employed for two years on the C. P. R., was killed this morning at his home. He was coupling cars and his head was caught and crushed between the cars. He was unmarried, and came from Park Hill, Ont.

Hewitt Bostock, M. P., arrived this afternoon from Ottawa. He says that it strikes him as peculiar that Premier Martin should not have more candidates in the field in the upper county. He is of the opinion that Martin had some intention of returning to the government, but unless conditions changed before the election, he would not do so.

Regard Japanese clauses in the Dominion government, the disallowance of recent legislation shows, according to Mr. Bostock, that Martin knows he is going up against the Imperial government in his anti-Japanese clauses.

WANT A RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, April 26.—A Port Arthur dispatch is in the City to hear the necessity of railway facilities for opening up Thunder Bay district, the area of which, they assert, is almost as great as that of British Columbia, and Quebec. They express the belief that on the northern slope, towards Hudson Bay, the land would be found as suitable for cultivation as that of northern Manitoba.

EIGHTY FILIPINOS KILLED.

Manila, April 25.—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Carac, bring details of a fight on April 10th, in which eighty Filipinos were killed.

The American outposts reported three hundred natives assembled three miles from the town, and Gen. Bell sent three detachments of the 45th Regiment with two Maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, the majority of whom were armed with bolos.

HE WAS LISTED TO DIE.

Rheumatism Affects Old and Young Alike—But It Never Baffles South American Rheumatic Cure.

Wm. H. Winslow, Jr., 32A Turgeon street, St. Henri, Que., says of the South American Rheumatic Cure: "My son was so bad with acute rheumatism that we thought he was going to die. We tried many remedies and physicians without success. Three bottles of your wonderful remedy has made a new man of him. The first few doses gave delightful relief from the pain."

Sold by Deag & Hiseocks and Hall & Co.

THE EXTENSION STRIKE.

(Special to the Times.) Extension, April 24.—At a mass meeting of miners held today, attended by 350 men, and lasting over two hours, the miners decided to hold out for Wellington prices. The committee appointed on Sunday reported the result of the conference with Mr. Little yesterday. He was willing to allow the same tonnage rate as paid in Wellington or Nanaimo, but would not accept other conditions. The same committee was retained with full power to act and will again meet Messrs. Little and James Dunsmuir, who arrived at noon, this afternoon for another conference. The committee was also empowered to ask for the abolition of the contract system. By a unanimous vote the miners decided to organize and elect necessary officers.

FIRE AT NELSON.

(Associated Press.) Nelson, April 24.—The new block of P. Burns & Co. in this city, was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon, and is damaged to the extent of \$2,000. The fire started in the cold storage plant, which had been burning for several hours when discovered.

The Tribune plant and the Imperial Bank quarters suffered small loss by water.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

(Associated Press.) London, April 24.—Investigation of the rumor circulated here and cabled to the United States that Mrs. James Brown Potter, having been divorced from her husband by mutual consent, was shortly to be married to Lord Kitchener of Kharput, shows the story to be entirely without foundation.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, April 26.—The Gazette, Conservative, says the provincial government is soon to dissolve the legislature, and appeal to the electors before the Dominion general elections are held.

THE ST. LAWRENCE OPEN.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, April 26.—The river St. Lawrence is now open from this city to the Atlantic ocean, the ice blockade near Quebec having broken up and gone down with the current.

MANITOBA RAILWAYS.

C.P.R. Refused Permission to Buy Line From Mann's With Mackenzie & Mann's Road.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, April 26.—At the railway committee meeting today Mackenzie & Mann's railway system interest in Manitoba and the Northwest were arrayed against the Canadian Pacific, with the result that the big road was defeated by more than two to one.

The fight was on the Manitoba and Northwest, which has been wanting an extension for five years, although it had two years to run and intended railleing the Mackenzie & Mann road. The extension was refused on a vote of 29 for to 68 against. The bill was therefore defeated.

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Disastrous Conflagration

Now Raging in Hull and in the Western Part of Ottawa

Mills, Factories, Churches and Dwelling Houses Burned to the Ground.

Enormous Destruction of Property—Montreal Asked to Send Assistance.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, April 20.—Another disastrous fire has visited the unfortunate city of Hull.

At noon today over one hundred houses have already gone up in smoke, and the flames are close upon E. B. Eddy's mills. A strong wind is blowing from the northwest, and at 1 o'clock the fire crossed the Ottawa river and the Bonson's wharf and lumber piles in the vicinity are in flames.

There is danger besides to a large part of Hull being burned down, that the whole lumber mills will, and a great part of what is known as the flats.

Fire Spreading.
Later—the fire is still raging in Hull and Ottawa. McKay's Milling Co.'s mills, and Eddy's match factory, Booth's lumber mills, Bronson & Western's lumber mills, Ottawa carbide factory, the electric railway power house and some churches, and hundreds of residences have all been burned to the ground.

The western part of Ottawa surrounding the Canadian Pacific railway is now burning. The fire has just reached the beautiful residence of J. R. Booth.

The bridge connecting Ottawa with Hull is burned down, also the residence of Hon. Geo. Foster.

Owing to the fire the House of Commons has adjourned until Tuesday next.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Measures to be Taken to Assist in Relief of Famine-Stricken India.

Ottawa, April 20.—The Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, yesterday announced that the government has under consideration the sending of money assistance to our famine-stricken fellow subjects in India.

The subject was brought up by Mr. Puttee, the member for Winnipeg, and by Mr. Gilmour, the member for East Middlesex. The latter proposed a resolution adopted at Hyde Park, in his constituency, expressing regret that on account of the war in South Africa, the most serious famine that had ever threatened India was not receiving as much attention as it ought, and that great distress prevailed.

The Rev. Mr. Douglas, the member for East Assiniboia, who has spent some time in the district of India which is now suffering so grievously, said that from what he knew of the facts, it was useless to think of sending anything but money, as grain could not get there in time to be of any great use, and the need was pressing.

The Minister of Finance pointed out that in addition to his own proposals, a bill for a relief fund would be introduced, and that a bill for a relief fund would be introduced, and that a bill for a relief fund would be introduced.

It is a well known fact that the stomach is one of the chief nerve centres, and physicians will tell you that without healthy, vigorous nerves, the stomach cannot properly digest food.

It must also be noted that the tissues and all the organs of digestion are quickly weakened by impoverished blood, overwork, worry, and care.

The first and greatest work for all sufferers from dyspepsia and indigestion is to accomplish, by nourish and brace the nerves and purify the blood.

Paine's Celery Compound is the chosen medicine of the ablest physicians for producing nerve fibre, true nerve force and pure, rich blood.

When these blessings have been secured, dyspepsia and its train of evils are completely banished, and solid, lasting health is established.

Paine's Celery Compound has done more for dyspepsia than all other combined agencies. Thousands of testimonials from the best people tell the story that Paine's Celery Compound "makes sick people well."

Mrs. E. Trinder, of Simcoe, Ont., says: "For a long time dyspepsia and indigestion made life miserable for me. I was so bad I could not get out of the house, do housework or get regular sleep. I bought six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound from Mr. Austin, our druggist, and commenced to use it regularly. My doctor advised me to continue with your compound, and told me if I had not been using it he would have recommended it to me."

"Your Paine's Celery Compound has worked wonders for me; it has banished my dyspepsia, indigestion and sleeplessness, and given me a new life."

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Dominion Parliament

Prodigality of the Late Government With Promises of Railway Subsidies.

Mr. Monk Rebuked by the Premier For an Attack on Mr. Tarte.

Ottawa, April 18.—The attendance at yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons, which marked the resumption of business after Easter vacation, was small and scarcely more than sufficient to supply a quorum.

Mr. Foster asked on the adjournment last night how much longer the budget debate was to last.

The Minister of Marine, who happened to be leading the House, was not able to say, but hoped it would end soon.

Mr. Foster added in an undertone that he hoped the session was not to last all summer. In the meantime, the discussion of the fiscal policy of the government and the tariff and like issues engages the attention of the Lower House, and shows no sign of being concluded this week.

The fact is that many members who were not heard on the address desire to take this opportunity of explaining their positions to their electors on the eve of the next election and it is generally the case that some gentlemen on both sides, although their supporters in the chamber are few, follow this means of placing their views on record.

In reply to a question by Mr. Foster, the leader of the House promised that the Finance Minister would have a statement to make to-day with regard to the action of the legislature of Trinidad in rejecting the offer of a reciprocity treaty with Canada in favor of a similar treaty with the United States.

The Budget Debate.
Mr. John McMillan (Huron), who is one of the ablest speakers in parliament on questions that affect the farming industry of the country, resumed the budget debate.

The main point of his argument was to show that to-day the farming classes of Canada are in a state of prosperity, and are in the receipt of prices that had never known before, and that the farm laborers and factory hands are receiving larger wages.

To this he added statistics to attest our thriving trade with the Mother Country in the produce of Canadian farms and showed how the policy of the Liberal administration was calculated to foster this industry.

Mr. McMillan expressed his approval of the fiscal policy of his party, and, touching on the plea of some of our farmers for cheaper coal oil, expressed his personal opinion that the government might go still further in connection with the reduction of the duty on oil.

The Opposition Whip.
Mr. George Taylor, the chief Conservative whip, was the next speaker, and held the still further in connection with the reduction of the duty on oil.

He also charged that the government was aiding the blader twine combine by its method of disposal of the output of the penitentiaries. He claimed that taking the duty off lumber who had not aided the Canadian farmers, but had put money in the pockets of the American manufacturers.

For these and other enormities the Conservative whip promised that certain retribution would follow when the government appealed to the electorate.

Mr. Calvert (West Middlesex), who is one of the government supporters whose voice is not very often heard in the debates of the House, made a good speech in endorsement of the ministerial platform and record.

Mr. Uriah Wilson (Lennox) continued the debate up to the hour of adjournment and devoted his attention to a criticism of the government programme on the tariff question and most of their other lines of policy.

Mr. Archie Campbell moved the adjournment of the debate.

Ottawa, April 19.—Probably the most interesting feature of yesterday's House of Commons sitting was a violent attack by Mr. Monk, the Conservative member for Jacques Cartier, on the Hon. J. I. Tarte, in connection with the latter's interview with a Paris newspaper reporter.

The Prime Minister, in replying thereto, showed most indignation that he usually displays to an assailant in pointing out the unfairness of attacking an absent man upon nothing more substantial than the report of a French newspaper.

The Premier had no hesitation in giving it as his view that criticism of the government was to make a little object of the attack was to make a little political capital.

The Hon. Mr. Sutherland introduced a bill in amendment to the Land Titles Act.

Unreported Subsidies.
Mr. Dechene (L'Islet) had a question which included a request for information as to the railway subsidies promised by the late government before its defeat in 1896.

The Minister of Railways, in the course of his reply, quoted official correspondence between members of the late government to show that they promised a good many subsidies which they did not think it worth while to bring before the House, while to bring before the House, while to bring before the House, while to bring before the House.

On the files of the Privy Council is a memorandum of subsidies amounting to over eight million dollars, on which no action has been taken. A list of subsidies to a total of something over two million dollars was laid before parliament in 1896 with the Privy Council memorandum as a note from the Hon. A. R. Dickey, then Minister of Justice, to the Hon. E. G. Prior, as follows:

"Some of the subsidies to be filled in with the name of the company or mileage, regarding which you can consult Mr. Haggart." To this was added a printed circular stating that the question of a subsidy to a railway had not been considered, but was being taken up by the

cabinet. Another letter was addressed to Mr. E. E. Spencer, ex-M. P. P., concerning a subsidy to the Montreal & Province Line Railway. From this evidence it was made clear that the late government in 1896 promised railway subsidies of over eight million dollars.

Strathcona's Horse.
In reply to a question by Mr. Oliver in regard to the loss of so many horses belonging to Strathcona's Horse, whether their death was due to the unfitness of a large number of the horses, the Minister of Militia said that the horses had been purchased and transported under the superintendence of Dr. McEachran, who was chosen for that purpose by Lord Strathcona.

The matter was not one with which the government or his department had had anything to do. In reply to another question by Mr. Oliver, the Minister of Militia said that while on service in South Africa the Strathcona contingent will receive from the Imperial authorities the Imperial rates of pay.

There would be no separation allowances, as the force was made up of unmarried men.

Warm Clothing for Our Boys.
In reply to a question by Mr. Clark (Toronto) the Minister of Militia said that his department had taken steps to forward jerseys and underclothing to the Canadian troops in South Africa and had, in reply to requests from various parts of the country, suggested what kind of supplies would be best suited to the needs of the Canadian troops at the front.

In reply to another part of the question, the Hon. Dr. Borden said: "We have no knowledge as to why the forward movement of the British troops under Lord Roberts has not been made earlier—but we have good reason to believe that supplies of warm clothing are now at Capetown, being forwarded to the front."

Paris Exhibition.
In reply to a question by Mr. Wilson (Lennox) the Minister of Agriculture said that our share of the cost of the British colonial building at the Paris fair will be \$82,733.

There is also a building at Vincennes for the accommodation of agricultural implements, for which the Canadian commission will have to pay five thousand dollars. In addition to this a special addition to the colonial building will cost us fifteen hundred dollars for cold storage and twelve hundred and fifty dollars for further office accommodation, making a total of \$34,833.

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Canada will occupy certain space among the Imperial exhibits which may cost us fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars.

Opening of the Canals.
Mr. Taylor asked the Minister of Railways and Canals when the Welland and St. Lawrence canals will be thrown open for navigation and cited the desire of the shipping interests to have them open as soon as possible.

The Minister of Railways, in reply, said he could have no other object than to see the canals open as soon as possible, but, however, was of the opinion that it would be a few days before necessary repairs before the water is let in, and he might say that at the present time there is still thirteen feet of solid ice at the mouth of the Welland canal.

The dates upon which the government intend to open the Welland and St. Lawrence canals on April 27th and the Lacine canal on the first of May.

Japanese Immigration.
Lieut.-Col. Prior called attention to the press dispatch relating to the arrival at Victoria of some three thousand Japanese this year and asked that the matter be looked into. He added that many of the number were said to be paupers.

The Prime Minister replied that it was well known that the Canadian government had, with the consent of parliament, declined for Imperial reasons to shut out Japanese immigration. If the men coming in were paupers the immigration department would look into their case.

The Prime Minister added that the further restrictions which it was proposed to place on Chinese immigration would be introduced in a few days in the form of a bill by the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Tarte's Paris Interview.
Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier), before the order of the day, upon a motion for the adjournment of the House, brought to the notice of the House and country the interview with the Canadian Minister of Public Works, Mr. Tarte, in the Journal de Paris, which has already been reproduced in the press of the Dominion.

Mr. Monk claimed that Mr. Tarte's words in this article were most reprehensible, and concluded in a very direct strain from the tone of his utterances in London. His course was a treacherous one, that the Prime Minister would not approve.

Mr. Monk intimated that Mr. Tarte had left his duties here on an excuse of ill-health, while he was reported to be the most busy man in Paris. He concluded that the government would do well to notify him of his recall and thus save further trouble. In conclusion, he explained that his course, in bringing this matter before the House, was prompted by no petty party considerations, a declaration which brought a loud laugh from the government side of the chamber.

The Prime Minister, in the opening words of his reply, asked "what other motive than a party motive could have inspired Mr. Monk to bring the matter up in the way he had? Making rash charges upon the mere basis of a newspaper interview, which might be entirely misleading. If this was not his motive, what other ground could Mr. Monk have assigned? It would have been better to have waited for the honorable gentleman to have refrained from questioning the unfortunate case which had led to Mr. Tarte's trip to Europe, as a measure for his health's benefit. But was it fair, he asked, to pass judgment upon an absent man on a mere newspaper report? How would Sir Charles Tupper himself have liked to have been held to account for a report of his speech in Quebec, appearing in the Chronicle of that city, a Conservative paper, which he had had to correct? The Minister of Public Works would return to Canada and defend his own statements on the floor of parliament.

Foot and Mouth Disease.
In the course of an answer to Dr. Sproule the Minister of Agriculture said

Indemnity Claims

United States Government Will Insist Upon Prompt Payment by Turkey.

Similar Steps Will Probably Be Taken by the Other Powers.

(Associated Press.)
Constantinople, April 20.—The negotiations regarding the American indemnity claims have again been transferred here.

United States Charge d'Affaires Griscom yesterday handed to Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, a note based upon instructions he had received from Washington, the tenor of which has not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that it demands prompt payment of the indemnity. The note will be discussed at the council of ministers to-day.

Similar steps by other powers are regarded as imminent.

Charge d'Affaires Griscom in the present circumstances declines to express his views.

The only issue at present, however, is the execution of the Porte's repeated promises to Minister Straus to pay the indemnity. After Straus left, the matter remained in abeyance until the Associated Press dispatch from Washington, on April 17th, sharply reminded the Turkish government that the question required urgent attention.

The Porte immediately telegraphed to the Turkish minister at Washington asking for explanations of the reported strained relations. The minister replied that he had called at the State Department and was informed that the situation had not yet assumed a serious character. The words "not yet" seem to have impressed the Porte, and on the strength of this information the Sultan issued an order in regard to the Kharpout matter which he hoped would serve as a sop and defer pressure in the demands for indemnity, although it is generally recognized that permission to rebuild will be of little value to missionaries without the payment of the indemnity. Another order issued on April 25th orders Rear-Admiral Pasha to proceed to America in order to study the construction of battleships.

GUilty OF MURDER.
(Associated Press.)
Quebec, April 20.—The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, last night brought in a verdict of guilty against David Dube, of having murdered Thomas A. Mooney, a Lake Beauport farmer, on 28th October, 1899. Mrs. Mooney, wife of the murdered farmer, is to stand trial on May 7th on the charge of being Dube's accomplice.

NINGA, MAN.

Mr. L. W. Hillier, of This Place, Says Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Backache Which Was so Bad He Could Hardly Walk.

Backache seems to be one of the prevalent complaints of the day from which no class of citizens is exempt.

People in the West, as in every part of the Dominion, are coming to recognize that the pain and ache in the back is the kidney's cry for help and are using Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy which has been more successful than any other in curing backache and every form of kidney trouble.

Mr. L. W. Hillier, of Nings, Man, is one of those who have been released from the thralldom of severe backache and kidney complaint by Doan's Kidney Pills and writes the following account of his case for the benefit of other sufferers.

"It affords me great pleasure to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills, as I firmly believe from my experience with them that they are just the thing for backache and kidney complaint.

Before taking these pills I could scarcely walk around, my back was in such a desperately bad condition.

Now my back is strong and well and I am able to do any work without any trouble. I could not do less than recommend Doan's Kidney Pills highly, as they have cured me, so that now I am in the best of health."

Doan's Kidney Pills are not only a specific for backache, but also cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, puffiness under the eyes, gravel, sediment in urine, weakness of the urinary organs in children and old people, female complaints, rheumatism and all diseases due to defective kidney action.

As there are many imitations always ask for Doan's Kidney Pills and see that the full name and the trade mark of the Maple Leaf are on every box. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Parties have worked continuously on a group of claims on Isadore canyon all winter. The force will be increased. The ore shipments have amounted to about 100 tons daily since the completion of the railway.

The Sullivan mine has employed about fifty men during the winter months. A large amount of ore has been blocked out, and there is about three hundred tons of high grade ore on the dump that will be shipped this month. It is expected that from now on the Sullivan will be a constant shipper.

The Kootenay (Perry Creek) Mining Company have done a large amount of development on the Pearl, Last Chance, Running Wolf and Ruly claims. The result of this work has been most encouraging, and so far there has been no work done, but will show up the ground to the best advantage.

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RAILWAYS.

Permission to Build
Fifth Mackenzie & B.C. Road.

(The Times.)
6.—A railway to-day Mackenzie from interest in Man-vestment were arranged in an Pacific, with the road was defeated by one.

the Manitoba and h has been wanting years, although it and intended panzie & Mann road, refused on a vote of st. The bill was

DEPARTURE.

Queen Victoria and atian and Henry of ngle-regal lodge at nbridge station on own and England, ry point of vantage lora & Mann road, demonstrations. The Klautown at 12:20 of people had pre- Kingstown and occu- places from which and Albert was de- destruction oost, attended by a ed the yacht, which at 1:15 p. m., amid the t sheers from the r side.

VANCOUVER.
P. Intervened- Anti-Japanese ses.

(The Times.)
26.—M. Sullivan, for two years on of this morning at Sica- ing cars and his head- ed between the cars, and came from Park- P. arrived this after- says that it strikes at Premier Martin as a candidate for son. (Times) re- red the cham- vernment man- Regardless of the fartin's party, he r will be the of the Dominion gov- nance of recent leg- according to Mr. Bos- over, he is going up government in his

RAILWAY.

Port Arthur depu- to urge the necessity for opening up Thu- area of which, they treat as that of Brit- abe. They express e northern slope, to the land would be cultivation as that

TENOS KILLED.

Officers who have usena Caracas, det- fines, bring details 9th, in which eighty

posts reported three- chanted three miles. Gen. Bell sent three ffth Regiment with arly surrounded the ty of whom were

ED TO DIE.

Old and Young Allic- mes South America

sr., 32A Turgeon s, says of the great cure. My acute rheumatism is going to die. We and physicians with- bottles of your won- ade a new man of loses gave delightful

rate? Practical advantages by our

Allic & Walls

Some economic and sanitary—and if necessary—can number any room of

you to know all want an estimate ing the shape and ceilings and walls.

Co. Limited

SELLING AGENT

RIA.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.
Victoria Meteorological Office,
April 18th to 24th, 1900.

The distribution of atmospheric pressure during the week has been very irregular and erratic, and a good deal of cloudy weather has prevailed with threatening rainfall, although the actual precipitation has been light. On the 19th inst. a low area of considerable energy developed over the Cassiar district and has hovered there for some days; causing a snowfall of three and a half inches at Barkerville. The last three days have been brighter with cold winds on the Coast, closing yesterday with a moderate gale from the west.

At Victoria the barometer ranged from 29.74 to 30.26; the rainfall was .05 inch; highest temperature, 56 on the 23rd; lowest, 42 on the 19th and 22nd. The height sunshine recorder registered 47 hours 20 minutes during the week.

Records of Other Stations.
New Westminster—Range of barometer, 29.72 to 30.30; rainfall, .40 inch; highest temperature, 58 on the 20th and 23rd; lowest, 34 on the 20th.

Kamloops—Range of barometer, 29.58 to 30.18; highest temperature, 60 on the 24th; lowest, 36 on the 20th.

Barkerville—Range of barometer, 29.32 to 30.02; snowfall, 2.06 inches; highest temperature, 54 on the 21st; lowest, 20 on the 19th and 20th.

In the Northwest Territories weather conditions have been very favorable for spring farming operations. Temperatures have been almost summerlike, 80 degrees being recorded at Winnipeg on the 23rd.

Mining News

Fort Steele District.
In attempting to review the progress made in the development of the Fort Steele district during the past winter one must take into consideration the fact that the development accomplished far exceeded the estimate. This is a state of affairs most gratifying, the number of mines throughout the entire district has done more to attract attention to our wonderful mineral resources than any other thing that could have been done.

On Wild Horse creek and its tributary, Boulder creek, the Big Chief, Dapont, Doherty, Kootenay King and Bandalles, have been worked all winter, and it is safe to say that the showings of mineral on these properties are well worth a visit of inspection from mining promoters.

Tracey Creek camp is situated on the east side of the Kootenay river, about twelve miles north of Fort Steele. The camp proper takes in Tracey, West Tackle and Dordie creeks. Copper and lead with gold and silver are at present the sole metals represented in the camp. The Estella, Montana, Minnie M., Tiger and John L. have been worked continuously during the winter months.

Moyle is one of the busiest camps in the whole Kootenay district. The St. Eugene, Lake Shore, Moyle and Queen of the Hills has employed a large number of men during the past six months. Some work has been done on the Aurora and Society Girl. It would seem to one who has witnessed the mining activity in this vicinity that there were no good and sufficient reasons why continued shipments of ore were not made, there being large quantities of high grade ore on all of the dumps. The St. Eugene concentrator has been enlarged to a capacity of nearly 300 tons daily, and was started up on the first of April.

The North Star Company have worked a force of from seventy to one hundred men all winter, and it is reported the force will be increased. The ore shipments have amounted to about 100 tons daily since the completion of the railway.

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NO PARTY LINES.

The efforts of certain Conservatives in Victoria to force Federal party lines into the provincial contest now pending have proved a failure, as was anticipated, for the very good reasons that not only have Dominion questions at the present time not the remotest connection with local matters, but that the issues before the people of British Columbia are too vital to allow of obscuration by the petty ambitions of mere party men.

Mr. Charles Wilson may now be said to occupy a position of "splendid isolation" as the one leader, or would-be leader, of parties, or fragments of parties, in the province in favor of party lines. Mr. Mackintosh, who is probably now looked upon by the opposition generally as the real leader of the party, has declared that he is strongly opposed to the mixing up of Federal and Provincial issues; and it will be seen by the reports which we publish to-day of the speeches of the Premier in the interior that he is also opposed to making the present contest a fight on side issues.

The Premier states distinctly that he approached certain prominent Conservatives, including Mr. Dunsmuir, with the view of inducing them to accept portfolios in the cabinet he was then constructing, but that they all declined. Here we have a clear admission that Mr. Martin at one time did not consider it advisable to form a government exclusively of Liberals, and therefore that he was of the opinion that the welfare of the province made it imperative that the strongest men should be chosen to govern the province irrespective of Federal party affiliations. The Premier has since changed his mind on that matter, it appears, but surely the reasons which he gives for this change (that he could not get the Conservatives he desired to join his government) can hardly be expected to appeal so cogently to Liberals who have all along opposed party lines. Their action, we believe, has now been fully justified by the Premier himself, and surely his friends in this city will be fully convinced that it now only remains for each man to exercise his franchise according to the dictates of his individual judgment.

The strong fight made by certain Conservatives to force the issue of party lines on the people and the purport of the ticket all were required to sign last night in order to gain admission to the convention will have the effect of driving away much support for four candidates would otherwise have received, while the fact that the nominees are the "same old Turner crowd" will also tend to consolidate the Liberals on the government candidates.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

The question of the treatment that should be meted out to the rebels of British South Africa is still the most universally discussed matter in all parts of the British Empire. Rudyard Kipling was the first man of prominence to call the attention of the people at home to the state of public feeling in South Africa on this subject. Since his first articles appeared meetings have been held, some of them called by the Dutch residents and the addresses being wholly in Dutch, for the purpose of protesting against the extraordinary leniency it was alleged was being shown to the rebels. It would not be well to condemn these unfortunate people too rashly for their apparent anxiety to see their fellow-colonists punished. The subject is not an easy one to deal with. It is true the cattle of the loyalists have been stolen, their goods destroyed, their houses and barns burned, and in many cases the persons of those whom they hold most dear treated with indignities which it would hardly be allowed to be of sufficient importance to be insisted on even at the cost of the alienation of the goodwill of a province. However, it is not improbable that the Japanese government may settle the matter themselves if the unwelcome stream does not subside of its own accord.

It seems that the Colonist was mistaken after all in predicting that Turnerism was dead. There are a few candidates again in the field, but the farmers are showing such commendable interest in their own affairs that it is not likely the choleric gentlemen from Esquimalt and South Victoria will again occupy seats in the House.

The announcement of the Minister of Mines that it is the intention of the government to grant a charter empowering a company to build a railway in the Boundary country to connect with another railway from the south will be received with considerable satisfaction. While there is no doubt a good deal of

sider most suitable under the circumstances, but it will probably be found to call for something stronger than the government may consider necessary. The resolution passed by the Dutch at their mass meeting proposed that the rank and file of the rebels should be deprived of their political rights for life and that the ringleaders should receive more exemplary punishment. On behalf of the English-speaking population the Cape Argus proposes measures which might prove quite as effective, and which at the same time would possibly allay the not unnatural resentment of those who had faithfully borne the burden of loyalty. It suggests that the ringleaders should be severely punished, the rank and file treated leniently, but deprived of the franchise temporarily or permanently, according to the gravity of their offences, and subjected to a fine, not necessarily large. It is understood that these are substantially the measures advocated by Kipling, and which have been falsely termed a "Cry For Blood," although there is not a suggestion therein that could be construed into a demand for the capital penalty for high treason. It is a matter of common knowledge that there are traitors in high places in South Africa, and that some of the members of the Cape parliament may be called to account. Now that the subject is under discussion it may be well to note that the "Cry For Blood" comes from an altogether different quarter—from Oom Paul himself. He has been breathing out threatenings of slaughter against those who patriotically decided to join Lord Roberts in the pacification of the Free State. He does not make any secret of his intentions, for the decree is said to have gone forth that Mr. Fraser, who contested with Steyn for the presidency of the Free State, shall be shot when he gets him in his power, and that he is perfectly in earnest we can easily believe from his treatment of some of the other Free States who had declared their allegiance to the British, and who refused to again take up arms with the Boers. No doubt Oom Paul would carry his threat into execution if he had the power, but it is most unlikely that extreme measures will be resorted to by the British for reasons that have already been advanced, and because the days of such punishment have forever passed away in the history of the British Empire. There will no doubt be a good deal of mock indignation given forth when the Cape rebels receive their deserts, but when the heinousness of their crime and the suffering which it has entailed on humanity are considered the conclusion must be on that the whole they have been treated with more leniency than would have been extended them by any other government in the world.

THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM.

The attitude of the people of Eastern Canada in regard to Oriental immigration is not so hostile, and can hardly be expected, under the circumstances, to be so hostile, as that of British Columbians, who understand the question in all its bearings. But whether the government in power be Liberal or Conservative, it must, in dealing with this perplexing problem, take cognizance of this sentiment and of the policy of the Imperial authorities also. It is recognized now that the restriction of Chinese immigration is necessary—although a great many of the Eastern members are opposed to that too—but the outcry against the Japanese is a new one, and has not yet been brought before the members of the House of Commons and its possibilities laid before them effectively. In a few days the measure through which it is proposed to impose additional restrictions on Chinese coming into British Columbia will be laid before the House, and, being a government measure, it will of course pass, although an opposition to it will probably develop which may surprise those who are not aware of the feeling which exists amongst those who have not the Oriental evil before their eyes. It is said the present rush of Japanese is only a temporary spurt and that in a short time the influx will fall back to the old conditions; but if this should prove to be a mistake, and the stream continues in its present volume, it is quite apparent that steps will have to be taken to meet the new conditions. We are sure neither the Imperial nor the Dominion government desires to see the province of British Columbia buried under an avalanche of Orientals. Their alliance with Japan, although no doubt a matter of very great moment, will hardly be allowed to be of sufficient importance to be insisted on even at the cost of the alienation of the goodwill of a province. However, it is not improbable that the Japanese government may settle the matter themselves if the unwelcome stream does not subside of its own accord.

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force in the contention of the C.P.R. that it should be allowed an opportunity to prove what it is prepared to do after spending many millions to give that region railway connection, it cannot be denied that if a company is willing to come in and assist in the development of that rich region no obstacles should be placed in their path. The Times has always contended that a charter should have been granted by the Dominion parliament to the Kettle Valley railway, and it has yet seen no argument advanced strong enough to change that view.

CRONIE.

By Prof. A. C. Pierson, Hiram, Ohio. Beside the Modder's bloody rind He took his last determined stand, While Maxim ball and Lyddite shell His laager swept with fires of hell.

He struck his flag, but not to those, The British arms—his nation's foes; A higher arm than British might Dropped o'er his hopes the veil of night.

The warrior spirit shouts in glee At such defeat of destiny. No admiration is withheld. This hero of the rind and veldt.

But calmer hearts lament that he Mistook the lights of liberty. And lacking clearer vision still Held out against the higher Will.

The crimson rind shall bloom again Above the dust of these brave men; And higher forms of life shall hold The great outcome of the strife.

And God forgive the erring zeal That seeks but sees not human weal, And disbelieving that its sword Strikes for the wisdom of the Word.

TAXES AND STREETS.

Montreal Gazette. In Toronto the tax rate has been fixed for the year at 10 1/2 mills on the dollar. It is high, and it is being complained against. If the people of the Western city, however, could, for a short time, have experience of Montreal's spring streets, as the accompaniment of a 10 mill rate, they would probably choose the higher taxes and the comfort they bring.

MODERN SELF-DENIAL.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The women members of a Cleveland church some time ago entered into an agreement to abstain from new Easter gowns and millinery and to devote the money which would have been used for that purpose to the raising of the church debt. They kept their promise, and the amount of the debt, \$1,000, was contributed at the Easter service. Talk about the sacrifices of early Christians! They knew nothing of the pressures in an Easter bonnet or a spring.

A PLEA FOR MODERATION.

London Spectator. In the special circumstances of South Africa, wise statesmen will postpone abstract justice to the necessity of inducing the two branches of the dominant caste to live together in amity, and if we witness the memories of one of the two by executions, confiscations and disfranchisements, as we once did in Ireland, they will not so live.

A CONUNDRUM.

Toronto Star. What is the difference between the attitude of Sir Charles Tupper and that of Mr. Bourassa on the question of Imperial relations? Owing to the crowded state of the columns to-day we cannot undertake to explain this intricate question.

NEEDED STIMULATING.

Detroit Journal. There are those who are mean enough to suspect that Webster Davis went to Pretoria on purpose to get his sympathy wrought up to the lecturing point.

FROM THE FIRING LINE.

Pte. Stebbings Describes the Fight in Which the Victorians Fell.

The following letter has been received from Pte. Wm. Herbert Stebbings by his brother after describing his part in the fight at Paardeberg. The writer says:

Dear Brother,—I am safe and in good health, which I hope you enjoy. Well, Bob, I have seen my share of fighting Boers and being shot at, having a whole week of it. The night before the battle we marched 23 miles, started at 5 o'clock in the morning, and reached the Modder up to our necks in water at 7 o'clock and were under fire till dark. I was up in the firing line till 5 o'clock when the charge was sounded, and you may depend I was in the thickest of it. There came the funny part. I never experienced anything like it before. A hail of bullets, men falling on all sides of you, some stiffening out and others groaning and calling for the stretchers, but the wounded could not be touched till dark, for if you moved your helmet out of the sand you would get it riddled. A spent bullet hit my shoulder strap, slid down my back and buried itself at my feet, and an explosive bullet burst right at my head, but if it had hit me I suppose you could have put your hand in the hole. One explosive bullet took one of the Canadian chap's head clean off, so you can see what damage they do. I helped to carry off one of the Victoria boys. He was shot through the stomach and through both legs. The killed and wounded from Victoria are: Sergeant Scott, Somers, Murrell and Todd were shot dead; Beach, Finch-Smiles and Andrews were wounded, but not seriously, and from Vancouver, Jackson was killed, and Niebergall and Thompson wounded. Our company suffered the most, being in the firing line all the time. There was over 200 casualties in a place 300 yards square.

On Tuesday we were in a place where we could not fire, but received lots of bullets, four casualties from their artillery, and again on Monday night the Canadians rushed the trenches and drove the Boers back to their laager.

The next morning we observed a white flag flying and in a little while the Boers began to come out, and about 6,000 went by the trenches where we were lying; as they passed they kept

saying "Good morning, no more fighting now," and one fellow, as he passed, started to laugh and said: "You fellows have dug all these trenches for nothing." Lord Roberts thanked the Canadians for what they did and made a speech in person to them. We have received lots of messages of congratulation. I think we will go home shortly by way of England. We are on half rations now, and we were on quarter rations for a week, and the fellows were near starved; two hardtacks a day, a quarter of a pound of meat and a half pint of tea and coffee. Well, I think I have said all I have time to say, so good-bye for the present.

SCOTTISH NOBLEMAN DEAD.

The Duke of Argyll Passes Away at the Age of Seventy-seven. London, April 26.—George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, died this morning. He was born April 30th, 1823. The Marquis of Lorne is his heir.

Men and Women of the Times says: His Grace George Douglas Campbell, K. G., K. T., P. C., only surviving son of the seventh Duke, was born at Ardincaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and before he had succeeded his father, in April 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian church of Scotland relating to the patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. In 1848 the Duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." His Grace was a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, and the repeal of the Paper Duties. In 1851 he was elected chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as lord privy seal. On the breaking up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the accession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, His Grace retained the same office under the premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the privy seal, and became post-master-general. In Lord Palmerston's cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of lord privy seal, which he exchanged for that of post-master-general on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed lord privy seal in 1860, was elected rector of the University of Glasgow in November, 1864, and presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow, in September, 1865; and was elected president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, in December, 1868, he was appointed secretary of state for India, and he held that position till the downfall of the Liberal government in February, 1874. In the ensuing session he was supported by the Conservative government and carried by the Conservative majority in the Church of Scotland from individuals to congregations. He was appointed lord privy seal for the third time in May, 1880, on Mr. Gladstone's return to power. That post he held till April, 1881, when he resigned it, in consequence of a difference with his colleagues in the cabinet concerning some of the provisions of the Irish Land Bill. In announcing the resignation of the Duke to the House of Commons (8th), he stated that in consequence of certain provisions of the bill, which, in his view, put the ownership of Irish property in commission and abeyance, he had felt obliged to resign his office in the government, and his resignation had been accepted by Her Majesty. Since that time the Duke has taken an important part, by speech and pen, in political controversy, taking the "Whig side," especially on the subject of Home Rule and those arising out of the Crofter agitation. His Grace was hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, a trustee of the British Museum, and hereditary sheriff of Argyllshire and Bute. In 1866 His Grace published "The Reign of Law," which has passed through numerous editions; in 1869 "Primeval Man; an Examination of Some Recent Speculations"; in 1870, a small work on the History and Antiquities of Iona, of which island His Grace is proprietor; in 1874, "The Patronage Act of 1874 all that was asked in 1848, being a reply to Mr. Taylor Innes"; in 1877 for the "Garden Club," observations on the Importance of Question involved in the Relation of Landlord and Tenant"; in 1879, "The Eastern Question, from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin, and to the Second Afghan War," 2 vols.; and in 1884, "The Unity of Nature," a work on the Philosophy of Religion, being a sequel to the "Reign of Law"; "An Economic History of Scotland," 1884; and "The Unseen Foundations of Society." He was a frequent contributor to scientific journals, chiefly on Geology, a Darwinian Theory, etc. He married, first, in 1844, the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland (she died May 25th, 1878); and secondly, in 1881, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of Dr. Haughton, bishop of St. Albans, and widow of Colonel Augustus Henry Archibald Anson. His Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married, in 1871, the Princess Louise.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM. Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked 5 1/2 miles without assistance in any man's shoes. She has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. FITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. VEGETABLE PREPARATION FOR ASSIMILATING THE FOOD AND REGULATING THE STOMACHS AND BOWELS OF INFANTS & CHILDREN. PROMOTES DIGESTION, CHEERFULNESS AND REST. CONTAINS NEITHER OPIUM, MORPHINE NOR MINERAL. NOT NARCOTIC. FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. FITCHER, NEW YORK. 476 MONTHS OLD. 35 DROPS—35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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

Victori New description of They Occ the Evoluti Into a "Li For the past business kept t after 10' ntion arrested. oating up from the inevitable g notes of "Last rally been met at it came fro iters into the s militiamen had. The ordinary in pursue the subj the day he ac across the inner front of his be ceaseless round further up on t missioned office sisting men at a military drill, as dian red book, Few indeed se stance of the ac a detaching thi orarrison duty consider what eyes which led body of men fr they were origi fallacy." The acts, recognizé post important ver been made of this Dominio one into quart the Royal Leins nament organizat first serious step rom per. construct ing men at a burdon of Empl A few hours s of this "Canadi eaves a definit mind of the vis which this con purposes making of the confidence the authorities; care of the Em Halifax and Ins "enre." militiamen in g mart and soldi nguish his pe army, but he i intelligence, and with the drill acks. Watching his morning h which he acqui without a maste main a tyro in s backward at fre space of time th ed all the self-ter military sense) s "to throw shot." The drawback garrison suffers of barrack acco ure compensate location of the point capital wharves, of the of the Straits s parade ground s ure, but suffici ents, extends the extra enclosures orchard tends for some the building pr Kay has put in fatigue old ch renovating the e The interior o ented the great arrangement ombined with, made the task. o barrack put ingenuity, ion has been f in quarters so slight inconveni looked. The e exception of thi for the compar other non-coms, a barrack room through these t with the commo hour was compa of the men ha barrack duty, creditable shap which Major B as a temporary ution iron ones and upon these blankets, etc., while above on mentary portio dlers' equipme ally according all provided a which are a gr patterns hithert ment. The mess ro portion of the small room at been set apart this cramped s was found this endeavoring method out of almost hopeless sime comman the energetic a rovd, a strapping Vancouver, who so small assist manding the co

Victoria's New Garrison

Discription of the Quarters Which They Occupy on Hospital Point.

The Evolution of the Recruit Into a Soldier of "Line" Type.

For the past week, citizens whose business kept them from their homes until after 10 o'clock have had their attention arrested by the notes of a bugle floating up from the city's water front. The inevitable question which the dying notes of "Last Post" provoked has generally been met with the information that it came from the harbor, where some military man had recently been stationed. The ordinary inquirer does not care to pursue the subject further, though during the day he will notice, if he glances across the inner harbor, that a bell-shaped tent has been pitched on the Point, in front of which a sentry does his ceaseless round of "sentry-go," while further up on the peninsula a non-commissioned officer is busily employed in exemplifying the different parts of military drill, as he leads down in the Canadian bayonet drill to a squad of recruits. Few indeed seem to grasp the significance of the action of the government in detaching that half-company of men for garrison duty in this city. Few care to consider what may have been the motives which led to the diversion of this body of men from the station for which they were originally raised, namely, Halifax. The few who do care to inquire into the matter and glean the facts, recognize in the step one of the most important departures which have ever been made in the military policy of this Dominion. Though taken as a whole it is by no means the establishment of a full-time garrison in this city, but the transfer of the Benson and a few days' leave to the Point, in the Victoria, in the opinion of a battalion which has gone into quarters at Halifax to relieve the Royal Leinsters, will become a permanent organization, thus constituting the first serious step taken by Canada, apart from her contribution to the force of fighting men at the Cape, to the military burden of Empire.

A few hours spent about the barracks of this Canadian garrison company definitely for the purpose of conveying guards from the barracks to Macaulay Point, and also to and from the city at night. As the bridge opens at 10 o'clock it is imperative that some means of communication be afforded whereby those men who have permanent passes may reach the barracks from the opposite wharf. The company is also handicapped by the fact that it is only officered for a half company, notwithstanding the fact that owing to its being an independent corps an almost regimental organization has to be maintained. A few appointments have been made to the non-commissioned staff, although these are only provisional, and are subject to the approval of the C. O. of the provisional battalion at Halifax, Col. Vidal. These are: Corp. Fraser, quartermaster-sergeant; Corp. Harris, orderly room clerk and paymaster-sergeant, and Corps. McPhee and Worley, in addition to company Sergeant-Major Holler.

The company is rapidly filling up, and already more than the sixty required have been secured, though additional accommodation will have to be provided before they are regularly enrolled. The company will be swelled to one hundred, in the colonel's opinion, in a very short time. Col. McKay, in command, is the proud possessor of a handsome sword presented to him two years ago by the citizens of Carleton Place, and of a solid gold watch and chain, by which they remembered him on this appointment to this command. An enclosed orchard and flower garden extends for some distance to the rear of the building proper, and here Col. McKay has put in faithful work through fatigue parties, in destroying rubbish, filling up old cisterns, and in other ways renovating the establishment.

The interior of the building has presented the greatest obstacles. The plumbing arrangements are very bad, and this combined with the limited room has made the task of adapting the hospital to barracks purposes by no means simple. By some ingenuity, however, accommodation has been found for sixty men, and in quarters so bright and cheerful that slight inconveniences may easily be overlooked. The entire upstairs, with the exception of three rooms set apart for the company, sergeant-major and other non-coms, has been converted into a barracks room. A Times man went through these rooms this morning in company with the commandant, and although the hour was comparatively early and many barracks duties, the cots were in very creditable shape. The wooden cots which Major Benson had manufactured as a temporary substitute for the regulation iron ones, fold back at the centre, and upon these, the mattresses, sheets, blankets, etc., were neatly rolled up, while above on the shelves the supplementary portions of the Canadian soldier's equipment was snugly stowed away according to Hoyle. The men are all provided with the Oliver equipment, and with neat brown leggings, both of which are a great improvement on the patterns hitherto employed of this equipment.

The mess room occupies the major portion of the ground floor, though one small room at the south entrance has been set apart as an orderly room. In this cramped apartment Col. McKay found this morning busy as a beaver endeavoring to evolve system and method out of what must have been almost hopeless confusion when he assumed command. In this task he has the energetic assistance of Lieut. Ackland, a strapping young officer from Vancouver, whose zeal and efficiency are small assistance to the officer commanding the company. Major Benson,

D. O. C., is also tireless in his efforts to get the corps down to a working basis, and the result of their combined efforts is shown in the progress which has been mentioned.

The orderly room, just referred to, would be altogether inadequate for an Eastern garrison, as not more than two prisoners with their escort and escort commander could be marched into it at one time. A reference to this drew from Col. McKay the laughing remark (for he is an Eastern man himself) that the morals of the western militiamen were superior to those of the East, and that he apprehended that his morning court would never be overcrowded.

Each of the mess room is the wash room, cook house and quarter-master's stores, each conducted in small quarters, but evidently with efficiency. In the quarters formerly occupied by the surgeon, the two officers of the company have their quarters, although they are obliged to dine in the city yet. These apartments have been christened by the two officers the "Saints' Rest," and here they are obliged to in a measure share the inconveniences of the men. The supply of furniture and other accessories is limited, but like brave soldiers they are making the best of their environment.

The day for the garrison, opens at 7 o'clock, when reveille rouses the men from their slumbers. An hour after reveille every man must have his cot made up, the rooms must be swept and aired, and the men ready to sit down to their breakfast, which is partaken of at 8 o'clock. At 7 also the rations are issued for the day, while at 9 the new guard is mounted, the old one being relieved. Defectors also parade at 9 and at 9.15 the sick muster is held. At 9.30 the C. O. attends in orderly room and tries the prisoners. At 9.40 the dress for parade bugle goes, and twenty minutes later "fall in" is sounded. Drill continues until 12 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock dinner is served. From 2 to 3 drill is resumed; and at 4 supper is served. After that time those men who are not for duty are allowed their liberty until 10 o'clock. At sunset retreat is sounded, at 9.30 first post, at 10 past post and at 10.15 lights out.

Two or three matters which have formed the basis of representations to Ottawa were mentioned to the Times man this morning. One of these is the insufficiency of pay of the men. Fifty cents a day in the West is not equal in purchasing power to the same amount in the East, while a similar amount in the form of an allowance for altering uniforms is but one-fifth of the actual cost here. These matters will doubtless be adjusted satisfactorily in time, as the Imperial authorities have recognized disparity in the cost of living in the West compared with the East, and have made Esquimaux an extra pay station.

Col. McKay is also asking that a naphthalene or some other means of disinfection be provided for the purpose of conveying guards from the barracks to Macaulay Point, and also to and from the city at night. As the bridge opens at 10 o'clock it is imperative that some means of communication be afforded whereby those men who have permanent passes may reach the barracks from the opposite wharf.

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The Premier on Tour

Hon. Mr. Martin Speaks for Three Hours to Electors at Ashcroft.

Address at Revelstoke—Several Conservatives Decline to Support His Platform.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Ashcroft, April 20.—Hon. Mr. Martin's meeting here this evening was a well-attended one, at which the late premier, Mr. Semlin, and Mr. Denis Murphy, the prospective opposition candidate, were present. At the outset Mr. Shields submitted the following resolution:

Whereas the Lieut.-Governor dismissed the Semlin government after assurance that the government had control of the House and could go on and finish the business of the session, which assurance was demonstrated on the 27th of February by a division of 22 to 15; and

Whereas such an action by His Honor will necessitate an extra session of the House and cause unnecessary delay and expense; and

Whereas we consider such an action as a defiance of the rule that majorities shall govern; and whereas the Hon. Joseph Martin assumes the full responsibility for such action:

Be it therefore resolved that this meeting has no confidence in the Hon. Joseph Martin or the government led by him. This caused some delay in the proceedings, Mr. Martin claiming that, having called this meeting himself, he was entitled to a hearing first. The Premier left the platform and declined, on the move pressing his motion to go on with the meeting. Eventually, on the representation of Mr. Murphy to Mr. Martin that the mover of the resolution was under a misapprehension as to the course of procedure, Mr. Martin consented to go on.

The Premier then took the platform and for nearly three hours gave an address, which was listened to in perfect order by the audience. He said that it was a sad remembrance to him that it was through the cause that he had worked so hard to bring success to that Mr. Shields and his friends had been able to secure control of the B. C. Express. Co. Mr. Shields' father and those connected with him had always been Tories. Mr. Shields had said that he was a gentleman, but that Mr. Martin was not. Outside of the Rossland incident, to which Mr. Shields had sneeringly referred, no one could ever say that he had acted in any ungentlemanly manner. He flattered himself that the majority of those present would not follow Mr. Shields' course but would accord him fair play.

Mr. Semlin, he thought that it would be right to give an account of his experience to that gentleman. He was pleased to see him present, so that he might set him right if he did not stick strictly to the facts. Prior to 1896 Mr. Semlin had been the leader of the party. Some time after he came here to the Yukon while on a public mission. Mr. Semlin had qualities to admire, he did not possess the requisites of a leader. It was felt that the then opposition should have a stronger leader. A deputation from Victoria had waited on him and asked him to retire in favor of Mr. Bodwell. After consultation with his friends he had fully announced that he did not think it advisable that Mr. Bodwell should supersede him, but he agreed to abide by the understanding that after the election the party should choose a leader. Mr. Bodwell did not enter the political arena. Subsequently a deputation from Vancouver asked Mr. Semlin to retire in favor of Mr. Martin with the same result. He said that his colleagues wished him to continue to lead the party for the present, but that he was perfectly willing to have those elected at the next election settle the matter.

Mr. Semlin arose and said that the only answer that had been sent to the Vancouver delegation was: "Proposition not accepted."

Mr. Martin—Is it true that you did not agree to abide with the vote of those elected?

Mr. Semlin—I will deal with that later.

Mr. Martin went on to explain that he had been strongly urged to come out in opposition to the Turner government. He had said that he did not care to do so under the leadership of Mr. Semlin. He had been urged to run by Mr. Cotton and George Kenyon. He was told by them that the understanding was that a new leader would be chosen after the elections. Mr. Semlin was to appear as leader until after the fight and then a new leader was to be chosen. In pursuance of this agreement a meeting was called after the election and a majority present favored him for leader. The meeting, however, was adjourned as it was not known who had been elected in Cassiar, and as Mr. Macpherson was away, until August 28th. In the meantime the Lieut.-Governor dismissed the Turner government and called in Mr. Beaven to form a new government. Mr. Beaven had asked both himself and Mr. Semlin to join his government, but they had refused. The Lieut.-Governor consulted him with regard to the matter. He said that he had heard that there was a split in the party led by Mr. Semlin and George Kenyon. He was not split. He told him what had occurred and said that the matter of leadership was to be determined by the majority. The Governor asked him what he should do, and Mr. Martin said that if he were to call in Mr. Semlin he would doubtless tell him the same story. A couple of days later the Governor sent for Mr. Semlin and he accepted the task of forming a government. He did not put all the blame for this breach of faith on Mr. Semlin. He had been led by Mr. Cotton. He looked upon Mr. Semlin as an honorable man, but Mr. Cotton was absolutely crooked. Mr. Semlin, however, could not but know that he was not the choice for leader as the choice was still pending. Mr. Martin protested most

vigorously against what Mr. Semlin had done. He was asked to come over to Victoria and did so. He told Mr. Semlin as he had already wired him, that he could not join his government. Messrs. Forster, Deane and others strongly urged him to do so, and pointed out that if he did not do so the Governor would be forced to recall Mr. Turner. He gave way to the pressure brought to bear on him and Mr. Semlin completed his cabinet. On August 28th the adjourned meeting was held and a motion proposed to support Mr. Semlin leader met with no support. It was suggested that they proceed to vote by ballot for who was to be leader of the party. Mr. Semlin then made the remarkable statement that he would not abide by the result of the vote. No vote was taken and Mr. Semlin refused to agree to having one called.

It was at this awkward juncture that events occurred to which he was now about to allude. Mr. Semlin asked him to resign, alleging three reasons why he should do so. One was that he was not attending to the business of his department, the other that he had given away cabinet secrets, and the third was the Rossland incident. As to the party line question, so far as the Conservative party were concerned, it was merely a scheme of Sir Charles Tupper to get the Conservative party into shape for the Dominion elections. While in favor of party lines himself, the Premier would not subordinate that question to the interests of the people. The reason he favored party lines was principally because, until there are two well defined parties, it is not possible to have a really solid people's government, and thus any party in power can be held responsible for the misdeeds of the leaders of the party composing the government.

Mr. Kellie's parliamentary career was an instance of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Owing to the action of the Liberal convention, the present government was not appealing to the country as a Liberal government, but as a party who have pronounced certain principles. For the reason he did not wish to have any so-called independent candidates, and had in every way discouraged the nomination of such men on the ground that the people were entitled to send a man to parliament pledged one way or the other.

Dealing with the stand of the Conservatives, the speaker pointed to the various elements represented in the way of parties, platforms and leaders throughout the province. There was no common leader; it was a party of individuals and all different in their ideas. What is to be expected of a party like that? In this connection the Premier passed the views of Mr. Taylor, the local Conservative candidate, as printed in a recent interview, on the New Westminster platform, from which it was impossible to find where Mr. Taylor stood. During the discussion of these views, especially on the question of government ownership of railways and the right-to-work law, the speaker was frequently applauded.

Mr. Martin then proceeded to address his remarks to the principles as enunciated in the platform of the government, beginning with the proposed abolition of the \$200 deposit by candidates. What the people want are brains, not names, in parliament. The constituency of Yale-Cariboo was an instance of this, where a young man had been sent to parliament, without any other qualification than the fact that he had money.

A voice—He is in favor of government ownership of railways.

Hon. Mr. Martin—Is he? Then I am very glad to hear it, but if he is in favor of it he has not done much towards bringing it about. The Torrens Act and redistribution question were also dealt with at length on the lines already reported. In connection with the latter question the speaker explained the position taken by him in connection with the agreement between himself, Mr. Kellie and Mr. Kidd. The Oriental labor exclusion question was discussed, and the stand taken by the government with a view to furthering this question pointed out. Mr. Martin held that it was absolutely within the right of the province to enact the Labor Regulation Act placed upon the provincial statute book by the Dominion government, and Mr. Martin proposed, if necessary, to re-enact and re-enact that legislation until the Dominion and Imperial authorities were brought to such a realization of its vital importance to this province that they would agree with the people of British Columbia upon the question.

In concluding his remarks the Premier referred to the charge of an alliance between himself and Mr. Dunsmuir. Mr. Martin admitted that, in pursuance of the advice of several friends, he had approached several Conservative gentlemen with a view to forming a government supporting the platform which he had published. None of these gentlemen, among them Mr. Dunsmuir, saw fit to support that platform and therefore the matter was dropped. That was all the alliance there ever had been with Mr. Dunsmuir, with the exception of the compact to defeat the Semlin government, and that compact Mr. Dunsmuir had carried out in the most honorable way. Mr. Martin, after finding that the Conservative gentlemen whom he approached were not prepared to endorse his platform, decided to pursue his own course, as he proposed doing "at first," and confined his attention to the Liberals, but he would repeat, his government is now appealing to the people solely on the principles contained in the platform.

Do you believe in the principle of the initiative and referendum, and will you all in your power bring about initial legislation?

Mr. Martin, in answering, pointed out the impracticability of such a question in this province, principally on the peculiar

Possibly Dusty?



You will accumulate the right kind of DUST by dealing with us—not JAMES HAY DUST, but that yellow kind of DUST. We have DUSTED prices to hard pan and have PAVEMENTS of quality to succeed.

Flour has advanced, but for this week we will sell at the old price.

HUNGARIAN \$1.15 Sack
SNOW FLAKE 95c Sack
FRESH STAFF \$1.00 Sack
FRESH ISLAND EGGS 20c Dozen
QUAKER OATS 2 Pks. 25c

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

DAISY AIR RIFLE

We give this splendid rifle for nothing only \$1.00 down package delivered. For \$1.00 to \$1.50 we give this splendid rifle for nothing only \$1.00 down package delivered.

ly local character of the questions arising. Until people are more educated to the importance of voting on general questions, the present system is certainly the best under the circumstances.

Mr. Craig pointed to the instance of the Swiss Republic, but Mr. Martin replied that in view of the lack of interest shown now in general questions, the scheme, while sound in principle, would be unworkable.

In effect, Mr. Martin, in reply to Mr. Craig's explanation of the principle of the referendum and initiative, considered he was referring now to the people a complete programme of all the questions now before the country.

Will you enact, if returned to power, a general eight-hour law for the province, with a penalty?

Mr. Martin was not prepared to do that. He was prepared to stick by the law we have got, but we must wait a little longer for a general law.

Will you favor an eight-hour day as a legal day in this province, the provisions of which shall apply to all municipal and provincial contracts, and that in no instance shall the rate of wages for the working man be less than two dollars per day on such contracts?

Mr. Martin was not prepared to go quite that far, but would go a considerable distance towards assisting the working man to get a standard rate of wages. For instance, in the proposed Kootenay-Coast railway, it would be a very proper thing to insert conditions in the contract ensuring a fair rate of wages to the working men.

In reply to the remark that a large number of men had been imported from the United States into the mining districts and that no one had been received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, although the matter had been brought to his notice, Mr. Martin said that Sir Wilfrid would not have his support in such a matter. There were more than one influence against the restriction of Oriental immigration, and one of these was the C.P.R., which on account of its transportation business with the Orient, has lent its power from the start with the government at Ottawa to prevent the restriction of this class of labor.

Mr. Martin, in answer to a further query, expressed himself in favor of talking over and over again for the benefit of the province, all franchises, the conditions of the granting of which had been broken by the persons to whom they had been granted.

Another question asked of the Premier was: Did you enter into an agreement during the Manitoba election with Hugh John Macdonald to assist in providing a Conservative was nominated against your brother in the Dominion election? To this Mr. Martin gave an emphatic no; he certainly never did.

The Premier was also asked why he as a labor advocate had voted against the Coal Mines Bill. Because, replied Mr. Martin, it was a most outrageous measure. There was no principle at the back of it. It was a measure by which it was proposed that no person should be allowed to work underground in mines unless he could read the regulations as printed in the English language. It was intended in an underhand way to exclude the Chinese and Japanese from these mines. Now it is not of the slightest importance that men in a mine should be able to read at all; it is only important that he should be able to understand the regulations. This bill was outrageous and unjust in its intentions, and he hoped he would always have the courage and the manliness to stand up in the House and denounce any measure that was so unjust and outrageous as this, according to which anyone and everyone could be excluded from the mines at the pleasure of the inspector.

In answer to another question, the Premier defended his chamberparty bill of last session, and showed how he believed it would benefit the mining prospector especially.

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to the speaker and gave him three cheers.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The price of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has been reduced by the manufacturer from sixty cents to fifty cents per bottle. This remedy, which has been recommended as no other one in existence, by members of parliament, ministers and educational men, can now be had of any druggist at 50 cents a bottle. It relieves in ten minutes, headache and all pain caused by colds or catarrh. It is delightful to use. It cures completely.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE VICTORIA TIMES, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

ALLETTS MAKE HEALTHY AND ANDSONOME WOMEN.

we were SOLD YEAR with

keep the very bleasle price in the past are, we are

DRIA, B.C.

Scott's Emulsion

has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of Scott's Emulsion and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

If we had your address we would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto.

Nichol Libel Case

Mr. E. P. Davis Addresses the Jury on Behalf of the Defence.

Mr. Justice Drake Sums Up Verdict Not Yet Arrived At.

The hearing of the case of Regina vs. Nichol, the famous case where the Province newspaper is arraigned for libelling Messrs. Turner and Pooley in connection with their company schemes, was continued yesterday afternoon...

Mr. Justice Drake said that he did not think there was anything wrong at the time the companies were floated, in holding a position on the board of a speculative company...

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Although the word "wild-cat" is a well known one in the Northwest, the derivation of the word was not explained until Mr. E. P. Davis addressed the jury...

PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKERS. Familiar to every member in the House of Commons are the finish of Mr. Balfour's literary style, the grace and subtlety of his wit, his grasp of complicated and his fine "touch" of delicate subjects...

In this characteristic he is followed by the two best opposition speakers, Mr. Asquith and Sir H. Fowler. Neither of them are the equals of Mr. Balfour as debaters, but both surpass him in statement and in the orderly and luminous presentation of those aspects of a subject which are either passionate or emotional.

Mr. Langley objected to a copy of the article with the sentence underlined by Mr. Cassidy being given to the jury, and a new copy was procured. The court then adjourned until two o'clock, when the jury retired to consider their verdict.

To Oppose McInnes

Supporters of Ralph Smith Nominate a Candidate in South Nanaimo.

Hon. Smith Curtis Endorsed by Greenwood Liberals-The Vancouver Ticket.

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton is in the city to-day, but declines to make any statement regarding his intentions. The Conservative Association held a meeting last night, at which committees were appointed to attend to the organization of the different wards.

At a meeting of the Greenwood Liberal Association last night Hon. Smith Curtis was unanimously endorsed. A special dispatch to the Times from Vancouver this afternoon says: "Chas. Wilson, Q.C., leader of the Liberal-Conservative party in the province; Mayor Gordon, C. E. Tisdall, M.P.P., and Ald. Wood were nominated last night at the city convention held for the selection of candidates for the coming provincial election."

THE KENNEL. THE FRISCO SHOW. The San Francisco Kennel Club closed its office at 12 o'clock on Monday night to all entries from San Francisco for the May bench show. When the list was made up, 620 dogs of all classes figured, and the secretary expects that when the late returns from the country are received the total number of dogs will reach the 700 mark.

INCREASE IN WEIGHT. Thin, Weak, Run-Down People Gain Flesh and Robust Health by Using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Anyone who is losing flesh, feels weak, nervous, run-down, should not hesitate to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. In connection with the recent exposure of questionable dealings on the San Francisco turf, the Examiner says: "That a good deal of crooked work has been going on which the authorities did not discover and may probably never be able to punish is true."

There is nothing like them for making weak people strong, and thin people plump. They bring back color to the pale cheek, brace up and invigorate the heart and nerves and restore snap and vim to the entire system.

C.P.R. COME TO TERMS.

They Pay the Government \$22,500 for Arrearages in Royalties.

A most satisfactory outcome to the dispute between Premier Martin and the C.P.R. over timber and ties which the former claimed the big corporation had appropriated along the Crow's Nest road without paying the government royalties thereon, was reached to-day, when the railroad company came to terms.

SPORTING NEWS. CRICKET. VANCOUVER WANTS TO PLAY. The secretary of the Victoria Cricket Club, H. Robertson, has received a communication from the Vancouver Cricket Club asking for a match in the Terminal City on July 1st.

LACROSSE. CLUB FOR NANAIMO. (Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, April 26.—At a meeting of those interested in lacrosse held here last evening it was decided to organize an intermediate lacrosse club for Nanaimo. The following field officers were elected: Field captain, S. Hogue; captain, W. G. H. Johnson; treasurer, R. Donaldson.

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Provincial News.

Two deaths occurred on Friday night at the hospital, Thomas Lewis, aged about 50 years, died of kidney troubles. He came from Camp McKinney, Geo. Cormack, who was brought to the hospital at 6:30 p.m. from Phoenix passed away at 11:30. He leaves a widow and child, resident in Anacosta.

PRINCETON. The construction of the Harris-McIntosh block is well under way and will be completed in a few days. When finished the floor of the building will be occupied by the assaying office and laboratory of Mr. C. B. Harris, the office of the Princeton Real Estate & Mining Co., under the management of Mr. Geo. W. Corey, and the law office of Mr. J. Charles McIntosh.

NEW WESTMINSTER. The death occurred at Langley Prairie on Saturday of Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Murchison, Jr., at the age of two years and twenty days. The little one had been ill a month with congestion of the brain, when death relieved her of her sufferings.

KAMLOOPS. Miss H. Batchelor, matron of one of the British government hospitals at Hongkong, is spending a few weeks with her brother, O. S. Batchelor, of this city. The Pacific Coast Fire Underwriters' Association has promulgated a decree that fire insurance rates in Kamloops are to be advanced at once, in some cases fully 50 per cent.

VANCOUVER. E. A. Wadhams is about to have a Methodist church erected near his cannery at Rivers Inlet. The steamer Coquilham will take up the lumber for the building on her next trip. The Japanese consular has received \$64.65 towards the Canadian patriotic fund from the Japanese residents of Cumberland, Vancouver Island.

THE NARROWS. The Narrows of Burrard Inlet are not to be harnessed for the purpose of carrying electrical power to the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, but Stave lake is to be utilized for this purpose. This is announced for the first time as a certainty. The money is available and the building of the big plant at Stave lake is assured.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. It is so good that I had to tell you. I got so bad that I had to tell you. I got so bad that I had to tell you. I got so bad that I had to tell you.

Liberal

Officers N... Office

A Resolution... tin's B... M

The Libe... held a v... adjournment... minutes p... motion befo... with only... speaker... business... the cause... of the plat... Martin, a... posed by t... to be ill-d... The chair... Hall, secu... of summon... sense of E... appointment... the chairm... of providing... ing on the... of putting... vigorous... The secr... from Hon... representat... regarding t... and the nee... had been... upon.

Consideration of the Alaskan civil code bill was resumed in the United States Senate yesterday, the pending question being the amendment relating to the Cape Nome mining claims offered by Mr. Henshaw, who said that having been convinced that his amendment was too radical, he had decided to withdraw it.

Queen Victoria spent her last day in Ireland very quietly. Her Majesty will leave the vice-regal lodge to-day and after the short train journey to Kingston will embark on board the royal yacht and escorted by the Channel fleet, will sail for England on her later. It is reported that the Queen will arrive at Windsor Friday morning.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Emulsion.

APOLI & STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bile, Apple, Pili Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has applied to the Board of License Commissioners for the Cowichan District for a transfer license under the provisions of the Liquor License Act, 1898, and that the said application will be considered by the said Board at the Court House, Duncan, at the hour of eleven o'clock of the forenoon, on the 6th day of May, 1900.

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Having received the nomination at the People's Convention, I beg to announce my candidacy for the forthcoming provincial election. I am in favor of the platform of the present government, but the choice of a leader should be left to the members elected to support that policy.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH VICTORIA: Having received the nomination at the People's Convention, I beg to announce my candidacy for the forthcoming provincial election. I am in favor of the platform of the present government, but the choice of a leader should be left to the members elected to support that policy.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND. It is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective, Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous.

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Liberal Association

Officers Nominated For the Year -Office of Honorary President Abolished.

A Resolution Approving Mr. Martin's Policy Passed After Much Discussion.

The Liberal Association of the city held a very protracted session last night, adjournment being reached only a few minutes previous to midnight...

The secretary read a communication from Hon. Wm. Mulock, stating that the representations made by the association regarding the pay of post office clerks and the necessity of dredging the harbor had been considered and would be acted upon.

Nominations for membership followed, when a very large addition was made to the roll of the association.

Nominations for officers were then called for, when, upon motion of Geo. Powell and H. A. Munn, Senator Templeman was nominated as honorary president.

Another unsuccessful attempt at burning a building was made about 6 o'clock this morning. A fire broke out in a storeroom in the basement of No. 27 Haywood avenue, but was discovered before gaining headway.

The death occurred at Burnside, Fifteenth, on the 5th inst., of Isabella Yates, widow of Edward Stephens, formerly of this city.

In the Christ Church Cathedral on Monday morning John Herbert Elford, son of J. P. Elford, and Miss S. J. Lilley, third daughter of G. A. Lilley, of Westholme, were united in matrimony.

The death occurred yesterday at a family residence, Admiral's road, of Mrs. Ethel Kerr, wife of Henry Kerr, Mrs. Kerr was a native of County Down, Ireland, and was 43 years of age.

The election of officers at the recent annual meeting of Christ Church Cathedral resulted as follows: Rector's warden, P. Wollaston, Jr. (re-elected); people's warden, G. A. Taylor; church committee, Messrs. J. W. Laing, M.A., Dalgain, Kent, Hiseocks, Jay, Capt. Boyd, Capt. Black, H. G. L. Austin and Alexis Martin; sidersmen, Messrs. Danlin, Hiseocks, Laing, Jay, Kent, Wollaston, Sr., Martin and Austin; for vicar-general conference, Messrs. P. Wollaston, Sr., J. W. Laing, M.A., auditor, F. Elworthy (re-elected). A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Herbert Kent, the retiring people's warden.

A meeting of the principals of the different public schools throughout the city was held at the call of City Superintendent Eaton, in his office yesterday, when it was decided, after some discussion, that it would not be expedient for the school children to participate in the procession now being arranged for the Queen's Birthday celebration on May 24th.

Frederick Hamilton, the Toronto Globe's correspondent, thus describes the part played by Capt. Blanchard and his command in the late Paardeberg fight: "Along the uncomfortable paths were scrambled in Indian file, restrained from all desire to try the open just above us to our left hands by the occasional bullets which went overhead. A Company did not go with us. The Westerners, under Lieut. Blanchard (who had rejoined the regiment, his strained tendon improved by the rest, on Sunday), crossed the ferry and moved up the Eastern bank to the trench on the left or eastern bank of the river, which formed our advanced position on that side. This trench was about 150 yards below the first trench on the western bank and was out in the open, running at right angles to the river to a low knoll, from which a low stone wall continued the line to the right some distance. There they stayed all day, the fire occasionally being very sharp. On Tuesday morning, it may be added, orders came at 6 o'clock for twenty men of this company to advance to a point near an old house opposite the first line of Boer trenches. Lieut. Blanchard took a party of the required strength to the place indicated without a shot being fired at them, and on arriving found that the foe had surrendered."

Tenders will be received by Post-office Inspector Fletcher for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mail for four years, three times daily, and once on Sunday, between Esquimalt and Victoria and for the work necessary to be performed in the collection of letters thirteen times a week from the street

Local News

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

For some hours this morning the streets leading from the outer wharf to the city were paraded by a long string of Japanese, who came to wait here until such time as the agents decreed that they should move on.

A meeting of the Burns memorial committee was held last night, when it was decided to unveil the monument at Beacon Hill Park about July 1st.

A letter has been received in the city by Beaumont Boggs from J. M. Healy, late of the C. D. Company, but now with the second contingent of mounted rifles and artillery in South Africa.

After many months the case of Regina vs. Nichol came to a conclusion yesterday when the jury disagreed. It is understood that there were eleven of the jurors for acquittal, while one stood out for the prosecution of the editor. The jury consulted for six hours.

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The Ticket Selected

Martinites Choose Their Candidates, Including Two Ministers, for Victoria.

South Nanaimo Liberals Nominate W. W. B. McInnes to Oppose the Government.

A caucus was held last night of the supporters of Premier Martin's government for the purpose of deciding on a ticket for the coming campaign.

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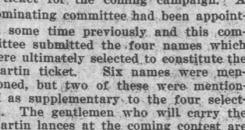
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THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE. APRIL 3, 1900.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR A COPY OF THE BIG STORE'S NEW SPRING CATALOGUE

JUST PUBLISHED. Containing 184 pages descriptive matter fully illustrated. SENT TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, POST FREE.



THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES-NOW DO ALL THEIR SHOPPING BY MAIL.

That a few years ago never thought of such a thing-how find it pays; why not you? Just send us a trial order, you'll soon learn how simple and economical it is to do your shopping by mail.

SEND A TRIAL ORDER AND YOU'LL BE CONVINCED.

Also try for one of the Prizes offered in our Catalogue!

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

1735 to 1738 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

Dynamite Outrage

State Department Is Continuing Its Investigations Into the Affair.

Men Responsible for Explosion Will Be Punished in the States If at All.

(Associated Press.)

Buffalo, N.Y., April 25.-A special to the Express from Washington says: "The state department will continue its investigations in the Thelwell affair, with a view to punishing the perpetrators of the outrage if they can be found in this country. The extradition treaty will be strictly adhered to as to its wording, however, and as there is no provision for extradition in cases of conspiracy, the men responsible for the explosion, if found in this country, will receive their punishment here if at all. It will not be possible to extradite them under the terms of the treaty. England has not protested and the state department is not expecting a protest."

The Alleged Conspiracy.

New York, April 25.-An investigation, extending over the last two months, into the reports that a conspiracy had been planned in the United States against Canada on account of the Boer war, has brought out nothing to substantiate them, says a Washington special to the Herald.

This investigation was conducted as a result of representations made to the state department by the British government. It is certainly a fact, according to the state department officials, that no evidence has been obtained showing that persons in this country conspired to blow up the Welland canal.

ATTACKED BY A CONVICT.

(Associated Press.)

Kingston, April 25.-Troy, the murderer of Angus McLeod at Nanaimo over a year ago, made a vicious assault on one of the guards at the penitentiary this morning, but timely assistance prevented serious injuries to the guard. Troy is in the insane department.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guarantee to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small cost. Small pill.

One man, name unknown, was blown to atoms, two men received fatal injuries, and eight men and a girl were badly, but not dangerously hurt by an explosion of dynamite at Larimer, Pa., on Tuesday night.

A SOUND HORSE.



As a sound horse is always salable, Lumps, Bunches and Lamenesses are the price in two. Almost any kind of a horse may be made sound by the use of

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lamenesses. Cures without a bluish skin. Does not blister. Price \$1.00 a box for 25. A liniment for family use. It has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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ASKAN CIVIL CODE

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Migration Agent

"There are 5,000 on a route from India and the I can understand laborers to North is finished," believed that although to warrant Canadian government in the mat already, while of Japanese had reports the boundary eight, ten and daily had been by added it was in as the United backs turned in

election bribery yesterday, against the bribers and George William, John Dent, Halliday, and Storey were against whom was fined \$600.

In default of one month, the secured for six for one month, chised for eight

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