



Near Free State Capital

Lord Roberts is Now Twenty-Five Miles From Bloemfontein.

Gatacre May Join the Commander-in-Chief in a Few Days.

Boers Are Now Between Two British Forces—Rumors Regarding Mafeking.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 12.—At the present rate of progress Lord Roberts should be in Bloemfontein on March 14th, though all calculations may be upset by the development of more strenuous resistance than the Boers have so far attempted.

The distance between Roberts and the Free State capital is so small, only about twenty-five miles, that it is apparent the Boers either contemplate making a determined stand on the outskirts of the town or for strategic reasons, best known to themselves, are allowing Lord Roberts to occupy, after merely harassing his advance.

The commander-in-chief's latest dispatch announcing that Gen. Gatacre is at Bethulle bridge, and the special sargeant Gatacre commands the bridge approaches, puts the Boers in that vicinity between two British forces, Asvoeg Kop, whence Lord Roberts sent his last cable message, being 100 miles almost due north of Bethulle.

Commenting on the fact that Lord Roberts found the Boers holding a position in a part of the country supposed to have been left open, the St. James Gazette says: "No more damning indictments were ever preferred against any cavalry."

Unconfirmed Rumors. Rumors of the relief of Mafeking continue to circulate, but fail of any confirmation.

No News From Natal. From Natal, which General Buller so erroneously declared was free of Boers, and from Cape Colony, where General Kitchener's stern hand is upon the rebellion, there is no news of any importance.

ADVANCE UNOPPOSED.

London, March 12.—The war office this morning issued the following dispatch from Asvoeg Kop under the date of March 12th, 5.30 a.m.

"We were unopposed during the march yesterday. The officers left at the last camp to record the list of casualties have not yet arrived. The following additional casualties are known however: Killed—Lieut. Parsons and Coddington of the Essex Regiment. Wounded—Lieuts. Berkeley, Lloyd and Raleigh.

KRUGER APPEALS TO POWERS

The Hague, March 12.—It is learned from a reliable source that President Kruger, through consuls at Pretoria, has appealed for the intervention of the great powers in the Transvaal war, and has also appealed to the governments of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

HORRORS OF BATTLEFIELD.

London, March 12.—For real ghastliness of war and the horrors of the battlefield, a private letter from a young medical officer at Spion Kop, printed in the Daily Graphic, can scarcely be beaten.

"I selected a pass," he writes, "overhung by steep clay banks on the top of which I got up a Red Cross flag. Cases now began to pour down from Spion Kop on stretchers. The Boers opened fire on us, and three of us were killed in quick succession in my direction, but they fell short and did no harm.

ger of the rifle, as it got in the way of the next finger, which he could use, for he wanted to get back up the hill to pay the Dutchmen back. Of course I would not let him go back.

"Bullet wounds are beautifully clean, just a round hole, and, as a rule, do not do much damage as they often go through the bone without maiming it, and do not bleed much. Shell wounds are hideous.

"It was now frightfully dark, and I put one of the lanterns on a stick as a directing light to my pass. One of a group of soldiers returning to the hill tried to run away with it. Shortly after this both lanterns went out, and I had a pretty bad time.

As the pass often got blocked with wounded. Finally I could send no more wounded across the drift, and had to stack them with the dead in rows on the grass. I collected the wounded officers on stretchers and gave them brandy and hypodermic of morphia.

"Commandants Botha and Bures, the Boer generals, came up at daybreak. The former, who was chief general, was a small thin man with yellow beard and hair, and had a magnificent white beard, fully curved with his name and a text from the Bible. He had a couple of mounted Kaffirs carrying ammunition and a water bottle, and an interpreter.

He seemed, however, to understand English, though he refused to speak it. There were quite a number of German officers. I heard one of them had been killed. They let our men search the dead for identification cards, letters and money. Several Boers handed in little things they found."

THE ROUTE AOSFONTEIN. Canadian Contingent Was Present but Saw Little Fighting.

Toronto, March 10.—A cablegram from the camp of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Poplar Grove, on the march to Bloemfontein, says: "The Canadians, with the Gordon Highlanders, Cornwallis and Shropshire Regiments, forming part of the Nineteenth Brigade, took an active part in the engagement at Osfontein."

"The Canadian troops occupied the left bank of the Modder River, where were also the Cornwallis and Shropshires, the Gordons keeping the right bank. There were no casualties among the Canadian troops. Our men saw very little active fighting.

"Deprived of support, it became impossible for the Boers to maintain a position on their left line of trenches, and they hastily retreated. The Shropshires, who occupied a position in advance of the Canadians along the left bank, charged a kopje held by the enemy and captured a gun.

"The fight was therefore the Canadians had an opportunity to come to close action.

"The regiment is showing improved health. There are very few in hospital."

"DROWNING THE SHAMROCK." Mr. O'Brien Will Ask Government to Give a Shilling to Each Irish Soldier.

London, March 9.—In the House of Commons today Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist, will ask the government to give a shilling to each soldier on St. Patrick's Day to enable him to celebrate the occasion by "drowning the Shamrock."

NIGARAGUAN CANAL. (Associated Press.) Washington, March 9.—The senate committee on foreign relations today agreed to report the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to grant authority for the defence of the canal by this country when constructed.

The following is the text of the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty: "Insert at the end of section five of article two the following: It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections one, two, three, four, and five, of this act, shall apply to measurements which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces, the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

SIR CHARLES HALL DEAD. (Associated Press.) London, March 9.—Mr. Chas. Hall died today in his 85th year. The Right Honorable Sir Charles Hall, K. C. M. G., was born in 1843. He had been recorder of the city of London, and at the time of his death was a member of parliament from the Holborn division of Finsbury.

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH. Rumors That He is Breaking Down Are Pure Inventions.

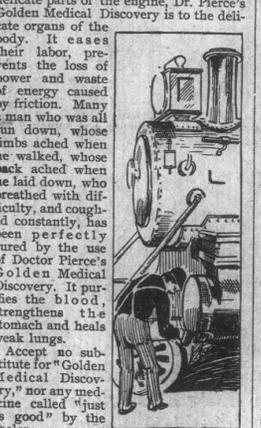
London, March 10.—Several articles have appeared in the London media during the week in regard to obligatory retirement of Lord Salisbury from the scene of active politics, and in the face of these oft-repeated rumors a representative of the Associated Press has made inquiry and received this statement from one who, perhaps, is closer to the Premier than anyone else in England: "These rumors of Lord Salisbury's poor health, the breaking down of his intellect under personal bereavement, and his inability to concentrate his energies, are pure inventions. He is in the best of health, never worked harder, and enters into every situation with keen appreciation of the slightest detail. I have never seen a divorce of personality from official capacity so strikingly illustrated as it has been by Lord Salisbury during the last few months. I suppose that in due time one will have to succeed him, but he has not mentioned this contingency and from the zest with which he has entered into his work, would scarcely think he considered it. Personally, I would be glad if Lord Salisbury exhibited more fervor and vim in his speeches in the House of Lords, but I am happy to know that the world believes in the sturdiest and perhaps even the stolid stupidity of our Premier is entirely due to his belief that the country is sufficiently directed and stirred up without his adding, directly or indirectly, any fuel to the fire. With this idea dominating his actions and speeches he is perfectly unmoved by the most caustic satire of the organs of his own party. With a mature judgment of the English people and affairs of state he believes the national crisis merits the sacrifices of an appeal to party or popular sentiment. Anyone knowing the man thoroughly would be slow to criticise such a determination."

"Oiling Up." Just a little oil on the engine at the right time may mean the difference between a safe and a dangerous journey. What oil is to the friction of the delicate parts of the engine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to the delicate organs of the body. It eases their labor, prevents the loss of power and waste of energy caused by friction. Many ailments which were all run down, whose limbs ached when he walked, whose back ached when he laid down, who breathed with difficulty, and coughed constantly, has been perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach and heals weak lungs.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," nor any medicine called "just as good" by the dealer.

Mr. Chas. Huswick, of Lenox, Macomb Co., N. Y., writes: "I have never felt better in my life than I do now. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery right along, and I can now walk quite well with a cane, and I have thrown away that cane long ago, and as I have had to use crutches for nearly two years, I think I am doing fine. I do not cough now and I can sleep like a school boy. You must know that I have been treated by two or three different doctors besides, and received no benefit, so I think your medicine is the only medicine for me."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper cover, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



Bloemfontein. The cabinet convened on Wednesday to consider the messages. It is believed.

An Uncompromising Reply was sent which is known to have reached Bloemfontein by the same messenger as the Boer telegram reached the government.

The nature of the reply was such as to lead to a further but gradual retirement of the Boer forces.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, summarizing the situation, says: "The fighting reported near Heilmsaak is probably only the result of a reconnaissance, and it seems to me to be premature to assume that any movement in large force is in progress in that direction. General Buller, as soon as communications are in order, will certainly do what he can to keep the Boer force in Natal engaged and prevent them all from being used to reinforce the enemy residing Lord Roberts. I expect Lord Roberts to

Strike Bloemfontein in a day or two.

"As to Mafeking, if it is not relieved, the place must fall. One therefore hopes a brigade had been sent up from Kimberley for its relief within a day or two of the evacuation of Mafeking by the Boers. There has been time for such a column to reach Mafeking by road, but there is no direct evidence of its existence, and the wish is father to the thought."

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Fifteen Lives Lost

Tenement House at Newark Destroyed by Fire This Morning.

The Work of an Incendiary—Many Children Among the Dead.

(Associated Press.)

Newark, N. J., March 12.—Fifteen persons, the majority of whom were children, perished at a tenement house fire at Morris and Fourteenth avenue about 5 o'clock this morning.

The building, a three story frame structure, formerly used as a church, but transformed into a tenement house with small rooms opening into narrow hallways on both second and third floors, was a veritable fire trap. It was in the heart of the Italian district and great excitement prevailed.

When it became known the fire was of incendiary origin, men and women, well nigh crazed by grief, ran around the streets looking for the man who was responsible for the frightful tragedy, and threatening dire vengeance.

There were at least twelve families in the place, sixty persons in all, or whom perhaps fifty were children unable to care for themselves.

Four men jumped from the front window. Several were hurt, and one died. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and the wind sent sparks southeast, threatening all the frame tenements in that direction.

The place was like a roaring caldron when the firemen arrived. Ladders were quickly put in position, and then began the work of rescue. One after another, women and then men, were taken down, while other firemen devoted their attention to dousing the flames.

Several were burnt to death in less than an hour, but during that hour the frightful sacrifice had been offered. Nearly every room in the house contained its victim. Few were really burned to death; most of them were asphyxiated.

Vito Credavio, one of the tenants, is locked up on suspicion of having set fire to the building.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA. Output of Minerals for 1899—Lieutenants for Strathcona's Horse.

Ottawa, March 12.—The summary of the mineral production of Canada for 1899 shows a total of \$47,275,512, as compared with \$38,661,010 for 1898, an increase of 22.2 per cent. Of this increase 15.52 per cent is for the gold output from the Yukon.

Arthur French Staden, Ottawa, has been appointed private secretary to the Governor-General.

Lieut. Tobias, Ottawa, who has returned from Dawson, and Capt. Beaton, Quebec, have been appointed Lieutenants in Strathcona's Horse. Lieut. Parker is not going. Dr. Borden leaves on Tuesday to see the troops en route at Halifax.

J. R. O'Reilly, Prescott, has been appointed judge for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Strathcona's Horse took their departure for the west this forenoon. Two trains conveyed the officers and men and one train the horses.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE. (Associated Press.) Toronto, March 9.—The Canadian representative of the International Machinists' Union has caused a statement to be issued that should any attempt be made by Chicago firms to have their work done in Canada, owing to the strike in that city, Canadian machinists would be called out. A large employer here has intimated that Canadian manufacturers in the present active condition of the world do nothing to participate trouble.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. Toronto, March 10.—The London correspondent of the Globe writes as follows: "I learn on excellent authority that Mr. Chamberlain has strongly protested to the Australian governments against granting concessions to the Eastern Extension Company at present, asking them to postpone the matter until they have learned what the Pacific cable board had to propose. The Eastern Company's Australian representative was very skillfully conceived and carried out, and it is probable that they will build the African cable in any event, without concessions regarding the Australian lines."

The body of a man supposed to be a deaf and dumb pedlar named Frederick Graves was found lying on the Grand Trunk track near the foot of Frederick street, Toronto, at midnight on Friday. His neck was broken, apparently by a passing train.

UNDoubtedly CANCER. Another Case Where the Constitutional Remedy Made a Permanent Cure.

A well known lady recently wrote saying that her Vegetable Cancer Cure cured her of cancer of the breast five years ago, and there has never been any return of the disease since.

Her trouble was undoubtedly cancer, as many prominent physicians examined the lump, and all were agreed that it was a case of cancer.

Not one of them would give her any encouragement that any medicine would cure her permanently, she read in the papers our constitutional treatment for cancer, sent for our remedy, used it, was cured, and the result is that to-day she is healthy and strong and no evidence of her old trouble returning. Our remedy saved her from pain, saved her breast and saved her life.

Anyone who is interested can have the name of that lady and full particulars of her case, as well as our treatise on cancer, by sending two stamps. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Bill introduced in the House of Commons to Nationalize the Latter.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, March 12.—Mr. Casey, in the House today, introduced a bill for the establishment of a system of telegraphs as a branch of the public service. He admitted that a bill of this kind would be of little avail unless introduced by the government. His object in bringing the matter forward was with the idea that it would be of an educational character. Existing lines could be obtained by purchase or expropriation. If expropriated, this could be done by arbitration.

Mr. McEellan, Prince Edward Island, called attention to the exorbitant rates charged on the cable line between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland. No message could be sent after eight o'clock at night until late next morning. The morning newspapers could not get dispatches at Charlottetown.

Sir Louis Davies said that it was at most incredible, but nevertheless true, that during the present war telegraph connection with Prince Edward Island closed at eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Casey's bill was read a first time, and the Kaslo-Ladno-Duncan Railway Company's bill passed through committee and read a third time. The British Columbia Southern railway bill was passed through committee and read a third time.

Mr. Tarte leaves to-morrow for the Paris exposition.

THE TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY. Republican Members Fear Arrest and Several Are Leaving Town.

(Associated Press.) Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—The war scare has again apparently flattered, and though the leaders on both sides still express grave fears as to ultimate outcome, Republicans believe that attempts will be made to arrest Republicans in the legislature in connection with the assassination of Gov. Goebel, and several members are leaving town.

Democratic officials refuse either to confirm or deny the accusations. It is reported that such warrants have been issued, and it is admitted more arrests will take place within a few days.

It is asserted that Taylor is being urged to move the executive office to London, where he will be safe from the possibility of arrest, but that so far he has refused to entertain the idea.

Both houses of the legislature met in the state house this morning.

In anticipation of a possible attempt by the state troops to prevent the meeting, a crowd gathered in the state house square at the hour of meeting, but members of the legislature were allowed to meet without molestation.

A squad of militia under Lieut. Beck started for London on Saturday as an escort for State Secretary Powers, and Capt. Davis returned to Frankfort this morning. Outside of this, however, no reinforcements arrived, and it is stated now that no more are expected.

DESTRUCTIVE SNOWSLIDE. Bridge and Several Miles of Track at Rogers Pass Carried Away.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, March 12.—Heavy snowslides came down this morning in Rogers Pass, carrying away one bridge and damaging several miles of the tracks. It will take three days to replace the bridge.

An old man named Chapman was robbed on Cowara street on Sunday morning by three men, who ran away as the police came up. His watch was taken.

SENATOR LEWIN DEAD. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, March 12.—Senator Lewin, New Brunswick, died yesterday.

Hon. James D. Lewin was born on April 1st, 1812, at Wottonville, Radnor Co., Wales, and was educated at Kingston Grammar school. He was a justice of the peace for St. John city and county. Deceased was president of the Bank of New Brunswick for 41 years. He was elected to the Senate Nov. 10th, 1876; a Liberal.

DEATHS. (Associated Press.) Brockville, March 9.—John Murray, for seventy years a resident of this city, is dead.

Goderich, March 9.—Rod. M. Fraser, a well known young business man of this place, died suddenly while witnessing a curling match here last evening.

EATING IN BOLIVIA. Stoves of the Bolivian Indians are curious things. The hole is dug in the ground about 18 inches deep and a foot square and over this is built a roof of clay, with holes of different sizes to receive the various cooking pots. Roasting is done on spits passed through the holes, so that the meat comes out very much smoked unless great care is taken to have only live coals at the bottom of the oven.

The national dish and the common food of the masses is "chupis," a sort of soup made of the Irish stew. It is a conglomerate composed of irregular constituents from the animal and vegetable kingdoms—a mess of mutton and such other meats as are available; chicken, fish, fruits, potatoes, carrots, barley, corn, rice, onions, yams, etc., chopped up, highly seasoned with peppers and herbs and stewed to a consistency of porridge.

What happens to be left from one meal simmers in the pot until the next. If the fire goes out the chupe is allowed to cool, but it is warmed up again and a new supply of the ingredients added to the water-logged and greasy stuff for the next meal. In the cities, at the hotels and restaurants where there are French or Swiss cooks, the "chupe" is savory and palatable, but the further you go from the centers of civilization the worse it gets.

One eats it first under protest, then from necessity, and only to escape starvation; but finally the stomach rebels, and you limit your diet to boiled eggs and fruit, which are usually to be obtained; but the experienced traveler always takes canned meat and bread with him.

GROUPS, COUGHS AND COLDS are all quickly cured by Fry's Peppermint. It loosens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Exiler.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Peppermint makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic. Carter's Little Nerve Pills are a safe, reliable, and these little pills cure both.

They Favor Party Lines

Cowichan Liberals Endorse the Policy and Platform of Hon. Joseph Martin.

Also Condemn the Members of Legislature for Insult to Lieut.-Governor.

(Associated Press.)

A meeting of the Cowichan Liberal Association was held at Duncan on Saturday night, with a good representative attendance in spite of the weather, several new members being present and signing the roll.

The annual election of officers resulted in the appointment of J. N. Evans, president; Angus McKinnon, 1st vice-president; W. Lord, 2nd vice-president, and Alex. Hurd, secretary-treasurer.

As being a matter of public interest, a communication was read by the secretary received from W. W. B. Melnes, M.P., in reply to a copy forwarded to him of a resolution passed at a public meeting at Duncan on February 6th, urging the Dominion government to offer the Imperial government ten thousand men for service in the Transvaal, stating that he was in hearty sympathy with the splendid patriotic business as expressed in the resolution, and would have much pleasure in forwarding the same, with a strong endorsement, to the proper authorities.

The provincial political situation was then earnestly and thoroughly discussed and the following resolution passed, with only one dissenting voice: "Resolved, that this association expresses itself in favor of Liberal and Conservative lines being drawn in the coming provincial elections, and that we heartily endorse the policy of the Hon. Joseph Martin."

It was further resolved: "That we indignantly resent the insult to our beloved Queen, through her representative, and most emphatically condemn the actions of the members of the provincial legislature who offered it by leaving the legislative hall when the Lieut.-Governor came down to prosecute the House. We consider their conduct a prostitution of the dignity of the legislature, a reflection on the loyalty of the people they represent and a disgrace to themselves."

The meeting adjourned to the call of the secretary.

THE COAL TRADE. Over Ten Thousand Tons Sent to San Francisco Last Week From British Columbia.

J. W. Harrison, of San Francisco, in his cool and mild report for the week ending on Saturday last, says:

"During the week there have been three arrivals of coal from British Columbia with 10,607 tons, two from Washington 8,960 tons, two from Oregon 980 tons, total 16,427 tons. This is considerably less than the actual quantity consumed here this week, hence our position is not improving; besides, the Alaska fleet have commenced to take delivery of their fuel for the season, at British Columbia, thus necessitating some delay in getting what coal is demanded for our local uses. Prices are unchanged with no apparent desire on the part of producers to advance same.

Fortunately for some of our factories, crude oil is being substituted temporarily, thus causing the strain that would otherwise exist for coal fuel. Australian and English products are seldom asked for now by large consumers, as their prices have become almost prohibitory. Coal quotations in the Colonies have not been advanced, but freights are high, and are not procurable, as Honolulu is a more profitable port for vessels to seek. Freight on coal from England are less than from any other source, and over one hundred per cent, which shuts those ports out for future fuel supplies. Before the end of this month there will be some new steam colliers drilled into the service; these combined with a decreased consumption for house purposes, will ease up our present congestion.

They make one feel as though life were living in the hole of Carter's Little Nerve Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor for information.

Mayor Goodley Am sorry to have passed the department of expected trouble. Kind for information.

This morning point of the following letter: To Hon. Jos. A. Sir.—We make in telegram re: policeman in the Eagle and Cret stated on more the partial case was an abscess behind in development of modern machinery. However, our are creating eight-hour law are to blame for difficulties that exist at this point human being etc.

We are willing the eight-hour Union have no individual losses the union of the different present as to what employ.

In view of our injured men patients in camp. Individuals who ways and by these imposed a of themselves.

These special three hours by resolute in the supplied with warfare. This is objectionable to munify. We such a course of owners. The have 100,000, and we assume the best of our and customs of others from the. This is detestable finished the. Duly wished. This action was question more between the.

REDFERN—On the 7th inst., Martha Redfern, aged 80 years and 8 months.

GOLLINS—At 102 Piquet street, on the 8th inst., the wife of T. Gollins, of a daughter.

JACOBSON—At Trout Lake City, on the 26th prox., the wife of Mr. Jacobson, of a son.

STACY—At Revelstoke, B. C., Sunday, March 4th, 1900, the wife of J. Stacy, of a son.

M'INTYRE-GOULD—At Vernon, by Rev. Mr. Evans, D. McIntyre and Miss Ada Gould.

CASE-JAMIESON—At Ashcroft, on March 2nd, by Rev. R. B. Laidler, Frank H. Case and Miss Marion S. Jamieson, of Young, N. S. W.

INGLHEART-COVERDALE—At Vancouver, on March 10th, by Rev. E. E. Scott, Herbert Ingelhart and Margaret, daughter of R. Coverdale, of Caynco, Ont.

DIED. EDGETT—At 441 Harris street, Vancouver, Miss Sarah Louise Edgett, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Edgett.

PALMBER—At Greenwood, on the 7th inst., Miss Alice Patricia Palmer, daughter of W. D. and Ann Jane Palmer, of Greenwood, aged 22 years.

HUNT—At Dunsmuir street, Vancouver, on March 9th, Mrs. William Hunt, aged 57 years.

APOLIOL STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pfl. Cochis, Pennyroyal, etc. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria. MANUFACTURED BY PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, Southampton, Eng.

Armed at

A Score of Keep

Miners' Un Appeal

An alarming meeting with its disclosed in is printed both between the most interested. The corps and the first attorney-general in the accomplishment. It is rather this state of a mining city for which has reached only.

The first tele Premier on the Hon. Jos. Mar C.

# Armed Guard at Rossland

### A Score of Thiel's Detectives Keep Guard Over the Mines.

### Miners' Union Indignant—They Appeal to the Attorney-General.

An alarming state of affairs in connection with the Rossland mining camp is disclosed in the correspondence which is printed below and which has passed between the government and the parties most interested in the camp mentioned.

The correspondence is self-explanatory, and the first intimation received by the Attorney-General of trouble was in the telegram which is printed first in the list in the accompanying correspondence.

It is rather interesting to note that although this state of affairs has obtained in the mining city for several days no intimation has reached the outside of the difficulty.

The first telegram was received by the Premier on the 7th, and is as follows:

Rossland, March 7th, 1900.  
Hon. Jos. Martin, Premier, Victoria, B. C.

Twenty men imported from Victoria sworn in as specials on duty at B.A.C., War Eagle and Centre Star properties. No trouble here. What does this mean?

ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION.  
To this Mr. Martin replied:

Rossland, March 7th, 1900.  
Hon. Jos. Martin, Premier, Victoria, B. C.

Thiel's detective agency, Victoria, furnished men in charge of ex-Mounted Policemen. Properties patrolled by armed camp. Sworn by Police Magistrate Bonthee, Rossland. Has created strained relations. Letter will follow.

ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION.  
The Attorney-General replied as follows, the two telegrams referred to in his dispatch to the Union following that telegram:

Rossland, March 8th, 1900.  
Hon. Jos. Martin, Premier, Victoria, B. C.

Am surprised at not receiving report from you as to trouble at mines. Kindly advise me by letter as to circumstances which induced you to swear in special constables.

JOS. MARTIN, Attorney-General.  
Victoria, March 8th, 1900.

Am sorry to hear that mine owners have placed special constables in charge. This department has had no intimation of expected trouble. The government feels quite competent to deal with any trouble. Kindly publish this telegram for information of public.

JOS. MARTIN, Attorney-General.  
Victoria, March 8th, 1900.

This morning the facts from the standpoint of the miners were set forth in the following letter received by the Premier:

Rossland, March 8th, 1900.  
To Hon. Jos. Martin, Premier, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—We make haste to reply as stated in telegram re the employment of special policemen in the Rossland camp.

The managers of the Le Roi, War Eagle and Centre Star properties have stated on more than one occasion that the partial closing down of their mines was an absolute necessity, giving as their reasons defective machinery, being behind in development work, and the installation of more improved and modern machinery.

However, some persons unknown to us are creating an impression that the eight-hour law and the Miners' Union are to blame for all the continuation of difficulties that have visited this mining camp, which we admit is very unfortunate at this particular time and which no human being could prevent.

We are willing to produce facts that the eight-hour law and the Miners' Union have not been the cause of one individual losing his employment, nor has the union caused the management of the different properties any embarrassment as to whom they shall or shall not employ.

In view of these facts we object to armed men patrolling the several properties in camp.

Individuals are accosted on the highways and byways and are interrogated by those imported officials and requested to give a strict and correct account of themselves.

These specials are visited nightly every three hours by a mounted officer, are dressed in the regulation uniform and supplied with implements of modern warfare. This action is certainly objectionable to the citizens of this community. We know of no motive for such a course to be pursued by the mine owners.

They have never done us any harm and we assure you, sir, we will always, to the best of our ability, respect the laws and customs of our country and prevent them from violating them if possible.

This detective agency at Victoria furnished the men.

Police Magistrate Bonthee swore them in. We asked him on whose authority this action was taken. He evaded the question more or less, but one could read between the lines the mine owners or

their representatives made declaration, of what nature we do not know. We presume that to the chief of police Mr. Bonthee intimated that it should make no difference whether there be one special or one hundred. It certainly does.

We consider this army of imported men, now citizens of this community, a standing menace to the peace, harmony and prosperity of this mining camp, and that it is establishing a dangerous precedent and certainly not in keeping with the ethics of the age.

Into this important matter, we hope, sir, you will inquire and give due consideration and proper investigation.

We are, sir, yours, etc.,  
ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION.  
Jas. Devine, Sec.

This evening Hon. Smith Curtis, Minister of Mines, leaves for Rossland, where he goes on government business, and it is not improbable that he will investigate the matter referred to above.

## Sporting News.

### THE TURF.

#### AN ADDITIONAL EVENT.

The Victoria Hunt Club has decided to add another race to the programme for their spring meeting. The event will be called "The Victoria Sweepstakes," and the prize will be a cup provided by the club. The conditions are as follows:

A flat race of about one mile, for horses the bona fide property at the time of entry of members of the V. H. C. Any member of the club entitled to ride. Weight 140 lbs. Entrance fee \$10; entrance fees to go to the winner. Four starters or the race declared void. Entry, which closes at midnight on April 7th, to be made to the secretary, Victoria Hunt Club, Work Point Barracks.

### BILLIARDS.

#### INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

(Associated Press.)  
New York, March 9.—Geo. Wheelock, who is in Paris, has arranged a match between Geo. Stosson, of New York, and Maurice Vigneaux, the champion billiardist of Europe.

### THE RING.

#### MCGOVERN vs. GARDNER.

(Associated Press.)  
New York, March 9.—Much interest is being taken in the featherweight championship battle, which is scheduled to take place to-night at the Broadway Athletic Club, between McGovern and Gardner. The men are to fight at 122 pounds for the world's championship and a wager of \$2,500. McGovern is the favorite.

### THE EX-CHAMPION SUED.

According to information from New York, Bob Fitzsimmons, ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, has been sued by Ernest Roebler, his burly wrestling and boxing partner for \$1,750, which he claims is due him for services. The case is to be heard in the Supreme court.

### THE HUNT CLUB.

#### SPRING MEETING.

The spring meeting of the Victoria Hunt Club will be held on April 18th (Easter Monday) and promises to be productive of a good deal of interest. The committee in charge have arranged for a number of events, which they anticipate will bring out many competitors.

### THE GUN.

#### ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE NORTHWEST BOOKED FOR VICTORIA.

An event which is being looked forward to with great interest by sportsmen is the forthcoming meeting of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest. This meet is an annual affair, and is quite the event of the year among the devotees of the gun. This is the first time that it has been held in Victoria, and the local sportsmen are very anxious to have it one of the most successful of the series. The tournament, which is the sixteenth one of the Association, includes the sportsmen of the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the province of British Columbia. The last occasion, upon which it was held on this Coast was the year before last, when Vancouver was selected for the meet. It will probably be held at Oak Bay and will last about a week. In addition to the regular cracks of the gun who regularly attend these gatherings, a number of fancy shots from California are expected to be present, which will add very much to the enjoyment of the affair. The tournament will be under the auspices of the Victoria and Capital Gun Clubs, and will take place about June 1st. The shooting will be selected by the annual meeting, which convenes shortly. The local clubs are anxious to augment the prize list by local subscriptions.

### THE ROD.

#### CLOSE SEASON EXPIRES THURSDAY.

After Thursday next disciples of Isaac Walton may have their full fling, for on that day the close season for trout fishing expires. Enthusiasts in this department of sport are inclined to be optimistic as to the possibilities of the ensuing season, maintaining that fish are as plentiful in the lakes and streams as of yore when full baskets were the order of the occasion. Whether their predictions will be justified by facts or no will be proven in the course of a few days, when all the strategems known to experts of the science of fishing will be utilized to entrap the wary trout. Shawinigan Lake, as in the past, promises to be a favorite locality for sportsmen, and the new hotel when completed will undoubtedly afford accommodation for a large number who do not approve of the fly fishing excursion of one day's duration.

### BABIES HAVE CROUP.

No disease comes so suddenly and treacherously upon its victim as Croup. Happy is the mother who has at hand Dr. Chase's Syrup Turpentine when the dear little awakes in the night coughing and struggling for breath. This famous remedy is the standby in the homes of this continent as a prompt and certain cure for croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds, asthma and throat irritation. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents.

### CHILDREN WILL GO SLIGHTING.

They return covered with snow. Hair teespoonful of Pain-Killer in hot water will prevent ill effects. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Ford's Dye, 25c. and 50c.

# To Settle Differences

### Hon. Smith-Curtis Leaves for Rossland on an Important Mission.

### Will Seek to Adjust Troubles Arising Out of Recent Legislation.

Premier Martin returned last night from the Mainland where he attended the People's convention at Westminster. He was disposed this morning to treat the gathering as being as much a condemnation of the Semin government as of his own, and said that the original resolution was so emasculated as to have little significance.

Hon. Smith Curtis leaves Wednesday morning for Rossland, where he wishes to make a thorough investigation from the economic point of view of the operation of the eight-hour law. "I am asking the principal mine owners there to give me all the facts as to what loss, if any, they really sustain," said Mr. Curtis this morning, "and if later the government is not in a position to suggest changes which we hope will meet with the views of both parties, and thus take this matter out of the political arena, it will probably be because the mine owners refuse to place the information I want at my disposal."

"We want to get at the facts upon which the mine owners base their claim that the operation of the eight-hour law has greatly injured their business and see how far this claim is justified.

"We do not propose to repeal the eight-hour law, but it may be possible to modify it in some particulars so that it will be acceptable to both sections of the mining community. We will take the matter up from an economic standpoint and endeavor to glean all the facts."

If a settlement cannot be reached, then we will be obliged to follow the course outlined in our declaration of policy and fall back upon the referendum.

"I see it urged in some quarters," he added, "that the latter course would be unfair as the majority of the public do not understand the matter. The same contention would apply with equal force to other matters of governmental policy such as the matter of railroads, etc., yet the opinion of the majority rules in these questions."

In connection with the approaching elections, it is by no means improbable that a labor candidate will be placed in the field in Victoria. Some of the leaders of the labor movement are anxious to try conclusions with the line parties in the election arena, encouraged thereby by the success of their candidate in Winnipeg. Action will probably be taken in the matter in the course of a few days.

F. J. Fulton, barrister of Kamloops, has been selected a Conservative candidate for that constituency to oppose F. J. Deane.

### 50 CENTS FOR A NEW STOMACH.

This is probably the best means to the sufferer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all other stomach complaints. Dr. Von Sauer's Pleasant Tablets are nature's panacea for the stomach's ills—they're a purely vegetable peptic compound—of them in a box—and enjoy good health. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Col. J. C. McCook, of Dawson, has returned from his trip to Europe and Africa, and will be in the city to take up his duties. Ex-Congressman Macrum of Pretoria, is called a coward by the Dawson consul. He has little sympathy with the ex-consul at Pretoria. In speaking of that incident he said: "It is a very unfortunate affair. Macrum has acted foolishly. Fortune knocks at every man's door once, and it looks very much as though Macrum refused to admit it. It is my opinion that Macrum was a coward and deserted his post, thinking his opened letter would furnish an excuse for his trip to Washington, and at the end of the war he would be returned again in his official capacity to South Africa. Macrum's chief deputy was a Boer. He was in the midst of the war, and heard their talk. He is a young man, a bookkeeper before his appointment, without any business experience, and when the critical time arrived it was my opinion that his heart failed, and he took the first opportunity and excuse to get away."

The light on Brothie ledge beacon has been changed from an occulting to a fixed white light, the occulting light having proved unsatisfactory. It will be removed as soon as weather permits landing on the beacon. The Brothie ledge beacon is thus described in a notice to mariners issued by the department of marine. The light is shown from a square structure with sloping sides, enclosed and painted white, standing 8 feet above the deck of the beacon. Its position is Lat. N. 48 deg. 24 min. 20 sec. Long. W. 128 deg. 23 min. 40 sec. Temporarily the light is a fixed white light. It is elevated 18 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 8 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is a pressed glass lens on the Wigham principle, and is not constantly tended by a keeper. Absolute dependence cannot therefore be placed on the light.

Nearly all the space for freight and passengers on the steamer Alpha has been arranged for, and when that steamer departs on her voyage to Cape Nome she will be heavily laden. The rates at which her space has been taken up, too, are higher than that of the steamers booking on the Sound. (The Alpha's rates are \$200 and \$150 first-class, according to location, and \$100 second-class. Freight is being taken at \$40 per ton ship's option, lumber at \$75 per thousand and cattle at \$100 per head. On the Sound there seems to be a disposition to cut rates, and some of the great fleet seeking business are filling their space at whatever they can get. The Pacific C.S.S. Co., Empire line and the other steamer companies are advertising out for the higher rates, but other companies are offering the following rates: First cabin, \$125; second, \$100, and steerage, \$75. General merchandise is being carried for \$40 per ton, ship's option, hay at \$60 and lumber at \$60.

Mariners, particularly those interested in vessels plying to and from Oryster Bay, will be interested to know that the government has established a provisional stake light on Walker rock beacon, Trimoulli channel, British Columbia. Lat. N. 48 deg. 55 min. 25 sec. Long. W. 123 deg. 20 min. 40 sec. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 15 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 5 miles all around the horizon. The light is shown from a small dioptric lantern.

# Doctors Said Bright's Disease.

The only evidence of the approach of Bright's disease may be general falling of the health, loss of strength, dyspepsia and poor appetite.

As the disease advances there is palpation of the countenance, pain in the back, puffiness under the eyes and swelling of the feet. The urine is diminished in quantity and is of a dirty yellow or smoky color, and if tested chemically is found to contain albumen.

Dean's Kidney Pills have time and again been proven a positive cure for this disease, except in the very last stages—nothing can cure them.

Mrs. E. Winkworth, Niagara Falls, Ont., found in them a cure when everything else failed. Read her statement: "I was attacked by kidney trouble about two years ago and steadily grew worse, until I became so low I thought I could only live a short time longer. The doctor here pronounced my case a complication of Bright's disease and dropsy. He advised me to try Dean's Kidney Pills as it was my only chance to get well. I did so, and can truly say I owe my life to following his advice, for I am strong and well to-day."

Before After Wood's Phosphates. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. 25c. Sold in packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, Excessive use of Tobacco, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Optum or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price enclosed. Write to any address. The Wood's Phosphate Co., Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphates is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

# Along the Waterfront.

The Seattle transportation companies are still at work endeavoring to stop the Alpha landing her cargo at Cape Nome.

Yesterday afternoon the following telegram was received from the United States collector at Seattle, P. J. Moran: "Steamship companies will have to show permits to land at Cape Nome."

On the receipt of this message, at the request of local companies, the following telegram was sent by United States Consul A. E. Smith to Hon. J. Sage, secretary of the treasury of the United States: "Ship owners here request legislation as follows: 'Near British ships carry British goods, enter Dutch harbor, pay duty and discharge at Nome, please wire reply.' Up to the hour of going to press this afternoon no reply had been received. The contention of the Seattle people that the Alpha cannot land at the nearest port or sub port of entry in the event of Nome not being made a port of entry is absurd, for in the international shipping laws there is nothing to prevent this being done. A steamer or ship may, and often does, any port of entry near their destination, and then go on to wherever their cargo is to be landed. This afternoon the Alpha's owners dispatched a telegram to Lord Pauncefote at the British legation at Washington, asking him to take this matter up."

Sealing schooner Mary Taylor put into San Juan harbor on her way up from the South on Saturday afternoon, and yesterday three of her hunters came up to the city for a brief spell. The hunters, Henobery, Naugle, Allen and Pigrim, sailed from San Juan—a distance of 51 miles—in nine hours. The Mary Taylor has 700 skins. She brings news of the first drowning accident of the season, the victims being a Kanaka and an Indian belonging to the schooner "Ambrosia." They left the schooner about February 26th and lost their bearings. They were not seen again. The schooner Favorite picked up the boat and mast with two guns tied to them, which were recognized to be those of the Indians. The accident happened off Cape Mendocino.

The Mary Taylor will be remembered, was the first vessel to leave. She brings news of many other vessels. The Dora Sieverud was spoken on March 4th with 203 skins, Hatzic with 183 and Umbriana with 460. The weather has been bad off the coast. The Mary Taylor came in to secure more provisions, and will leave in about three days for the North. Some of the hunters had a narrow escape on Saturday. While they were landing the boat upset and two were almost drowned.

Notice is given by the department of marine that the signal station at Tatooch Island, at the outer extremity of the straits, is not to be again established. The station will be kept permanently at Badaah Point, Neah Bay, a much superior place for meteorological purposes and the reporting of passing vessels. The Neah Bay station displays signals for the approach of all dangerous winds and is fully equipped with international code signals. Communication can be had therewith for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the approach of storms, weather conditions in general, and the purpose of passing telegrams to points on command lines. Any message signalled by the international code, received at the Neah Bay weather bureau, will be transmitted and delivered to the address on payment at the station of the telegraph charge. Another notice given by the department is that the midland and north bearings on Sturgeon bank, at the mouth of the Fraser river, Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, have been carried away by the sea. It is not the present intention of this department to replace them.

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# Along the Waterfront.

It is proposed to replace this by a more permanent arrangement, at an early date.

Letters from San Francisco tell of the speaking of the sealing schooners Mary Taylor and Annie E. Hall by the schooner Sparrow when that vessel was on her way to Eureka from San Francisco. The Mary Taylor had 550 pelts, and the Paint 138. The date of speaking was not given. Another report which has reached San Francisco tells of the speaking of the Victoria sealing schooner Anely by the schooner Daisy Rowe on February 28th, 35 miles southwest of Coos Bay, with 150 skins, 12 days out. The signals of this schooner have undoubtedly been wrongly read, for no schooner of that name is known here, and the twelve days out is also hard to explain, for no schooner sailed on the 18th ult. from this port.

Sealing schooner Ocean Rover returned from the West Coast to-day in tow of the Myster, which was out to pick her up. The Ocean Rover was damaged in a recent storm when off the north end of the Island, and had all her boats and canoes carried away by a big sea, which swept on to the schooner. She will go on the ways to-morrow to repair, and will re-visit for the North Sea. She expects to get away again in ten days.

Steamer Danube arrived last night from the North, with fourteen passengers. I. H. Frank, of Simon, Leiser & Co.; D. Manzies, of the Canadian customs staff at Los Cabin; E. H. Gough, a Juneau newspaper man; J. V. Black, C. E. Hotz, Mrs. A. C. Lorentzen, C. E. Corbin, F. D. Corbin, E. Martel, W. Stevens, N. Williams, Miss N. Williams, T. G. Mutton and Miss O'Brien. The Danube will sail again for the North on Wednesday.

Steamer Willapa will sail for the West Coast this evening. Among those booked as passengers are Col. G. H. Hayes, Messrs. Talbot and Cliff, F. H. Parr, F. B. and H. B. Flanders, and J. Hurme.

A letter received from Clayoquot reports the arrival there of a sealing schooner—the name is not given—with 412 skins.

The steamer being constructed for the Victoria & Sidney railway is expected to be ready for service by the end of the month.

THE D. & L. EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL may be taken with most beneficial results by those who are run down and suffering from after effects of a gripe. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

# Provincial News.

### NEW DENVER.

The relief of Ladysmith was celebrated here in a most patriotic manner. Flags and bunting were in evidence everywhere. The band turned out and a huge bonfire was set off on the government square. Oom Paul Kruger was burned in effigy. Cheers for the Queen and her gallant soldiers were given and great enthusiasm prevailed. A dance in the Bosun Hall brought the celebrations to a close.

### NEW WESTMINSTER.

A prisoner named Behan, who had still six months to serve in the provincial jail, escaped on Thursday morning. He had an hour's start before he was missed and has not yet been located. Those engaged in fishing for spring salmon are not enjoying very much success these days. The catch has been extremely light so far, even including steel-heads. Inquiry at the fisheries office shows that 150 licenses have been issued already, though, possibly, these are not all in use yet. It was also learned that 350 fishermen have registered at the local office to qualify for licenses for the ensuing sockeye season.

### NEILON.

L. Marks of Victoria, arrived in the city on Tuesday night to take over the management of the Hamilton Power Company's business during the absence of George C. Tunstall.

Another serious accident occurred on Tuesday on the road to the Silver King mines, with a consequence of a broken ankle for one man and a loss of two valuable horses. Since the establishment of the smallpox hospital on the top of the hill, Mr. W. A. Costello has been hauling the supplies to the hospital. He was hauling a load of water there with a four-horse team, driven by Charles Matthews, and while going up a particularly steep part of the road the wagon slipped back and went over the embankment, carrying the horses with it and the whole outfit was tumbled up about twenty yards down the slope. The driver was unfortunate enough to have an ankle broken, but Mr. Costello escaped unhurt. Two of the horses had a leg broken and had to be shot at once.

### ROSSLAND.

Architect John Honeyman has submitted several sketches of the proposed fire hall and public library building for the inspection and approval of the civic authorities. The plans show a neat building with a fairly high tower in front. On the ground floor spaces provided for the book and ladder cart, with the horse stalls in the rear. The library building forms an annex to the fire hall and contains a reading room and library. Over the fire hall are the men's sleeping quarters, chief's office, assistant chief's rooms, bath rooms and a gymnasium for the use of the brigade.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade the following officers were elected: President, Mr. C. O. Lalonde; vice-president, Mr. J. B. Johnson; secretary, Mr. H. W. C. Jackson. The council—Messrs. J. S. C. Fraser, W. T. Oliver, Robert Hater, O. M. Fox, H. F. Myrton, A. S. Goodere, J. M. Smith, J. A. Kirk, G. W. McBride, James Hunter, R. Dalby Morkill and W. N. Dunn. The board's new president, Mr. C. O. Lalonde, was duly installed amid applause. Mr. Lalonde briefly returned thanks for his election, and asked for the same loyal support from the board, which had been accorded his predecessor, Mr. J. B. Johnson also returned thanks for his election as vice-president. Mr. Clabon gave notice

# Along the Waterfront.

of motion of the introduction of a resolution at the next meeting, supporting the granting of a charter by the Dominion parliament to the Kettle River Railway Company. The meeting then adjourned.

### VANCOUVER.

The steamer Selkirk on Thursday came in from Texada Island, bringing a large shipment from the Van Andia smelter. There were 2,000 pounds of copper solution, and about 20 tons of matte, which will be shipped to a refinery in New Jersey.

In the monthly report for February, Medical Health Officer Maclean says: "Up to date there have come to my notice one case of scarlet fever, three of typhoid fever, five of chickenpox, six of measles, one of whooping cough, making a total number of 16 cases of infectious diseases reported since the first of February. Of the three cases of scarlet fever, one is on Mount Pleasant and two on Barnard street. The houses are placarded and all the necessary precautions are taken. The general health of the city is very good and no epidemics threaten. The children and young people are suffering from the discomfort and inconveniences of compulsory vaccination, the necessity for which, we trust, will soon be over."

The very sad death occurred on Thursday morning of Miss Sarah Louise Edgett, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Edgett, of 441 Harris street. The young lady was very well known, having lived in the city for nearly ten years, and for a time was a teacher in the East End school. Miss Edgett had been for several years, up to about five years ago, a very popular pupil of the Vancouver High school, and it was then that her health commenced to fail. After a year or two of teaching in this city, she went to Kamloops and later for a longer trip, but the dread disease of consumption had fixed its hold upon her and her health gradually became worse until her death.

### VERNON.

The attendance at the public school has decreased more than fifty per cent during the past few weeks, owing to sickness among the children including several cases of measles and numerous sore arms from vaccination.

S. W. Chambers left on Tuesday for the coast. He will visit Victoria to consult a physician regarding his health, and from there will probably proceed to California for a few weeks.

E. S. Bate left on Tuesday for South Africa. He was unable to arrange his affairs in time to volunteer with South Africa's horse, but hopes to set on some corps before his arrival at the Cape. He goes to New York in the hope of finding a steamer for Africa sailing from that port, failing which he will proceed to Liverpool and there take passage for this side of the war.

Miss L. Harding, formerly a respected and popular teacher in our public school, has accepted a position in charge of the school at Williams's Lake, Cariboo, near the 150-Mile House, and left last Saturday to assume her new duties.

The death is announced of Harry Blhneke, son of H. Blhneke, a well-known farmer of Spallumcheen. The deceased succumbed last Saturday to an attack of pneumonia. He was about 20 years of age.

An extremely pretty, though quiet, marriage ceremony, in which two of our popular young people were united, took place at the residence of Mr. W. M. Cochran. The principals in the interesting event were D. McIntyre, chief miller of the Vernon Flour Mills, and Miss Ada Gould, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Dr. C. W. Corrigan acting as best man, and Miss Flora Bell officiating in the pleasing capacity of bridesmaid.

The rush of applicants for the war loan commenced at the Bank of England and the various other banks where prospectuses were obtainable, immediately after they were opened on Saturday. The steady stream of people continued throughout the day. It is estimated that the loan was over-subscribed within two hours after the opening of the banks.

# Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings.

It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little.

You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings.

If you're interested, write us about it.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited  
TORONTO

A. B. FRASER, SE., SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

Before After Wood's Phosphates. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. 25c. Sold in packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, Excessive use of Tobacco, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Optum or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price enclosed. Write to any address. The Wood's Phosphate Co., Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphates is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

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THE PROVINCIAL SITUATION.

The decision of the Executive of the Provincial Liberal Association that it would not be opportune at the present time to call a convention to deal with the question of introducing party lines in our provincial affairs will, we think, be admitted to be the only course open to them. In the first place there would not be time before the provincial campaign is on to get together a convention thoroughly representative of the Liberals of the province, and in the second if the meeting did decide on entering the contest as representing the Federal Liberal party, it would be desirable that the choice of leader should be an open one and that every name brought forward should go before the meeting on perfect equality. The situation at the present time does not admit of this. Mr. Martin was called on to form a government, and it is not probable that in the event of the choice of the convention falling on other shoulders he would withdraw from the Premiership and recommend His Honor to select the choice of the convention as his successor. The time seems to be approaching when the parties in this province will naturally divide themselves on Federal party lines, but that time has not yet arrived. When it does come, however, the Liberals in convention will adopt the platform on which they will appeal to the electors. We believe the great majority of the Liberals of British Columbia are not in favor of Mr. Martin as Premier, and that the only course is to leave the question of supporting or opposing his administration to the judgment of the individual electors. The one great desideratum at the present time is to secure a stable, progressive government, while we are certain that the introduction of party lines just now would be likely to result in a more chaotic state of affairs than now confronts us.

THE ISLAND ROAD.

While what has been said in connection with the matter of the Great Northern extending its line to the northwestern end of Vancouver Island is so far merely rumor, we see no reason why discredit should be cast upon it. Were the project merely one for the purpose of opening up a district of great wealth such as the West Coast is known to be, serious doubt might be entertained in regard to it, but when its construction means the saving of at least two days in the race for the Orient, a flavor of glossiness and probability is lent to it which it would not otherwise have.

At the present time there is no one who is devoting more attention to the study of the question of Eastern trade than James Hill. He it is who is making the most ambitious efforts to secure the commerce of the Orient, one form of which is revealed in his projected trans-Pacific lines. Any move which will give him an advantage over his rivals for that trade, he enlarged carriers or extended lines of railroad, is sure to engage his attention. Once convinced of the effectiveness of any line of action he is not likely to be stopped by obstacles, however great.

The direct advantage to this city of the carrying out of any such scheme would be small compared to its general advantage to the Island. This city would benefit indirectly by this development, but in a matter of this kind no narrow view should be taken, and whatever involves the opening up of this Island should meet with the cordial approbation of Victoria's citizens.

The operation of the island line in connection with a great transcontinental system, would make it a revenue producer to an extent that it could never be as an isolated line. The same remark is true of the car ferry, be it to Point Roberts or to Port Angeles.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

By right of its present position and its future prospects the demand of British Columbia for representation in the Dominion cabinet cannot be ignored. The Minister of the Interior is no doubt a man of ability, with a strong conception of the needs of the immense territory over which he has jurisdiction and indefatigable energy in looking into all the details of his important department, but no man hampered by ordinary human limitations can possibly undertake the work entrusted to Mr. Sifton and do justice to it. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories constitute the proper field for the Minister of the Interior, be he Liberal or Conservative, to exercise his talents upon, and if he successfully administers that important department he does his duty to his country. We have been told that sectionalism should be discontinued; that it is not where a man comes from, but what he is, that should be the chief consideration in determining his fitness for a cabinet position. That is a very plausible theory, but it is only a theory. The members of the present administration, and in fact of almost every administration since Confederation, have been selected because they represented certain parts of the country or particular classes of people. There is no possibility of successfully refuting this statement. There is nothing inherently wrong in this method of selecting a government, for in a country with the extent of territory of the Dominion of Canada the only possible way of securing justice to the more remote sections is to have them represented in the councils of the nation. British Columbia, with no one directly delegated

to look after her interests, has a greater extent of territory than some combined sections of the East represented by half a dozen cabinet ministers. We are a long way from the central government here, and we are convinced that the only way in which justice can be done is to have a man in the cabinet who is thoroughly aware of the conditions in British Columbia and can place our requirements before the members of the government. We candidly admit that there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in this province with the treatment we have received at the hands of the Liberal government. There is a feeling that the ministers to whom our affairs are supposed to have been committed has not visited the province as frequently as the magnitude of the interests in his keeping demanded, although he has no doubt done his best to attend to his multifarious duties, and we are assured that the only way in which this dissatisfaction can be allayed is by doing British Columbia justice and giving her the representation to which she is entitled by right and which no government can long or reasonably deny.

THE QUEEN.

The enthusiasm of the people of London at the appearance of the aged sovereign in the streets yesterday and today was no doubt stimulated to a certain extent by the recent success of British arms in South Africa. The Queen personifies the nation, and on such great occasions the presence of Her Majesty adds to the strength of the patriotic outburst. In the case of our Queen, however, the manifest interest which she now takes and has always taken in the personal welfare of her people has drawn forth the deep love of all hearts. The many instances that are related of her gentle, kindly and womanly attention to those of her subjects with whom she has been brought personally in contact, who from age or illness were in need of assistance, show that although a sovereign she is none the less a true woman. These things were no doubt in the minds of those who took part in yesterday's great demonstration. The mere sentiment of loyalty between sovereign and subject could never have called forth the heartfelt exchange of good wishes which we are told occurred in the streets of London. There was a large personal element discernible in the situation. On the part of the people no doubt there was the feeling that one who had for so many years lived in the "fierce light that beats against a throne" and exemplified high and low in the British Empire the ideal of a true gentleman could not be by all the laws of nature take part in many more such demonstrations; and on the part of the sovereign tears of gratitude for the evidences of love and affection such as no ruler in the history of the world has been the object of. Who can estimate the effect for good of such a truly noble life on the population not only of the British Empire, but upon the life of all the people of the world. It would be a fitting thing if in her declining years her decision to visit Ireland as a mark of appreciation of the devotion of the sons of the Green Isle to the British flag should result in at least an amelioration of the bitter feeling which some of that brave race mistakenly entertain towards the sister kingdom.

THE BOERS' WEAKNESS.

It is admitted now by military men that if the Boers had been skillfully led and the rank and file of their army had been possessed of the qualities which distinguish the British soldiers, the garrison which so gallantly defended Ladysmith must have capitulated or been annihilated. What was long suspected is now perfectly clear, that the farmer soldiers of South Africa, while fairly good and stubborn fighters behind earthworks or protection of any kind, have not the dash and headlong bravery which are necessary for an aggressive campaign against a courageous enemy. If Ladysmith had been attacked with the persistency with which Buller and his army launched themselves against the besiegers of that place in spite of repeated repulses, White and his men would long ago either have been destroyed or among the British now resident in the race-course of Pretoria. We are informed that at the time of its relief the garrison was in dire extremities, not so much for food—it had plenty of that, of a kind—as on account of scarcity of heavy ammunition. The naval guns, the only instruments capable of keeping the Boers at a safe distance, had only forty rounds of shell left, and if the commanders of the besiegers had any gift of deduction, or even of intuition, they must surely have detected the position of affairs. As no attempt was made to take advantage of the great weakness of Gen. White and his men, the only inference is that either the Boer commanders were incapable or their followers got such a dose in their only attempt to carry the position by assault that they had no desire to repeat the experiment.

The reputation which the Boer generals gained in the first few engagements has also suffered somewhat by recent events. Their strategic knowledge seems to have been confined to the simple move of fighting for a time behind an advanced entrenched position and then retreating to a stronger one in the rear, thus luring the enemy into a trap. This proved successful a couple of times when the British were not in large enough force to execute any intricate manoeuvres and were eager to take ad-

vantage of apparent successes, but, as we now see, when matched against a master of strategy, their whole system simply goes to pieces. One who remained in his entrenchments until completely surrounded and entrapped, instead of retreating and joining forces with his friends when he might have done so, while Joubert failed to take full advantage of his opportunities at Ladysmith, and thus are the reputations for military genius which were gained at the beginning of the war by two untutored Boer farmers shattered.

CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDE.

The clouds still hang low in the political atmosphere, and it cannot be said that the meetings held daily in the interests of the various factions or parties are tending to dissipate the haze. The action of the Conservatives at all the meetings which they have held cannot but rouse suspicion that the advancement of party interests rather than the good of the province is the ruling passion with them. The tone of the meeting held here last night indicates that those who favor staking all party aspirations for the general welfare of the province may be in a minority, and that it may be decided, as far as Victoria is concerned, to put only Conservative candidates in the field. Matters political are complicated enough at present, but the result of such action at the Victoria Conservatives, who have hitherto been at least nominally neutral as regards provincial questions, could not be other than "confusion, worse confounded." The Conservatives of Vancouver, of New Westminster, and of several smaller constituencies, favor Federal divisions, although not unambiguously, it is true, and it is not improbable that if the Victoria meeting decides to adopt the same course, other provincial constituencies may be induced to follow their example and place straight party candidates in the field. Mr. Turner may sink his leadership and decide to follow the chieftain chosen by the straight Conservatives, but it is hardly probable that Mr. Cotton will prove so compliant, and he will certainly, as far as indications count for anything, have a considerable following. We commend these considerations to our Conservative friends, and would advise them to carefully measure the depths of the pool before they take the irrevocable plunge.

COEUR D'ALENA TROUBLES.

Washington, March 10.—The cross-examination of Frederick A. Martin, a miner, was continued at the Coeur d'Alena investigation to-day. He was closely questioned by Representatives Mondell and Dick as to his presence on the train which carried the riotous party to Wardner. He maintained that he was there by chance and had no knowledge of, or took part in, the attack on the mill. He saw some armed and masked men, but the seriousness of the situation did not appear to him until after the mill was blown up. At one time he said, an unknown man pinned a ribbon on his coat, but there was no explanation of its meaning. From a distance he saw the explosions and afterwards saw one of the men, Shayne, lying shot on the roadside.

SUSPENSION OF STINSON'S BANK.

Hamilton, March 9.—The depositors of the defunct Stinson Bank have appointed a committee to take immediate steps toward obtaining a full and correct record of all properties held by Stinson, and look into all mortgages, their amounts and date on which they were registered, with a view to recovering the loss sustained through the suspension of the bank.

DESPOBENT MEN

Find New Hope and Fresh Energy in Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The care and worry, the anxiety and activity of business life constitute a serious drain on the nervous system. The business of this work-a-day world goes with such a rush that iron nerves even break down under the strain.



Men who want their brains bright and clear, and all their energies alive should take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills on the first approach of a nerve break down. The reconstructive power of these pills on the nerve centres is simply marvellous. They induce sleep, restore vitality and vigor, and give new life to the mental and physical forces.

Middle aged men and men advanced in years are specially benefited by this remedy. Mr. H. Hancock, of Hancock & Sadler, of the popular Ingoton Hotel, Galt, Ont., made the following statement: "I heartily recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone needing a tonic for the nerves or requiring a medicine to build up the system when it becomes weakened and run down by too close application to business. I found the pills were just the medicine for my trouble. In fact, after taking three boxes I felt so much better that now I would not be without them. When I feel tired and worn out I take these valuable pills and find they recoup my nervous and physical strength. They seem to furnish just the elements required for reconstructing nerve tissue."

The Premier Endorsed

Liberal Meeting in Vancouver Decides in Favor of Mr. Martin's Platform.

The Question of Party Lines Will Be Considered at Another Meeting.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, March 10.—About three hundred people were at the Liberal meeting held last night. The resolution of the executive of the association passed last Saturday favoring Martin's platform was endorsed, but there was a strong division of feeling on the party lines question, and this indeed threatened at one time to break up the meeting. There was little new in Mr. Martin's statement of the political situation. He referred to the statement that he had received from the late government on account of reasons of resentment at a member of the government. The Deadman's Island matter was the sole cause of his break with the government. Dealing with the charges of Mr. Semlin, he refuted the statement that he had disclosed cabinet secrets, and that the unfortunate incident that took place at Rossland was one that might happen to any man at any time. Then he went into a long discussion of the features of the platform of his party already published. Referring to the short line from the coast to Kootenay, Mr. Martin said they would see the road built before next spring, and concluded with a broad statement that the government proposed to put a regular network of railways over the province.

A resolution was then passed endorsing Mr. Martin's platform.

Mr. McLagan spoke of the great and glorious principles of Mr. Martin, while D. G. Macdonnell promised his support to Mr. Martin, but opposed considering the question on party lines.

A resolution was proposed censuring the Province newspaper for stirring up strife in the party, but it was withdrawn.

J. H. Senkler made a strong speech against party lines, and said that this was a question that should have been discussed at the last meeting of the executive, instead of any subject being allowed to be taken up. He moved that it was not in the interests of the Liberal party that this election should be conducted on party lines.

Col. Warren in seconding reminded the meeting that in the language of Mr. McLagan, a small and unimportant body of Liberals in Victoria opposed party lines.

An amendment was, however, passed to have the question dealt with by a convention, but no time was fixed for this. Mr. Martin said he was in favor of party lines, but it was quite open to the party to choose their course.

UNITED STATES FINANCE BILL.

Washington, March 9.—Secretary Gage, at the cabinet meeting to-day, outlined his plan for carrying into effect the new finance bill expected to pass the House next Tuesday and be approved by the President soon thereafter. The secretary explained that in all probability from 25 to 40 per cent of the outstanding bonds, which might be refunded under the new law, would be presented for exchange within a comparatively short time. This would involve cash payments as premiums to the holders of the old bonds amounting to from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The bonds would be dated April 1 and the amount of premiums to be paid on old bonds would be calculated from that date, the rate in all cases being the same, which, according to the terms of the new act, are such as shall yield a return of 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

The plan and purposes of the secretary met with the general approval of the cabinet.

QUEEN TO REVIEW TROOPS.

London, March 9.—The Queen drove through the West End this afternoon and everywhere was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Her Majesty was visibly affected and manifested extreme gratification at the reception. The Queen's evident desire to sacrifice herself in order to please her people was manifested to-night by the announcement of her intention to review 2,000 Guardsmen to-morrow. These troops comprise Barrington Campbell's Brigade and the Scottish Grenadier Guards, who are proceeding to South Africa. The review will occur in the yard of Buckingham Palace in the afternoon.

The Court Circular says: "Her Majesty was to-day received everywhere with the same joy as yesterday, which has greatly gratified the Queen." Dublin, March 10.—At a private meeting to-day of Nationalist members of the corporation of Dublin, which was attended by more than two-thirds of the entire council, a resolution was adopted by unanimous vote to present the Queen with an address of welcome on her visit.

McGOVERN DEFEATS GARDNER.

(Associated Press.) New York, March 9.—Terry McGovern, of Brooklyn, now holds the bantam and featherweight championships. To-night at the Broadway Athletic Club he more than proved his title by a signal defeat of Oscar Gardner.

FINCHE KNOCKS OUT DOYLE.

San Francisco, March 9.—In the welterweight boxing final, 145 pounds, H. W. Finche, Olympic, knocked out Al. Doyle, Olympic. This makes Finche the amateur champion of the United States in the welterweight class.

Advertisement for Corticelli Skirt Protector. The image shows a woman in a long, light-colored dress and a hat. Text: 'Corticelli SKIRT PROTECTOR Will last as long as the Skirt. No row edges. There is no gum or rubber or anything in Corticelli Skirt Protector that will chafe your shoes. It is made of specially grown specially spun and specially woven wool. It is better than any other skirt protector because it is made of different and better wool—it has an elastic, porous weave that dries out quickly when wet and sheds dust easily. Sewed on flat—not turned over—one or two rows of stitching—every dress goods shade. Sold everywhere 4 cts. a yard. Labeled thus Corticelli'.

Queen's Trip to Dublin

Why Her Majesty Decided Not to Visit the Continent.

Italian Government Feared Anarchist Demonstrations During Her Stay in Italy.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 10.—Queen Victoria's decision to stay in her own dominions instead of going to Italy, and all jubilation in England in consequence, are not entirely due to the causes attributed by the press.

It is learned that the Italian government had fully been growing more nervous as the date of the Queen's visit approached, and finally notified Her Majesty's government that it would not care to accept the responsibility for the sovereign's safety owing to the strong recrudescence of anarchist movement throughout Europe. Reports from other powers confirmed the Italian impression.

This apparently was the chief factor in the Queen's sudden change of plans, and since that time the fact has leaked out that one case of bubonic plague made its appearance at the Diamond Point quarantine station, the victim being a member of the crew of the Japanese steamship Nanyo Maru.

The case developed five weeks ago, and since that time the vessel and crew have been held at the station and the strictest watch kept on both.

Shortly after the vessel was sent to quarantine numerous cases of beriberi developed, three of which showing more serious symptoms were isolated. Each case proving fatal, led to a thorough investigation on the part of Quarantine Officer Foster, who took out the glands of the dead and forwarded them to the government specialist at San Francisco, who is a noted bacteriologist, for examination. In one case, revealed positive evidence of bubonic plague, while the other two showed no traces of that disease.

This information was sent to Dr. Foster, who immediately began the use of anti-serum, according to unofficial but reliable information, on all members of the crew of the Nanyo Maru with most satisfactory results, judging from the fact that no new cases have developed during the past thirty days since its use was commenced.

The ship will be released at 6 o'clock this evening, with the entire crew, except nine, who are afflicted with beriberi, but are convalescent, and they will be held until their systems are thoroughly purified.

Extra precautions were taken with the steamship which, when she arrived at the station, reeked with filth. Every movable article aboard was moved and supplies destroyed. The vessel was not only fumigated twice, but was literally scrubbed and washed from stem to stern with strong disinfectants, and when she leaves the station to-day she will be in as perfect sanitary condition as she was when first launched.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Farmer's Wife Shot by a Rejected Suitor. Seattle, March 9.—Mrs. Guy Gale, a farmer's wife, aged 25 years, was killed Wednesday at Stones Landing by a man known as John Hammond, who arrived Tuesday from Buffalo, N.Y.

Hammond had formerly been a suitor for Mrs. Gale's hand, and was rejected. He went about his terrible deed in such a businesslike manner as to leave no doubt that he had coolly calculated on killing her before he started West. After leaving Tacoma yesterday afternoon, he seemed impatient on finding that the steamer would go to Stones Landing until Wednesday morning. This steamer he took.

Plague on Nanyo Maru

But One of the Crew Died From the Bubonic Plague.

The Steamer Released From Quarantine at Port Townsend.

(Associated Press.)

A dispatch from Washington says: "Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, upon being shown a dispatch stating that it was denied that members of the crew of the Japanese steamer Nanyo Maru, which has been detained at Diamond Point, Wash., were suffering from the plague, said the facts are that the steamer arrived at Port Townsend (quarantine) January 30th, having had two cases of sickness on board en route. There was one death at the quarantine, and it was found to have resulted from the bubonic plague. There were also a number of cases of beriberi. The steamer has been thoroughly disinfected and released. The passengers and crew, who have been held in quarantine, will be released, but those who have been in the hospital will still be held."

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NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Premier Introduces a Bill Placing the Mounted Police on Same Footing as the Volunteers.

Ottawa, March 9.—Col. Donville introduced a bill to-day respecting the Northwest Mounted Police Act. He explained that the bill provided that the provisions of the act should apply to all members of the force who were absent in South Africa.

Mr. Charles Tupper thought the time had arrived when the government should make a statement as to what arrangements had been made for the representation of Canada at the Paris Exposition. This was all the more necessary because it was said the Minister of Public Works was going to represent Canada, and already an important member of the civil service had left his work here and gone there.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier said that he would make a statement in a few days. The House went into committee on Mr. Laurier's bill, appropriating two million dollars for sending the contingents to South Africa.

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**Political Situation**

Some Leading Vancouver Liberals Opposed to Hon. Mr. Martin.

No New Developments—And No Additions to the Cabinet.

The Platform of Mr. Martin on Which He Appeals for Support.

New Westminster Emergency Convention—No Other Minister in Sight.

(From Friday's Daily.)

There is nothing new to record in political circles. Mr. Martin has not announced any new accession to his cabinet, and from statements made by him does not appear to be in a hurry to fill the vacancies. In the absence of better news the opinions of some leading Vancouver politicians will be interesting.

A. E. Howse.

Mr. A. E. Howse, of Similkameen, a supporter of Hon. Mr. Martin's policy, was in the city yesterday. A petition is in circulation in West Yates to request Mr. Howse to contest the constituency against Mr. Charles A. Semlin. Mr. Howse will probably be prevailed upon to enter the field.

Frank Higgins.

Frank Higgins, while at Vancouver on his way to Calgary, said to a reporter: "No supporter of Mr. Martin could get a seat in or around Victoria. Friends of Mr. Yates, who has been announced as one of Mr. Martin's colleagues, are sincerely sorry that he has acted as he has done, and hope that he will, as some expect him to, retire before he is too badly tarred with the Martin brush."

James McQueen.

James McQueen, Vancouver, a member of the Provincial Liberal executive, said to the Province that he had been most pronounced in advocating party lines ever since he had resided in British Columbia, but he feared that now, when the first opportunity had arrived to take a stand in that direction, Mr. Martin's personality interfered seriously with the proposition. He feared that a surreptitious attempt would be made—he would not say by which party—to slip into power in the confusion and heat of conflict. He thought that whatever was done should be done open and above board. He said if Mr. Martin was to be opposed he should be opposed as an undesirable man to send to Victoria as the head of the government. As a politician he thought it would perhaps be impossible to have the Liberal party unite upon Mr. Martin as their leader.

J. H. Senkler.

J. H. Senkler, Vancouver, is quoted by the Province as saying: "I am sorry that the majority of Conservatives of Vancouver will not listen to reason and sink the party line question temporarily to crush a politician who is a menace to the province, but I think it is very regrettable that the Conservatives of Vancouver should attempt to force party lines; should throw down the gauntlet to the Liberals of this city; extremely annoying, that owing to a sense of duty above party that gauntlet must be left unlifted, but I think the better element of the Liberals in Vancouver think as I do, and rather than Martin should sit in judgment at Victoria, we will let the Conservatives of Vancouver, who have declared for party lines, have their way and vote against Martin independent of politics."

D. G. Macdonnell.

D. G. Macdonnell, vice-president of the Liberal Association of Vancouver, expressed himself as somewhat at sea regarding the political situation. "In the first place," said Mr. Macdonnell, "I wish to correct the statement that I have been asked to join Mr. Martin's cabinet. I have no ambition in that direction, and I do not wish to mix myself up prominently in politics. As for supporting Mr. Martin I hardly know how to express myself. Personally I am very friendly with Mr. Martin, but politically I am opposed to him owing to his attitude to the Liberal party at Ottawa and his attempt to knife that party. On the other hand, if Mr. Martin is elected, I believe that Ludgate will hold his mill on Deadman's Island unopposed, and that we will have the V. & E. railway running through the Boundary country at the earliest possible moment, owned by the government, tapping the great iron mines and mineral camps and causing the erection of smelters at our very doors and the great impounding of wealth to Vancouver. As it is, the Crow's Nest road is diverting our trade and we need this eastern road badly which can be so altered from its present route as to easily tap the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads. Mr. Martin is solid on those points, and as a unit I would personally support him, but as a political leader I cannot do so. Mr. Martin says that he will shift by the convention to be held by the Liberals whether he will run on party lines or not, and if the convention decide against party lines he will run as a unit and will hope for their support as units. Then arises the question of

**The Woman of the House.**

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

**Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**  
FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

**WOMAN'S AILMENTS.**

Mrs. Napoleon Poulouit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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what status Mr. Martin will take as a unit. The question is very much involved at present, but I say this, that strong Liberal as I am, if I am compelled to vote, I would sooner vote for a declared Conservative running in the interest of the Conservative party in British Columbia, than for Joe Martin running as the leader of the Liberal party in this province.

The Premier.

Hon. Joseph Martin went over to Vancouver this morning to be present at the meeting of Vancouver Liberals this evening, when he will deliver an address outlining his policy. A lively discussion is looked for.

Vancouver Conservatives.

Vancouver, March 9.—At a private meeting of the executive committee of the Conservative Union, held in Vancouver on Wednesday afternoon, it was decided that no Conservative Association or executive had the power to depart from the Western platform. Sir Hibbert Tupper was present, though not a member of the executive, and explained his position at length.

No Relative.

Mr. Smith Curtis, Minister of Mines, desires the Times to contradict the report which appeared in the Colonist and other papers to the effect that he is a relative of the Premier. He is not connected with Mr. Martin in any way, either by marriage or by blood relationship.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Hon. Mr. Martin has issued an address to the electors of Vancouver, which gives a history of his "rise and fall" as a member of the Semlin government and places the blame for all the friction and trouble that occurred on Mr. Corton's shoulders. The address contains the platform on which Mr. Martin's government will appeal to the people, as follows:

The Platform.

In appealing to you as the Premier of the province, I beg to lay before you the platform of the new government as follows:

1. The abolition of the \$200 deposit for candidates for the legislature.
2. The bringing into force, as soon as arrangements can be completed, of the Torrens Registry system.
3. The redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of population, allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.
4. The enactment of an accurate system of government scaling of logs, and its rigid enforcement.
5. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion government.
6. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging

the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this province.

7. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works, with a view to compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.

8. With regard to the eight-hour law the government will continue to enforce the law as it stands. An immediate enquiry will be made by the Minister of Mines into all grievances put forward in connection with its operation, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. If no settlement is reached the principle of the referendum will be applied and a vote taken at the general election as to whether the law shall be repealed. If the law is sustained by the vote it will be retained upon the statute book with its penalty clause. If modifications can be made removing any of the friction brought about, without impairing the principle of the law, they will be adopted. If the vote is against it the law will be repealed.

9. To re-establish the London Agency of British Columbia, and to take every effective means of bringing before the British public the advantages of this province as a place for the profitable investment of capital.

10. The retaining of the resources of the province as an asset for the benefit of the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or for actual bona fide business, or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

11. The taking of active measures for the systematic exploration of the province.

12. The borrowing of money for the purpose of providing roads, trails, and bridges, provided that in every case the money necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan shall be provided by the additional taxation so as not to impair the credit of the province.

13. In connection with the construction of government roads and trails, to provide by the employment of competent civil engineers and otherwise that the government money is expended upon some system which will be advantageous to the general public, so that the old system of providing roads as a special favor to supporters of the government may be entirely discontinued.

14. To keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue, in order to preserve intact the credit of the province, which is its best asset.

15. To adopt a system of government construction and operation of railways, and to keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue, in order to preserve intact the credit of the province, which is its best asset.

ments, the province will continue this line to the eastern boundary of the province. Proper connection with such Kootenay railway to be given to the Island of Vancouver. With respect to other parts of the province, to proceed to give to every portion of it railway connection at as early a date as possible, the railway when constructed to be operated by the government through a commission.

16. A railway bridge to be constructed in connection with the Kootenay railway across the Fraser river, at or near New Westminster, and running powers given over it to any railway company applying for the same, under proper conditions.

17. In case it is thought at any time advisable to give a bonus to any railway company, the same to be in cash, and not by way of a land grant; and no such bonus to be granted except upon the condition that a fair amount of bonds or shares of the company be transferred to the province, and effective means taken to give the province control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liabilities against it except actual cost.

18. To take away from the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council any power to make substantive changes in the law, confining the jurisdiction entirely to matters of detail in working out the laws enacted by the legislature.

19. The establishment of an institution within the province for the education of the deaf and dumb.

20. To repeal the Alien Exclusion Act, as the reasons justifying its enactment no longer obtain.

21. An amicable settlement of the dispute with the Dominion government as to Deadman's Island, Stanley Park and other lands, and an arrangement with Mr. Ludgate, by which, if possible, a sawmill industry may be established and carried on in Deadman's Island, under satisfactory conditions, protecting the interests of the public.

22. Proper means of giving technical instruction to miners and prospectors.

Assumes Responsibility.

In connection with recent events, some criticism has been directed against His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. It is my duty to take the responsibility for His Honor's action, and I have not the slightest hesitancy in so doing.

The Legislative Assembly deliberately voted want of confidence in Mr. Semlin's government. There were only two courses open to Mr. Semlin: either to ask for a dissolution or resign. He adopted neither, but asked for delay, and took up the time granted to him in endeavoring to enter into most vicious and dishonorable arrangements with the members of the House who had been elected to oppose him, and who had consistently opposed him until the defeat was brought about, and whose principles were directly opposed to his. No precedent exists in connection with

the working of British representative institutions where in a case of that kind, a ministry has been allowed to hold power by means of votes thus obtained; and when Mr. Semlin announced to His Honor that he would not be able to obtain a vote of confidence from the House, the only course open to His Honor was that adopted by him, of dismissing his advisers.

In addition to the above it appears from His Honor's letter of dismissal that there were ample reasons for that course, entirely apart from the vote of want of confidence in the House.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

At New Westminster.

The public meeting called for Wednesday night in the Assembly Hall, New Westminster, to appoint delegates to the Popular Party Convention, was not very largely attended. Mr. John Reid was chairman, and Mr. Arthur Malms, secretary. Speeches were made by Mr. George Kennedy—explaining in the main the reasons for calling the convention—Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. J. C. Brown and others. A resolution was passed to the effect that it is the sense of this meeting that it would not be to the interest of British Columbia to draw Dominion party lines in provincial politics. Twenty delegates with alternates were then chosen to attend the Emergency Convention on the following day.

The Emergency Convention.

About one hundred prominent politicians attended the Emergency Convention at New Westminster yesterday. Mr. Martin was present and spoke. The following resolution was carried: "That this meeting views with alarm the possibility of Mr. Martin forming a ministry and carrying the country."

In spite of all rumors none of the remaining vacancies in the cabinet have yet been filled, and so far as can be learned there is nothing definite known as to who will be chosen.

The Premier's Movements.

Hon. Mr. Martin will return to Victoria from the Mainland to-morrow evening.

A Probable Candidate.

The Duncan's Enterprise thus reads the local section of the political horizon: "Locally a good deal of interest is being taken in the political situation. A number of gentlemen are spoken of as candidates, the most prominently mentioned at present being Mr. C. H. Dickie, if he can be induced to accept. Petitions for that purpose are now being circulated. There is no doubt he would be elected by a very large majority, and when elected would prove a good capable man."

Victoria Conservatives.

The members of the local Liberal-Conservative Association were unable to

reach a decision last night in regard to the propriety of the association favoring the introduction of party lines in the coming provincial elections. The general question was discussed at some length by a number of speakers, with the result that the debate was adjourned for one week to be resumed at a meeting to be held in a hall to be selected by the executive next Friday night.

There were over one hundred members of the party present, including C. E. Pooley, D. M. Eberts, F. S. Barnard, A. L. Belyea, W. H. Price, Capt. Clive Phillips-Wooler, C. F. Beaven, W. H. Ellis, W. J. Taylor, A. E. McPhillips, E. Dewdney, B. Boggs, J. H. Turner, Robert Cassidy, H. Cuthbert and others. The chair was occupied by H. Dallas Helmcken, president of the association, and the speeches on the whole were strongly in favor of the introduction of party lines. This course will in all probability be followed at the adjourned meeting.

Mr. Turner deprecated such a step at the present time and advocated the formation of a strong business men's organization to carry on the affairs of the province and to fight Mr. Jos. Martin.

Robert Cassidy also was opposed to the introduction of party politics at the present time. He thought the association was going outside its province in discussing the matter, as he believed it existed solely to deal with Dominion party questions.

Mr. McPhillips was a staunch Conservative, and if he again offered himself for election it would be as a Conservative.

Messrs. Dewdney and Ker, who attended the meeting of the provincial executive, reported the feeling on the Mainland as favoring the departure.

C. F. Beaven, in a stirring speech, stated that he had once voted Conservative, but would never do so again. Messrs. Cuthbert and Boggs moved a resolution favoring party divisions in provincial affairs, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

**NEW MINING REGULATION.**

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 9.—In the interest of miners the Yukon mining regulations have been changed to give the miners an option of either obtaining entry for one year or for five years, paying in advance a fee of \$15 for one year or \$75 for five years.

**THE MEAT BILL.**

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, March 10.—The reichstag has adopted paragraphs three to seven of the meat bill without debate.

**SIXTEEN MINERS KILLED.**

Nimes, France, March 9.—Sixteen miners have been killed by an explosion in a coal pit.

# Westminster Convention

## Resolution Passed Opposing Mr. Joseph Martin and Declaring Against Party Lines.

### Meeting Favors Semlin-Cotton Party and Calling a Provincial Convention.

(News-Advertiser)

"Will the delegates who are present from New Westminster please come up and register their names?"

These were the first words of Mr. George Kennedy, of the New Westminster Columbian, at the convention held on Friday afternoon, commencing at 8 o'clock. The convention had been called by the Columbian, for the reviving, it was stated, of the old "People's Party." They would proceed in voting on the basis of Westminster having 20 votes, and from other districts, even if only one representative were present, he could poll the vote accorded that section.

The Westminster delegates then came forward and enrolled their names.

The delegates from Vancouver were then called for, and the first man who stood up was Hon. Joseph Martin. With Mr. S. H. Brown, he led the procession to the platform and the names of the following Vancouver men were enrolled: S. H. Brown, Joseph Martin, James Ramsay, T. S. Baxter, T. H. Mackay, H. Hemlow, T. H. MacCaskill, H. A. Urquhart, G. W. Grant, Charles Woodward, W. McCraney, J. H. Todd, James McMurray, W. J. Carrall, R. Macpherson, M.P.P., Pat. Donnelly, A. M. Tyson, T. Mathews and J. Coote.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., asked from the rear of the hall if this was a Joe Martin convention, or opposed to him. (Laughter.) If it was, he proposed taking his departure; if not he would stay and do what he could to help.

Mr. Kennedy said that he was representing the publishers of the Columbian, and again went over the ground of how they were meeting with the effort of reviving the old People's Party. The Columbian was opposed to Martin and any other party lines.

Mr. Kellie said he would not assume the responsibility of representing the district from which he came. He wanted to know if Kootenay, Cariboo and the other interior districts were being represented. "I notice Mr. Martin here," concluded Mr. Kellie; "is he opposed to himself?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin was on his feet in a moment. "Is there anything in the call of this meeting," said he, "that states that it is opposed to me?"

There were various answers from the floor of the house, but none came from the chair.

As the enrollment of other names proceeded, Mr. Munro, M.P.P., of Chilliwack, and many others said that they would not attempt to represent the districts they hailed from.

Some trouble was experienced in getting a chairman, but at length Reeve Hawkins, of Matsqui, agreed to act, Mr. Arthur Malins was appointed secretary.

The following names of delegates were then read, exclusive of the Vancouver delegates already given:

Chilliwack—C. W. Munro, M. P. P., A. Hawkins.

Comox—W. J. McAllan.

Nanaimo City—Ralph Smith, M.P.P., Revelstoke—J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., North Victoria—A. Hamilton.

New Westminster—A. Hamilton, T. A. Muir, P. Buckland, A. Cruickshank, T. Ackerman, W. C. Coatham, J. Reid, J. C. Brown, Captain Card, J. Reichenbach, J. C. McArthur, A. Ewen, R. F. Anderson, George Adams, R. Kennedy, W. W. Forrester, G. Kennedy, F. De Gray, A. B. Woods, Alexander Henderson, M. P. P.

Richmond—W. Bailey, Captain Stewart, B. W. Garrett, J. Cook, T. Kidd, M. P. P.

Delta—J. G. Crandal, A. E. Crandal, B. Balfour, C. D. Mogridge, A. Deans, J. Armstrong, T. Culver, J. Maxwell, W. H. Lader, T. Forster, M. P. P., Dewdney—E. A. Adams, T. Hoy, James Fox, T. F. Peterson, W. A. Mathews, J. Flint, W. Richardson.

A telegram was received from Mr. Billings, of Vernon, as follows:

"Neither Mr. Martin nor party lines wanted." (Cheers.)

Mr. Kennedy said that it had in the first place been considered that only private members of the House should be present, and now it was found that Mr. Martin was present. That gentleman said that he had been invited by his friend. Seeing that Mr. Martin was here, it was only fair for late cabinet ministers to be present. He therefore had sent invitations to Mr. Alexander Henderson and Mr. F. C. Cotton. He would move, to obtain the sense of the meeting, that none of these gentlemen should be allowed to be present. He had already placed Mr. Henderson's and Mr. Carter-Cotton's names on the roll.

After a short discussion, this motion was withdrawn. It was decided on a kind of general suggestion that everyone on the roll should be allowed the privileges of the floor. It was suggested that speakers be given 10 minutes.

Mr. Charles Woodward wanted the members of the legislature to have 20 minutes. Mr. Kennedy objected that it was a meeting for the people, and members of parliament were present by courtesy.

At 4.20 o'clock Mr. Kennedy went again into the question of how the meeting had been called in the people's interest. He moved the following resolution:

"Whereas an extraordinary and most serious political crisis has been precipitated in this province, by the defeat of the Semlin government, on February 23rd, and the subsequent calling in by the Lieutenant-Governor of Mr. Joseph Martin to form a ministry;

"And whereas the people of British Columbia have reason to view with alarm the possibility of Mr. Martin succeeding in forming a government and being confirmed in power at the polls;

"And whereas it is the opinion of this convention that the threatened drawing of Dominion party lines in our provincial politics is most undesirable, in the true interests of the province which demand a sound business administration of affairs, and not the obscuring of real provincial issues by imported and artificial distinctions, to further the designs of rival Dominion parties, at the expense of the province, whose interests demand that it should occupy a position of neutrality towards the Federal government, whatever party might be in power;

"And whereas the late government party, under the nominal leadership of Mr. Semlin, has been predicted and discredited, in a measure, by the failure, largely through the lack of foresight and courage in its leaders, to secure to the country the main thing which it was returned to power by the people to secure—namely, an equitable measure of redistribution, before another general election;

"And whereas the late government party, as constituted, has been further prejudiced and discredited with the people, by the apparent anxiety of its leaders to hold on to power, after a decisive defeat on its policy, by accepting the proffered support of certain of its opponents, members of the Turner party, whose opposition had contributed to the defeat of the Redistribution Bill and prevented the passage of a single measure by the government, rendering the session, which has cost the people between \$30,000 and \$40,000, absolutely abortive in the way of legislation;

"And whereas the acceptance by the late government of such support, and the attempt to hold on to power by such means, leads to the fair presumption that, if the late government party, as at present constituted, were returned to power, it would form a neutral and practically principleless coalition with such of the Turner party as might be returned, simply for the sake of holding power against Mr. Martin—a presumption which is strengthened by the fact that the present watchword of both the Cotton (late Semlin) and Turner parties, as well as of the Provincial Conservative party is, 'Combine to beat Martin';

"And whereas such a prospect has not much more to recommend it to the people than the possibility of Mr. Martin's continuation in power;

"Therefore, it is resolved, that it is the opinion of this convention that the true interests of the province—of the people of the province as a whole—demand that the late government party (the old People's Party) should be reorganized and strengthened by the people, and its platform brought up to date, so as to enable it to appear to the country with a reasonable assurance of success."

Mr. W. McCraney seconded the resolution. He said he did that purely for the purposes of discussion.

There was a long discussion on the question of how the motion should be considered. It was stated that few of the present would be prepared to vote for the whole motion as it stood. The motion was taken up clause by clause.

The first clause was read. Mr. A. M. Tyson moved that the clause after "February 23rd" be struck out. This was seconded by S. H. Brown.

Mr. Martin thought that nothing turned on this. It meant nothing one way or the other.

The first clause was carried. Mr. Woodward moved that the second clause be excluded. His statement that Mr. Martin had a great deal to thank Mr. Martin for was greeted with a chorus of "Hums." There were three independent Conservatives before the people, the Turners, the party-line Conservatives and the Cotton followers. Mr. Martin did not come here to represent any Liberal party that he knew of. The Liberals of Vancouver did not support Mr. Martin as a Liberal, but in his personal capacity. He moved that Clause No. 2 be expunged from the resolution.

Mr. T. S. Baxter seconded the motion.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., asked "Is it not the fact that the Liberals of Vancouver last Saturday night elected Mr. Martin as the leader of the Liberals party?"

Mr. Woodward read the resolution already published.

Mr. W. McCraney said he could not allow the statement that had been made to go unchallenged. A large percentage of the Liberal party in Vancouver could not be drawn to that meeting of a resolution by such a meeting was foolishness. (Applause.)

Mr. G. W. Grant explained that the section did not bind the whole association, but the friends of the late government.

Mr. McCraney alleged that Mr. Woodward had tried to introduce party lines. A hot case occurred between the two gentlemen.

Mr. Martin said he knew well he was speaking to a hostile audience. ("Hear, hear.") But he believed there was no difference between the policy of the convention and his own. He thought someone should support the proposal in the second clause and that some reason should be put forward for the alarm, etc. He could understand that members of the House should have personal feelings against him. It was impossible for him to understand himself when he knew of nothing that should be a reason. He thought it was all a misapprehension of facts. He believed, however, that there were gentlemen present who were prepared to be unfair to him. Everyone would agree that the session of 1899 was perfectly satisfactory to the people. At the end of the session of the House, he had received the hearty congratulations of the members of the House that he had done the burden of the work of the session which was felt on him very well. It was not his fault that he was turned out of the government; the responsibility for that must rest on the gentlemen who attended the Victoria caucus. He had given notice then that he would oppose the Semlin government. He wanted to be judged by his record. He would get a very large support in the province, in any event. The people's party did not include everyone in the province. That party could not afford to divide its forces. If they passed this resolution they would be joining the great combination formed to down

Martin. This was without any reason. He thought they proposed taking the serious action of joining the Wilson, or Turner party, or whatever it was. Not a single thing was done by the speaker's department in New Westminster without the decision of the government behind him. The government appointed for office the men that were recommended by Mr. Henderson. It was found afterwards that these had been strong antagonists of Mr. J. C. Brown, who was defeated.

Mr. J. M. Kellie was the next speaker. He said he had yet to know that Mr. Martin had a principle. He was prepared to say that Mr. Martin could not carry a single constituency in West Kootenay. If the Vancouver member had stood true to his principles the government would have passed the Redistribution Bill. Mr. Martin, he contended, had been a betrayer and traitor on the Redistribution Bill. He had wrecked the Semlin government.

Mr. Martin—They did it themselves. Mr. Martin interrupted the next statement of Mr. Kellie, and stated that he opposed the Semlin government for giving away millions of dollars' worth of the country's money to the Turner party.

Mr. Kellie contended that it was the Turner government that did it. Mr. Martin was not worthy of support. He would say if Mr. Martin was the leader of the Liberal party, then God help the Liberal party. He would say "people of the country know how to judge Mr. Martin on his record." (Applause.)

Mr. Thomas Forster, M. P. P., said he wished to remind Mr. Martin that there were many Liberals in Vancouver who did not support him. Mr. Martin begged those present to judge Mr. Martin on his record. (Applause.) That was a nice principle, wasn't it? Mr. Martin had devoted his time to running his political opponents. As a friend recently from Manitoba said: "He belongs to the Raise H— party." (Laughter.) There was a longer word "unassisted" he had spent a long time in fixing it up this session. It was all Joe Martin. It was Martin, first, last and all the time. Mr. Martin interrupted several times and Mr. Forster commanded him to sit down.

"I did not—," Mr. Martin would call out at the top of his voice in answer to Mr. Forster. It took the chairman several moments to restore order in each instance.

Mr. Forster said that he believed that the debate over the redistribution bill was the longest in the history of the province, and at other times Mr. Semlin was right.

Mr. Munro, M. P. P., was the next speaker. "What was Mr. Martin elected for?" he asked.

Mr. Martin—To carry out certain principles.

Mr. Munro—Then he should never go back on those principles, just because he was turned down by the party. (Applause.) No intelligent man could be justified in saying that there was an fighting chance, from the advice of the Liberal party, to support the coalition of the late government. Mr. Martin's friends had found fault with his actions. He thought that Mr. Martin was eminently qualified to bring chaos out of order.

Mr. J. Coote, of Vancouver, and Mr. T. M. Kellie, of Port Moody, were the speakers in the further discussion.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. P., next stepped forward. He had a few words to say. He had been one of the men who considered in 1898 that Mr. Martin would be a great agent of benefit to the province of Vancouver. He said that in September, 1899, he found that Mr. Martin was influenced by personal feelings against others to work disadvantage to the People's Party. He would give two reasons. He considered that if Mr. Martin had prepared to carry out the broad principles of the party, he should never have allied himself with the Turner party to defeat the Redistribution Bill. (Cheers.) The next was the relief that was sought to be given to the coal miners of Vancouver Island. It was stated for anything in the old party, he stood for the honor of the coal miners of Vancouver Island. What did Mr. Martin do? He combined with the corporation of the Dunsmuir to defeat a measure to relieve the condition of things for the coal miners. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin—the Coal Mines Bill was most outrageous.

He interrupted again with the contention that he did not have a chance to reply to these statements. There was a long wrangle on the point of order.

There were many calls for question, but Mr. Martin was given five minutes in which to reply.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Martin had a hot dispute on a question of what happened in the House.

Mr. Martin alleged that Mr. Henderson had, by his statement in the House, broken the franchise promise in connection with the Redistribution Bill. He called the Nanaimo clauses in the bill a "zerrymander" of his bill. Mr. Carter-Cotton and Mr. Semlin did not want the bill, he was informed; it was forced upon them by Mr. Kellie, Mr. Kidd and others.

When Mr. Henderson came forward to speak, it was nearly 7 o'clock, and the Vancouver delegation prepared to withdraw.

After Mr. Henderson had addressed the meeting for a few minutes, explaining the stand that had been taken by Mr. Martin in connection with the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Mr. Kellie also made some explanatory statements in regard to the actions of that gentleman.

In response to many calls for the question, the chairman finally put it to the meeting. The motion, embracing the question, as stated above, was carried unanimously. There were no nays recorded, the followers of Mr. Martin having left by the car for Vancouver.

(Columbian.)

On reassembling for the evening session the chairman read clause 3, and reminded the audience that speakers must stick to the point connected with each clause. No one rose to speak on this section, and the question was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. George Kennedy here rose and proposed that the meeting having disposed of the Martin and party lines questions proceed with the discussion of the remaining clauses as one to save time.

Mr. Kellie objected, and asked that

the mover give his reasons for clause 4, regarding redistribution.

This Mr. Kennedy proceeded to do. He said that if the government had brought in the Redistribution Bill early in the session, it would have been able to carry it. The government was returned to power mainly to secure to the country a fair redistribution measure. It was now turned out of power without having accomplished the main object for which it had been elected, and consequently, he declared, the party was discredited thereby.

He discriminated between government supporters in the House and the leaders of the government, and exculpated the former from blame in adhering to bad party tactics under pressure of party loyalty.

Mr. Kellie did not agree with the resolution. He said that no reasonable man could expect the Redistribution bill to pass early in the session. His own section of the province required redistribution more than any other part of the province. There were now 8,000 voters on the list, and that section contributed very largely to the revenue. He went out of his way and secured an agreement with Hon. Joseph Martin, when Mr. Martin said that he wanted three members to join the agreement, as he said he wanted redistribution to carry it. The Redistribution Bill, he was sure he could lead the party to victory in the upper country, and there was not an abler financier in the province. Still, if this convention decided on another leader, it meant breaking up the party and leaving Mr. Joseph Martin to carry it. Mr. Carter-Cotton was against party lines, and it was in the interest of the province that the local government should be independent of any party in power in Ottawa.

Mr. Kennedy here pointed out that it had not been proposed at this meeting to deal at all with the question of the leadership.

Mr. Eastman did not exonerate the late government for not introducing the Redistribution bill at its first session. It had failed to pass its note, which went to protest, and the next session it was bankrupt.

Mr. Deane, M.P.P., of Kamloops, had heard Mr. Kennedy with some surprise and regret, and objected that the question had not been fairly discussed. When the government assured power it was strong, and passed good legislation, and was more in touch with the people than any previous government. There was no use in passing a redistribution bill until the country had been within six months of its being elected. There was no great urgency, and other needed legislation was passed. When the next session came the government majority had been reduced to one in the full House.

The inference was that a redistribution bill would be hard to pass, and that one vanished on division. The doubtful member from Lillooet would have voted it down at any stage. It was doubtful if the defeat had come earlier in the session, whether the party could have again carried the country. He thought now, when the party had a set-back, it was a poor time to criticize and find fault. The government could justly claim to have accomplished a great deal. Some things might have been left undone, but there had been an honest endeavor to carry out the principles upon which the representatives had been elected, and that was something worthy to be cultivated. As to Mr. Carter-Cotton as a leader, he thought his record entitled him to the support of the party. He said this frankly, though he (Mr. Deane) was known to be not in complete sympathy with Mr. Carter-Cotton. The choice had not been made in a panic, but on the resignation of Mr. Semlin, the members had thus acknowledged the undoubted ability and claims of Mr. Carter-Cotton.

Mr. J. C. Brown rose to make a few remarks on the question of redistribution. The clause under discussion voiced a complaint of the people that the forthcoming elections must be fought out on the old lines. The party had been elected to give redistribution and, not having done so, the people had good cause to be dissatisfied. He did not hold that an appeal to the people should necessarily follow a redistribution. Under the circumstances of the election of the late government party, it should, he said, have carried out its pledge, and placed such an act on the statutes. The events of the late session proved this view correct. He did not wish to be understood as quarrelling with the government and the members. As to Mr. Carter-Cotton, he believed him the ablest departmental minister who had yet been in Victoria, but that was not the question now. The government had failed to make good the pledges on which it was returned, in this important matter of redistribution.

Mr. T. Foster did not deny the right to any one calling a convention, but he would not support the party, which was probably six weeks of an election. It was not representative, and so not competent to deal with the questions under discussion. As to the leadership, he said it was the custom, and rightly so, that

the party should choose its policy and the members elected choose their leader. Mr. Eastman here pointed out that the Conservatives and Liberals at Ottawa had, in convention, chosen their respective leaders.

If Mr. J. C. Brown, continued Mr. Foster, had been elected last election he would have been prepared to support him as leader. But he was defeated, and the members elected rightly chose one who had worked with them in the House. As to his (Mr. Foster's) action in assisting to elect Mr. Carter-Cotton leader, he had not received any complaint from any of his own constituents. He then recounted how the different members had deserted the party in the House, and the cause of their defection was not a discredit to the government. He thought there were tangible benefits to result from a postponement of redistribution. The opposition—

Mr. J. Atkins here rose to remind Mr. Foster that Dowdney was represented at the convention by seven duly appointed delegates.

Mr. Alex. Henderson, in speaking, gave Mr. Kennedy credit for having the courage of his convictions in drawing up his resolution, which was honestly intended to be in the interest of the party. But it was questionable if it was expedient. However, he would accept his full share of the responsibility of the late government for any mistakes made. He explained that, when the Lieut.-Governor suggested to Premier Semlin to meet the House last fall or accept dissolution, the fact was not communicated to the world, as it was not etiquette. The Lieut.-Governor evidently wished to test the strength of the parties in the House by suggesting a fall session, and there was no indication in the country that the party had lost the confidence of the country. There was no indication that Mr. Prentice would not support the government, and if the Redistribution Bill could be passed, he (Mr. Henderson) was in favor of it being early introduced. Mr. Higgins' defection could not be foreseen. Mr. Martin had declared that he would support the bill, and his subsequent behavior proved those correct who did not place faith in his promises. As to the Attorney-General's department, when he (Mr. Henderson) occupied the position of head of that department, he had devoted his whole time to the affairs of that department. Mr. Martin, his predecessor in that office, had done otherwise, and given his private office preference over the government. The government never repudiated any of its principles, but it was a question of politics or expediency when redistribution should have been introduced in the House. In conclusion, he said, whether the meeting passed this resolution of censure or not, he did not think the passage of it would strengthen the party. He said, however, if it should be passed, it would not alienate him from the party and its principles, though other members should be considered. He was in thorough accord with all the resolution except clauses 4, 7, and if the mover would withdraw them, he felt the end in view would be secured.

Mr. Macpherson rose to deny the statement that had Mr. Martin not moved his want of confidence motion, redistribution would not have been introduced last session. He said the members were trying to prepare such a measure long before Mr. Martin introduced his resolution. He (Mr. Macpherson) had tried to get it introduced the session before, but Mr. Martin had said it was no use, as the government was strong enough to carry on till the end of its terms.

Mr. Thomas Mathews, of Vancouver, thought the members of the late government party had made out a good case, and it would be better if this clause were dropped. What legislation they had passed had been in favor of the great mass of the people.

Mr. Charles Whetham said one point was being overlooked, viz., the fundamental principle that there must be proper representation, and without that no important or sweeping legislation should have been attempted. Hence, though they passed laws, they represented the people on the same basis as the Turner government and did just what they had condemned in the Turner government, failed to secure a fair measure of redistribution.

In reply to Mr. Kellie, Mr. Whetham said that redistribution should certainly have been the first thing introduced, as soon as the House met, particularly as it was a prominent plank in that party's platform.

Mr. Kennedy here stated that, considering the lateness of the hour, and the strong objection of members supporting the late government, he proposed to withdraw the four last clauses of the preamble, and substitute one now being prepared, and which he hoped the meeting would accept.

Mr. Munro made a few remarks, chiefly expressing his pleasure at Mr. Kennedy's promise to modify the resolution, which, he thought, has been conceived in a friendly spirit, but the passage of which would prove unfortunate to the cause of good government at this moment.

Mr. Kennedy then closed the debate on the clause re late government's action on redistribution, expressing regret that the members having been pledged as a party, under the leadership of Mr. Carter-Cotton, did not seem free to discuss the clause on its merits, but that the chief note in their remarks was a solemn warning to the convention not to pass the clause. He reminded the audience they were taking a serious step in passing the resolution. It was a censure on the late government party. It was not purely an attack on the leaders, because the members who had chosen Mr. Cotton leader were prepared to stand or fall with him. This meeting was not representative, and there were no regular delegates with the exception of New Westminster city.

The substituted clause was then submitted as follows:

"And, whereas, owing to a number of causes, including the failure of the securing of an equitable readjustment of the representation to the country, the reorganization and strengthening of the late government party is desirable, before the general election so as to secure victory at the polls and to secure to the

people the fruits of victory; therefore be it resolved," etc.

The clause was then put and carried unanimously.

Provincial Convention Approved.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Kennedy, and seconded by Captain Stewart:

"Resolved, that this meeting is of the opinion that a proper provincial convention should be called at as early a date as possible at some point in the interior, preferably Kamloops, and the late government party and its leader-elect, Mr. Carter-Cotton, are hereby asked in cooperation with a committee appointed by this meeting, to take the necessary steps for calling such a convention." Carried unanimously.

In accordance with this resolution, the following were appointed a committee by the meeting, to cooperate with the members of the late government party and its leader in carrying into effect the object of the convention: Mayor Scott, Reeves, Hawkins, Atkins, Mogridge, Messrs. John Armstrong, R. Balfour, Charles Whetham, J. C. Brown, John Reid, Alexander Hamilton, William Joly, Crumey, T. Mathews and George Kennedy.

On motion, Mr. Kennedy was appointed chairman and convener of the committee.

A series of four non-contentious resolutions were passed by the convention without debate.

THE HISTORIC OLD YOSEMITE.

Reflections of One of the Men Who Knew Her in Her Earlier Days.

"I see," said the old pioneer to a Times reporter, "I see my old friend the Yosemite been scratching herself on one of them undiscovered bowlers up the gulf. That old boat could tell a lot of funny stories, sonny, if she had Macpherson's gift. When I came here some years ago, they were all glib as she shifted his bid into the other cheek, and made naval 4.7 fracture at the Cupid's Kojap—'Yes, some years ago, before you was born, I guess, that there old steamer was the pride of the Pacific Coast. She was built to run on the Sacramento River, after the plan of the Mississippi flyers, an' though she's more'n thirty years old, 'gosh she kin shake up most of 'em yet, 'roun here, Ain't that so? Oh, the Islander, but she burns coals like a bloomin' smelter; the Yosemite kin lope along on half the fuel the Islander needs, and don't makin' so much fuss about it, either. But it was the time the Yosemite was rummin' up the Fraser when Cariboo was the word I mean. Ah, many's the long night's play I've seen over the kyards in her cabin, boy; and many's the fine pile of stuff we're all after shift over into the side an hour or two, but they're all boys that went up an' down an' up 'n' fro on you old packet. Yes, there's been enough lively times aboard that old boat to make the fortune of one of them fashionable writers, Kipling or Parker or some of them—I forget half their names. An' 'Och, but they was hearty to see so often on the Yosemite in them old times? Most of 'em 'ros't the divide long enough ago; some in Cariboo, some along the Fraser, some far north, some nobody knows where, and a few of us, like 'meef, mumbin' an' dosin' here an' there, Coast towns, over the years, for consolation, waitin' for the paystreak to peter out. Yes, I never hear of the old Yosemite 'thout seem' it; all again like a picture afore me; them good old noisy days afore the railway got through, an' the lowest coin here was a quarter, an' a man needn't stink around in a billed shirt if he felt comfortable in flannel. Well, I'm proud 'er' she'll pull through, boy, an' go on the old road again. I just guess she'll be rummin' there when me an' the rest of 'my partners' what's workin' the old 'I say, yet, is over the summit into El Dorado Valley, eh?"

**RHEUMATIC MISERY**

Is Terribly Prevalent in Quebec, and Tortures Young and Old.

Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Cure for it—They Are the Only Medicine That Removes the Cause of the Disease.

Levis, P.Q., March 9.—The climate of this province is such that Rheumatism is a very common disease.

Almost every family in the province suffers from its ravages. Young and old are victims.

Thousands of people are crippled for life by it.

A medicine that can cure Rheumatism is a God-send.

Experience has proved that liniments and oils are of no more value than is cold water rubbed on the cheek to cure toothache.

That Rheumatism is due to diseased kidneys having poison to remain in the blood, instead of filtering it out, has been abundantly proved by the remarkable success of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which act solely on the kidneys, and which have cured every case of Rheumatism for which they have been used.

A specimen case is that of Mr. M. L. Hinchey of this town.

Mr. Hinchey says: "I have for years been tortured by back-ache and Rheumatism."

"My case was very severe, and my sufferings very great."

"I tried several kinds of medicine but they did me no good."

"I was induced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am happy to state that three boxes cured me, fully and thoroughly."

If Dodd's Kidney Pills cured this severe case of Rheumatism, they will certainly cure yours.

Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism? If you are, use a box or two of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They will certainly cure you.

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

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. The blower, by forcing the air passage, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

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More Arctic Gold Fields

Miners Tell of Fabulously Rich Mines in the Vicinity of Cape Nome.

The Earth Studded With Nuggets Along the Siberian Coast.

News was brought by the steamer Danube, which arrived last night from Skagway, of the arrival at Dawson of miners from Cape Nome who had a tale of golden beaches such as the most enthusiastic Cape Nome had never dreamt of.

Mr. Cowley says: "I formed a partnership with the men and furnished them with supplies and they started back to the discovery. The first men reported to me by my partners is reported to be one of the greatest ever made in the North. As to just how rich their claims are I cannot say, for I have no other evidence than what they told me. However, I believe them."

"My partners have also explored and prospected in Siberia, opposite the Nome coast, and have found fabulous gold fields. They report to me the country there was in a low country something after the condition of Skagway to gold, covered with a thin layer of ice. Gold, they said, could be picked up right off the earth. The earth was literally filled with the precious nuggets."

"However, the land of their Siberian Discoveries is in the Czar's domain, and fearing trouble consequent to their finding there with no permission they withdrew from the time being, to the American side, satisfied that they could reap a rich harvest from the finds made by them in the rich auriferous lands in the vicinity of Nome."

"I cannot divulge more of the valuable information I have, but I say that I will probably go to London or New York, or some other great financial centre to put our company on an operative basis."

"It is likely that I will take up the work of endeavoring to get a charter from the Czar of the Russians for the working of the Siberian discoveries. I have declared my intention of becoming an American and my partners are naturalized, but we cannot get the privileges under the free mining policy of Russia recently extended to American miners that we wish. I will try to get a special charter, something like that which the British South African Co. holds. Then I could invest capital from Great Britain or some other nation and work the fields on a large scale."

Among the other arrivals on the coast from Dawson is Leroy Pelletier, who went up from here during the rush as the representative of the New York Times. He afterwards engaged in a mining business at Dawson and is considered to be well posted on mining matters in the North. Together with his partner he has now a group of 86 claims on Hunker creek, which are being worked. He says the output of the Klondike district will be approximately the same as last year, although some place a higher estimate on it. On account of the excess will find plain mining leaves.

"On the way out," says Mr. Pelletier, "I heard of a strike on Stewart River, and that on Big Salmon was verified. The creeks on the latter river known to be good are Livingstone and Cottonova. The White Horse copper properties are opening up handsomely, and their development will prove a big thing for Skagway, particularly so as they are on a belt which has been traced for hundreds of miles, leading to that point."

"Sulphur creek I consider the best in the Klondike; it is producing phenomenally. Wages are low in Dawson, and while there are plenty of men good ones are not plentiful. The trail is in good shape and the journey out can be made in ease in six or seven days."

From White Horse comes news that Rich Copper Ore has been struck in a shaft being sunk on the Puebla claim, one of the big group owned by the British American corporation. Particulars of the strike have not been received, but it is known that before striking the copper the workers encountered specular iron nearly if not all the way down. The Puebla is considered the greatest ore body in the White Horse district.

Mr. Benson reports that the men who are running the tunnel in the Anaconda shaft at White Horse, in which he is interested, have gotten in eighty-seven feet, and for the last six feet have passed through rich gray barite copper ore. The Pinkerton detective who is looking up the Clayson-Relife-Olsen Mystery

is said to have made some striking discoveries. The story is brought to Skagway by C. P. Stone, who has arrived from Dawson.

It seems that the Pinkerton man is being carefully through the effects of the man named O'Brien, held so long at English under suspicion and now on his way to Selkirk to be tried on another charge, was struck by a round mark on

the sled that was owned by the prisoner. He at first thought the sled had been repaired, but at length found that it was a plug, and when the plug was pried out he found in the cavity three \$100 Canadian bills. This led to a still closer scrutiny of the sled, and a splash of blood, afterward ascribed to be human, was discovered, also a few human hairs. Also the ring plate in the belt of the prisoner's revolver having been taken off, two fifty-dollar bills were found concealed there. The police think that the numbers on these bills may possibly connect the man called O'Brien with the mystery and lead to new developments.

"This news I get," said Mr. Stone "from men who should be reliable. Furthermore, I got it from several such men at different places. One of the men is Corp. Ryan, in charge of the police station at Renfon, near Minto, and another is Mr. Richardson, superintendent of the Canadian Development company's mail tents. I also heard the same news from two mail carriers whose names I do not remember. I saw Mr. Richardson at C. D. Post No. 9. I understand that these strange discoveries were made at Tagish, where O'Brien was so long held a prisoner."

"I came out with Walter Stanford, my partner, and W. A. Editors. When near East Cochea we met O'Brien on his way to Selkirk in charge of two policemen. He was manacled to the sled, and rode. He was being taken to Selkirk to be tried on the charge of robbing scows along the river. His hearing was to have come up on February 26."

"An examination was being held at Selkirk on February 23rd, in the case of Hill, charged with killing William Braid up the Pelly river several weeks ago while in trouble over a squaw. From what I gathered Hill claimed to have killed the other man in self-defence. He gave himself up. However, the testimony of the squaw seems somewhat damaging for Hill, as I understand it, quarrelled and exchanged shots, and Braid went home, and then Hill followed the other man quietly and killed him. I am not positive this is just in accordance with the testimony, but it is close to it."

"We made the trip from Dawson to Skagway in fifteen days, and walked all the way save across Lake Labarge. From Dawson to Selkirk the road was like a bicycle path. On the Canadian development cut-off we met the Miller hand of cattle. They had cut up the trail with their hoofs wherever they had travelled, but it is likely the dog teams and other teams will make the road smooth again. We met fully fifty teams on the road."

Things are rather quiet at Skagway. After a blockade on the White Pass railway of several days' duration, trains got through for the first time last Monday. The weather was reported to be exceedingly bad at the Summit and from there to Bennett. There was no news of importance from Atlin. Dawson newspapers say a new strata is reported on Jack Wade creek. It is on a bench off No. 5, above upper, where it is said from \$3 to \$6 to the bucket was recently taken out. On No. 7 twelve men are at work, and \$150 in nuggets had been taken out. A steam thawer is at work on No. 8.

The Montreal Star manufactures the following at the expense of the Native Sons, who will appreciate the testimony to their loyalty. A good story comes from British Columbia. It appears that in the city of Victoria the younger generation, young men whose fathers came from England to make their fortunes in the West, have formed themselves into a society with a motto for everything English, and they call the "Native Sons of the War Office." The Native Sons sent a cable to the war office volunteering to go in a body to South Africa, and the war office cabled: "No use for Indian scouts." The Native Sons are thinking of hunting out a new name.

The following advertisement appears in a late issue of the Honolulu Bulletin under the head of "Notice to British Subjects." The attention of British subjects is called to a proclamation by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which is now on exhibit at this office and at the British vice-consulate at this port, referring to the state of war which exists between Her Majesty and the Orange Free State, and the attention of British subjects against assisting either of said Republics in the prosecution of hostilities or against trading with the enemy. W. R. Hoare, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, H.B.M.'s Consulate, Honolulu.

The Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., will hold its annual session in the A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates street, commencing at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The meeting referred to last evening as taking place in the Alcazar Hall is consequently not that of the Grand Lodge, officers at present are: Grand Master Workman, E. J. Salmon, Victoria; Grand Foreman, George Adams, New Westminster; Grand Overseer, R. D. Featherston, Vancouver; Grand Recorder, J. T. McIlroy, Victoria; Grand Secretary, R. T. Williams, Victoria; Grand Medical Examiner, W. A. De Wolf Smith, M.D., New Westminster; committee on finance, J. E. Church, A. Stewart and Wm. Sawcrot, of Victoria.

After over two months of interrupted traffic on the Esquimaux car line, the tramway company this morning repaired the gap made by the repairs to Rock Bay bridge, and resumed their fifteen-minute service to the naval town. Repairs had progressed to a stage where this could have been done some time ago, but the difference between the city council and the mill companies with reference to the Esquimaux bridge, which was the Dominion government as a third party to the dispute, prevented the work being completed and the old service restored. Great indignation was expressed by the travelling public at the delay, as not only did it necessitate a transfer of passengers from one car to the other, but all cases of baggage were obliged to go by way of Pleasant and John streets, which were unfit for the heavy travel over them. Last night, however, the tramway company took French leave and put on a strong force of men to complete the connection. Improvised electric lights gave ample illumination for the work and the men worked like beavers, the last spike being driven and the cars passing over to the sheds about 4 o'clock this morning.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The funeral of the late Henry Rudge will take place to-morrow from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co., at 2:30 p.m.

The report is current in mining circles in the city that Henry Rudge on the West Coast has been sold to the Tacoma Smelter Company.

Mayor Hayward acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions to the Mansion House fund: From the crew of the West Coast steamer Queen City, \$19.50; passengers, \$7; Harry Crogan, \$10; Wm. Dobbs, \$2.50. Total, \$39.

The committee having in charge the preliminary arrangements for getting names to form a volunteer fire corps for Cowichan report about eighty names already on the list, and is very much pleased at the interest taken in the matter. Present indications point to an early and permanent organization.

(From Monday's Daily.) Col. Hayes, owner of the now famous Hayes mine on Alberni canal, denies the story that his property has been sold to the Tacoma smelter company for \$400,000.

The new building to be erected by Dr. Frank Hall on the premises recently owned by Mrs. Baumgart and occupied by the latter as a place for her business and two stories in height. The price paid for the property was \$9,000.

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, is advertising for sealed tenders, for the erection of a brick building and smoking stack, fencing, etc., on a piece of land known as the North Dairy Bay for the city waterworks. Tenders will be received up to the 19th inst.

The coal mines regulation arbitration resumes its sitting to-morrow morning at the parliament buildings to hear argument on the evidence taken at Nanaimo and Union. Mr. A. L. Belyea, Q. C., appears for the crown and Mr. R. Cassidy for the mine owners.

The funeral of the late Alexander Donaldson took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Lawson, Toronto street, where the Rev. Mr. Winchester conducted services, concluding at the cemetery. The following gentlemen assisted as pallbearers: Messrs. C. Holt, H. Banks, W. Cameron, J. E. McRoberts, J. A. Jackson and W. J. Steinson.

The funeral of the late Henry Rudge took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the apartments of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company. A large number of sympathizing friends were in attendance, and impressive services were conducted both at the apartments and at the cemetery. The Stonecutters' Union, of which Mr. Rudge was a highly esteemed member, attended in a body. The pallbearers were Messrs. M. King, J. Kinsman, W. Bone, J. P. McConnall, A. W. Huson and J. Fleming.

Cedar Hill Lodge, No. 3, I.O.G.T., celebrated its 23rd birthday with an anniversary dinner last Saturday evening. Seats were provided for forty guests at a well-laden table and a most enjoyable time was spent. The after-dinner programme was as follows: Speech, C. E. King, P.O.C.; song, Mr. Budge; speech, G. G. Sluggitt; choros, "The Maple Leaf," recitation, Miss Mary Holmes; song, Mr. R. Smith; speech, Mr. Thornton. The singing of "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne" brought the meeting to a close. Miss Laura Miller acted as accompanist.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, March 12.—For the benefit of Mrs. Cordell, widow of one of the three men drowned a few weeks ago, "East Lynne" was produced at the opera house on Saturday night by local talent. The gross receipts exceeded \$350, including money raised for the Mansion House fund, the citizens of Nanaimo have contributed over \$7,000 for charitable purposes since December 1, 1899.

Miss A. E. Planta is mourning the loss of an oval, pair of boots, hat and cape belonging to Mrs. Planta, which were taken from his residence yesterday morning.

Five inches of rain have fallen here Thursday night. The water level in Union several bridges were washed away, and the road is in bad condition. On the E. & N. Railway a pier was carried away from the bridge across Haslam's creek, ten miles south of here, and yesterday passengers had to walk across the bridge while the cars were taken over one by one by a switch rope.

GOLD COMMISSIONERS. Two New Appointments at Kettle River and Grand Forks Divisions. Mr. W. J. McIlroy, mining recorder at Midway for the Kettle River Mining Division, and Mr. S. R. Almond, mining recorder for the Grand Forks Mining Division, have been notified to act as gold commissioners for their respective divisions. Both of these gentlemen have had long experience and are thoroughly competent to fill the positions to which they have been appointed. Hereafter Mr. Lambly, of Fairview, has had those divisions within his jurisdiction as gold commissioner. The new arrangement will be a great convenience to the entire Boundary mining community. The appointments take effect from the 15th inst.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. In Russell v. Sumners a motion was made this morning before Mr. Justice Martin for an injunction restraining the defendant from proceeding to sell under a mortgage. The plaintiff when under age procured a loan from the defendant of \$1,100 by giving a mortgage and the money not being paid the plaintiff was about to sell, when the defendant who came of age in January repudiated the contract and applied for an injunction restraining further proceedings. His lordship dismissed the motion, holding that the plaintiff cannot get any relief without restoring the advantage he got by the contract, in this case the \$1,100. Harold Robertson for plaintiff and L. P. Duff for defendant.

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.) The Teutonia saloon property on Government street has been purchased by Dr. Frank W. Hall, who intends to replace it by a fine brick structure.

The patriotic fund at the City Hall is rapidly being augmented, the Icelanders of the city having shown their loyalty by contributing \$16.25. This brings the total up to \$217.30.

Work on the new summer hotel at Shawanigan Lake is proceeding rapidly under the direction of Contractor Fred, Sherbourne. The roof is now being completed, a bridge being built to the peninsula, and the grounds cleared in hopes of being completed before Good Friday.

Under date of February 19, 1900, (receipt No. 22055), the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Vancouver having received the sum of \$35 16s. 11d. from Mayor Hayward, being the third instalment from the citizens of Victoria towards the Mansion House Transvaal war fund for the relief of the widows, orphans and wounded soldiers in connection with the present campaign.

The death occurred this morning of Henry Rudge, formerly a stone-cutter and contractor of this city. Deceased was an old resident of Victoria, having come to the place about twenty years ago. He was a native of Birmingham, England. Two sons, both of whom reside in Victoria, and several married daughters in Nanaimo, survive him. The funeral will take place from the B. C. Furnishing Co.'s parlors on Government street on Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

The following useful donations for the benefit of the First Battalion of the Manchester Regiment who suffered so heavily at Ladysmith have been received by Mrs. Chas. Hayward. They are from Mrs. Robotham (widow of late Surgeon-General Robotham, A. M. D.) and daughters now residing at Quamichan Park, B. C.; Two Ye's vests, fleeced lined, dozen pairs white socks, 18 flannel bands with attachments, 11 knitted sleeping helmets, Dutchess pattern, 2 dozen handkerchiefs, 20 surgical bandages, 6 linen towels (hospital use), 1 packet stationery and pencils, 2 pounds tobacco and 1 box tar soap.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Martha Redfern, mother of ex-Mayor Redfern, took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, No. 1 St. John street, and later from St. John's church. Impressive services were conducted by Rev. Charles Jenks, at the meeting of friends being in attendance, including Mayor Hayward and members of the city council. The pallbearers were: Messrs. Charles Kent, Wm. Dennis, J. S. Yates, H. M. Yates, P. Austin and D. W. Higgins. At the meeting of the council on Wednesday evening, on motion of Ald. Williams, it was unanimously decided to tender a resolution to Mr. Redfern in his bereavement.

The Montreal Star manufactures the following at the expense of the Native Sons, who will appreciate the testimony to their loyalty. A good story comes from British Columbia. It appears that in the city of Victoria the younger generation, young men whose fathers came from England to make their fortunes in the West, have formed themselves into a society with a motto for everything English, and they call the "Native Sons of the War Office." The Native Sons sent a cable to the war office volunteering to go in a body to South Africa, and the war office cabled: "No use for Indian scouts." The Native Sons are thinking of hunting out a new name.

The following advertisement appears in a late issue of the Honolulu Bulletin under the head of "Notice to British Subjects." The attention of British subjects is called to a proclamation by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which is now on exhibit at this office and at the British vice-consulate at this port, referring to the state of war which exists between Her Majesty and the Orange Free State, and the attention of British subjects against assisting either of said Republics in the prosecution of hostilities or against trading with the enemy. W. R. Hoare, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, H.B.M.'s Consulate, Honolulu.

The Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., will hold its annual session in the A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates street, commencing at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The meeting referred to last evening as taking place in the Alcazar Hall is consequently not that of the Grand Lodge, officers at present are: Grand Master Workman, E. J. Salmon, Victoria; Grand Foreman, George Adams, New Westminster; Grand Overseer, R. D. Featherston, Vancouver; Grand Recorder, J. T. McIlroy, Victoria; Grand Secretary, R. T. Williams, Victoria; Grand Medical Examiner, W. A. De Wolf Smith, M.D., New Westminster; committee on finance, J. E. Church, A. Stewart and Wm. Sawcrot, of Victoria.

After over two months of interrupted traffic on the Esquimaux car line, the tramway company this morning repaired the gap made by the repairs to Rock Bay bridge, and resumed their fifteen-minute service to the naval town. Repairs had progressed to a stage where this could have been done some time ago, but the difference between the city council and the mill companies with reference to the Esquimaux bridge, which was the Dominion government as a third party to the dispute, prevented the work being completed and the old service restored. Great indignation was expressed by the travelling public at the delay, as not only did it necessitate a transfer of passengers from one car to the other, but all cases of baggage were obliged to go by way of Pleasant and John streets, which were unfit for the heavy travel over them. Last night, however, the tramway company took French leave and put on a strong force of men to complete the connection. Improvised electric lights gave ample illumination for the work and the men worked like beavers, the last spike being driven and the cars passing over to the sheds about 4 o'clock this morning.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The funeral of the late Henry Rudge will take place to-morrow from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co., at 2:30 p.m.

The report is current in mining circles in the city that Henry Rudge on the West Coast has been sold to the Tacoma Smelter Company.

Mayor Hayward acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions to the Mansion House fund: From the crew of the West Coast steamer Queen City, \$19.50; passengers, \$7; Harry Crogan, \$10; Wm. Dobbs, \$2.50. Total, \$39.

The committee having in charge the preliminary arrangements for getting names to form a volunteer fire corps for Cowichan report about eighty names already on the list, and is very much pleased at the interest taken in the matter. Present indications point to an early and permanent organization.

(From Monday's Daily.) Col. Hayes, owner of the now famous Hayes mine on Alberni canal, denies the story that his property has been sold to the Tacoma smelter company for \$400,000.

The new building to be erected by Dr. Frank Hall on the premises recently owned by Mrs. Baumgart and occupied by the latter as a place for her business and two stories in height. The price paid for the property was \$9,000.

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, is advertising for sealed tenders, for the erection of a brick building and smoking stack, fencing, etc., on a piece of land known as the North Dairy Bay for the city waterworks. Tenders will be received up to the 19th inst.

The coal mines regulation arbitration resumes its sitting to-morrow morning at the parliament buildings to hear argument on the evidence taken at Nanaimo and Union. Mr. A. L. Belyea, Q. C., appears for the crown and Mr. R. Cassidy for the mine owners.

The funeral of the late Alexander Donaldson took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Lawson, Toronto street, where the Rev. Mr. Winchester conducted services, concluding at the cemetery. The following gentlemen assisted as pallbearers: Messrs. C. Holt, H. Banks, W. Cameron, J. E. McRoberts, J. A. Jackson and W. J. Steinson.

The funeral of the late Henry Rudge took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the apartments of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company. A large number of sympathizing friends were in attendance, and impressive services were conducted both at the apartments and at the cemetery. The Stonecutters' Union, of which Mr. Rudge was a highly esteemed member, attended in a body. The pallbearers were Messrs. M. King, J. Kinsman, W. Bone, J. P. McConnall, A. W. Huson and J. Fleming.

Cedar Hill Lodge, No. 3, I.O.G.T., celebrated its 23rd birthday with an anniversary dinner last Saturday evening. Seats were provided for forty guests at a well-laden table and a most enjoyable time was spent. The after-dinner programme was as follows: Speech, C. E. King, P.O.C.; song, Mr. Budge; speech, G. G. Sluggitt; choros, "The Maple Leaf," recitation, Miss Mary Holmes; song, Mr. R. Smith; speech, Mr. Thornton. The singing of "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne" brought the meeting to a close. Miss Laura Miller acted as accompanist.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, March 12.—For the benefit of Mrs. Cordell, widow of one of the three men drowned a few weeks ago, "East Lynne" was produced at the opera house on Saturday night by local talent. The gross receipts exceeded \$350, including money raised for the Mansion House fund, the citizens of Nanaimo have contributed over \$7,000 for charitable purposes since December 1, 1899.

Miss A. E. Planta is mourning the loss of an oval, pair of boots, hat and cape belonging to Mrs. Planta, which were taken from his residence yesterday morning.

Five inches of rain have fallen here Thursday night. The water level in Union several bridges were washed away, and the road is in bad condition. On the E. & N. Railway a pier was carried away from the bridge across Haslam's creek, ten miles south of here, and yesterday passengers had to walk across the bridge while the cars were taken over one by one by a switch rope.

GOLD COMMISSIONERS. Two New Appointments at Kettle River and Grand Forks Divisions. Mr. W. J. McIlroy, mining recorder at Midway for the Kettle River Mining Division, and Mr. S. R. Almond, mining recorder for the Grand Forks Mining Division, have been notified to act as gold commissioners for their respective divisions. Both of these gentlemen have had long experience and are thoroughly competent to fill the positions to which they have been appointed. Hereafter Mr. Lambly, of Fairview, has had those divisions within his jurisdiction as gold commissioner. The new arrangement will be a great convenience to the entire Boundary mining community. The appointments take effect from the 15th inst.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. In Russell v. Sumners a motion was made this morning before Mr. Justice Martin for an injunction restraining the defendant from proceeding to sell under a mortgage. The plaintiff when under age procured a loan from the defendant of \$1,100 by giving a mortgage and the money not being paid the plaintiff was about to sell, when the defendant who came of age in January repudiated the contract and applied for an injunction restraining further proceedings. His lordship dismissed the motion, holding that the plaintiff cannot get any relief without restoring the advantage he got by the contract, in this case the \$1,100. Harold Robertson for plaintiff and L. P. Duff for defendant.

An Od-Time Potlatch

Three of the Indian Residents of Alert Bay Charged With Cannibalism.

Brought Down to Vancouver for Trial by Provincial Constable.

From Alert Bay comes news of cannibalism among the Indians of the rancherie adjoining that little northern settlement. Three of the Indians of that place are now on trial at Vancouver, whither they were taken by Provincial Constable Woolacot, charged with having committed the heinous offence of cannibalism at a potlatch recently held at the Indian village at Alert Bay. The accused are Ahkow and Igjuk, Indians, and Hunt, a half-breed. All are well-known settlers along the Coast.

It seems that about three weeks ago a potlatch was held at Alert Bay in return, as it were, for the entertainment given to the Alert Bay Indians last summer by the chief at Fort Rupert, details of which gathering were given in full in these columns at the time. The potlatch was a very swell affair from the Indian point of view. All the Indians of the vicinity were invited, and gathered in the totem decorated square in the centre of the Indian rancherie, and the festivities of the first few days delighted the swish heart. Then affairs began to get a little frowzier, which they generously shared with the klootchmen to the whole trouble. To the liquor fired swish mind, the potlatch was altogether too slow, and the klootchmen did not hesitate to make their mind clear to those present on this point. They charged of the forgotten glories of the tribe, and recalled the old days before the tribe became white-washed Indians. They sung of the days of savagery, and shouted for the "tamanamass" and other wild prohibited dances of old.

Fired by the words of the klootchmen a number of young men spring into the centre of the grouped Indians, and then ensued a scene such as has not been witnessed in connection with the Indian potlatches for some time. Ten young bucks were running among the crowd, biting all they could catch. This, too, was to follow, according to the story told by an Indian deputy, who makes serious charges against the Indians. He charges the three Indians who have been brought down by Provincial Constable Woolacot with devouring the flesh of a body. The pallbearers were Messrs. M. King, J. Kinsman, W. Bone, J. P. McConnall, A. W. Huson and J. Fleming.

This is the ghastly story which comes to this city in letters from Alert Bay, a settlement on Cormorant Island off the eastern coast of the Island. Alert Bay is a very picturesque settlement, from its limits at the little Indian graveyard with its totem monuments to the Industrial school, which marks the other limit of the village. The principle buildings are the cannery of the wharf, which is the landing place of the northern steamers. To the left of the cannery, which marks the centre of the village, is a terrace of cabins, where live the employees of the cannery, and other along are the dwellings of the provincial police officer and others, which reach for perhaps a hundred yards down to the Indian burying place. To the right of the cannery is the Indian rancherie, with its cluster of huts, many of which have immense totems in front of them. One of the totems, that in front of the cannery buildings, has a very lofty and unique totem, which has been photographed again and again by those going up and down the Coast. The lower portion represents the head of a large bird, and the bill is hung on hinges, opening and shutting by the pulling of strings. The Indian village is quite picturesque. There are a large number of swishes there, and they can be seen squatting around the pebbly beach, many of them in the primitive blanket. At the end of His residence, a two-story frame building, adjoins the little church, which is perhaps the best architectural work to be seen in the settlement. It is indeed a fine building in comparison, and when it is considered that the whole village consists of but a single line of buildings about two thousand yards long. Near used by the mission people on week days, the more pretentious building being used for the Sunday services. The Industrial school at the left limit of the village is also a large building in comparison with the size of the settlement; here a large number of the Indian children make furniture, etc., and are learned other useful branches of industry. The whole village fronts on the beach and on a rising hill behind there is a dense black-ground of Douglas firs. It is indeed a picturesque place.

That the Indians of the rancherie, although the majority of them are as enlightened as any of the Coast, have not all adopted the customs of civilization, is shown by the fact that some of them retain the old custom of marriage by purchase. It is not long since one of the young braves of the Indian village gave the father of one of the young squaws sixty blankets he had saved for his daughter.

The trial of the men against whom the grave charge is pending at Vancouver will no doubt be watched with interest.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

Are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerv. Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerv. Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine and for less money by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

Archbishop Christie to Be the Recipient of the Insignia.

According to the Progress, Mr. Martinelli, apostolic delegate at Washington, D. C., accompanied by Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, will visit the Coast during May, and while at Portland will confer the Pallium on Most Rev. Alexander Christie, Archbishop of Oregon, and formerly of this city.

The Pallium is a pontifical ornament intended to be the insignia of an Archbishop. It is composed of two bands of white woolen fabric two inches and a half wide and three feet in length, each marked with black crosses at both ends. The prelate authorized to perform the ceremony of investiture, places the Pallium, each hand resting on the shoulders of the Archbishop and fastened together on the back and on the breast. The Pallium is made out of the wool of two white lambs blessed in the Church of St. Agnes in Rome, on the 21st of January. These lambs are then taken care of by some religious communities until the time that they are shorn; the Pallium made of their wool are laid on the tomb of St. Peter on the vigil of the feast of St. Peter on which day they are blessed, and they are then ready to be sent to the metropolitan primate or patriarch who has the right to wear them. What concern this right and privilege of the Pallium is of the province of canonical jurisprudence.

The Pallium entitles the Archbishop to the plenitude of his power, and gives him the right to consecrate bishops, ordain priests, consecrate churches, etc. in every part of his province. It accompanies him everywhere, and at his death it goes with him into the grave.

As to the origin of the Pallium, it goes back to the remotest antiquity. St. Isidore of Seville, who lived in the middle of the fifth century, speaks of it in his writings, and gives an understanding of its mystical significance.

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# Dominion Parliament

## The Discussion on the Redistribution Bill Fruitful of Much Bitterness.

### Messrs. McMullen and Clarke Wallace Obligated to Withdraw Over-strong Language.

Ottawa, March 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced in the House to-day that Canada's offer to garrison Halifax in order to release the Imperial regiment now stationed there for duty elsewhere had been accepted.

To Garrison Halifax. Before the orders of the day were called, Major Beattie (London) read an Associated Press dispatch, which stated that the London Times reported that Canada had offered 10,000 men for South Africa, and had offered to garrison Halifax, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Esquimaux. He asked if the dispatch was correct.

Sir Wilfrid replied that he had in reply to a similar question by Sir Charles Tupper yesterday stated that the government had received no such communication.

In reply to Mr. McNeill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the offer of the Canadian government to garrison Halifax in order to release the Leinster Regiment for duty elsewhere, had been accepted by the Imperial authorities.

Sir Charles Tupper said he was glad to learn that the government was prepared to garrison Halifax, and he desired to call the attention of the Minister of Militia to the point he brought before the House last session, in reference to sending a large portion of the permanent force to the Yukon, which he regarded as an ill-advised proceeding in the first place. He suggested that the force be recalled, as it was not now required there.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the admirable order which had been preserved in the Yukon among a population containing so many diverse elements was the best justification of the wisdom of the precautionary measure which the government had taken. While prepared to admit that there are fewer people in Dawson, he was not prepared to admit that the population of the Yukon district had decreased materially. The proposal to recall the force was not opportune at this moment, but it was quite possible the government might after the spring clean-up be able to act as suggested.

Mr. McNeill inquired whether it was the intention to strengthen the contingents in South Africa by recruits to replace the losses.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that this was a subject upon which it would be necessary to communicate with the Imperial authorities.

Redistribution Bill.

Mr. Mulock, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting the redistribution in the House of Commons, said the bill was intended to remedy the wrong done by the acts of 1882 and 1892. The feature of the bill, by which for the first time the duty of defining the limits of constituencies was delegated by parliament to the judiciary, thereby taking it out of politics, would, he thought, commend itself to the general approval of the people. It was, he said, a delicate thing for one House to interfere with the legislation of the other, but when it came to interfering with the representation of the people in that House it was a very grave thing, and the Senate incurred grave responsibilities by thwarting the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives in the House of Commons. He anticipated with confidence that the Senate, after a year's reflection, would conclude that their action of last session in throwing out the bill was unwise, and would not be repeated on this occasion. Mr. Mulock again explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, would abolish boundaries of constituencies which were not the counterpart of the municipal boundaries. In no case will constituencies be made up from fragments of various counties. As regards those municipal county boundaries were regarded there was a safeguard against any gerrymandering and interference with the fair expression of opinion of the people. The government, Mr. Mulock said, had not found any cause to change the personnel of the judiciary who were nominated last year, and whose names were a guarantee for the proper discharge of their duty.

Sir Charles Tupper, as the bill was the same as that of last year, asked the House to accept his speech of last session in opposition to the measure upon this occasion. He elaborated his argument he then advanced, that the time was inopportune to introduce such a measure, as a general redistribution would have to take place after the next census. The proposition now before the House was monstrous in view of the near approach of the census. (Ironical laughter.) Sir Charles Tupper protested that the word monstrous was not too strong to use.

Mr. McMullen—It was not too strong for the gerrymander. Sir Charles Tupper, continuing, said there was nothing abnormal in the provisions of the gerrymander of 1882, as supporters of the government called it. ("Oh, oh," and "shame.") It was, Sir Charles said, merely wasting the time of the House to bring up the bill again now, and the reasons which existed for throwing out the bill last year were stronger this year, because the government was now on the eve of taking a census. The reason why the bill was before the House was because the government had summoned parliament and had no business ready, and the Postmaster-General was put forward to bring in the bill to occupy the time of the House, although he (Sir Charles Tupper) had last session proved that no gerrymander

had been passed or existed. ("Oh, oh.") The basis of a gerrymander was that it enabled a minority of the electors to elect a majority of the representatives. The records showed that by the act of 1892 the Conservative party polled many thousands more votes in Ontario than the Liberals, but the Liberals elected more members by one than the Conservatives. (Mr. McMullen—No, no.) Noise could not take the place of argument, continued Sir Charles. The government of Ontario, which the Premier had said was his right arm, had been kept in power by stolen seats. The Liberal government in Ontario by tearing its end, and Sir Louis Davies, he contended, should be disfranchised for intimidating the electors in Prince Edward Island to vote for the Liberal candidates in the legislature. The Dominion government would find, he said, that there are two sides of this combination with local government. The handwriting is on the wall—(ironical cheers)—and the government were now endeavoring to change the constituencies which elected them in order to save themselves from defeat.

Mr. McMullen (North Wellington) desired to say only a few words with reference to the vicious gerrymander of 1882. The leader of the opposition declared that the government had lost the confidence of the people, but Mr. McMullen referred that gentleman to the 45 bye-elections which had been held since 1896, of which the Conservatives were successful in 37. Any gentleman who would stand up in the House and say that the gerrymander was not vicious, and passed for the purpose of keeping the government of that day in power, was blessed with as much brass as was to be found in any of the statues outside the building on Parliament Hill. Sir Charles Tupper, said Mr. McMullen, had never fought a fair fight; he was always ready to tie a Reformer's hands behind his back and then challenge him to fight a duel. The gerrymander was one of the blackest pieces of legislation ever enacted by the Conservative party. The acts of 1882-1892 were some of the blackest of the many black spots in the history of that party. Upon the face of the acts was the intention of the party to gain a political advantage. This fact was demonstrated in its own right, which was composed of parts of three counties, which was gerrymandered so that he had been nominated by bringing in a township with a Tory majority of 194 in order to beat him. But his constituency was composed of upright, honest, manly men, who resented the attempt to beat him by unfair means. Men who were in sympathy with the hon. gentleman opposite left them, and had supported him ever since. If Sir Charles Tupper ever got back to power, Mr. McMullen said, he would expect that gentleman to introduce a bill to repeal the ten commandments, because he would have to do it if consistent. ("Order.") Take, for instance, the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." For there was no platform on which that gentleman had set his foot since 1896 that he had not violated that commandment.

Sir Charles Tupper said if the ordinary decency of debate was to be observed it was necessary for the Speaker to require the hon. gentleman to withdraw that statement. Mr. McMullen had called him a liar in so many words. If that was to be permitted he was afraid gentlemen on the other side would hear language they would not like.

The Speaker ruled that the expression should be withdrawn.

Mr. McMullen said he was willing to withdraw the words, but he was very sorry the rules of debate would not permit him to go through the entire list of commandments. ("Order.") Because he could have proven—"order"—it allowed to do so—"order"—that Sir Charles had violated every one of them (Cries of "order," and uproar.)

Sir Charles Tupper protested that instead of complying with the request of the Speaker, Mr. McMullen had offered an insult to Mr. Speaker and to the whole House.

Mr. McMullen—I distinctly withdrew the expression, but in doing so I expressed my regret—"order"—that the rules of the House did not allow me to proceed—"order"—because I was sure I could, if allowed to do so, prove that you had violated every one of them. ("Order.") I withdrew.

Sir Charles Tupper—This House, Mr. Speaker, would become a disgrace to Canada if you permit such disgraceful statements to be made.

The Speaker—I don't think I can add anything to my first statement. I think the House understands the position.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace—After you had given your ruling, Mr. Speaker, the member for North Wellington said he could prove that the leader of the opposition had violated every one of the ten commandments. ("Order.")

Mr. Speaker—I understand that the expression was withdrawn.

Mr. McMullen said he accepted the Speaker's ruling, and added that the leader of the opposition, Mr. McMullen, had violated every one of the ten commandments. (Cries of "order.")

Mr. Speaker—I must ask the hon. gentleman to keep within the rules of debate.

Mr. McMullen—I withdraw everything I have said about the ten commandments. (Applause.)

The Speaker—I must ask the members to respect themselves and the dignity of this House.

Mr. McMullen rose to resume his speech, and was met by loud cries of "order" from the opposition.

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Mr. Wallace—I ask your ruling, Mr. Speaker, upon my point of order.

Mr. McMullen—I am quite willing to take my seat and allow the member for West York to state the whole commandment of the ten, he has not violated, if he desires to do so. (Loud cries of "order" from the opposition benches.)

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Mr. McMullen rose to resume his speech, and was met by loud cries of "order" from the opposition.

Mr. Foster also rose, and was greeted with cries of "order" from the government benches. Any gentleman who would stand up in the House and say that the gerrymander was not vicious, and passed for the purpose of keeping the government of that day in power, was blessed with as much brass as was to be found in any of the statues outside the building on Parliament Hill.

Mr. McMullen said he was glad to learn that the government was prepared to garrison Halifax, and he desired to call the attention of the Minister of Militia to the point he brought before the House last session, in reference to sending a large portion of the permanent force to the Yukon, which he regarded as an ill-advised proceeding in the first place. He suggested that the force be recalled, as it was not now required there.

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that this was a subject upon which it would be necessary to communicate with the Imperial authorities.

Redistribution Bill.

Mr. Mulock, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting the redistribution in the House of Commons, said the bill was intended to remedy the wrong done by the acts of 1882 and 1892. The feature of the bill, by which for the first time the duty of defining the limits of constituencies was delegated by parliament to the judiciary, thereby taking it out of politics, would, he thought, commend itself to the general approval of the people. It was, he said, a delicate thing for one House to interfere with the legislation of the other, but when it came to interfering with the representation of the people in that House it was a very grave thing, and the Senate incurred grave responsibilities by thwarting the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives in the House of Commons. He anticipated with confidence that the Senate, after a year's reflection, would conclude that their action of last session in throwing out the bill was unwise, and would not be repeated on this occasion. Mr. Mulock again explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, would abolish boundaries of constituencies which were not the counterpart of the municipal boundaries. In no case will constituencies be made up from fragments of various counties. As regards those municipal county boundaries were regarded there was a safeguard against any gerrymandering and interference with the fair expression of opinion of the people. The government, Mr. Mulock said, had not found any cause to change the personnel of the judiciary who were nominated last year, and whose names were a guarantee for the proper discharge of their duty.

Sir Charles Tupper, as the bill was the same as that of last year, asked the House to accept his speech of last session in opposition to the measure upon this occasion. He elaborated his argument he then advanced, that the time was inopportune to introduce such a measure, as a general redistribution would have to take place after the next census. The proposition now before the House was monstrous in view of the near approach of the census. (Ironical laughter.) Sir Charles Tupper protested that the word monstrous was not too strong to use.

Mr. McMullen—It was not too strong for the gerrymander. Sir Charles Tupper, continuing, said there was nothing abnormal in the provisions of the gerrymander of 1882, as supporters of the government called it. ("Oh, oh," and "shame.") It was, Sir Charles said, merely wasting the time of the House to bring up the bill again now, and the reasons which existed for throwing out the bill last year were stronger this year, because the government was now on the eve of taking a census. The reason why the bill was before the House was because the government had summoned parliament and had no business ready, and the Postmaster-General was put forward to bring in the bill to occupy the time of the House, although he (Sir Charles Tupper) had last session proved that no gerrymander

had been passed or existed. ("Oh, oh.") The basis of a gerrymander was that it enabled a minority of the electors to elect a majority of the representatives. The records showed that by the act of 1892 the Conservative party polled many thousands more votes in Ontario than the Liberals, but the Liberals elected more members by one than the Conservatives. (Mr. McMullen—No, no.) Noise could not take the place of argument, continued Sir Charles. The government of Ontario, which the Premier had said was his right arm, had been kept in power by stolen seats. The Liberal government in Ontario by tearing its end, and Sir Louis Davies, he contended, should be disfranchised for intimidating the electors in Prince Edward Island to vote for the Liberal candidates in the legislature. The Dominion government would find, he said, that there are two sides of this combination with local government. The handwriting is on the wall—(ironical cheers)—and the government were now endeavoring to change the constituencies which elected them in order to save themselves from defeat.

Mr. McMullen (North Wellington) desired to say only a few words with reference to the vicious gerrymander of 1882. The leader of the opposition declared that the government had lost the confidence of the people, but Mr. McMullen referred that gentleman to the 45 bye-elections which had been held since 1896, of which the Conservatives were successful in 37. Any gentleman who would stand up in the House and say that the gerrymander was not vicious, and passed for the purpose of keeping the government of that day in power, was blessed with as much brass as was to be found in any of the statues outside the building on Parliament Hill. Sir Charles Tupper, said Mr. McMullen, had never fought a fair fight; he was always ready to tie a Reformer's hands behind his back and then challenge him to fight a duel. The gerrymander was one of the blackest pieces of legislation ever enacted by the Conservative party. The acts of 1882-1892 were some of the blackest of the many black spots in the history of that party. Upon the face of the acts was the intention of the party to gain a political advantage. This fact was demonstrated in its own right, which was composed of parts of three counties, which was gerrymandered so that he had been nominated by bringing in a township with a Tory majority of 194 in order to beat him. But his constituency was composed of upright, honest, manly men, who resented the attempt to beat him by unfair means. Men who were in sympathy with the hon. gentleman opposite left them, and had supported him ever since. If Sir Charles Tupper ever got back to power, Mr. McMullen said, he would expect that gentleman to introduce a bill to repeal the ten commandments, because he would have to do it if consistent. ("Order.") Take, for instance, the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." For there was no platform on which that gentleman had set his foot since 1896 that he had not violated that commandment.

Sir Charles Tupper said if the ordinary decency of debate was to be observed it was necessary for the Speaker to require the hon. gentleman to withdraw that statement. Mr. McMullen had called him a liar in so many words. If that was to be permitted he was afraid gentlemen on the other side would hear language they would not like.

The Speaker ruled that the expression should be withdrawn.

Mr. McMullen said he was willing to withdraw the words, but he was very sorry the rules of debate would not permit him to go through the entire list of commandments. ("Order.") Because he could have proven—"order"—it allowed to do so—"order"—that Sir Charles had violated every one of them (Cries of "order," and uproar.)

Sir Charles Tupper protested that instead of complying with the request of the Speaker, Mr. McMullen had offered an insult to Mr. Speaker and to the whole House.

Mr. McMullen—I distinctly withdrew the expression, but in doing so I expressed my regret—"order"—that the rules of the House did not allow me to proceed—"order"—because I was sure I could, if allowed to do so, prove that you had violated every one of them. ("Order.") I withdrew.

Sir Charles Tupper—This House, Mr. Speaker, would become a disgrace to Canada if you permit such disgraceful statements to be made.

The Speaker—I don't think I can add anything to my first statement. I think the House understands the position.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace—After you had given your ruling, Mr. Speaker, the member for North Wellington said he could prove that the leader of the opposition had violated every one of the ten commandments. ("Order.")

Mr. Speaker—I understand that the expression was withdrawn.

Mr. McMullen said he accepted the Speaker's ruling, and added that the leader of the opposition, Mr. McMullen, had violated every one of the ten commandments. (Cries of "order.")

The Speaker—I must ask the hon. gentleman to keep within the rules of debate.

Mr. McMullen—I withdraw everything I have said about the ten commandments. (Applause.)

The Speaker—I must ask the members to respect themselves and the dignity of this House.

Mr. McMullen rose to resume his speech, and was met by loud cries of "order" from the opposition.

Mr. Foster also rose, and was greeted with cries of "order" from the government benches. Any gentleman who would stand up in the House and say that the gerrymander was not vicious, and passed for the purpose of keeping the government of that day in power, was blessed with as much brass as was to be found in any of the statues outside the building on Parliament Hill.

Mr. McMullen said he was glad to learn that the government was prepared to garrison Halifax, and he desired to call the attention of the Minister of Militia to the point he brought before the House last session, in reference to sending a large portion of the permanent force to the Yukon, which he regarded as an ill-advised proceeding in the first place. He suggested that the force be recalled, as it was not now required there.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the admirable order which had been preserved in the Yukon among a population containing so many diverse elements was the best justification of the wisdom of the precautionary measure which the government had taken. While prepared to admit that there are fewer people in Dawson, he was not prepared to admit that the population of the Yukon district had decreased materially. The proposal to recall the force was not opportune at this moment, but it was quite possible the government might after the spring clean-up be able to act as suggested.

Mr. McNeill inquired whether it was the intention to strengthen the contingents in South Africa by recruits to replace the losses.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that this was a subject upon which it would be necessary to communicate with the Imperial authorities.

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(East Prince), who claimed that Prince Edward Island was entitled to six instead of five members.

Mr. Foster insisted that it was an absurdity to introduce a bill to re-adjust the constituencies just before the census was taken, and moved the six months' hoist.

Sir Louis Davies contended that the Senate ought not to have thrown out the bill at the last session, and predicted that at the next election the electors would express their approval of the government's action in fulfilling their pledges to the people.

Hon. William Peterson said the government introduced the bill again this session because they came into power with a direct mandate from the people to bring in a measure that would remove the injustice which had been done to the electors by the gerrymander, and to use all the power of the government to obtain its adoption. It was clearly the duty of the government when a bill involving a question of principle was thrown out by the other chamber to reintroduce it at the next session, and yet again at the next session, if necessary until it was adopted. (Cheers.)

The debate was continued until 11 o'clock by Messrs. Sempie (Centre Wellington), Dr. Macdonald (East Huron), Mr. John McMullen (South Huron), who supported the bill; and Messrs. McNeill (North Bruce), Henderson (Halton), Melnerney (Kent, N. B.), and Mr. Ellis (St. John City), who spoke in favor of the six months' hoist.

The second reading of the bill was carried on division, and the House adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

**FOR GARRISON DUTY.**

Twenty Men Required from Victoria for Halifax.

Orders were received to-day from Ottawa that British Columbia may furnish sixty men for the provisional garrison at Halifax. These must be bona fide members of the active militia, must re-enlist for three years, and will later be enlisted for one year's special service at Halifax.

These men will be taken from the different corps throughout the province. The Fifth Regiment C. A., Victoria, and the Sixth Regiment Rifles, of Vancouver, will each furnish twenty men, while each of the companies of the Rocky Mountain Rangers will furnish five men.

**Eczema Tortured a Child.**

About three years ago I had to leave school with sore hands. My teacher said it was Salt Rheum or Eczema and told me to see the doctor.

Mother got some medicine, but it did me no good.

After I had suffered with the itching and burning about three months, mother thought she would try Burdock Blood Bitters.

I only took two bottles, when my hands got completely cured.—Emma Sheridan, Perry Sound, Ont.

Mr. McNeill inquired whether it was the intention to strengthen the contingents in South Africa by recruits to replace the losses.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that this was a subject upon which it would be necessary to communicate with the Imperial authorities.

**Don't Bundle Your Throat.**

You can cough yourself into pneumonia and consumption. Bandaging and bundling your throat will do no good. You must give your throat and lungs rest, and allow them to heal. A 25 cent bottle of the Pectoral is enough to cure an ordinary cold. In harder cases a large bottle is more economical.

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**Dominion Parliament**

Her Majesty's the Canadian in the

Opposition Still of Vote for African

A Lively Debate of Pay of Con

The Resolution Committee Re

Ottawa, Feb. of the capitulation made at the opening of the House of Commons the utmost entire however, temperance intelligence that the loss of eight years of the House of Commons, M.P., of the first to visit the parliament building name of Johnson was naturally excited his son, who was in company of the House was being eagerly embraced by any of the solid districts were among Speaker Pellet reported slightly in Ottawa, is known as to successive cables House have been minutes after the case of the casual management were received in Canada our own men at the

In the House routine business moved that hereafter shall be present in so doing, ad- ister was ready the table.

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Dominion Parliament

Her Majesty's Dispatch Praising the Canadian Troops Read in the House.

Opposition Still Delaying Passage of Vote for Expenses of South African Contingent.

A Lively Debate on the Question of Pay of the Canadian Contingent.

The Resolution Passes Through Committee and is Finally Reported.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—An announcement of the capitulation of Cronje, which was made at the opening of the sitting of the House of Commons yesterday caused the utmost enthusiasm. The joy was, however, tempered somewhat by the intelligence that the Canadians had suffered a loss of eight killed and thirty-one wounded in the final struggle. Dr. Johnson, M.P., of Lambton, was one of the first to visit the press rooms in the parliament buildings, where he saw the name of Johnson among the killed, and was naturally exercised as to whether it meant his son, who enlisted in the London company of the first contingent. The list was eagerly scanned by all the members who were anxious to see whether any of the soldier boys from their districts were among the sufferers.

Speaker Pelletier, whose only son is reported slightly wounded, although not in Ottawa, is known to have been much exercised as to his son's safety. The successive cables received at Government House have been published within a few minutes after their receipt and in the case of the casualties in yesterday's engagement were the first intelligence received in Canada of the losses among our own men at the front.

Election Frauds. In the House, after the disposal of routine business, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that heretofore the business shall have precedence on Thursdays, and to do so added that the Finance Minister was ready to lay the estimates on the table.

Dr. Borden (Halifax) wanted the chance of dealing with his motion to refer the Brockville and West Huron election cases to the opposition. The motion was taken away from private members. He was supported in this position by the leader of the opposition.

The Premier saw no connection between Mr. Borden's motion and the one before the House. The matter was not taken up until the House adjourned. Statements that the government had not shown any inclination to investigate complaints against returning officers were without foundation. Every facility had been afforded and at times the enquiry had gone on with only a few members present. The opposition itself had not shown any great desire to push the investigation. It would not be desirable to break the rules of the House, but to wait till the motion came up in the usual way.

Mr. Clarke Wallace said that the Liberal members of the committee had tried to obstruct the enquiry last year. Mr. McMillen said that the investigation of last session had brought out nothing wrong.

Sir Louis Davies felt that the whole matter was properly one for the courts and would have been taken there if the opposition had been in earnest. Mr. Britton (Kinross) had no hesitation in saying that the opposition was more actuated by a desire to make political capital out of the matter than to punish the guilty.

Casualties Among Canadians. At this point the Premier rose and read the latest casualty list among the Canadian troops in South Africa as published in the papers yesterday. To this he added the words of Her Majesty conveying her thanks and sympathy to the Canadians and the dispatch of Lord Roberts in which the commander-in-chief praised the work of our troops. The cables were received with applause from both sides of the chamber.

This little incident did not, however, turn aside the discussion, which had been in progress, and Mr. Haggart went on to say that the government need not expect to delay or squelch the enquiry. It had been already established that frauds of the most diabolical and infamous character had been committed in West Huron. The opposition intended to finish this matter, however, and the Brockville case as well.

More Times Wasted. Mr. McInerney argued that it was nonsense to say that parliament had divested itself of the power to say who should sit or should not sit therein.

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) asserted that from what he had seen and heard before the committee the West Huron election had been stolen, and Mr. McLean should be sitting for that district instead of Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) created a perfect uproar in the chamber by a statement that the Postmaster-General, with one of the biggest backguards in the province of Ontario, had invaded East Simcoe for the purpose of endeavoring to steal away his seat.

The Speaker thought such language hardly the thing for parliament, but Mr. Bennett said he would repeat his words on every occasion when he met the Postmaster-General outside the chamber.

Mr. Bennett went on to say that the Premier for North Wellington, Mr. McMillen, had stopped under the same roof in West Huron with Sir John A. MacMillen. Mr. McMillen said he was not even acquainted with anybody of the name,

and Mr. Bennett was again requested to withdraw. From this he turned to remark that one of the first men to enter West Huron was a nephew of Mr. McMillen. This statement was interrupted with loud cries of "Order," and Mr. Speaker had to remind the hon. member that such personal matters were beneath the dignity of the House. Sir Charles Tupper was drawn into the debate, and was also taken to task by the chair.

The Premier thought that this discussion proved the wisdom of sticking to the rules of the House, and not allowing any departure, as he had done out of courtesy the night before.

The discussion terminated just before 6 o'clock, and the motion to take Thursday passed. The Minister of Finance laid his estimates on the table, and the Minister of Customs the trade and navigation report.

Canada's Contingents. Mr. Flint continued the debate on the resolution setting apart two million dollars for the Canadian contingents to South Africa. He protested against the backing that is going on in the House of Commons while our brave boys are suffering and lying on the veldt of South Africa. This was not fair treatment to our soldiers. He endorsed the war as righteous, and supported the course the government had adopted. Canada should stand by her men and by their families, and the country might yet have to subscribe on a monument the names of the men who had sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Empire. He did not think the money ill spent which was paid out to build up that feeling of devotion and loyalty to the flag which we must feel if we are ever to take a place in the world.

Mr. McClung (Colchester) spoke in support of the resolution. Messrs. Broder (Dundas) and Pope (Compton), followed from the opposition standpoint.

Mr. Frank Frost asked what was the reason of all this carping criticism of the government and this attempt to make a little cheap political capital out of the situation. He had no hesitation in predicting that long after the names of men like Mr. Pope were forgotten the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would shine in the annals of Canadian history as one of the most devoted and loyal men the country had produced. After all the Prime Minister had done in the last three years to unite Canada, this attempt to impeach him for disloyalty was one of the most sublime pieces of ignorance ever seen. He gave his hearty support to the resolution, and would be willing to spend more to bring the war to a successful termination.

Mr. Pomore (Pontiac) followed, and expressed the view that the money should have been voted without any of this unseemly debate.

Dr. Sproule was the last speaker of the evening, and the adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Moore (Stanstead).

Ottawa, March 1.—Matters connected with the militia and the Canadian contingent occupied the exclusive attention of the House of Commons to-day.

Contingent Appointments. Lieut.-Col. Prior (Victoria) asked: "What system of selection, if any, has been followed by the Minister of Militia in appointing officers to the special service contingents sent to South Africa? Have military knowledge, efficiency and physical fitness been the only qualifications considered? Has each military district been allowed to send a like proportion of officers and men in comparison with the total strength of the force in said district, and so far as applications for such positions were received?"

The Minister of Militia in reply said that the chief object held in view in making selection was fitness, and to this end the most careful inquiry was made, and character also entered into the consideration. The third question was answered in the affirmative, so far as the different sections were able to supply the requirements of the contingent, and the officers and men of the particular army required. Lieut.-Col. Prior was also informed that each province contributed men as follows to the first contingent:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Officers, Men. Ontario 18 377, Quebec 16 249, New Brunswick 3 106, Nova Scotia 3 121, Manitoba 1 53, British Columbia 2 61, F. E. L. 1 90.

Mr. Foster asked: "What is the purpose in view of selecting officers of the Canadian militia to undergo a course of instruction in the duties of general staff at the military college, Kingston? (2) What is the basis upon which the selection is made? (3) What are the names and standing of the officers originally selected for the staff course now going on, and the date of notification? (4) What arrangements were thereafter made, and for what reasons?"

Dr. Borden replied as follows: (1) For the purpose of promoting higher military education, of preparing officers for positions of command and for staff duties when required. (2) Suitability for promotion, capacity for staff duties and the probability of their being required to act on the staff generally or at the royal schools of instruction, in replacing officers selected for active service. (3) Lieut.-Cols. W. W. White, W. E. Hodgins, A. Roy, G. E. A. Jones, D. McI. Vince, H. McLaren, Majors J. O. Galloway, W. G. Mutton and W. S. Smith. They were notified in orders January 20th, 1900. (4) Of the officers named in paragraph 3, Lieut.-Cols. Vince and White are removed from the list, chiefly on account of age and because they had retired from active command. Capt. Mutton was struck off the list at his own request. Capt. Taylor was added to fill vacancy. Lieut. Webster was put on and retired without instruction or authority from the minister.

Mr. Ellis (St. John) asked if in any steps towards reorganizing the militia system, the ambulance service would be strengthened.

The Minister of Militia replied that the regimental establishment for the current year provided for bearer companies and four field hospitals, the organization of which was being proceeded with. It was the intention of the government to ask

authority to provide for additional bearer companies and field hospitals. Dr. Borden, replying to Mr. Gilmour (East Middlesex), said that a scheme for formulating a pension system for officers and men of the permanent corps and of the headquarters and district staff, who are not under the civil service act, was under consideration.

A Soldiers' Monument. Mr. Taylor (South Leeds) asked: Is it the intention of the government to place a sum in the estimates for the purpose of erecting a monument in the capital in memory of the Canadian volunteers who have fallen or may fall on the field of battle in South Africa in defence of the empire?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said that unfortunately the war is not yet over, though the successes which have lately attended Her Majesty's arms—the last of which was the relief of Ladysmith—(cheers) are drawing to the end within measurable distance. The government believe that so long as the war lasts all our energies should be bent upon prosecuting it, and when the war is over the government will be prepared to remember not merely the dead but the living as well. (Cheers.)

The Premier stated, in reply to Mr. Casey, that the government had no official knowledge whether Sir Robert G. W. Herbert was Acting Under Secretary of the Colonial Office, but he understood that official had been superannuated, and had been recalled, a few days ago, to replace some one who was ill. The government was informed that he was the same Sir R. G. W. Herbert who is a director of the Eastern and South Africa Telegraph Company, and chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

The Premier, in reply to Mr. McMillen, said that the time during which farmers would be permitted to purchase binder twine from Kingston penitentiary has been extended to March 20th.

Insurance on the Canadians. Sir Charles Tupper, before the orders of the day were called, read a message from the Canadian office of the Ocean Accident & Insurance Company, transmitting a cable from the directors, authorizing the payment of death claims on the Canadians killed, and at the same time expressing admiration for the loyal and gallant conduct of the Canadians. Sir Charles referred to a dispatch, published in Montreal and Toronto, stating that Mr. Chamberlain had asked the Australian colonies if they were prepared to furnish more troops to replace Imperial troops in the event of the latter being required elsewhere, and asked if the Canadian government had received a similar request.

The Premier—the government have received no such communication. Sir Charles Tupper—I am glad to hear that, and I am in hopes that the dispatch which has gained currency is without foundation. In reply to Mr. McNeill, the Premier said he was not in a position to make any statement in regard to the replacing of the 100th Regiment at Halifax, by Canadian militia.

Mr. Bourassa (Labelle) read a statement made by Mr. Goschen in the Imperial parliament regarding the formation of a naval reserve in Canada, and asked for a statement from the government. The Premier said he could not give an answer on the spot without having had notice.

Hoisting the Flag. Mr. Foster read a telegram from Bathurst, N. S., complaining that the flag was not flying over the public buildings in honor of the British victories.

The Minister of Public Works replied for the flag had given orders that morning to all officers all over the Dominion to raise the flag.

Sir Charles Tupper hoped the order would be obeyed in Montreal. He received a telegram on Saturday stating that there was no flag upon the postoffice. Mr. Tarte said he had not given any general orders until that morning, and in the past it had never been the custom to raise the flag without orders from Ottawa.

Mr. Russell's Speech. Mr. Russell (Halifax) began by referring to the speeches of Messrs. Bourassa and Monet as speeches from which he differed on almost every point, but which were entirely creditable to those gentlemen. He deplored the thought that any tyranny of opinion in this country should prevent the expression of opinion, no matter how unpopular it might be with the majority of the people, so long as they were presented in fair and moderate terms. He showed that in their contention as to the impropriety of the Dominion taking part in a foreign war they had the high sanction of the leaders of the opposition, who on other occasions had propounded exactly the same doctrine, and whose writings and speeches furnished a perfect armory of weapons with which those members could defend their position in this respect. The leader of the opposition had been in persistent and rigid antagonism to other members of the Imperial Federation League on this question. When Colonel Denison two years ago had argued that Canada had not been doing her duty, and should do something by way of direct contribution in support of Imperial burdens, Sir Charles had vehemently denounced him and had emphatically repudiated the idea that we should do anything of the kind. This was in line with his first utterance on the subject in which he had asked why Canada should contribute a penny or a soldier to fight beyond the seas, and he had argued that we were not called on to discharge any duties in defence of the empire, except to defend the part of it in which we live. This was the very ground taken by Messrs. Bourassa and Monet, and it was cruel and heartless in Sir Charles, because he had become a convert to the present opinion, and now he was attacking them and read them because they could not make the same lightning change in their opinions he had undergone. Where were the howling patriots at the present day, when the leader of the opposition years ago offered a brigade of Canadian soldiers at their own expense, and now the Dominion must throw its money at the head of the Colonial Secretary, whether he wants it or not. Then they could not afford even a brass farthing for the support of the Canadian brigade. Dr. Russell justified the course which the government had

followed in going to the assistance of the motherland. He discussed fully the questions connected with the South African war, and said there would always have been a lingering doubt which would have seriously embarrassed the conscience of the English people had it not been for the insane ultimatum of Kruger, which made the war a war of defence in every sense of the term. It would have been criminal in the leader of the government to move in a matter involving a usurpation of the functions of parliament and an anticipation of the vote of the House of Commons till he was convinced that he had the support not only of an overwhelming majority, but of the practical unanimity of the people of Canada. He closed with a reference to the celebrated prediction of Bismarck that the grave of English Briton would find the grave of the empire, expressing his belief that, on the contrary, she would find her glorious re-birth, quoting the great sonnet of Wordsworth:

"It is not to be thought of that the flood Of world's praise of dark antiquity Hath flowed with pomp of waters unwithstood, That this most famous stream in bogs and sands Should perish and to evil and to good Be lost forever. In our halls is hung Armory of the invincible knights of old: We must be free who speak the tongue That Shakespeare spoke, the faith and morals hold Which Milton held; in everything we are sprung Of the earth's first blood, have titles manifold."

Under those manifold titles the people of the motherland, he said, go forward, and the people of Canada, by their side, through what battles and struggles, through what sorrows and afflictions, through what agony and bloody sweat, forward from victory to victory, until the banners of England are set upon the battlements of Pretoria, as the symbol and guarantee to all peoples and all tribes and tongues in that great South African continent of British freedom and British justice, those noblest words of the English language, those noblest achievements of British political genius and military valor.

Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) charged the Minister of Public Works with being responsible for the delay in sending the contingent, and for the situation in which the opposition complained. The Premier had been, he said, the first man to go out of his way to ridicule the proposal which was then before the people, to send a contingent, and he quoted the interview with Sir Wilfrid published in the Globe in proof of his assertion. Mr. Bennett also suggested that an apology was due the author of the article in the Canada Military Gazette, which was criticised in that interview, in which he also traced the hand of the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Bennett then quoted from the Globe a Paris article, in which the Minister of Public Works was held responsible for the utterances of that paper, had denounced members of the cabinet as criminal towards because they had since taken the action which they then condemned. Mr. Bennett said that on the 7th October the Globe was taking the ground that the government should be called upon to make a statement in Chicago on the important question which was then agitating all classes in Canada, and if the Premier would admit how many cipher telegrams reached him in Chicago from members of his cabinet and party in connection with the matter it would be seen that his was not a bed of roses. Mr. Bennett spoke of the seething condition of public opinion against the inaction of the government, and described the representations that were made to the Premier by his passage through the city of East Simcoe, where there was a large number of French-Canadians, who live on terms of amity with their fellow-countrymen, but whenever there was a general election, the Premier's friend, Mr. Charles Marcel, and others, were sent from Quebec to raise race and religious prejudices.

The motion that the Speaker leave the chair was then carried, and the House went into committee upon the resolution.

Soldiers' Wives. After recess the discussion of the resolutions was resumed in committee. Mr. Foster asked what arrangements had been made with regard to the allowances to the wives of married men on the contingent. He understood that the British government intended to treat our soldiers in every respect the same as the British soldiers, and he presumed the regulations with reference to these allowances would apply to the wives of the Canadians.

Dr. Borden said no arrangement had been made with the Imperial authorities in this matter. He had made inquiry with reference to it at the outset, as the question had presented itself to him, and the answer he received was that there had been made for the wives of our soldiers, and further, he was told that none of the other colonies had made any request or asked any questions with reference to it. That being the case, he had not pressed the matter any further.

In reply to a question by Mr. Oliver, Dr. Borden said that the allowances to dependents was as follows: Sergeants, 50 cents for wife and 5 cents for each child per diem; corporals, wife 35 cents and 5 cents per diem; privates, 25 cents for wife and 5 cents for child. The number of dependents of the men in the first contingent is as follows: Sergeants, 13 wives and 24 children; corporals,

wives 9, 15 children; privates, 37 wives and 61 children.

Mr. Oliver thought 25 cents per day for the wives of privates in the contingent was not enough. The very fact that the Imperial authorities allowed that amount for the wives of privates in the regular army was proof that the sum was inadequate, according to the standard of living in Canada, for people in civilian life. If the people of Canada were receiving a certain amount of credit for the sacrifice these men have made, who were talking about it, it seemed as much as possible by making an increased allowance to their families.

Dr. Borden pointed out that, in addition to this allowance, the government had decided to supplement the Imperial rate of pay by an amount equal to the difference between the Imperial and Canadian rates.

Sir Louis Davies explained that it was proposed to augment the pay received by the Canadians from the Imperial government. In addition, their families would receive the amount allowed to married men by the Queen's regulations. Mr. Bennett insisted that the government should not attempt to save the 25 cents per day, but should give the men the full pay to which they would be entitled under the militia act if they were serving in Canada.

In reply to Mr. Davin, Dr. Borden stated that the government had decided to augment the pay of those men who had gone from the Mounted Police to the same rate they would have received had they remained at home.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said these men have enlisted to serve, and have deliberately chosen to serve, at the Imperial rate of pay, not asking or expecting to be better treated than "Tommy Atkins," and he did not believe they cared so much about the pay as the hon. gentleman who was talking about it. The same policy has been adopted for all the British colonies, and all the men who have volunteered for service are just British soldiers, serving with all the rights and responsibilities of British soldiers, and the House knew they had discharged their duties well. (Cheers.) The government had thought, for instance, that a man in the Mounted Police who had volunteered should at least not lose anything, and that when he came back after serving throughout the war he should be placed in the same position and receive the same money as if he had remained at home. The resolution provided the money to make up the difference between the Imperial and Canadian rates of pay. As had been explained, it was not the intention to pay the money to the men day by day, as they are in the service, because everybody would receive it, it would not be conducive to discipline if one man received one rate of pay and the other another. The money would be deposited to their credit, and paid to their representatives or to the men upon their return. The proposition of Mr. McNeill was novel; it would not, he thought, commend itself to the judgment of the House, and he believed the men themselves, if consulted, would be satisfied with what had been done for them.

Mr. Bourassa contended that men, if serving in Canada, should receive Canadian rates of pay, and if they were serving in the Imperial service should receive the Imperial rate of pay. He moved that the sub-section providing for the payment of the difference between the Canadian and the Imperial rates of pay be struck out.

Mr. McCarthy (East Simcoe) asked: Are we to recognize this 25 cents a day as a matter of bounty to the brave men who have gone out to fight the battles of the Empire? He did not think it should be looked at in this way. If the country chooses to reward the men who, as Mr. McNeill said, have raised the glory of Canada throughout the Empire to the highest pitch, the House might see fit, at a later period, to do for them what was done for the brave soldiers who were sent to the defence of Canada in the Northwest in 1855. A similar bounty might be given to them after their return.

Mr. Gullett (Northumberland) supported the resolution, and Sir Adolphe Caron, while agreeing that the men should get all the pay it was possible to give them, doubted whether the discussion was opportune or would be appreciated by the men of the contingent.

Lieut.-Col. Tisdale said that when this government went to the country the men who had been trying to make political capital out of this matter—no matter which side they were on—would find that punishment meted out to them which they richly deserved. For himself, he was prepared to vote twice the sum asked for, in order to provide for the families of those who were fighting in South Africa. The present was was one to decide the future of the Empire, and one result of it would be a great Imperial Council at which representatives of Canada would be present. He might not live to see it, but the younger members of parliament would.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) suggested that as the Canadian troops were being paid at Canadian rates instead of Imperial rates, the separation allowances should be made at Canadian rates also.

The Minister of Militia replied that he should have explained earlier that the Imperial rates of separation allowance were increased since this war began by nearly 50 per cent. for wives, and from 25 to 30 per cent. for children. The rates which were being given by this resolution were the new Imperial rates. In reference to the remarks which had been made as to the position of the soldiers, the Minister of Militia said that their position were not social, but military. Sergeants were not chosen because they were sons of Dukes or Barons, or because their social position was better than that of their fellows, but on account of their fitness, and the fact that certain men are better fitted for certain duties than others should be recognized by higher pay.

Mr. Foster argued that as the wife of a private needed as much as an officer's wife, she should get the same separation allowance. Mr. Monet (Laprairie and Naperville) announced that he would support Mr. Bourassa's amendment.

Mr. Henderson (Halton) hoped that

Mr. Bourassa's amendment would be received by the House in silence, and he would almost say, with contempt. He heartily supported the action of the government, not only in sending the contingent, but in paying the men. Mr. McCleary (Welland) wanted the government to pay the men the full pay, 40 cents, making the total amount 64 cents. As it was already proposed to pay them 55 cents, there would be a difference of 8 cents only.

Mr. Foster moved to omit the words "at the rates laid down by the Imperial regulations," so as to leave it optional with the government to pay the separation allowance on Imperial, Canadian or even higher rates. The Minister of Finance said he had no objection to this change.

Mr. Clarke Wallace. Mr. Clarke Wallace was not surprised at Mr. Bourassa's resolution, since the education received by that gentleman at the hands of the Premier and the Minister of Public Works had prepared them for it. At Sherbrooke, the Premier said that he allowed the contingent to go. The Minister of Public Works had said, "Not a man, not a dollar."

Mr. Tarte—I never said it. Mr. Wallace—the hon. gentleman's paper said it.

Mr. Tarte—It is not true; I never said it. Mr. Wallace—the hon. gentleman says it is not true. Mr. Tarte—And I repeat it. Mr. Wallace—His paper says it. Mr. Tarte—I say it is not true. Mr. Wallace—I repeat it. (Cries of "Take it back.")

Mr. Tarte—La Patrie never said it ("Take it back.") Mr. Wallace—Let his disloyal newspaper take his disloyal utterances back. I have nothing to take back, and it appears to tread very much on the coals of the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Tarte—La Patrie never said anything of the kind. Mr. Wallace urged generous treatment of the men and their families. Mr. Gillies (Richmond, N.S.) supported Mr. Foster's amendment, and urged upon the government to pay a minimum of 50 cents as a separation allowance.

Mr. Wallace rose again to point out that the calculations were based on a rate of pay of 40 cents a day, whereas he understood it was to be 50 cents a day. Colonel Tisdale and Mr. McNeill also had misunderstood the amount. The Minister of Finance explained that there had been a misunderstanding. It was the intention of the government to pay 50 cents, and it had been understood that this was the pay of the permanent corps. The rate, however, was only 40 cents, the militia getting 50 cents, and the militia department officials had calculated on a basis of 40 cents. This would have to be altered so as to carry out what the government had always intended.

Mr. Bourassa's amendment was lost on a count of 76 to 3. The three were Messrs. Bourassa, Monet and Marcell (Bazou).

After further discussion the resolutions were passed through committee and at 11:50 were reported to the House. Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented a message from the Governor-General, transmitting a dispatch from Her Majesty, expressing appreciation of the resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Commons respecting the situation in South Africa.

The House adjourned at 11:55 p.m.

SENATE REASSEMBLES. The Senate reassembled at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. The Hon. David Mills introduced a bill to amend the provisions for the liberation of penitentiary convicts, extending to convicts the ticket of leave; and an act respecting the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories. Both were read the first time.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved for returns with reference to the disbursement of act passed by provincial legislatures, and also a motion for all papers not brought down with reference to the Pacific cable.

On the orders of the day being called the Hon. David Mills called attention to recent events in South Africa, and to the noble part played therein by the Canadian contingent.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell rejoiced in the position taken by Mr. Mills, and would re-echo his sentiments. He rejoiced more because the Canadian boys had played so important a part in securing that which had been so long attempted. When the wires flashed the news of the dash and rush of the Canadians they all rejoiced. The part Canada had played was great. The money expenditure was small. They all regretted that some had lost their lives, and hoped that those in hospital would live to return in good health, and the result would be British supremacy.

While he mourned the loss of many and the wounds of others, he felt that their comradery of rest on a foreign shore would prevent the return of the misdeeds of yesterday. He believed that the result would be to knit more closely all the languages, all creeds, in every part of the Empire. They should not only be prepared to spend any amount of money, but to offer their lives in defence of the Empire, for the Empire meant civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

After some remarks by Senators Macdonald and Allen, in the course of which both gentlemen congratulated the Speaker on the noble part played by his son in the war in South Africa, the Senate adjourned.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE. United States Government Anxious He Should Remain at Washington.

(Associated Press.) London, March 9.—The Daily News says: "It is generally believed that the United States government was most anxious that Lord Pauncefote should remain at Washington, and his tact will be invaluable during the troubled period of the presidential contest."

BIG OIL DEAL. Toledo, O., March 9.—The English Petroleum Syndicate of London, foreign branch of the Standard Oil Company, is reliably reported to have closed a significant deal in the Ohio oil fields. The company absorbs the Cudahy combination of Chicago. The consideration is said to be \$7,500,000.

# The Cost of the War

### Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Deals With Great Britain's Financial Affairs.

### A Prosperous Year—A War Loan Instead of New Issue of Consols.

London, March 5.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in presenting the budget in the House of Commons to-day, referred to his previously expressed opinion regarding the capacity of the Transvaal to bear a responsible share of the expenditure of the war. He said he still adhered to that opinion, but he was bound to say that in the course of the last five months and the claims which would undoubtedly be made by the loyal colonists of Natal for compensation for losses sustained at the hands of the Boers and the enormous increase in expenditures since he last spoke, had made him feel that the capacity of the Transvaal to bear

The cost of the War was a less important factor, though it will still be a more potent factor than he estimated in October last.

From the abounding revenue of the year 15,500,000 surplus was available towards the war expenditures, bearing remarkable testimony to the extraordinary industrial activity, and commercial prosperity of 1899, which was, he hoped, one of a long series of prosperous years. The increase in foreign trade, both in imports and exports, was more than the previous year. There had been a remarkable increase in the receipts from the death duties, totalling £17,441,000, of which £2,271,000 was from the estates of millionaires, including £900,000 from the estate of one man, a foreigner, who lived on fifteen shillings a day in a West End London club.

Explaining the proposed loan, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he believed it would be a mistake to try to raise it by a new issue of consols, as it would create

A Permanent Debt which the nation could not pay off at war until 1923. He thought it would be better that part of the £35,000,000 be reserved, say in amounts not exceeding £5,000,000, for a future issue of consols, or bonds or stocks. He had reason to believe it would be possible to make such an issue on very reasonable terms, and he hoped to do so in a way not to increase

the price of the new issue, but to insure that the whole public into the war loan and enable them to be of some assistance to the country. He desired a resolution passed enabling him to borrow in the manner described without fettering him as to the precise terms of the issue.

He added: "We have ample means to meet what might fall on ourselves. Our soldiers in the field have shown that they are equal to their forefathers, and the great colonies have eagerly taxed themselves with men and money for the Empire. Should those who are sitting at home show themselves to be financial cowards, we leave the matter in the hands of the House, being assured they will begeth no effort and shrink from no sacrifice which the honor of the country and duty to the Empire demands."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said the opposition would give every facility for the passage of the necessary resolution. He complimented Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the "straightforward, statesmanlike and discreet measures" proposed to deal with

The Financial Difficulties, and said he thought the government would be met in no grudging spirit in prospecting its financial positions.

Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, protested against Ireland having to pay anything towards the war expenses, asserting that not a penny had been expended in Ireland. Germany, the United States and Brazil all had a share except Ireland. "Let the colonies share the burden, Canada and Australia, who are so keen for war," said Mr. Healy.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the soundness of his financial principles, but said the country would like to know how the government intended to insure that the Transvaal would pay a large percentage of the cost of the war. He added: "It is said we are fighting for liberty and freedom; that there is a prospect of millionaires like Mr. Beit and Mr. Rhodes having the taxation of the Transvaal at their own disposal. On the course the government would not think of oppressing by a centralized taxation from England, and while England is being taxed for the war, it will be interesting to know how the government intends to realize on the wages, misty expectations of gentlemen who will be putting millions into their pockets as a result of the war. How are these men to be made to pay? If it is going to be

Free and Independent taxation, I do not believe the Imperial government will get it. But if all these burdens are imposed on the British people they should take some security by getting control of the funds in South Africa."

The House this evening has adopted the government's budget proposals.

Patrick Donoghue, father of Private John Donoghue, who was among the Canadians killed in the Modder River fight on February 18th, died yesterday at the family residence, 559 Osborne street, London, Ont., aged 87 years. He has not been well since the news came of his son's death.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Balfour, replying to a question, said the recommendation for the formation of a regiment of Royal Irish Guards, of which the first colonel would be given to Lord Roberts, would be submitted to the Queen and undoubtedly would be favorably considered.

# Provincial News.

## QUESNELLE.

Charles MacLean, M.B., C.M., of Victoria, has been appointed resident physician at Quesnel.

## ROSSLAND.

Dr. Reddick, the medical health officer, thinks that the threatened smallpox epidemic is nearly over, but the regulations will be enforced for some time as a matter of precaution. Two of the patients at the isolated hospital will be released this week.

## LADYSMITH.

"Ladysmith" is the name of a town-site recently established in the Boundary country, near Greenwood. The site has been partially surveyed, sixteen blocks of twenty-four lots each having been laid out. The Morrison claim and several other very valuable properties surround the town, the former being partially upon the townsite.

## FERGUSON.

D. McCarthy, builder and contractor at Revelstoke, has purchased a lot on Victoria avenue, where he intends to erect a two-story residence.

## CUMBERLAND.

Much enthusiasm was displayed on the receipt of the good news from the Transvaal. Every bit of bunting that could be found was displayed in the most conspicuous places.

On Friday evening an entertainment was given by the children of the public school in Picket's hall. There was a large attendance, and the children performed their parts exceedingly well. The first part consisted chiefly of songs, choruses and recitations. For the second part the Sunflower chorus was given. The proceeds go towards paying for the school organ.

The city council has passed a sidewalk tax by-law, so we are likely to get our streets put in better shape at last.

## FERGUSON.

The sad intelligence reached town Sunday of the disappearance of Andy Ward, an old-timer who has been known in the south fork. Ward was in town Christmas and left just after the New Year to go back to his line of traps. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since. Ed Brewster, who visited Ward's cabin a few days ago, found everything just as it had been left when Ward came to town. At Ten-Mile it was discovered that Ward had only taken part of his grub from that place and from all appearances it would appear that Ward had started with a pack and was either buried beneath falling snow or must have become exhausted and died before he could make his cabin, some five miles. A search party is out looking for the missing man, and it is hoped some definite word will be down in a day or two.—The Eagle.

## KAMLOOPS.

Never before has Kamloops witnessed such enthusiasm as was displayed on Wednesday on the capture of General Cromie, on the anniversary of the departure of the British troops at Majuba Hill. In the evening a concert was held in the K. M. & A. hall. About \$50 was collected, which amount will go to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. A similar demonstration took place on Thursday.

Capt. J. B. Viers on Monday received a telegram from the military department asking if any of the officers of the local company of the R. M. B. wished to offer for garrison service at Halifax.

## ROSSLAND.

Mr. Paul E. Johnson arrived in the city on Saturday evening from Greenwood. He is the general manager of the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood, which is now in course of construction, and which he says is about two-thirds completed. The biggest part of the big flue is finished, and the flue will stand 200 feet above the furnace. The boiler house, the blower house, store house, blacksmith shop and carpenter shop are ready. Fifteen carpenters are now working on the assay office, laboratory and the manager's residence, and these will be finished in about three weeks. The smelter plant will come to hand in about three months. The smelter will be blown in on or about the 1st of August.

There was a rumor current on the street on Thursday afternoon that Stevens, the third smallpox patient who was sent to the pest house on Tuesday, had escaped and was wandering around the city. It was further stated that Stevens had applied to the Sisters' hospital to be taken in, but had been driven away from that institution during the afternoon. An application to Dr. Reddick, the medical health officer, and to the Sisters in charge at the hospital proved that the story was unfounded. The Sisters said that no patient had applied for admission on Thursday, and that they knew nothing of Stevens or any other smallpox patient. Dr. Reddick, late in the evening, said that Stevens was safe in the isolation hospital, and he had left no attempt at escape from that institution since he had been first placed there early in the week.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company has already commenced the rebuilding of the Louis Blue sawmill, which was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. Mr. A. S. Deschamps, the superintendent, says that it has been decided to re-

build on the old site. The engine and boilers are not damaged. The rest of the machinery, however, is to be replaced. Mr. Louis Blue says there was no insurance on the burned mill.

The 27 foreigners who arrived on Monday from Duluth are moving on to other places, some going to Sandon and other Slokan points.

## VERNON.

J. W. Simmons returned on Wednesday from Victoria, where he had undergone an operation for appendicitis. The operation was entirely successful, and he is now feeling and feeling extremely well. Mrs. Simmons accompanied him on the trip.

## PHOENIX.

The Phoenix board of trade was organized last week with a membership of 40. The officers elected were: President, Geo. W. Runnberg; vice-president, Geo. R. Wynkoper; secretary, W. B. Wilcox; treasurer, G. Crayford. E. Kerr, W. M. Binas, Dr. G. S. Gordon, J. B. Foley, W. R. Williams, Mr. Canlife and Mr. Morrin.

## REVELSTOKE.

The Presbyterian church was filled on Sunday by those anxious to witness the marriage of Miss Bertha Powell to Frank B. Lewis. Chas. McDonald supported the groom, Gertrude Dent and Irlie Carruthers were the maids of honor and H. N. Courcier gave the bride away. The couple left for the Coast on the evening train. On their return they will make their home in the Nettie residence.

## GOLDEN.

The new station to be built here this summer, it is reported, is to be a building of large dimensions. It is reported to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

A dark side to the celebration on Thursday was the accident which befell Fred Holiday while setting off dynamite at his cabin. He had his left hand so completely smashed that it was found necessary to amputate it at the wrist. A subscription was taken up, which, in a very short time, totalled about \$200.

## NELSON.

Dr. F. J. Ewing, who is the physician on the Balfour construction, has returned to the city and will make his headquarters here permanently until the work is completed. He will build a hospital at Five-mile point, 500 feet, capable of accommodating 50 patients. An operating room and office will be located at one end, and the kitchen, for which a separate building will be erected, at the other.

The customs department announces the figures for February as follows: Imports for the month, \$418,000. Total, \$44,754. Duty collected, \$11,577.55; other revenue, \$240.95. Total collections, \$11,818.50. For February last year the figures are: Dutiable imports, value, \$25,017. Imports, value, \$1,806. Total, \$27,481. Duty collected, \$7,476.05.

John Petch was released from the provincial jail on Wednesday morning, on a writ of habeas corpus, granted by Mr. Justice Martin in chambers at Rossland. Petch was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for a charge of larceny. He had been in the jail since he was brought to Nelson about a month ago. Mr. W. A. Gallier applied for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the convicting magistrate had exceeded his jurisdiction in making Petch's sentence over six months. The judge in upholding the conviction and Petch was set at liberty.

The exports from the port of Nelson for the month of February are as follows: Lead bullion, \$20,804; gold bullion, \$39,798; other exports, \$1,100; total, \$61,702.

George Miller, who owned the building that was burned on Wednesday afternoon, lost \$250 by the mishap.

Fifteen ship carpenters, under the direction of Foreman J. M. Bulger, are engaged in the task of erecting the frame of the new tug to replace the Kaslo. The tug was in the water since the work is being hurried through.

The fifty-six people who for the past two weeks have been quarantined upon the steamer Moyie were given their tickets to leave by Health Officer Dr. LaBau on Friday night. Everyone was ready and waiting for the four o'clock departure, and there was general rejoicing as the long imprisoned people stepped from the gang plank onto the dock. Not all, however, left the boat last night. Several remained until Saturday morning.

William Hargreaves, of Winnipeg, who left for home on Saturday, had only the kindest words for all of those employed aboard the Moyie and for all others to whom was delegated in any way the care of the passengers. The meals he said, were good, the berths were comfortable and there was always a large quantity of good reading matter on hand. Before the departure from the boat the passengers presented Captain McMorris and the crew with a number of letters testifying to their kindness and attention.

H. H. Bowden, formerly of the Hal Mines clerical staff, is fleeing from justice with twenty-seven hundred odd dollars of the company's money. The money is the proceeds of the checks which he had been entrusted with to cash, one for \$2,100 and one for \$600. The first was to pay time checks for the men and the second was for the amount of the provincial poll tax collected by the company from its employees. Last Friday week he asked for a few days' leave of absence on account of his health, saying he was going to Spokane. He did not start at once, however, and on Sunday he was very sick, one of his comrades in the office attending to him. He was not missed until Tuesday morning. The police were communicated with, but nothing could be learned of his movements since the day before (Monday) after he had taken lunch at the Hume hotel. The enquiry was, however, kept up and on Friday evening it transpired that Bowden had after all left for Spokane on Tuesday morning. Immediate steps were taken to follow him. No reason is assigned for his act except that he knew that his engagement with the company would terminate on the 15th instant owing to the closing down of the Hal Mines—Tribune.

After the relief of Ladysmith Nelson citizens enabled Lady Buller congratulate her on the success of her gallant husband. On Monday the following cable was received: South Farnborough—Citizens of Nelson: Most grateful

for kind congratulations. (Signed) Audrey Buller."

From 40 to 450 men are at work along the line of the Balfour extension. The operations are practically only under way at one point, where M. Sullivan has started grading at camp No. 2. The balance of the men are working on the right of way, four miles of which has been cleared up to date. Friberg & Stone started grading on their section on Monday. The contractors state that additional men will be taken on as the right of way is cleared to permit of the number of men to be employed grading, and a conservative estimate places it at 1,200.

The smallpox patient at the isolation hospital, is now in the final stage of the disease, and is recovering rapidly.

Dr. Rose, house physician at the general hospital, has compiled his annual report for submission to the meeting of directors 4th held shortly. From this it appears that out of 316 patients treated during the year only four died, the percentage being 2.

On Saturday evening John R. White was united in marriage to Miss Mary Isabel Smith, daughter of William C. Smith, who keeps the boarding house at the smelter. Rev. John Bobson, pastor of the Methodist church, officiated.

The registry office was formally turned over to the provincial government on Monday by the Nelson Saw & Planing Mills, Limited, who had the contract. The building cost \$12,000 in round figures.

On the conclusion of his term as house physician at the general hospital Dr. Rose will be identified with Dr. Hall in the latter's practice.

One of the most important real estate deals of this year was put through on Monday. Within a couple of months ground will be broken on the southwest corner of Baker and Ward streets for a business block.

The new block will be erected by Kirkpatrick, Wilson, and A. H. Clements. The thirty feet fronting on Baker street at the corner of Ward has been purchased by the syndicate for \$10,500, the price paid being probably the largest ever paid for real estate in the city. Mr. Kirkpatrick estimates that the projected new building will cost some \$35,000.

## VANCOUVER.

Mr. Louis Coste, formerly chief engineer of the public works department of the Dominion, arrived in the city on Thursday from the East. He is on his way to the Yukon, where he is the manager for a large mining company.

An Indian woman was run over by a Canadian Pacific railway engine at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday night on the branch line near Westminister. The woman was intoxicated and was lying alongside the track with her feet across the rails. The night was very dark, and it was impossible for the engineer to see her until it was too late. Both feet of the unfortunate woman were cut off. She was taken back to New Westminister and removed to a hospital.

The attention of the police was yesterday called to a bundle of clothing lying beside a pool of blood on the B. C. iron works. The clothes contained mining licenses and documents indicating that they belonged to Morton Fife, and his whereabouts or fate is not known.

The civic finance committee at its session on Friday passed a recommendation that the city should instruct the poll tax collector to see that alien longshoremen paid the tax.

His Worship Mayor Garden was on Saturday served with a writ of suit against the city for \$50,000, on account of the alleged poisoning of the late Mr. W. A. Fraser, a case which has already been referred to the court.

The residence on Thurlow street of Mr. M. Quigley, local manager of the C. P. R. telegraph office, was entered by a burglar on Sunday night. The man, and died the following evening. Mr. Quigley's appearance with a gun.

Colonel Dudley, United States consul, was attending to his duties at the consulate on Monday morning for the first time since his recent illness, consequent upon the fresh amputation of his leg. He is now feeling very well.

The Presbytery of Winnipeg have consented to the call of Rev. R. G. MacBeth to the First Presbyterian church, Vancouver. The call was signed by 220 members and 85 adherents. The stipend promised is \$1,500 and manse with a manse.

Mr. Tom Wilson, fruit inspector, returned on Tuesday from a visit to Chilliwack. He relates a chapter of accidents in that district, although they are mostly of the minor category. The most serious was the breaking of a Chinaman's leg.

Mr. J. Nickson, the contractor for clearing the right of way of the Vancouver & Lulu Island railway, on Tuesday began to engage men by day labor. Hitherto a number of men have been put to work under six sub-contractors, but it is intended to rush the work as much as possible, and these extra men are now being put on.

The following are the inland revenue returns for the Vancouver division, for the month of February:

Spirits	\$13,000 25
Malt	1,573 30
Tobacco	4,070 02
Cigars, ex-Warehouse	1,448 30
Cigars, ex-Warehouse	120 00
Raw Leaf Tobacco	508 06
Licenses	35 00
Other Receipts	130 50
Total	\$20,961 02
Total for February, 1899	\$20,971 44
Increase for Feb., 1900	\$ 318 58

The following are the nominations for officers of the Board of Trade: For president—Messrs. C. E. Tisdall and F. Buscombe. Note—Mr. Tisdall declined to stand. For vice-president—Messrs. W. H. Malkin, W. Murray, F. E. Burns and F. Buscombe. (Note—Messrs. W. Murray and F. Buscombe declined to stand.) For secretary—Mr. W. H. Stein. For the council—Messrs. W. H. Malkin, W. H. Ker, F. E. Burns, W. G. Harvey, W. J. Sturby, W. Godfrey, H. T. Lockyer, A. O. Campbell, A. B. J. Briskin, C. J. Marani, F. M. Black, W. J. Bowser, G. R. Gordon, F. Cockburn, R. H. Alexander, H. Bell-Irving, Campbell Sweeney, W. Skene, G. I. Wilson, W. Braid, W. Murray, G. Gardner, Johnson, W. M. Botsford, C. E. Tisdall, J.

Boyd, J. Ramsay, A. A. Boak, and A. Williams.

J. Loan was so badly injured at the Hastings mill yesterday by being caught in the machinery that he will die.

Two more victims of superabundant exhilaration over the relief of Ladysmith pleaded that extenuating circumstances to his worship at the police court yesterday. The magistrates counted up on his fingers and seemed to think it was rather a long time for it to last. He gave them the benefit of the doubt and two happy fellows sat down.

The clothing and effects found on the B. C. Iron Works wharf on Sunday turn out to belong to a person other than the man whose name was first mentioned. The mistake in identifying them as Morton Fife's came from some of the papers in the pockets, while the coat was very similar in appearance to that worn by Fife. To increase the similarity, a piece of ore which Fife had shown to an officer some time before was recognized among the other articles in the pockets. The owner of the coat and vest has turned up all right and the clothing and other articles await his order at the police station.

The medical health officer reports twenty-three infectious cases in Vancouver during the month of February. Scarlet fever, 2; typhoid, 4, and several chickenpox cases were the most serious.

A snowslide at the Noble Five mine yesterday morning killed Fred Sheppard, married, of Cody, B.C., and Alex. McFarlane, single, of West Bay, Cape Breton, and also injured a man named McNeill.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Mansion House Fund has received another substantial addition by a remittance to the Bank of Montreal of \$201, from subscribers in Delta municipality.

The funeral of the late James McLeod took place on Wednesday under the auspices of Lord of the Isles Lodge, Sons of Scotland. The services at the house were conducted by Chief A. E. Vert.

At the meeting of the Choral Society held on Tuesday evening, it was decided to give up the projected "Messiah" performances and discontinue practices for this season.

## CHILLIWACK.

Mr. G. W. Chadsey returned on Friday from Victoria. While there he underwent most successful surgical treatment for a slight facial growth which has been troubling him lately. Dr. Ernest Hall performed the operation.

The tidings of the relief of Ladysmith was received early on Thursday morning and was hailed with every sign of rejoicing. Flags were flying all day and congratulations were universal. At morning recess the children of the public school were lined up, and after singing several patriotic songs, were dismissed for the day. Shortly after noon a large wagon containing the band of the Coqualeetza Institute came in and serenaded the town for several hours.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

The spring salmon fishing season opened on Thursday. Few good catches were reported on Friday, but the fish taken are of the very best quality. The price is from ten to twenty cents per pound.

A Chinaman who had had his leg broken just above the ankle at Hatzie, by accident, while blasting on some land which he was clearing, was brought down on Thursday for medical care.

The death occurred on Friday evening at his late home, Langley Prairie, of Mr. Simon Cameron. On the 21st of February last Mr. Cameron entered St. Mary's Hospital, suffering from a broken-down constitution, and remained in the hospital for about one week, when he returned home, apparently somewhat improved. However, he was taken seriously ill on Thursday night, March 1st, and died the following evening.

The death occurred at the provincial asylum for the insane, in this city, on Thursday, of William Croft, who was at one time a well-known character in Victoria and Vancouver. He had run a hotel in both these cities, in former days, and was at one time proprietor of the Poole Dog hotel, Vancouver.

Dick Roberts, who is held on a charge of breaking jail at Chilliwack some time ago, came up before His Honor Judge Bole on Tuesday, and elected to be tried at the spring assizes.

The Columbia relates the following patriotic act of a young British Columbia resident of Surrey: "The addition of \$41.25 to the Bank of Montreal local patriotic fund on Tuesday under the name 'Cloverdale Ball,' was the only public intimation that such an affair had been held. There can be no question that the affair was a success in every way, for when 'it is a go' this spirit was almost touchingly exemplified on the occasion in question. A young man named W. H. Roberts, from the Royal City camp, had been appointed door manager, and on route to the hall room, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, he called at the Star Hotel, and to improve the shifting hour, undertook to give a friend a dancing lesson. In doing so, however, he broke through the thin flooring and severely fractured his right leg below the knee. Medical aid was quickly forthcoming and the injured leg was set and done up in plaster of paris. But the spirit of the young fellow did not suffer, and in such a cause as raising funds for the soldiers of the Queen he was not to be done out of his share by an accident. He insisted on being carried to the ball-room, and there from his station in an arm-chair on the platform, he carried out his contract calling off the various dances in the form without a hitch, until the affair terminated at 4:30 a.m. Mr. Roberts was then conveyed carefully home by friends, but his action in so bravely carrying out his duties and thus adding to the pleasure of the occasion, earned him a host of new friends, who will long remember him."

The school board estimates for this year total over \$28,000, of which over \$18,000 is for salaries and \$5,000 for a new wing to the brick school.

The death was announced yesterday of James McLeod, well known here and at Langley. He was about 40 years of age and leaves a widow and five small children.

Mr. H. Rushton met with a painful accident on Monday in which one of his thumb nails was entirely torn off.

# Alaskan Canneries

### Flagrantly Violating Fishing Laws Says a United States Officer.

### Salmon Taken in Alaskan Canneries in a Putrid Condition.

Capt. Charles P. Elliott, of the United States government service, has filed a sensational report regarding the Alaskan fisheries. Capt. Elliott reports the general condition of the Indians as being very bad. The establishment of canneries by Chinamen, near an Indian village, the report says, seems to be fatal to the Indians. The birth rate is lowered, and many adults of both sexes die, it is stated, largely to the use of intoxicants.

Most of the Indians are reported under the domination of the Greek or Russian church, and Captain Elliott says the personality of the priest determines, to a great extent, the condition of the natives. At Kadiak he reports the Russian priest as preaching sedition against the United States, his influence being distinctly for evil.

At Kenai river he reports illegal fishing with traps. Traps are placed at the mouth of the river, and on both sides. This method, it is reported, is very destructive to the fish generally.

At the Kussloff cannery he reports fishing being carried on in "violation of law and common sense." At the Copper River delta nets are reported everywhere, and so thick that it is barely possible to get up the river with boats. In some instances the boats have to pass over the nets, and were it not for the great abundance of fish, the fishermen would catch the last fish, without any regard to the future of the industry.

From Kadiak, reports Captain Elliott, "I roved over and boarded a fish boat tug on route to Eagle harbor from Uyak bay. The boat was loaded with fish caught at Eagle harbor, and destined for Hume Bros. & Hume's cannery, on Uyak bay. The smell from the fish was most offensive. They did not seem fresh when I boarded the boat, and they did not reach our destination until noon of the following day. En route the boat stopped at Uzanuk to take more fish, also at Little river, where the fish put on board were soft and in some cases covered with maggots. These fish were taken to the cannery, but whether they were actually canned or not I am not able to state with absolute accuracy."

"The canneries of Hume Bros. & Hume and the Pacific Steam Whalers, at Uyak bay, as well as that of the Alaska Packers' Association, at Uzanuk, all get their fish from a government reservation, where there are strictly forbidden to fish. There is no inclination on the part of the canners to obey the laws or orders of the fish commissioner, and, as far as I could see, no intention to do anything except to catch fish, now, when and where they can."

At Chitikan bay he reports the amount of gear used as being out of all proportion to the amount of fish caught, although there are plenty of fish. The gear is so arranged that the captain cannot understand how it is possible for any of the fish to get by it and get upstream. He believes it will be only a question a short time when that section is simply "fished out."

He also states that a special government fish commissioner aboard the revenue cutter Perry ordered certain traps removed from the service because they were used in flagrant violation of the law.

"His boat was hardly out of sight," continues the report, "before a load of fish from these same traps was brought to the canneries and packed."

Nusbagk is reported as being a fine salmon stream, and at that point it was reported to him that 700,000 salmon had been wantonly destroyed, presumably being caught to prevent other getting them and with the full knowledge that it would be impossible to handle them at the cannery. He reports that the Alaska Packers' Association has located on all the available cannery sites on the Nusbagk river.

The Alaska pack is worth about \$5,000,000 a year, says Capt. Elliott in conclusion. From careful observation and inquiry, in his opinion the fishery in Alaska will be destroyed within ten years unless protected by stringent and immediate measures. An officer with full powers to act and arrest should have charge of all canneries in Alaska, with deputies at various points. The arrest of one cannery superintendent and taking him to Sitka, and the forcible closing of one cannery, would tend to check the flagrant violation of law and defiance of authority, and, before they could communicate with their powerful friends in Washington, the lesson would be taught and the season closed. The time for harmless warning is past.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

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

Mr. Julian Ra... of the London... letter from Hon... After the Belm... the entire field... law and what v... assault, I learned... fighting men... rather all over t... preceding four v... To begin with... picture a kope of... a pile of builders... be a hill or a st... 1,500ft. in height... fields where we... hopes have not b... now 150ft.

"All have been... and the practice... to lift and carry... so as to build t...

Through Yankee Glasses

The War in South Africa as an American Cousin Sees It.

The Boer as a Fighting Man—Soldiers by Instinct and Farmers for Livelihood.

Mr. Julian Ralph, war correspondent of the London Daily Mail, in a recent letter from Honey Nest Kloof, says: After the Belmont battle I walked over the entire field, and between what I saw and what was told me by our officers and men who had taken part in the assault, I learned more about the Boers as fighting men than I had been able to gather all over the Cape Colony in the preceding four weeks.

To begin with, the English reader may picture a kopje or hill in this country as a pile of builders—a stone heap. It may be a hill or a small mountain—50ft. or 1,500ft. in height, though in the battlefields where we have thus far fought the kopjes have not been above 500ft. or below 150ft.

All have been heaps of loose boulders, and the practice of the enemy has been to lift and carry the smaller rocks about so as to build breastworks of them.

Behind these, always built around the tops of the hills, the Boers' hide and shoot.

Let me describe the top of one small hill in the Belmont engagement, the one in storming which the Boers suffered the heaviest loss.

All around the edge of the top were circular or semi-circular breastworks or rocks. There were so many forts—one for each fighting man. Being high in air and overlooking a great valley, they were very like the lofty

Eryries of Birds of prey.

To look into them, with their rude bedding, scattered food, and general debris, was as if one viewed the nests of so many hawks.

On this kopje the Boer commander had compelled the poorer men of his command to live for weeks. I took it that these were men of the servant and the laborer class. Their dead, whose untried and neglected bodies I saw seated as the British bullets and bayonets found them, confirmed this theory, for they were

poor clad, unshaven, and their look of suffering and death was fearful.

They were of that class of Boer whom James Bryce describes as having started at a seventeenth-century standard and deteriorated for 300 years. I knew when I saw such men among the dead, the wounded, and the prisoners, how it could be that while men could next to nothing of those principles in keeping with the etiquette and conventions of people who know neither etiquette nor convention in war. It is not by guesswork that I thus describe their methods. It is what our prisoners have told me.

At six the servant comes again with a bucket of water, so coated with dust that the bald is the color of hanki. But what the towel—indeed, the very balloon sent us from England—is khaki-colored. It was painted so, but it would have soon turned so if it had been let alone. We wash and dress, and go out to breakfast. Between us and the mess-table is the kitchen. The ladies at home should see that kitchen of the officers' mess of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, which has turned out so that Lord Methuen has raised up a soup that have not been a bit ashamed to offer to him and his brigadiers. The kitchen consists of a sort of bonfire, around and on top of which are set half a dozen Flanders kettles—oval black pots about a foot high and eight or nine inches wide in the middle. In one of these

Porridge is Cooking.

In another tea, in others coffee, milk, bladders, and the like. Soldiers in their shirt sleeves are chopping wood, stirring the pots, frying the bacon, and serving out the food to the servants. The mess-sergeant's tent is near by—a little provision shop, in and before which are boxes and chests of biscuits, cake, tinned goods of the most every sort, sauces, beer, pickles, bread, and other edibles—milk and butter being wholly missing.

Already the intense heat of the day is on everything, and yet, because we are among soldiers, every man wears his coat, and wears it buttoned to the chin. The officers are used to buttoned-up tunics and deserve no credit; but every morning I put myself on the back, and declare that it is almost as courageous for me to put my coat on my fevered, sweating body, and then button it up, as it is

loud that they almost scream, and narrow-brimmed hats of light-brown felt. The prisoners whom we capture seem to me a sullen, unexpressing lot.

Who Ask No Favors and take kindness very cautiously. Most of them pretend to understand no English, though I am assured that there are no Free State Boers who do not habitually speak English with the English and Dutch among themselves.

With the far greater number of men who deliver themselves to us or deliberately put themselves in the way of capture the case is different.

They are of English or partly British blood, hold their heads up, display bright eyes and frank faces, and say bluntly that they have not believed in the war since. They tell us that no notice is given them; that the commanders or field cornets ride up to their horses and order them to fall in and follow at once. The legalised penalty for refusal is death. To compare these men with the one whom we captured after he had ensnared some of our men with a fair flag of truce would be like comparing cultivation with barbarism—a Londoner with a cave-dweller. This scoundrel wore stiff, bristling hair all around his face, whose features were those of a primitive man.

In their kopjes at Belmont the ground was littered with cartridges, every one of which bore the mark of the leading London makers. This was true of everything else that was captured or left behind by these "Orange Free States"; everything of theirs bore English marks. It was not until we met with a Transvaal commando at the battle of the Orange (otherwise called Emsal and Rorshaghe) that we saw a breach of this rule.

JULIAN RALPH.

Modder River, Dec. 29.

"The Boers are going to their homes to spend Christmas," was the news we read the other day from all the points where our armies are centred. Some men might have been cross, or even jealous under the circumstances; but we saw the humor of the situation, realizing that even if we could slip out of our trenches to forage for our loved ones at home, we should have to travel four weeks, and 7,000 miles to do so.

Of course, we of Lord Methuen's army celebrated the day after our own fashion, and worked ourselves up to enjoy it as much as if it were the genuine article.

I shall describe the day in camp, and though most of its features were precisely the same as they would have been on any other day, the record may be none the less interesting on that account.

After you have lived in a camp a few weeks (if you can call it "living") the untying of the flap is as certain to wake you as would be the smashing in of your front door in London. You hear the strains being pulled out of their bow knots, and presently there is

The Squeezing, Surging Noise

of a man pushing his way in as if you were lying in a dream and he was being thrust through it. He is your soldier servant, and he remarks, "Gun fire, sir; I've brought your cocoa, sir."

Your soldier-servant! What a good fellow he is! You were told before you took him into your employ that he was not to be sent out on any errand without a mark against his name, that at home in barracks he was one of the dare-devils of the battalion—apt to slip out of a second or third story window and come back tipsy, and say to some officer he met, "Good morning, sir; you're a—good soldier, sir." But if you didn't mind these eccentricities, and would employ him, you would find him willing, clever, respectful, worth his weight in gold as a servant, precisely as he was worth the same amount as a fighting man.

"And I have brought your cocoa, sir," he says. "I was out on pluck all night, sir; but I got sent in this morning about of the rest with a message, sir. Had a bit of fat last night, sir; my captain has opened to mention that he might be hungry an hour or two after dark, as he hadn't had nothing all day. So me and another chap we came across a house, and we came across a duck and a pigeon and a hen, and then we looked for some vegetables, and came across some potatoes and onions and carrots. And then we came across a pot to cook 'em in and a couple of plates, sir—why

Came in Very Handy.

And when the captain came along he said we gave him the finest 'raggoo' he believed he had ever eat, sir. He said he wouldn't ask no questions but he had come across such things as he was in the 'raggoo' and as he didn't ask any questions he didn't get no lies.

"Breakfast at half-past six, sir; shall I call you at six?"

"Do," and with the word I sink back into slumber between my gaiter and across my blanket, both still necessary, for the night was bitter cold, and the sun has not yet warmed the air.

At six the servant comes again with a bucket of water, so coated with dust that the bald is the color of hanki. But what the towel—indeed, the very balloon sent us from England—is khaki-colored. It was painted so, but it would have soon turned so if it had been let alone. We wash and dress, and go out to breakfast. Between us and the mess-table is the kitchen. The ladies at home should see that kitchen of the officers' mess of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, which has turned out so that Lord Methuen has raised up a soup that have not been a bit ashamed to offer to him and his brigadiers. The kitchen consists of a sort of bonfire, around and on top of which are set half a dozen Flanders kettles—oval black pots about a foot high and eight or nine inches wide in the middle. In one of these

Porridge is Cooking.

In another tea, in others coffee, milk, bladders, and the like. Soldiers in their shirt sleeves are chopping wood, stirring the pots, frying the bacon, and serving out the food to the servants. The mess-sergeant's tent is near by—a little provision shop, in and before which are boxes and chests of biscuits, cake, tinned goods of the most every sort, sauces, beer, pickles, bread, and other edibles—milk and butter being wholly missing.

Already the intense heat of the day is on everything, and yet, because we are among soldiers, every man wears his coat, and wears it buttoned to the chin. The officers are used to buttoned-up tunics and deserve no credit; but every morning I put myself on the back, and declare that it is almost as courageous for me to put my coat on my fevered, sweating body, and then button it up, as it is

for a professional warrior to go into battle.

A dozen or so of the officers are around their rifle mess-table, each with a soldier servant behind him, passing between the kitchen and the table, "Merry Christmas!" "Merry Christmas!" came from every throat, and heartily was the greeting shouted back. I look at them all and wonder how they appeared in London or in Yorkshire last time they were home. Certainly not as they appear now in their old and stained khaki, with here and there a beard or a bilister nose, and everywhere hands and faces

Tanned Almost Like Mahogany.

How modest and unassuming, how frank and brotherly they are, these sterling fellows who have been in the heat of four battles, having been killed in dress and ranks by shovelling losses, and yet are as eager for the next fray as the newest recruit out here. I know no other regiment so well, for I have lived with this since Methuen's start; but I suppose these are the simple types of British officers. I know that near a man in this mess had grumbled or complained. I have seen the unvarying eagerness with which each man has heard that a battle was on for next day. After each battle each has told his part in it as calmly as an architect would tell of a day of work in an office.

But wonderful as these men seem to me, they are but British officers. And in an army made up of the best regiments there must be many a mess like this.

The talk is of nothing so padding that has been sent up from Cape Town for the officers. The Queen's chocolate for the men has not yet come, and makeshift puddings are to be made in camp. There is to be champagne at the officers' dinner, and a lot of apricot jam, and every Tommy, English and Boer, is difficult to talk of Christmas, with nothing to remind us of it except a promise of pudding, and a distant view of a white-robed clergyman talking to a double line of

Soldiers of the Yeild.

Breakfast over, most of us linger at the table. Under it at one end is a packing case filled with newspapers and pictorial weeklies. A subaltern shouts with joy as he stirs up the collection and brings to view an Illustrated Mail that he had not seen before. The rest of us look for papers we have not seen, but no such luck is to come to any of us, so we fall to talking. "Shop" is almost our only theme. Sometimes we get well on with a conversation of other sorts, but invariably a new comer drops in and says that our balloon is being sent up, or the new 4.7 gun has come, and so we go on talking.

Today, for a change, we get up an uncommon strong interest in a new subject—sports for New Year's Day. That I take it is a topic that never fell flat in a British camp.

The work of the regiment goes on during Christmas as on every other day. The plackets go out, relieving those who are to come in. The men are taken to bathe in the river, even a detachment is sent to help the Engineers in building a trench. If some of us, who are not Tommies, go out for a ride with the colonel, or stroll over to hear the best of the Scotch pipes play, or if we read a novel or write a letter, these things only show that in solemn truth all there is to be of Christmas is the dinner—and our thoughts of home. Suddenly there is a tremendous cheer, like that of the Israelites of old shouting some city's walls to ruin, like what there is to be when the Boers and British come to the end of this argument.

I rush from my post to see all the regiment drawn up before the camp—before the Black Watch before their camp—and all the Argyls across the railway drawn up in battalion formation in front of their tents—and all cheering. "What's it all about?" I ask, some of us cheering the "Queen!" a beautiful annual, "Good morning, sir; you're a—good soldier, sir." But if you didn't mind these eccentricities, and would employ him, you would find him willing, clever, respectful, worth his weight in gold as a servant, precisely as he was worth the same amount as a fighting man.

Another Mighty Roar.

And so we come to lunch in our windy, and goodly rendezvous, and pleasantly and goodly spirit we go on talking. "Ah, here is the general now," says Colonel Barter, and leaves us to go out upon the veid and welcome Pole-Carew on his side, smartly dressed, alert, soldierly in face and bearing, graceful of speech. I have come to visit each company at dinner, and pass the season's greeting to the men. He goes down the line to the end tent of each row, where the sergeants are eating. He looks into each tent door, and says he hopes they are having a good dinner, and he wishes them a merry Christmas. He varies the words from place to place, but never the sentiment. He hears there is pudding, and it is shown to him. He says he is sorry the Boys' chocolate is not come, and that he regrets there is no beer to be had. Always the men struggle to rise, and each time he says, "No, please sit still, or 'Don't get up."

This kindly ceremony over, there is only dinner to look forward to, for no snow or blow or rain we know that all is certain to go well. The elements prove kindly, the pudding is perfect, the coffee and Benedictine taste nectarlike, and all are now so cheery and near to the Christmas spirit that it is as if it were the day when the little band of brother brave settlers in the darkness and the desert dirt.

JULIAN RALPH.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth. D. S. Mansfield, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said the new stamp duty on produce contracts would apply both to spot and future transactions in all descriptions of products, including sugar, cotton, corn, and provisions and iron, except where sales were executed between the principals without the intervention of a broker.

A Pekin dispatch says the Dowager Empress yesterday received in audience the wives of the foreign ministers. Both the Emperor and the new heir-apparent to the throne were present. The ceremony was similar to those of last year.

Mining News

The Rosland Miner says: Roslanders being so much interested in that most promising camp, and as quite a number are at the present time getting ready to commence operations, a description of some of the properties and what is intended doing, may not be out of place here.

The Tammany expects to send out a force of men shortly to commence development, which will be carried on steadily during the summer, when it is expected that enough ore will be blocked out to warrant the management to put up a ten-stamp mill. With the present showings, this group promises to be a valuable piece of property. It is owned by the Tammany Gold Mining & Milling Company, of Rosland, and consists of four full claims and four tractions, viz., the Tammany, Burnt Basin, Gold Nugget, Jim Blaine, Tammany Fraction and Jim Blaine Fraction, covering in all nearly 300 acres. On the Tammany a quartz vein in traceable over 500 feet, breaking through the strata of 30 and 50 feet. At one point an open cut was made showing 15 feet of quartz, with only one wall in sight. Like its neighbor, a great deal of free gold was encountered in this cut, which is plainly discernible to the naked eye, the assays obtained being \$240, \$12.15, \$96.30 and \$493. On the Tammany Fraction, a quartz vein, from two to four feet wide, which has been uncovered quite a distance, giving good values in gold. On the Burnt Basin a quartz ledge has been opened up along the lead in various places, showing it to average about four feet. The values received from this vein range from \$5 to \$35. On the Jim Blaine a large open cut has been made, showing 15 feet, with neither wall in sight, of a heavy mineralized vein of iron and copper. The Gold Nugget has a lead of quartz, which is traceable nearly the entire length of the claim, varying from four to eight feet in width. This is a contact vein lying between porphyry and granite, the values being similar to the Tammany. On this claim there is also a galena ledge uncovered, showing 14 inches of clean ore, which assays from \$27 to \$45 in silver and lead.

Big Chief is owned by C. Williams, who is also president of the Mystery Gold Mining Company, returned recently from Spokane, where he was able to get capital interested to operate on the Big Chief group, which consists of three full-sized claims and has two large veins, one of which is payable the full length of one claim, opened up by cuts, which varies in width from 40 to 50 feet, and carrying fairly good values in gold and copper. Mr. Williams has been making preparations necessary before commencing work.

Cooper's Group is owned by J. D. Cooper, of Rosland, who intends leaving this week to commence operations. It consists of five claims and may be termed a grass-root proposition, as it has had high grade ore from the surface. On one claim a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 20 odd feet, at the bottom of which is a vein of four feet of lead and zinc, carrying high values in silver and gold. On another gold and copper vein has been uncovered for over 300 feet, showing a large and strong ledge all the way through, which averages good shipping values.

The Emmerson is another property that has been worked since the beginning of the year. The tunnel has been driven 108 feet, which, on the surface, gave good values in gold, silver and copper.

The Unexplored is owned by the Unexplored Mines, Limited, of Rosland, of which George H. Hinton, of Vancouver and Victoria, is president, and J. D. McDonald, of Rosland, is secretary. A good sized block of stock was disposed of in the coast cities, which places the company in a good financial condition, and it is the intention of the management to commence development work in the near future.

The Mother Lode.—This property is so well known that it would be needless to say anything of it, unless that it has got beyond the prospect stage, and has enough of high grade ore blocked out that will make it pay for its own development, put up a ten-stamp mill and compressor.

The Gold King adjoins Cooper's group and has quartz showing free gold about six feet wide.

The Jackstar, owned by Sharpe and Hunter, is another free gold property, which will be worked very soon.

The John Bull has been working a force of men all winter in driving a long tunnel, and is expected to cross an ore body where two veins intersect. In the upper tunnel, which tapped one ledge, good values were received.

The Harlen group is situated north of the Mother Lode and Unexplored, and is owned by Belgrave, Montgomery, Kellogg and others. It has been working steadily all winter. On one large vein a shaft was sunk to a depth of 40 feet, then crossed from wall to wall which showed a large body of galena, copper and gold ore.

The Kitty group consists of six claims, adjoins the Mother Lode on the east, and has good surface showings of gold and copper quartz.

Among other promising claims that will be developed to a more or less extent this season, are the Eva Bell, Alhambra, Buckingham, Gold Question, Stolberg, Bonanza Group, Grizzly Bear, Orion, Edison Group, Bessie Monday, Contract, Mountain View, Dolomite, Snowdrift, Topie and Treasury.

Inside of the mineral belt, which is about two miles wide, are found three different kinds of ore, quartz carrying free gold, solid and concentrating galena, and the copper-gold ores, similar to the Bonanza and others, which are found bursting through or lying alongside of the exact formation.

Answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday, the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Broderick, promised that papers would shortly be presented to the House of Commons dealing with the subject of Great Britain's co-operation with the United States in endeavoring to arrive at an agreement with the powers to secure equal opportunities for the trade of all nations throughout the whole of China.

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.

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Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale prices list now ready; write for it. Thank you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, yours very truly,

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VITALLETS MAKE STRONG AND MANLY MEN. FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. VITALLETS For Nerve Strength and Blood Health. Vitallets are a powerful nerve, brain and blood food. They fortify the brain, build up the system, and restore the vitality of the aged and infirm. Have you weak nerves or impaired blood? Do you lack energy, ambition or vigor? Is your memory poor? Are you nervous and restless? Are your kidneys troubled? Do you suffer from indigestion, constipation, or other ailments? Then take VITALLETS and you will get well. Free treatment sent prepaid by mail. Do not delay but order now.

CANADIANS TO THE FRONT. "COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

Show the way, Canada! Staunch, loyal-hearted, Sending your thousand Strong, chosen fighters, March through the streets Of the African city— Three miles of waving Flags, and the thunderous Forward of the cheering!

Forward with Methuen! English, Scotch, Irish, Southern Colonial, Northern Canadian; Brothers together; Strike—let it boom! The Empire acclaims you.

Show the way, Canada! More than a hundred Years have rolled over Since in the old days You became part of us. Wolfe was our hero then, He it was who won; Now you are of us, Love us and know us, France in your veins still Owns the red blood of her; So would we have it, Hailing the omen Of firm, future friendship Show the way, Canada!

Show the way, Canada! Sound out the key-note; Teach those bold trekkers, Strong men and sturdy, How to be one with us, Somewhere in them, too, Good blood is stirring; Blood of old Huguenots— Best sons and daughters France e'er gave birth to, You—for you know us— Every nature and interest.

Show the way, Canada! Now, for the dawn comes To far-reaching Africa. Plant the standard, Inaugurate justice, Establishing peace, Peace be the watchword, Peace and security Under the Union Jack. Hail to the dawn!

Then by our freeds, While we sit resting, Satisfied, hopeful, Be our door open To all friendly comers; For serving each other The nations grow richer; And so shall we cherish A great bond of brotherhood Girdling the world.

—London Spectator.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, March 8.—Mr. John Redmond, Irish National leader in the House of Commons, to-day declared the Irish people have received with gratification the announcement that Her Majesty has directed that the Shamrock be worn by the Irish regiments on St. Patrick's day, adding the Irish people would welcome this graceful recognition of the value of the Irish race, wherever exhibited, and would treat with respect the venerable sovereign about to visit the Irish shore, well knowing that on this occasion no attempt would be made to give the visit any party significance, and that the chivalrous hospitality would not be taken to mean any abatement of their demands for national rights which they would continue to press until conceded. Mr. Redmond was loudly cheered.

Electricity operated dredges are now used on rivers and harbors where immense quantities of material have to be handled quickly.

AS YOU SOW SO SHALL YOU REAP. DARCH & HUNTER'S SEEDS. Grown all over Canada. SEEDS FREE. Our Banner Vegetable Collection 16 PKGS. FOR 50c.

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Every 25th order received money will be refunded.

NO. 000 COLLECTIONS now ready for mailing when they are gone we cannot hold open. Send your order at once.

DARCH & HUNTER Successors to JOHN S. PEARCE & CO. LONDON, ONT.

CATALOGUE FREE

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

CAPITAL, \$900,000.

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

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

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

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

(a) To carry on the business of the Texada Kirk Lake Gold Mines, Limited, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Act, 1890, and Amending Acts, and to re-register the said Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897."

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

(c) To search for, crush, win, get, quarry, reduce, amalgamate, calcine, smelt, refine, manipulate and prepare for market auriferous quartz and ore, metal and other mineral substances of all kinds (whether auriferous or not), and precious stones, and generally to carry on any metallurgical or mineral business, and to do so in any of the Company's objects.

(d) To buy, sell, refine and deal in bullion, specie, coin and precious metals.

(e) To carry on the business of smelters, refiners, founders, assayers, dealers in bullion, metals, and products of smelting and other metallurgical processes.

(f) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and hold lands, works, ways, bridges and other immovables, and to do so in any of the Company's objects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(o) To amalgamate with any other Company or to do so in any of the Company's objects.

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

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

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-first day of February, 1900, one thousand nine hundred.

(Seal) Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Menstrual Disorders, with other allied ailments, such as indigestion, loss of vitality, and other ailments, in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials showing of being quickly restored to perfect health. Send in a blank card to the publishers, R. M. Palmer, 25 & 26, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription collector. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Choice strain eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per set including hatching, R. M. Palmer; orders taken at Dixi Ross & Co.

# The Siege of Ladysmith

Vexation of Spirit—By the Late George Warrington Stevens.

Nothing to Do in the beleaguered City but Eat, Drink and Sleep.

November 26, 1890.

I was going to give you another dose of the dull diary. But I haven't the heart. It would weary you, and I cannot say how horribly it would weary me. I am sick of it. Everybody is sick of it. They said the force which would open the line and set us going against the enemy would begin to land at Durban on the 11th, and get into touch with us by the 16th. Now it is the 26th; the force, as you tell us has landed, and is somewhere on the line between Mafeking and Estcourt; but of advance not a sign.

Butter, they tell us one day, is at Bloemfontein; next day he is coming round to Durban; the next he is a prisoner in Pretoria.

The only thing certain is that, whatever is happening, we are out of it. We know nothing of the outside; and of the inside there is nothing to know.

Weary, stale, flat, unprofitable, the whole thing. At first, to be besieged and bombarded was a thrill. It was a joke; now it is nothing but a weary, weary bore. We do nothing but eat and drink and sleep—just exist dimly. We have forgotten when the siege began; and now we are beginning not to care when it ends.

For my part, I feel that it will never end. It will go on just as now, languid fighting, languid cessation, for ever and ever. We shall drop off one by one, and listlessly die of old age.

And in the year 2069 the New Zealand antiquarian, digging among the buried cities of Natal, will come upon The Forgotten Town.

of Ladysmith. And he will find a handful of Rip Van Winkle Boers with white beards down to their knees, behind quaint, antique guns, shelling a cactus-grown ruin. Inside, sheltering in holes, he will find a few decrepit creatures, very, very old, the children born during the bombardment. He will take these links with the past home to New Zealand. But they will be afraid at the silence and security of peace. Having never known anything but bombardment, they will die of terror without it.

So be it. I shall not be there to see. But I shall wrap these lines up in a Red Cross bag and bury them among the ruins of Mulberry-grove, that, after the excavations, the unnumbered readers of the Daily Mail may in the enlightening year 2100 know what a siege and a bombardment were like.

Sometimes I think the siege would be just as bad without the bombardment. In some ways it would be even worse; for the bombardment is something to nobody and talk of, albeit languidly. Being the siege is an unmedicated course. Sieges are out of date. In the days of Troy, to be besieged or besieger was the natural lot of man; to give ten years at a stretch to it was all in a life's work: there was nothing else to do. In the days when a great victory was gained one year, and a fast retreat arrived with the news of the next, a man still had leisure in his life for

A Year's Siege Now and Again. But to the man of 1890—or by a lady, besieged in 1900—there are editions of the evening papers every day, a siege is a thousand-fold a hardship. We make it a grievance nowadays if we are a day behind the news—news that concerns us nothing.

And here we are with the enemy all round us, splashing melinite among us in most hours of the day, and for the best part of a month we have not even had any definite news about the men for whom we must wait to get out of it. We wait and wonder, first expectant, presently apathetic, and feel ourselves grow old.

Furthermore, we are in prison. We know now what Damascus feels like. The crucified saboteur dies in a fortnight of a European capital; of Ladysmith he sickens in three hours.

Even when we could ride out ten or a dozen miles into the country, there was little that was new, nothing that was interesting. Now we lie in the bottom of the saucer, and stare up at the pitiless ring of hills that bark death. Always the same staff, naked ridges, flat-capped with our entrenchments—always, always the same. As morning hardens to the brutal clearness of South African mid-day, they march in on you till Bulwer seems to tower over your very heads. There it is close over you, shady, and of wide prospect; and if you try to go up you are a dead man.

Beyond is the world—war and love. Clergy marching on Colenso, and all that a man holds dear in

A Little Island Under the North Star. But you sit here to be idly shot at. You are of it, but not in it—clean out of the world. To your world and to yourself you are every bit as good as dead—except that dead men have no time to fill in.

I know now how a monk without a vocation feels. I know how a fly in a beer-bottle feels. I know how it tastes, too. And with it all there is the melinite and the shrapnel. To be sure they give us the only glimpse of interest to be had in Ladysmith. It is something novel to live in this town tucked inside up at the pitiless ring of hills that bark death.

Where people should be, the long, long day from dawn to daylight shows only a dead blank.

Where business should be, the sleepy, blind troops. But where no business should be—along the crumbling ruins that lead no whither—letters wagon after wagon, with curling whip lashes and piles of bread and hay.

Where no people should be—in the clefts

at the river bank, in bald patches of veiled-ringed with rocks, in over-grown ditches—all these you find alive with men and beasts.

The place that a month ago was only fit to pitch empty meat tins into is now priceless stable room; two squadrons of troop horses pack flank to flank inside its shelter. A scrub-entangled hole, which perhaps nobody save runaway Kafirs ever set foot in before, is now the coveted habitation of the balloon. The most worthless rock heap below a perpendicular slope is now

The Choicest of Town Lots. The whole centre of gravity of Ladysmith is changed. Its belly lies no longer in the manufacturing empire along the High Street, but in the earth-reddened, half-invisible tents that bashfully mark the commissariat stores. Its brain is not the town hall, the best target in Ladysmith, but headquarters under the stone-creaked hill. The middle Royal hotel its social centre no longer; it is to the trench-seamed Sailors' Camp or the wind-wet shoulders of Caesar's Camp that men go to hear and tell the news.

Poor Ladysmith! Deserted in its markets, deserted in its wastes; here ripped with iron splinters, there rising again into rail-ruined, rock-walled caves; trampled down in its gardens, manured where nothing can ever grow; skirts hemmed with sandbags and boulders bored with tunnel-bored; the Boers may not have hurt us, but they have left their mark for years on her.

They have not hurt us much—and yet the casualties mount up. Three to-day, two yesterday, four deers-or-dying and seven wounded with one shot—they are nothing at all, but they mount up. I suppose we stand at about fifty now, and there will be more before we are done with it. And then there are moments when even this dripping bombardment can be appealing. I happened into the centre of the town one day when the two big guns were concentrating a cross-fire upon it.

First from one side the shell came tearing madly in, with a shriek, a bang, a mountain of earth, and a hailstorm of stones on iron roofs. Houses wined at the buffet. Men ran madly away from it. A dog rushed out yelping—and on the yelp, from the other quarter, came the next shell. Along the broad straight street, not a vehicle, not a white man to be seen. Only a herd of niggers cowering under flimsy fences at a corner.

Another crash and quaking, and this time in a cloud of dust an outbuilding tumbled and tumbled sadder. A horse streaked down the street with trailing halter. Round the corner scoured the niggers: the next was due from Popworth's.

Then the tearing scream: horror! it was coming from Bulwer.

Again the annihilating blast, and not ten yards away. A roof gaped and a house leaped to pieces. A black reared over, then tumbled picked him up again, and sent him running.

Head down, hands over ears, they tore down the street, and from the other side swooped down the implacable, irresistible next.

You come out of the dust and the stench of melinite, not knowing where you were, not knowing whether you were hit—only knowing that the next was rushing on its way. No eyes to see it, no limbs to escape, no bulwark to protect, no army to avenge. You squirm between iron fingers. Nothing to do but cower. (W. Stevens in the London Daily Mail.)

Ladysmith, Dec. 6, 1890. "There goes that stinker on Gun Hill," said the captain. "No, don't get up; have some draught beer."

I did have some draught beer. "Wait and see if he fires again. If he does we'll go up into the trenches, and have both guns in action together."

Boom! The captain picked up his stick. "Come on," he said. "We got up out of the rocking-chairs, and went out past the swinging meat-safes, under the big canvas of the mess-room, with its table piled with stuff to read. Trust the sailor to make himself at home. As we passed through the camp the bluejackets rose to a man, and bared up trimly on either side. Trust the sailor to keep his self-respect, even in five weeks' beleaguered Ladysmith."

Up a knee-loosening ladder of rock, and we came out on to the green hill-top, where they first had their camp. Among the orderly trenches, the sites of the departed tents, were rougher irregular blotches of hole—footprints of shell.

"That gunner," said the captain, waving his stick at Surprise Hill, "is a German. Nobody but a German atheist would have fired on us at breakfast, lunch, and dinner the same Sunday. It got too hot when he put one ten yards from the cook. Anybody else we could have spared; then."

We came to what looks like a sandbag redoubt, but in the eyes of heaven is a conning-tower. On either side, from behind a sandbag epaulement of 12-pounder and a Maxim thrust forth vigilant eyes. The sandbag beyond the dream of suburban preparatory schools. A regiment would have had no paint or gold-leaf; the sailors always have everything. They carry their home with them, self-subsisting, self-relying. Even as the constant blue-jacket says, "Right Gun Hill up, sir," there floats from below tin-tin-ting, tin-ting, ting.

Five bells! The rock-rending double bang floats over you unheard; the hot iron hills swim away.

But the sailors have not seen home for two years, which is two less than their usual spell. This is their holiday. "Of course, we enjoy it," they say, almost apologizing for saying us; "we so seldom get a chance."

The Royal Navy is the salt of the sea and the salt of the earth also. G. W. Stevens in the London Daily Mail.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. A. R. De Fener, editor of the Journal, Cleveland, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. This balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Like a Spithead Fort. Through the big telescope that swings on its pivot in the centre of the tower you could see that the Boers were looking round it dressed in direst mustard-colored.

"Left-hand Gun Hill fired, sir," said a blue-jacket, with his eyes glued to binoculars.

"At the balloons"—and presently we

heard the weary pinions of the shell, and saw the little puff of white below.

"Ring up Mr. Halsey," said the captain.

Then I was aware of a sort of tarpaulin cupboard under the breastwork of creeping trails of wire on the ground and a couple of sappers.

The corporal turned down his page of Harnsworth Magazine, laid it on the parapet, and dived under the tarpaulin. "Ting-a-ling-a-ling!" buzzed the telephone bell.

The gaunt up-towering mountains, the long, smooth, deadly guns—and the telephone bell!

The mountains and the guns went out, and there floated in that roaring office of the Daily Mail instead, and the warm, rustling vestibule of the play-house on a December night. This is the way we make war now; only for the instant it was half joke and half homesickness.

Where were we? What were we doing? "Right-hand Gun Hill fired, sir," came the even voice of the blue-jacket. "At the balloon."

"Captain wants to speak to you, sir," came the voice of the sapper.

From Under the Tarpaulin. Whistle and rattle and pop went the shells in the valley below.

"Give me a round both guns together," said the captain to the telephone.

"Left-hand Gun Hill fired, sir," said the blue-jacket to the captain.

Nobody cared about left-hand Gun Hill; he was only a 4.7 howitzer; every gun was clamped on the big yellow emplacement.

"Right-hand Gun Hill is up, sir," said Bang, coughs the forward gun below us; bang-g coughs the after gun overhead. Every glass clamped on the emplacement.

"When will they take?" sighs a lieutenant—then a leaping cloud a little in front and to the right.

"Damn!" sighs a peach-cheeked midshipman, who—

"Oh, good shot!" For the second has landed just over and behind the epaulement. Has it hit the gun? "Damn!" sighs a peach-cheeked midshipman, who—

"No such luck," says the captain; "he was down again five seconds after we fired."

And the men had all gone to earth, of course.

Ting-a-ling-a-ling! Down goes the sapper, and presently his face reappears, with "Headquarters speak to you, sir." What the captain said to Headquarters is not to be repeated by the profane; the captain knows his mind, and speaks it. As soon as that was over, ting-a-ling again.

"Mr. Halsey wants to know if he may fire again, sir."

"He may have one more"—for shell is still being

Saved for Christmas. It was all quite unimportant and probably quite ineffective. At first it probably goes to think that mountain-shaking bang can have no result; but after a little experience and thought you see it would be a miracle if it had. The emplacement is a small mountain in itself; the men have run out into holes. Once in a thousand shots you might hit the actual gun and destroy it—but shell is being saved for Christmas.

The natives and deserters are not lying. They are more than his; Popworth's Long Tom, then that gunner may live on his exploit for the rest of his life.

# The Flight of Boers

French with Cavalry in Pursuit—Cannot Retreat to Bloemfontein.

South African Republics Reported to Have Made Unofficial Overtures for Peace.

London, March 9.—The following editorial announcement is made by the Daily News:

"It was rumored in London yesterday, and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct, that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day. Unfortunately the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly suggested, and accepted before the war, in order to avoid it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

## THE RETREAT OF BOERS.

Kruger Tried to Stop the Burgers—French in Pursuit.

Osfontein, March 7.—Lord Roberts's movement to-day again surprised the Boers, who fled almost without firing a shot.

The plan of battle was as follows: Gen. Colville's division extended along the north bank. General Tucker had the centre reserve, and the Guards Brigade had the centre advance. General Kelly-Kenny's division was ordered to make a huge flanking movement on the Boers' left, following General French, who was instructed to move southeast until opposite the Boer flank and then swing around the rear.

Every move was admirably executed and entirely successful. The Boers were surprised, as was evident from the state of the deserted camps. Twice the British cavalry were almost in position to charge, but they admit that they were followed by the manoeuvring of the Boers.

When last seen General French was pursuing the Boers vigorously. He was between them and Bloemfontein, about eleven miles from the right wing.

General Colville merely demonstrated against a high mountain occupied by the Transvaal troops, who are now fleeing in consequence of the flight of the Free Staters south of the river.

It is impossible at present to give the Boers' numbers, but it is estimated they reach 4,000, all of whom are now in flight.

## Kruger Present.

Poplar Grove, Thursday, March 8.—President Kruger, who at present is far in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stay. The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free Staters, but they declared they were not willing to fight any longer and they blamed President Kruger.

The Russian and Dutch military attaches arrived at the British camp yesterday.

## Boer Tactics.

London, March 9.—The following dispatch from Poplar Grove appears in the Standard:

"The movement of the mounted men was somewhat too rapid for supporting infantry and as a result the Boer position was taken before the main body could strike effectively. The Boers fell back precipitately and extending to the southeast they checked the advance of the British cavalry with heavy rifle fire at 300 yards range. Accordingly Gen. French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics."

## Cut Off from Bloemfontein.

London, March 9.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that while in retreat they twice repulsed Gen. French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made on the capture of prisoners the enemy probably got away with their entire force.

## GEN. WHITE INTERVIEWED.

Could Have Held Out Until Beginning of April. London, March 8.—Mr. Winston Churchill, telegraphing the substance of an interview he has had with Sir Geo. White, who commanded the Ladysmith garrison, says:

"General White says he might have held out until April 2nd, but this would have involved the death of many of the native population by starvation, and the sick from lack of nourishment. Then he would have destroyed the stores and ammunition, and all who were fit to crawl five miles would have sallied forth to make a show of resistance and to avoid formal capitulation. He believed that he had always begged General Buller not to hurry the relief operations, adding earnestly: 'It is not right to charge me with all the loss of life they involved.'"

Mr. Churchill says: "Gen. White spoke bitterly of home criticisms and of attempts at the war office to appease him, attempts which Gen. Buller prevented from succeeding. In conclusion he exclaimed: 'I regret Nicholson's vote. Perhaps it will follow, but that was the only chance of striking a heavy blow. But I regret nothing else. I would do all over again.'"

## Kruger at Bloemfontein.

Pretoria, March 6.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein says that President Kruger, while addressing a crowd of people, said:

"Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time

of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God He will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable President cheered tears to the eyes of men and women alike. The Free State Volkslied (national anthem) was then sung. The visit of President Kruger has cheered the despondents.

President Kruger more recently has been visiting the commandos south of Bloemfontein.

Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking. All the outside forts except one have been taken by the Boers. Much satisfaction is expressed at the courtesies extended to Gen. Cronje by the British.

Pretoria, Tuesday, March 6.—(Via Lorenzo Marquez)—It is officially stated here that on Sunday last there was heavy fighting at Dordrecht, that the British were repulsed with great loss of life, and that the Federals captured three cannons.

## Boers Short of Supplies.

London, March 9.—Mr. Halliwell, the correspondent for the Daily News at Mafeking, who passed two months in prison in Pretoria, but escaped last week, and was recaptured sixty miles from Pretoria, sends a dispatch to his paper, dated Pretoria, Geo., March 2, via Lorenzo Marquez, describing the miserable news given the Boers by their officials regarding the course of the war.

He adds that great dissatisfaction exists among the Boers, as their supplies of food, coffee, meat and sugar are very irregular, and many threaten to return home.

# Pay-Pay-Pay at Dawson

Very Successful Concert Given for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

Miner Hanged by His Sleigh Ropes Through an Accident.

The Yukon Sun of February 20th, received this morning, tells of a very successful patriotic concert in the Palace Grand opera house at the Klondike capital, when showers of silver were thrown on the stage for the "Absent-Minded Beggar's" Wife and Kids. Members of the Yukon Field Force contributed to the programme, doing physical drill with their rifles and taking part in other tableaux.

The tableaux were superb, and showed an infinite amount of pains and artistic skill. The first represented a bivouac or encampment of soldiers slowly waking to life with the festive. The curtain rose on the same scene, the dead lying around, the Maxim gun overthrown, the wreck and ruin of battle, with the stretcher bearers and the nurse moving around the wounded. In the first scene the song, "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground," and in the second "Volunteer Nightingale" were sung with beautiful effect.

The second tableau represented Britannia surrounded by her peoples, her soldiers and sailors. This was a masterpiece of splendid grouping and costume. England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Australia, India and the islands of the sea, regiments, volunteers, cavalry, artillery, N. W. A. P., E. B. P., C. M. R., N. S. W. lancers, Sikhs, Ghorkeas, West Indian regiment, scouts, Highlanders, sailors, all those units of that magnificent whole which makes Britannia the giant world power of the age, were there represented in appropriate and superb dresses and uniforms. Britannia (splendidly typified by Mrs. F. C. Wade) stately, dignified and gracious in her glittering train, armed with the sea power trident, was the cynosure of all eyes. In the second scene "Our Lady of the Snows," represented by Miss Jessie Perry, was in the act of offering her sword to the Mother of Nations.

Both scenes raised a tempest of applause, and all present united in singing "Britannia" and the "Maple-Leaf" with patriotic fervor.

But the practical patriotism of the audience came to a climax when "Our Lady of the Snows" recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar." Before she had well started into the first verse a few drops of a silver shower fell on the stage, but when she waved her tambourine to emphasize the "pay, pay, pay," the response came like an echo. Showers of coins dropped through the air. Some \$89 were thrown in silver on the stage. The sale of programmes brought over \$150 more. The total receipts will come close up to \$1,500 in aid of the fund for the widows and orphans of our soldiers.

On last Wednesday, says the Sun, a man named Swanson was killed a mile and a half up the Cariboo trail from Dornation. He was hauling wood down on to the trail and had the rope attached to his sled around his neck. Coming down a sharp incline the rope went tight, dragging him under sled, literally speaking, hanging him. When found an hour later he was stone cold.

Mr. Thos. Lamont, on 27 Gold Run, an Australian from Brisbane, showed his mettle and his patriotism by walking 56 miles one day last week to hand in his name at the War office for service in South Africa. As there have been nearly fifty names handed in, without the stimulus of anything definite yet as to acceptance, we are satisfied that a first-class corps of a hundred or more of the very men needed to fight the Boers could be secured in Yukon in a few days.

## MONTREAL MINING MARKET.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, March 9.—Stock exchange, morning board—War Eagle, 132 1/2; 130 1/2; Payne, 130, 129; Montreal & 130; 129; 128; 127; 126; 125; 124; 123; 122; 121; 120; 119; 118; 117; 116; 115; 114; 113; 112; 111; 110; 109; 108; 107; 106; 105; 104; 103; 102; 101; 100; 99; 98; 97; 96; 95; 94; 93; 92; 91; 90; 89; 88; 87; 86; 85; 84; 83; 82; 81; 80; 79; 78; 77; 76; 75; 74; 73; 72; 71; 70; 69; 68; 67; 66; 65; 64; 63; 62; 61; 60; 59; 58; 57; 56; 55; 54; 53; 52; 51; 50; 49; 48; 47; 46; 45; 44; 43; 42; 41; 40; 39; 38; 37; 36; 35; 34; 33; 32; 31; 30; 29; 28; 27; 26; 25; 24; 23; 22; 21; 20; 19; 18; 17; 16; 15; 14; 13; 12; 11; 10; 9; 8; 7; 6; 5; 4; 3; 2; 1; 0.

## STEAMER SUNK.

(Associated Press.) Calais, France, March 9.—The British steamer Windsor picked up the second mate and two seamen belonging to the steamer Carver, which was sunk in collision with an unknown steamer. The rest of whose crew, it is feared, were drowned.

## AMERICAN LADY HONORED.

(Associated Press.) Berlin, March 9.—Miss Ella Little, an American, has received a doctorate at the university of Heidelberg. This is the first time the distinction has fallen to a woman.

## HON. E. J. PHELPS'S CONDITION.

(Associated Press.) New Haven, Conn., March 9.—The condition of Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, is unchanged, except that he is slowly sinking.

# With the Canadians

A Letter From the Times Correspondent With the First Contingent.

Cornwall and His Perambulator—Hope to Be Home by Queen's Birthday.

The following letter received from the Times correspondent with the first Canadian contingent has been opened under martial law and censored. The envelope is closed with two large stamps, bearing the legend "opened under martial law," and on the corner is "Censored. W. D. Otter, Lieut.-Col., Acting Censor, Bloemfontein, S. A."

Bloemfontein, Jan. 21, 1900.

"A" Company has marched out today probably to Richmond to relieve refugees, and it is possible they may attack a Boer laager. Richmond lies in the direction of Douglas. "A" Company R. H. A. and Victoria Mounted Rifles have gone, and "G" Company leaves to-morrow. I am unable to obtain any more particulars. The men have five days' rations. Fighting is probable.

Bloemfontein, Jan. 23, 1900.

No news has yet leaked out in regard to movements of "A" Company. It was generally known last night that there had been a few casualties on our side, but I cannot find out if they were men of the British Columbia section. To-morrow I hope to learn something.

Our camp was moved to the other side of the railroad this morning, north of the station, and about 800 yards from the old position.

I met Cornwall this morning with a big slouch hat on, trundling a perambulator containing rubber sheets, grub, etc. He cut a very comical figure. For the moment the railway and road were deserted. I saw him in the middle of Government street, sturdily attired and occupied. He was left in camp owing to a scratched leg which had suppurated, and although improving was not sufficiently healed to permit of his marching. Corp. Lohman is also here with a blistered foot, and a few of "A" Company are here. One "Colored Bloke" (Color-Sergt. Holmes) has been taken to Orange River suffering with typhoid.

The second lot of the Black Watch of the Yukon Field Force contributed to the programme, doing physical drill with their rifles and taking part in other tableaux.

The tableaux were superb, and showed an infinite amount of pains and artistic skill. The first represented a bivouac or encampment of soldiers slowly waking to life with the festive. The curtain rose on the same scene, the dead lying around, the Maxim gun overthrown, the wreck and ruin of battle, with the stretcher bearers and the nurse moving around the wounded. In the first scene the song, "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground," and in the second "Volunteer Nightingale" were sung with beautiful effect.

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