

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1900

VOLUME XLII—NO. 13

Parliament On the War

Buller's Steady Success May Have Important Effect on Politics.

Lansdowne Urged to Exchange Portfolio in Concession to Public Feeling.

Liberal Policy to Siate Government for Delay in Preparations.

New York, Jan. 21.—The London correspondent of the Tribune commenting on the approaching session of the Imperial parliament says:

"The cabinet has made final arrangements for a session of parliament which will be devoted almost entirely to war measures. The ministers propose, but Buller and Joubert dispose. A victory at the Tugela and relief of Ladysmith will clear both the military and the political situation. Buller's defeat and the downfall of Ladysmith will render the reconstruction of the ministry inevitable. Indeed it is not improbable that there may be a change in the war office even if Buller's strategic combination can be carried out with substantial success.

Mr. Buller has been loyal to Lord Lansdowne and has accepted without reserve the constitutional theory of the collective responsibility of the ministry, but he cannot be blind to the dangers and inconveniences of parliamentary discussions upon the conduct of the war and public criticism of military methods. Lord Lansdowne can cause the burdens of government by consenting to exchange seats with one of his colleagues, and Liberal-Unionist journals like the Spectator are urging him to take this magnanimous course. Lord Lansdowne is, however, a better martinet than martyr. He knows that his colleagues will not support him for their own convenience, and expects his devoted friend, Geo. Wyndham, to make a bold speech in the House of Commons in defence of the war office. The Liberals are anxious to leave the ministers to stave in the war office.

Mr. Charles Dilke has sent up a trial balloon in his notice in amendment to the Queen's address which will open up the subject of the conduct of the war. The Liberals are not likely to favor this course and much pressure will be brought to bear on him to withdraw the amendment as an untimely attack upon the war office.

Mr. Chamberlain is, however, a better martinet than martyr. He knows that his colleagues will not support him for their own convenience, and expects his devoted friend, Geo. Wyndham, to make a bold speech in the House of Commons in defence of the war office. The Liberals are anxious to leave the ministers to stave in the war office.

The best speech made from the open ranks, was Mr. Herbert Gladstone's, last night at Leeds; he identified himself with the course of the war, and advanced in two lines to the low kopjes. At 6:30 they took up a position, with complete silence on the Boer side, their horses tethered where there was the least danger from chance shells, and the men prepared to make a night of it at that point. The British line was a perfect line of the gloom came fitful flashes of light from the thunder clouds, which had been threatening to fall. The clouds eventually separated, showing the moon. Simultaneously with the clear sky well known Dutch hymns were sung from kopje to kopje, with a weird effect.

The correspondent adds: "The battle field has a historical significance. Spion Kop hill, whence I am now writing, was a hill from which the Boer tactics, by crossing the Drakensberg mountains, spied out the then barbaric Natal and found it fair in their eyes."

WAUHOPE AND METHUEN.

No Foundation for Story of Letter Commanding the Commandant at Modder River.

BECOME A PEOPLE'S WAR.

Calling Out of Auxiliaries Has Brought Struggle Home to Every British Household.

New York, Jan. 21.—The London correspondent of the Herald cables as follows: To be able to appreciate the vast wave of patriotism which entirely dominates Great Britain to-day, one must be absolutely here. The war fever was strong before, but the calling out of the Yeomanry, the Militia and the thick of the Volunteers, brought the war still more acutely home to every household. Even those who had never come into action, the calling out of the citizen forces has made the war so popular that the whole nation has gone war mad. Let there be no illusions. The ministry is to-day as firm in its position as a rock. Mr. Chamberlain may have been a spokesman, but the war is now popular that the ministry stands to-day firmer than ever.

Attacks on the war made in the papers flat. The Englishman's bias is not the moment to criticize. There is not a man here to-day who does not say in public places, "Stop the war, but all say, 'Pursue the war; keep up to the bitter end.'"

Mafeking All Right.

Little Garrison Stoutly Resisting and Relief Force Steadily Approaching.

Boers' Siege Gun Displaced by Clever Working of Anti-Quoted Battery.

Enemy Earn Contempt of Inhabitants by Firing on Women's Laager.

BOER OBSTINANCY.

Convicted of Ultimate Defeat, Still Determined to Fight to the Last.

Rome, Jan. 21.—Mr. Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, who arrived here yesterday, left today for Paris. Mr. Easton, of the Washington Post, who accompanied Mr. Macrum, said in the course of an interview that the Boers knew they must ultimately be defeated, but are determined to resist to the last. He praises the Boer tactics and expresses admiration for the bravery of both armies. The Africans are regarded by Mr. Easton as "a permanent danger to the British." He asserts that, prior to the war, the Transvaal government inquired what quantity of cartridges was allowed to the German troops in the Franco-Prussian war and then ordered double the quantity.

Boer Story of British Advance.

Burghers Looked Helplessly on at First Great Movement of the Enemy.

Crossing of Tugela Reluctantly Reported and as by Only Small Body.

Boer Headquarters, Upper Tugela, Tuesday, Dec. 10.—(Via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 19).—It became known to-day that 300 English had crossed the Post Drift over the Great Tugela and were on the Federal side. A display in force had been made toward Colenso and another northward toward Oliver's Hoek bridge, which was blown up by the Boers a few days ago.

Towards 5 o'clock the alarm was given that the English were coming. The lookouts observed long successive lines of infantry moving down to the new British position, a bush-covered chain of hills known as Swortz Kop. Their lines were sometimes lost in the trees studing the river bank. At 6 o'clock the Boers opened fire and advanced in two lines to the low kopjes. At 6:30 they took up a position, with complete silence on the Boer side, their horses tethered where there was the least danger from chance shells, and the men prepared to make a night of it at that point. The British line was a perfect line of the gloom came fitful flashes of light from the thunder clouds, which had been threatening to fall. The clouds eventually separated, showing the moon. Simultaneously with the clear sky well known Dutch hymns were sung from kopje to kopje, with a weird effect.

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MAUSER BULLETS MERCIFUL.

So Small That Vital Parts Have Wonderful Escape and Wounds Heal Quickly.

Sir William McCormack, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who volunteered to examine the Boer bullets, sends an interesting account to the Lancet of his first experience with wounds inflicted by the Mauser bullet. The cases he reports from the Warburg Hospital near Capetown.

"I saw a large number of injuries inflicted by the Mauser bullet, which now forms the standard for the most external wound it produces. In three-fourths of not even a larger proportion it is impossible to see the exit from the entrance wound, they were so similar in appearance. Some were quite deep, but most were shallow. The bullet was much smaller than the one of lead pencil, and quite circular. A few exit wounds were silts due to slight deflection of the bullets in their passage. These were slightly healed like an incised wound and showed a linear cicatrix about half an inch long. Probably most of these injuries were inflicted at a range of 1,000 yards, although the men said 500 was the distance in very many instances in which they had been hit. One man, a Gordon Highlander, had his elbow smashed up into small pieces. He believed it was an explosive bullet, but it may have been a Mauser at short range, for he was hit at a distance of 300 yards. The Boers, however, used other weapons. A Martini-Heintz bullet was removed from the ball of a man's thumb yesterday—an almost solitary example of a lodged bullet. They also fire hollow bullets, which would have explosive effects. The Mauser bullet weighs, I believe, about 2 1/2 grains. Our Lee-Metford is a little heavier, about 2 7/8 grains, and does not carry so far by some hundreds of yards, while the old Martini-Heintz is nearly double in weight or some 4 grains. In the wards I noticed quite a number of perforations of bone without any solution of continuity or complete fracture; in one instance there was a perforation of the shaft of the tibia at the junction of the upper with the middle third of the bone and would pronounce quite impossible that the bullet had entered the groin and emerged below the ribs. In a third instance the abdomen was traversed in a similar direction. There were haematemesis and other symptoms. In another case the bullet apparently traversed the abdomen from the right iliac fossa to the left, and was nearly an inch above the level of the umbilicus to emerge two inches to the right of the lumbar spine. There were no symptoms in this case of any kind.

ATLANTIC LINERS IN.

New York, Jan. 21.—Arrived, Campania, Liverpool, and Queenstown.

Exciting Day in London.

War Office Lobbies Thronged in Expectation of Great News From Ladysmith Column.

London Satisfied to Guess While Admitting Wisdom of the Cable's Silence.

Boers Yet Outnumber the British Force and Hard Fighting Ahead.

Main Reliance on the Artillery and Cavalry With Frontal Attacks Avoided.

London, Jan. 22, 1:25 a.m.—Yesterday was quite a record day at the war office. As it anticipated important news, the authorities announced on Saturday that the lobbies of the war office would be open throughout Sunday, and the knowledge that a great critical battle was proceeding brought a continual stream of inquirers of all classes. Some gloomy forebodings were caused by the bulletin announcing that nearly three hundred had been wounded, but in general cheerfulness was expressed in the skill of General Buller's movement.

India Secure From Invasion.

South Africa Experience Shows the Ease of Successful Defence.

Crimean and Indian Veteran on the Tactics About Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 21.—Gen. Sir W. R. Green, the noted Crimean veteran, who saw long service in India, says in an interview published to-day: "One thing the South African war has brought out clearly, is that India can never be invaded. We have learned more during the last few months of our own work than we ever knew. Britain has almost invariably in her wars had to do the attacking and the tactics of the defender have never been so skilful as those of the Boers.

"Russia may talk glibly of marching on the Indian frontier, but she would find it to extend her lines of communication nearly 3,000 miles over ground including two deserts, we could build fortifications that would be impossible of being rushed long before a Russian army could get near the frontier.

"The Boers are following their old-time tactics, making a show of resistance and then retreating in good order to prepared positions, and as they are working from the interior of their lines, they may be able to bring strong forces to defend the main position.

AMBUSHED BY FILIPINOS.

Fifty Men of American Infantry Forced to Abandon Pack Train to Insurgents.

Manila, Jan. 21.—The escort of 50 men of the 40th Infantry, with Lt. Ralston commanding, who were ambushed near Lipas, as already cabled, consisted of fifty volunteers from the hospital corps who were going to rejoin the regiment.

THE NOTABLE DEAD.

Duke of Teck and Novelist Blackmore—John Ruskin's Burial Place.

London, Jan. 21.—The remains of Mr. John Ruskin, in accordance with a wish he expressed years ago, will be interred in Conistone churchyard. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

How Buller Has Planned

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London, Jan. 22—(4:30 a.m.)—The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely how far he proves able to out-maneuvre the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own. The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores and ammunition quickly and to entrench new positions. Secrecy regarding Gen. Buller's progress, therefore, is essential, and the public here is quite content to wait patiently.

From the information which the censor has allowed to pass, it is as yet impossible to form a correct notion of the British tactics. One thing, however, is quite clear—the British commanders have profited by experience and are now avoiding infantry charges, giving preference to the more judicious use of artillery. The general idea is that Sir Buller's plan is to make a strong position of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, while Sir Charles Warren, with about 12,000 men, 30 guns and a large force of cavalry, is working around the right flank of the Boers eight or ten miles away.

We have made up our minds to stick it out and have food for another three months. The whole garrison is enraged at the enemy for firing on the women's laager.

Mafeking, Jan. 20.—All accounts from near and far indicate a raising of the long siege of this place. Prices of everything, especially provisions, are going up rapidly in the Transvaal on account of the war.

Troops and civilians in Mafeking are well. There is little to chronicle in the way of news. Life here is monotonous. The Boers continue to bombard us, but with small results. On the other hand, the British soldiers have killed many of the boogies since New Year's day.

Mafeking, Jan. 6 (by runner to Mochudi), via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—We concentrated our artillery, consisting of a seven pounder, a Nordenföldt and one little old ship gun on January 3, embracing during the darkness so as to bear on the enemy's big siege guns. We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon when, after the enemy had fired a couple of shells, we let loose all our pieces, firing and loading as fast as possible. One of our shots must have thrown the enemy's siege gun out of position, for it ceased to fire. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly reinforcing at that point. The next day they moved back their gun seven hundred yards. They placed a five pounder and proceeded to drop shells regularly into the town.

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Mafeking, Jan. 20.—(Via Gaberones, via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 21.)—The Boers continue to bombard with field guns and occasional hundred-pound shells. They have again used the women's laager but without hurting anyone.

Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—A despatch from Gaberones indicates that a German steamer has worked down this far towards Mafeking with three armed trawlers and a relief force. The bridge is being rebuilt so that he may proceed.

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Roberts and Cape Dutch

Officers Admonished to Respect Citizens' Property and to Act in Conciliatory Manner.

Capetown, Saturday, Jan. 20.—Lord Roberts, purposing to visit the Cape Dutch and to see that the military respect the rights of non-combatants, regardless of race or sympathies, has issued, through Lord Kitchener, his chief of staff, the following order:

"The Commander-in-Chief wishes to impress upon all officers who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached commands, the grave importance of doing all in their power by good and conciliatory treatment, and of securing compensation for the people of the country in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops. In all cases where supplies of any kind are requested, these must be paid for on delivery, and a receipt for the amount taken.

"Officers will be held responsible for the observance of the rule that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses or to molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatever, and every precaution must be taken to suppress looting or petty robbery by persons connected with the army. When supplies are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may after having satisfied themselves by careful personal investigation that such supplies are necessary and available, order these in such case to be taken by force, full receipt therefor being given.

Queen Knitting For Her Soldiers

Leading the Women of the Kingdom in Providing for Their Comfort.

Not Even on the Sabbath Do They Rest From Patriotic Industry.

New York, Jan. 21.—The Herald publishes the following from this London correspondent to-day: "Reports published in some papers in America that the Queen has been falling in health, are built upon pure imagination. On the contrary, Her Majesty has not been in better health for years. While deeply concerned about the war, she has never lost courage. She is hopeful and sanguine, just as much so as nearly all her subjects.

"Her Majesty, like every lady in the land, is busy working. She knits much at her industry, making useful things, stockings, cardigan, Crimean caps, etc. for the soldiers. Was betide the lady of the court to-day who may be caught by the Queen not following Her Majesty's example in this particular respect.

"But all over the United Kingdom, it is the same thing. For the first time in memory, English women have broken down the barrier of the working on Sunday. They work and work, independent of the Sabbath. Each woman in England of any standing to-day belongs to at least one of the women's committees, all admirably organized. Each committee to supply so much, a deal more than she can work herself, but comes up to her contract by the aid of friends and relations. Thus organized, we find the heads of committees sending out thousands of pairs of socks and tam o' Shanter's, etc. in quantities truly surprising. Mrs. Postlethwaite, just as an instance, sends out 28,200 tam o' Shanter's besides woolen garments. The women of Huddersford sent to the Yorkshire Regiment a case weighing about half a ton, containing among other things one hundred pairs of socks and 270 Balacava caps.

"Pious Christian heads a work society. Lady Lambington is sending out all sorts of comforts to the Queenland army. Her Majesty's Airie takes charge of bringing comforts to the Twelfth Legions. Lady Theodora Davison cares for G. and P. divisions of the Army. Mrs. Arlidge, of the Army, Puget takes care of the Guards and, so they go. Not a woman in England is without a dozen committees, all admirably organized. If you compliment them, it is the reply which one receives: "Well, considering what the men are doing, what would you think of us?" Work they do, heart-and-soul.

TELEGRAPHERS ON SERVICE.

Five Hundred of Them with the Army and Doing Splendid Work.

London, Jan. 21.—The British government telegraph department have already contributed to the army in South Africa nearly 500 men, of whom more than 200 were skilled telegraphers who could be employed from the already undermanned service. Reports to the war office invariably occurred after the night of splendid service. It is said that the use of the Wheatstone automatic system on the field of battle is the first in the history of warfare. Moreover, it was worked duplicated, which at the outset was prophesied to be impossible under the rough conditions of campaigning.

At the Modder River the telegraphers were under fire for a whole day. They worked through the night on both sides and sent messages. Later, despite the rules of limiting the number of copies of messages, the length of a message sent by Mr. Martin, "just think of it," if Mr. Dunsuir was such a monster that the opponent could ride on his horse, was not just as bad for the government to use the boat? If he was wrong in accepting the boat for his purposes, was not the government equally wrong? Mr. Martin repeated his request that those of the party should leave the boat.

Mr Martin's Experience

The Ex-Attorney General Falls to Win Back Nainimo Friends.

Fervent Championship of Supported Labor Interest of No Effect.

Audience Makes Plain That He Has Committed Unpardonable Sin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nainimo, Jan. 20.—At the public meeting to-night Mr. Joseph Martin was received with cheers, groans and catcalls. He had been surprised, he said, to see in papers that he had been condemned at a public meeting held in Nainimo, and more surprised that he had not been invited to be present. He was not beyond discussion, but might have been asked to be present.

This early in the proceedings the audience commenced interruptions. The chairman had to repeatedly ask for order and Mr. Martin asked those who did not come to listen to step out. Continuing, he said that if the charges against him were good, surely his opponents would have been afraid to have him present. He denied that he had abandoned the principles that he enunciated during the election.

"A Voice—"You never had any principles." Mr. Martin said if he had any principles it seemed foolish for men to meet and say that he had abandoned his principles. He assured them that the evening had been arranged to oppose the government. He met with no dissent. (Cries of "Yes" and "No.")

Dr. McKechnie attracted the attention of the audience from the speaker, who, taking a chair on the stage, sat down to wait until order could be restored. An immense crowd on the outside attempting to fight their way into the hall, had been afraid to have him present. The audience came on the stage, and after about twenty minutes' delay Mr. Martin said that he was not present. He was either right or wrong. If wrong, what he said would condemn him, and surely there was no need to cry him down. It looked as though his opponents did not wish that he should be heard. The first charge was that he had called Dr. Dunsuir a monster. Mr. Martin said that he had heard Mr. Dunsuir's office for a client. Some seemed to think Mr. Dunsuir was a horrible monster.

"A Voice—"You said so a month ago." Mr. Martin did not say he or the other party supported the government. He opposed him and the opposition because of their policy. He had heard Mr. Dunsuir say that Mr. Dunsuir was an honorable man. One might be an honorable man and still hold views with which he himself did not agree. When in Mr. Dunsuir's office he had seen Mr. Dunsuir said, "What about politics?" He (Martin) replied that he heard Mr. Cotton was trying to get a member of the opposition to join the government. Mr. Dunsuir said yes, but he had been unsuccessful. Mr. Martin said that he was in Nainimo in trying to put the government down. Mr. Martin said that he was in Nainimo in trying to put the government down.

"A Voice—"Why did you oppose Cotton?" Mr. Martin—"Cotton is the government." "A Voice—"Since Martin went out." Mr. Martin—"Yes, since Martin went out." He was not more afflicted with that opposition than he was. There was nothing in what he had said to Mr. Dunsuir. He had publicly announced it time and again.

"A Voice—"We did not believe you then and you joined the opposition." Mr. Martin—"I had joined the opposition. The only argument was that he traveled on Mr. Dunsuir's boat and train." "A Voice—"Tell us the truth about that."

Mr. Martin said he would. He had a case in Vancouver the day before the opening of the house. On Thursday morning a gentleman called on him and said there would be a vote in the house that day and that the man would go to Nainimo that day, and a special train would take him to Victoria. He was certainly not responsible for that. Mr. Dunsuir was responsible for that. He was responsible for what he did, not for what Mr. Dunsuir did. He wanted to go to Victoria to vote against the government, as he said he would on Labor Day. It came to this—that because he had spoken to Mr. Dunsuir and ridden on his boat, he had abandoned his principles.

"A Voice—"The audience commenced their interruptions, and there were cries of 'Order.'" The speaker protested against what he called blackguardly interruptions. Continuing Mr. Martin said that Mr. Allan, Mr. Ralph Smith and the Attorney-General had ridden to Union on Mr. Dunsuir's boat and had not put up with without charge. The horrible, horrible, said Mr. Martin, "just think of it." If Mr. Dunsuir was such a monster that the opponent could ride on his horse, was not just as bad for the government to use the boat? If he was wrong in accepting the boat for his purposes, was not the government equally wrong? Mr. Martin repeated his request that those of the party should leave the boat.

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Ministerial Defence Heard.

Opposition Criticism At Last Brings Response From Finance Minister.

Who Exchanges Compliments With Ex-Colleague—A Painful Turn In Slogan.

According to the anticipations of the opposition, as well as the government, this evening will witness the closing of the debate on the Hon. Mr. Martin's speech at the house of the legislature, a night sitting being ordered if necessary to bring the battle of oratory to the decisive division. Yesterday proved possibly the most interesting day since the discussion commenced, Col. Baker (who had moved the adjournment of the previous evening) being the speaker of the day, and Mr. Martin, who held the floor for an hour and a half, devoting himself alternately to defence and attack.

The legislation of last session had not been in the interest or for the advantage of the province. On the contrary, it was the first and most significant measure had been in the direction of deliberately setting these rights at naught. It had been a measure of a temporary nature, intended to give a temporary majority by which the business might be conducted during that session. The government had not been justified, nor had any of its members, in the course of the debate, to have resorted to such a desperate expedient and forced through the house by sheer brute force, against precedent and all constitutional rights.

As for the subsequent legislation of the session, it had been equally pernicious. It had, in fact, been a measure which had operated prejudicially to the country and all its important industries. The government had not only failed to do its duty, but had also failed to do its duty to the people. It had, in fact, been a measure which had operated to the detriment of the province and all its important industries.

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undertake the formation of a government, and that gentleman had failed, the proper course would have been to have announced the members of the cabinet to the legislature, and on a vote being taken, the administration could have been given into the hands of the proper persons.

He claimed to have been elected as an independent, and to have so remained. Again, it was found that the gentleman who now occupied the position of Attorney-General, who certainly had not been elected as a representative of the administration of which he was now a member, on the contrary he had been chosen by the people directly to oppose the gentleman with whom he was now associated.

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would have enabled the affairs of the country to be carried on without taxation. It was significant that for two or three years a company had been sought that would accept the lands and build the road. An indication had been given that the company had been formed, and the gentlemen opposite to introduce government ownership of railways in this province. He contended that the company should be in view of the very peculiar legislation for power that had been carried through by the government since the railways could, no doubt be made a very useful feature of the political machine.

With respect to the clause dealing with the public utility, the Hon. Mr. Martin had at the last session, in the House of Commons, introduced a bill to amend the Public Utility Act, and to provide for the better regulation of public utility companies.

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CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

Advertisement for WELER BROS., Victoria, B. C. listing various carpet and rug items like Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, etc. with prices and a note about 'UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE'.

WEILER BROS., Victoria, B. C.

that I should not be called upon to speak on this subject, and that the dislike I have to make any personal reference. I have been in this house for ten years, and I think I have been very careful to avoid any personal remarks. But unfortunately matters have occurred in this province during the last six months which have made it impossible for me to do so.

Col. Baker said that the speaker could not be considered as being an opponent of the government. He said that he had introduced legislation such as this, based upon the sole object of catching the labor vote, and that he was very much mistaken if he thought that the government was not doing its duty to the people.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I do not think, sir, that I reflect on your independence of mind. I think you are doing your duty to the people, and I think you are doing your duty to the province.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—He will find it in the paper of Wednesday morning, and it will be the Wednesday following the Monday on which I took possession of the island on the day when what was called the Deadman's Island trouble began—the day on which the honorable gentleman ordered the Riot Act to be read.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—The people must themselves decide in the matter; that is all I propose to say about the subject. I have no personal feeling in the matter, and I have no personal interest in it. I suppose he will not deny that he was Mr. Ludgate's solicitor after he had resigned, and that he was Mr. Ludgate's solicitor after he had resigned.

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constituents. Now, as I said before, these personal matters are very desirable to the house, after the speech of the hon. gentleman the other day, with that exception could not do anything more than make this explanation. (Applause.) I think I have made it fairly plain, and I have stated the facts, which must appeal to every impartial and reasonable man. I have no personal quarrel with the hon. gentleman, and I have no feeling of bitterness at all towards him, but as a public man and as occupying the position he has assumed in the commonwealth, and as such he must be judged. (Applause.) I say that some actions that he has done, some policies which he has indicated in his speech last week, are such as must not be permitted to be carried into effect if we have the interests and the permanent advantage of this country at heart. I leave those who had that part. I regret that the hon. gentleman has certain characteristics, mental, intellectual and moral, which are to his detriment, and will in the future prevent him being any important factor in the government of the Dominion.

When I heard that I objected very strongly, because I held, and it is a fact, that we could not deal with that island without going through certain preliminary steps, and that we were bound in the public interest to put the island up to public sale, and that we were bound to do so, and that we were bound to do so, and that we were bound to do so.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—As a fallen angel. Col. Baker—I said that Mr. Martin had distinctly disclaimed that he had any objection to do with the opposition party; that he had consequently nothing to do with him. Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I do not say that Mr. Martin claimed to belong to the opposition party, but I do say that the opposition has been very careful not to disclaim the hon. gentleman. But as I was saying, when I said that the hon. gentleman had been very careful not to disclaim the hon. gentleman, those lines of Milton came into my mind, and perhaps you will remember them.

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hands made on us, the government, and especially the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to issue crown grants for the land to which the company had become entitled by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Meanwhile, as some of the members of this government had advanced a very strong stand against these subsidies, and as there were certain questions that appeared in doubt, we decided to take the opinion of counsel on the position, and as to the opinions to which the hon. gentleman referred. But in June last the beginning of the year, Senator Cox and Mr. Robert Jaffray, two gentlemen of high standing in the Dominion, interested in the company, came down here to see the crown grants. They claimed that having built the line they were entitled to the grants. The hon. gentleman had not come before he left the government.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—He may have been away, I think he was. They came here several times, and I think they were here again, with their solicitor, and things then approached a crisis. They said that they were entitled to the grants, and they were entitled to the grants, and they were entitled to the grants.

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Martin had dealt with in some reckless way—and that was the paragraph in the speech that dealt with the proposed substitution of the Crow's Nest Pass railway with the Western railway was under the act passed in 1890.

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The Colonist. MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1900.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The condition of the province is not satisfactory. The great silver-mining industry is temporarily paralyzed by reason of the heavy taxation of the province.

It is highly irregular and unconstitutional to refer to a dissolution of the legislature as a contingency which may be used to influence the conduct of members upon the particular occasion.

Nothing can be clearer than this. Nothing can be more reasonable. Nothing is less in keeping with all past traditions and principles of parliamentary government.

Under these circumstances we submit that if the Lieutenant-Governor should send for Mr. Semlin and ask him how long he proposes that this sort of thing shall go on, he would be justified by constitutional usage and be sustained by the voice of the country.

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A dissolution under existing circumstances would afford very little relief. The whole province would be in confusion.

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AN ARGUMENT FROM EXPERIENCE.

Col. Baker in his speech in the house yesterday referred to the manner in which the revenue of the province expanded during the eight years previous to the advent of the present ministry.

THE THREAT OF DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Pooley made an excellent and forceful reply to the threat of dissolution made by Premier Semlin in his speech on the Address.

"It is highly irregular and unconstitutional to refer to a dissolution of the legislature as a contingency which may be used to influence the conduct of members upon the particular occasion."

A PAIR OF THE COST.

In their last circular Messrs. More & Co. say that the value of the mining stocks has depreciated \$9,000,000 since the passage of the eight-hour law.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COMPANY.

At the patriotic meeting Col. Gregory brought up the question of the control of the company of mounted men to be furnished by this province for service in South Africa.

FERRY TO THE MAINLAND.

The statement made by Mr. Renouf before the city council on Friday evening, that a number of local capitalists were prepared to submit a new proposal for the construction of a railway and ferry to the Mainland, must be understood as an admission by the only known promoter of the Victoria-Chilliwack by-law that this proposal will have to be abandoned.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

Undoubtedly the greatest of all questions, with which the people of Victoria are at present concerned, is that of railway construction to the north end of Vancouver Island.

A dissolution under existing circumstances would afford very little relief. The whole province would be in confusion.

charters for the proposed line have been given. It is understood that one of them has been given at the instance of Mr. James Dunsmuir.

ONE BLOW AT FREEDOM.

Only one step remains to be taken by Mr. Speaker Forster to establish an autonomy in British Columbia and destroy the last vestige of parliamentary government.

THE KING MINING CO.

Permit me as a director of that company to say that its name has without the authority of the board been attached to that petition, and is quite unjustified.

THE KING MINING CO.

A large liver may be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. A tick is all right for the back of a lay man.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Anti-Japanese Legislation.

The Reason Why the Passed Last Year Was Disallowed.

Minister of Justice Gives Reasons for Pronouncement Against Them.

The correspondence brought down from Mr. Semlin in connection with the disallowance of the anti-Japanese bill passed by the British Columbia legislature last year contains a communication from the Governor-General in Council.

"For the reasons stated in the correspondence which took place between your Excellency's government and the Governor-General in Council with reference to the bill, I have the honor to inform you that the bill has been disallowed."

In the name of the Imperial Government of Japan I respectfully beg to advise the Hon. the Minister of Justice that the Japanese government has received the disallowance of the bill with regret.

The part played by the Secretary in the disallowance of the bill is a matter which has been discussed in the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

"My Lord, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 27th February, forwarding the letter from the Japanese consul at Victoria in which he calls attention to the measures which have been taken by the legislative assembly of British Columbia to call attention to the disallowance of the bill."

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Two Miles Nearer Goal

Warren's Force Making Cautious But Steady Advance in Difficult Position.

Boers Bolting From Trenches Before Naval Guns and Howitzers.

Three Hundred Wounded on Saturday Reported by General Buller.

London, Jan. 21.—Gen. Buller cables as follows to the war office:

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21.—(9 p.m.)—Gen. Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult, and as the fighting is all the time up hill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

RELIEVED BY LITTLETON.

London, Jan. 21.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, January 21, 6.50 a.m.:

"In order to relieve the pressure upon Gen. Warren and to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the position in front of Potgieter's Drift, Gen. Buller made a reconnaissance in force yesterday. This kept the enemy in their trenches in full strength all day. Our casualties—Third Battalion, King's Royal Rifles—Two killed, twelve wounded and two missing."

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, JAN. 21.—(9.30 a.m.)—Gen. Warren's engagement continues. He has forced the enemy from three positions. The Launey and Irish brigades are advancing steadily. The fire is very severe occasionally.

SATURDAY'S LOSSES.

London, Jan. 21.—The war office has posted this despatch from Gen. Buller, dated January 21, 1 a.m.:

"The following were wounded in action near Ventor's Spruit yesterday: Officers—Staff—Col. B. Hamilton and Major C. McCreagh. Capt. C. Launey, Second Lieutenants—Capt. R. S. Blunt and Second Lieutenants—G. C. Crofton and B. J. M. Barrett. First Border Rifles—Capt. C. D. Vaughn and Second Lieutenant Marier. First York and Lancashire—Second Lieut. A. H. Keirley. Second York and Lancashire—Capt. C. Hensley (since died) and Major F. English. Second Gordons—Second Lieut. D. P. Stewart. And 270 non-commissioned officers and men."

HILDYARD'S GOOD WORK.

Durban, Jan. 21.—The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated yesterday:

"Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion Kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers retreated, and were followed with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The long-range rifles became generally inoperative, and a majority of them galloped off. It is reported that a splendid position simultaneously by the British and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect. The British artillery completely silenced the Boer fire, and at nightfall the British infantry occupied an excellent position."

PINCHED BY THE WAR.

Tradesmen in London Mourn for Good Customers—Labor Generally in Better Fortune.

London, Jan. 21.—Among the peculiar side results of the war the scarcity of meat in Scotland has already been noticed. There are others in London which are peculiar. In the poor districts there is a decrease of distress, and the unemployed are far fewer than usual owing to the berths opened by the calling out of the Reserves and Militia. Labor is also wanted on war supplies. One or two philanthropic exhibitors for the destitute have temporarily closed for want of clients.

At the West End tradesmen are suffering. One well known tailor has already had sixty-seven customers killed and several others wounded. He has closed one or more dining rooms, so many of the men who were regular customers are now at the front. The complaint of the West End business is peculiar, and for once well founded.

London, Jan. 21.—Joseph C. Lyons, a Dublin clubman, has been arrested, and has been restrained by injunction granted by the Vice-Chancellor of Ireland from going to the war. His life is insured for \$50,000 for the benefit of his creditors and the policy would lapse if he went to the war. He informed his creditors that unless they advanced him \$2,500 he would enlist in the Yeomanry," but the law defeated his scheme.

LONDON'S VOLUNTEERS.

Attend Impressive Service at St. Paul's on Eve of Departure for the Front.

London, Jan. 19.—A special service was held at St. Paul's cathedral this evening, at which 800 City of London volunteers, the second contingent to attend such a service, were present. Lord Mayor Newton and the sheriffs of London, with the Duke of Connaught, were also in attendance. After a service of songs, Dr. Macgregor, Lord Bishop of Exeter, addressed the troops, and congratulated them upon rising above their ordinary civility to their country, and God, with whom rested the issues of every endeavor. The volunteers then repaired to Lincoln and Gray Inns, where they were banquetted. Tomorrow they take their departure.

PRISONERS OF KURUMAN.

Pretoria, Jan. 19.—Capt. Bates Dennison and 135 prisoners of the Kuruman garrison have arrived here. It appears that six Boers were killed and 18 wounded during the fighting at Kuruman.

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.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Baseball Scheme Not Flourishing—Damages From Gannig Company—U. S. Consul in Hospital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 21.—The task of getting up a baseball club in Vancouver to join the Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria league, it is thought, will be too great to accomplish at present. The merchants are asked to take stock in a scheme which will require at the outset \$5,000, and for its financial success a gate twice a week during the entire ball season of \$125 net. Lacrosse, which has a very strong hold on the people of Vancouver, is not able to do so well as this.

Cox & Johnson lost everything by the destruction of their sash and door factory on Saturday evening. The building, which belonged to W. L. Tait, was insured, but it is understood that the stock and machinery in the building, belonging to Cox & Johnson, were not insured.

In the case of White vs. the Victoria Canning Co., in which the plaintiff asked the court to award him certain unpaid commissions and damages, the jury have handed in a verdict for moneys owing of \$800, and damages to the plaintiff of \$1,258.

The "Sowing the Wind" company played a large and very appreciative audience on Saturday evening in Vancouver. Col. Dudley, American consul at this port, is at the Seattle hospital for an operation to be performed by Dr. Bagleson to undo the work of surgeons who amputated his leg some years ago. Since then he has experienced great suffering and inconvenience, finding it impossible to wear an artificial limb. A fresh amputation will be necessary to set matters right.

CAUGHT BY DUNDONALD

He Surprised a Party of Three Hundred Boers on Thursday.

Gen. Lyttonell's Brigade Meets With Stubborn Resistance at Brakfontein.

By Associated Press.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 20.—(Evening)—The Boer trenches were shelled continuously today. Gen. Lyttonell's brigade advanced and occupied a kopje at Brakfontein. A company of Rifles advanced with a balloon in action, and were received with a heavy fire from the Boers. The artillery and musketry fire continues from Gen. Warren's position. The enemy had not shifted its position at the time this despatch was sent, and the shells set fire to the grass.

Lord Dundonald's force on Thursday surprised 300 Boers. The British, posted on a kopje, allowed the Boers to advance leisurely, and opened fire. The Boers, in reply, and a majority of them galloped off. It is reported that the remainder surrendered.

MAORUM AT ROME.

Denies That He Had Any Disagreement With President Kruger.

Rome, Jan. 20.—Charles E. Macrum, formerly United States consul at Pretoria, who left Lorenzo Marques December 18 and landed in Naples Thursday, has arrived here. He positively refused to be interviewed. The British correspondent, the Tribune, says Mr. Macrum denies that he bears a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley.

Mr. Macrum, who arrived yesterday, denies that he left his post owing to a disagreement with President Kruger and Secretary of State McKim. He says he has a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley and also a message to President McKinley, but no mission beyond delivering them, regarding the war Mr. Macrum said that while he believed the British would ultimately be successful, he would not long to convince the republics that they must submit. He said that there were ample stores and munitions, and there was the greatest enthusiasm in Pretoria for the war, and plans had been laid for a long struggle.

HEAVY LOSSES.

The Boers Have Suffered Heavily in the War So Far.

Renburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 19.—The Boer force in Colong is estimated to number from 6,000 to 7,000, besides a strong force at Norval's Post. The British did much execution eastward of the town. The Boer loss up to date is probably 200 men. Carefully compiled figures from republican sources, which have been verified by the British, show the Boer losses up to date are approximately 6,425 men, including 1,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH HONOR ROLL.

London, Jan. 21.—A third supplementary list of the British casualties in the attack upon Ladysmith on January 6 was published by the war office today. It shows 28 non-commissioned officers and 1,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

ITCHING PILES.

False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable—itching piles. Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and cure the itching, and will completely cure the most stubborn case of blind, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk in running for Dr. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

Is Bostock The "Boss"?

Joseph Martin Demands Answer From Select Circle of Local Liberals.

Refuses to Be Turned Down by Provincial Push—Mr. McLagan Sighted.

The following light on Liberalism in Vancouver is shed by a advertiser of Saturday in the News-Advertiser of Saturday.

The omission of the name of Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P., from the list of invitations to a "meeting of representative Liberals," or a "Liberal caucus," as it was called at the various times during the evening, was the cause of over an hour's hot discussion at the meeting of the Vancouver Liberal Association on Friday evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of listening to a speech by Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M. P., but the fact of Mr. Maxwell's presence, and the fact that Mr. Martin rose and said that he wished to lay a rather pointed matter before them. He used several in this province had been arranged to be held in Victoria to-night for the purpose of discussing various matters, and that the Liberal members of the local house were to be present. His complaint was that the Liberal members of the local house were to be present. His complaint was that the Liberal members of the local house were to be present.

Mr. Cane wanted to know if it was not a provincial matter why it had been called for Victoria, why the Liberal members of the local house were to be present. Mr. Kerr said he would have no kick coming if they appointed an organizer for the local house, and that Mr. Martin was on his feet once again. He referred to the fact of the drawing up of a platform by the Liberal members of the local house, and that they were now flaunting in the public face. The Liberals could not afford to be silent if it occurred to these people that it was the two-federal and provincial-matters mixed up, and where they were going to announce a policy on this matter would be a serious one.

Mr. McCraney said that if he went into the matter, it would be a provincial matter with a ten-foot pole. A motion of Mr. McLagan, seconded by Mr. Philip, that a convention should be held in Vancouver, was passed without further comment, and the suggestion of a meeting to be held in Victoria in order, brought the audience to its feet.

Mr. Martin's Experience.

(Continued From First Page.)

A Voice—"Would you have anybody left?" Mr. Martin asked the police to remove the men who were interrupting him, which caused an uproar. A similar reception met a request of the speaker that the meeting be continued. Mr. Martin said that on Labour Day he had spoken in Victoria, and that he had been interrupted by a man who had been badly treated. He thought that the Liberal members had been given attention to Mr. Martin would now be "Chief Justice." Mr. Martin said that he would have a line we have, we should wash and have a shower. (Laughter.) Then, with a united party, we will go on conquering and to conquer the common enemy, the Conservative Party. (Cheers.)

When Mr. Maxwell's speech had been concluded, the chairman asked if there was anyone present who could give information as to the calling of this meeting. Mr. J. H. Kerr said that a circular calling attention to the present lack of organization, and that they had received many replies. Mr. Maxwell, Mr. G. R. Maxwell, Mr. A. W. Morrison, M. P., came here, and on their invitation, Mr. Kerr said, he went to see them. They thought some meeting was necessary, but that a regularly called convention would have to be advertised, and that it would be held in the afternoon. The speaker then concluded that the meeting was postponed, but the matter had been put off time and again. He had a letter from Mr. Bostock, asking that the meeting be postponed, but that he had taken the responsibility upon himself of telegraphing Mr. Bostock that this was out of the question. The gentlemen with whom he had referred to from Vancouver were Messrs. R. G. Macpherson, W. Bonit, ex-Ald. Gilmour, N. McLean, Ald. McQueen, W. A. Gilmour, D. G. Macdonell and E. P. Davis, Q. C.

Mr. W. J. McMillan moved that Messrs. Martin and McLagan and the names read by Mr. Kerr be the delegation sent by the meeting to Victoria.

Mr. Martin—"I want to know if Mr. Kerr did not tell some of those he invited that the meeting was postponed, that I should not be there."

Mr. Kerr—"I don't remember any such thing like that, Mr. Martin. (Cheer.)"

The question then faded off most completely into the humdrum matters of federal lines, until it was brought back by Mr. Martin himself. "I go," said Mr. Martin, "I go."

Mr. Martin—"I am glad to hear that I am doing some good already."

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vince or not. I repudiate his right to do anything of the kind."

Mr. McMillan again brought forward his motion, and Mr. Kerr seconded it, to discontinue the Dominion government in disallowing the anti-Chinese and Japanese act. Although a Liberal he unhesitatingly condemned the various government for disallowing it. It was not in the interests of Canada or the British Empire to disallow the anti-Chinese and Japanese act. It was not in the interests of Canada or the British Empire to disallow the anti-Chinese and Japanese act.

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he would have liked to have heard from the government what they proposed to do about it. Neither had the speech anything to do with the outrageous conduct of the Dominion government in disallowing the anti-Chinese and Japanese act. Although a Liberal he unhesitatingly condemned the various government for disallowing it. It was not in the interests of Canada or the British Empire to disallow the anti-Chinese and Japanese act. It was not in the interests of Canada or the British Empire to disallow the anti-Chinese and Japanese act.

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Canadian Contingent

The Laurentian Sails From Halifax Amid Rousing Scenes.

Montreal Welcomes the Men From the West—Offers From Vancouver.

From Every Part of British Columbia Comes the Word "Take Me."

Halifax, Jan. 20.—The Laurentian part of the Canadian contingent aboard left here dock at 2.40 p.m. for South Africa. Thirty thousand people saw the troops parade the streets and embark on the Laurentian. The troops were addressed at the army by Gen. Hutton, Dr. Borden and Lieutenant-Governor Daly. The sky was overcast and a deep mist hung over the harbor. People cheered themselves hoarse along the pier as the Laurentian moved along the dock and was reached and the men began to embark. The horses were put on board last night.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Northwest Mounted Police, forming part of the second contingent for South Africa passed through here this morning on their way to Halifax. It was 2.30 o'clock when the train arrived, but there was quite a gathering of military men at the station to welcome soldiers and their officers. Naturally all on board were asleep at such an hour, but the singing of patriotic songs at their windows aroused the men and a number of officers got up and dressed to greet their friends. The train only waited a few minutes, and then started on its way to Halifax.

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—Several Vancouver citizens are offering to equip such a single man of the rough rider contingent at a cost of \$150 or \$200. Among them Major Bennett, Sir Hibbert Tupper, W. H. Armstrong, and others.

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