

HEAD BOERS AT BAY FOR HOURS

CANADIANS HAD NO COVER AT HART'S RIVER

Outnumbered by Enemy by About Seven to One - The Barghers Shot From Trees.

London, April 8.—A correspondent of the Standard at Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, has cabled a graphic account of the battle at Hart's river, March 31st, in which the British lost three officers and 24 men killed and had 16 officers and 134 wounded, while the Boers had 137 men killed and wounded.

A small force of Canadians and mounted infantry, the correspondent says, were opposed by seven times as many Boers. The Boers charged confidently, calling upon them to surrender.

Lieut. Carruthers, of the Canadians, sprang to his feet and exclaiming that he would not surrender, shot the foremost Boer with his revolver at a distance of 15 paces.

Some of the Boers wanted to shoot him when he was taken prisoner, but they ultimately thought better of this, saying, "He is too brave a man to die that way."

All of the dead men had most of the wounded had several wounds.

Toronto, April 8.—Col. Evans, commanding the second Canadian Mounted Rifles, writes to friends in Toronto from Fort McRae, New Westminster, B. C., under date March 31, 1902.

Mr. Stephens, who is taking part in the peace negotiations in South Africa, is surrounded with great success.

London, April 9.—The British authorities are making preparations for a great series of "drives" on the arrival of the Boers in said to be most disconcerting.

London, April 9.—The charges made against the conduct of British troops in South Africa, attributed to Gen. De la Rey, have not been brought before the House of Commons.

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the squad of British officers directing the shipment of mules to South Africa. As a result the two will meet today, and Col. Crowder will state the object of his visit here, says the Tribune's special.

London, April 8.—After the cabinet meeting to-day J. Balfour, the government leader, informed the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, in the House of Commons that the government had no important information regarding the peace negotiations in South Africa.

FEDERAL HOUSE HAD ALL NIGHT SITTING

Borden's Amendment Defeated This Morning—Government Had Majority of Fifty-Six.

Ottawa, April 9.—At 3 o'clock this morning the House divided on the budget when R. L. Borden's amendment was defeated by 61 for to 117 against, majority for the government, 56.

The vote was as follows: Against Borden's amendment, 117; for Borden's amendment, 61; paired, 30; absent, 3; constituency vacant, 1; Speaker, 1; total, 213.

Mr. Calvin, Independent Conservative, voted with the government, and Mr. J. B. Robinson, who was present in the House, did not vote.

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London, April 9.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, was presented with the freedom of Aberdeen.

London, April 10.—An impressive memorial service for Cecil Rhodes was held in St. Paul's cathedral this afternoon.

Boston, Mass., April 10.—An express train on the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central was derailed today, and three men were killed and one was injured.

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THE LEADERS WILL ATTEND CONFERENCE

BOER MEETING TO BE HELD AT KLERKSODORP

Will Thoroughly Discuss the British Terms—Dewet and Delarey May Be Present.

Pretoria, April 9.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State, Secretary of State Reitz of the Transvaal, Acting President Schalkburger of the Transvaal and General Lucas Meyer, commander in chief of the Orange Free State forces, passed through Klerksdorp, Orange Free State, on Sunday, April 6th, on their way to Klerksdorp, southwestern Transvaal, where General Botha, the Transvaal commander in chief, arrived Monday, April 7th.

It was expected that Generals Dewet and Delarey would attend the conference to take place there.

It is understood that the Boer leaders are fully possessed of the British peace terms, and that the conference then assembling was to enable the leaders to discuss these terms thoroughly.

London, April 10.—The London Times in its second edition to-day publishes a dispatch from Klerksdorp, dated Wednesday, April 9th, announcing that Acting President Schalkburger and other members of the Boer government arrived there by train on April 8th, and that they were on their way to Klerksdorp to meet the British.

WOMAN MURDERED HER HUSBAND AND SON

And Put Bullet in Her Own Heart—Act Committed in Fit of Insanity.

Everett, Wn., April 10.—A shocking tragedy occurred here last evening, when Mrs. Shepard I. Bucey, wife of the assistant cashier of the American National Bank, killed her husband and their 10-year-old son, and herself, in a fit of insanity.

When assistance arrived at the house, the elenched hand of Mrs. Bucey retained the smoking revolver, which she had fired through the heart.

The most reliable account of the tragedy is told by a servant, Elizabeth McNally, who said "I was in the kitchen when Mrs. Bucey fired the first shot. I started in, but seeing her approach with a smoking revolver, I returned to the kitchen, where Mr. Bucey's mother was with the eight-year-old child, who had just started in the room, when Mrs. Bucey ran up to her husband and fired two shots through his head.

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WALLER'S TRIAL

London Paper's Comments on Evidence Submitted at Court-Martial.

London, April 10.—Commenting on the evidence presented at the court-martial in Manila of Major L. W. T. Waller, of the United States marine corps, on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, and on the honorarium marks of American papers and of newspapers here, the St. James Gazette this afternoon says: "Englishmen know better than to hold a high-spirited, honorable person responsible for the dishonor of a single criminal. We have no doubt American honor will be vindicated in the same manner as the British has recently been by an award of swift, uncompromising justice to the guilty parties. In this country our confidence in American reprobates is not shaken by the isolated example of depravity, such as we know from experience is liable to occur in the armies of the most civilized and most humane nations."

RECRUITING FOR NEW CONTINGENT

COMMENCES IN THIS CITY ON APRIL 24TH.

There Will Be Ten Stations in British Columbia—Four Colonels May Be Sent.

Ottawa, April 9.—The announcement was made to-day that the controller of the Northwest Mounted Police would be asked to recruit one regiment of 500 for the fourth contingent to South Africa.

The militia order to be issued to-day will state that recruiting for the fourth contingent will commence on April 24th and continue until further orders.

Ottawa, April 10.—Talk to-day in militia circles is of who will command the fourth contingent. Four colonels will be recommended for the position.

The recruiting stations for the fourth contingent in British Columbia are Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Nelson, Rossland, Fort Steele and Trail.

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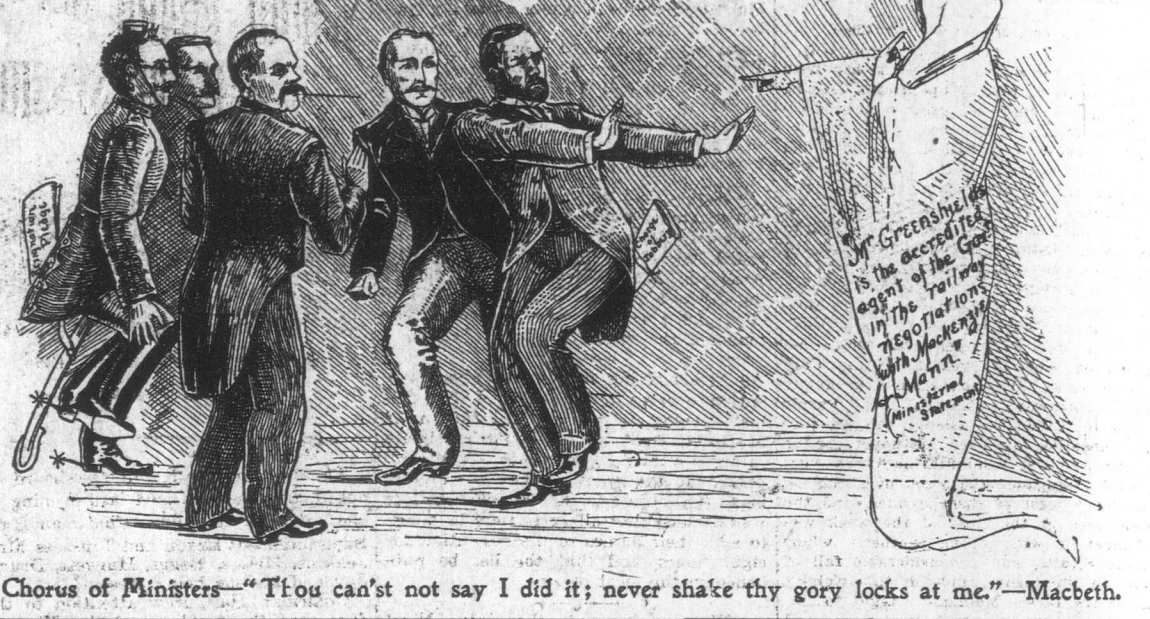
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THE EVER-PRESENT SPECTRE.



TO APPLY FOR ORDER OF HABEAS CORPUS

Proceedings, Instituted in Chambers This Morning in Genelle Case—Legal News.

The Chief Justice presided in Chambers yesterday morning, and disposed of the following applications:

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Tey Straits Packing Co. et al. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was granted.

Mr. Justice Martin presided at the sittings of the County court this morning. The first case called, Yit Gim vs. Kay Yune, a suit involving a cowbird contract, is still being heard.

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WEEKLY WEATHER

Victoria Meteorological Office. The weather during the week ending April 10th was generally cold and frosty at the beginning, but gradually warmed up.

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A DRASTIC REMEDY.

It is indeed pleasing to observe the sweet harmony that now prevails between the provincial government and its chief organ, published in this city. There was a time when the Colonist had opinions of its own upon certain subjects. Now it has no convictions save those of its master. The administration is immaculate. It can do no wrong thing. Sometimes it appears to stray, but an investigation discloses that a greater than it is responsible for the transgression. When it was discovered that the government was living at a rate far in excess of its income, that was not regarded as a reason for reformation. Not at all. The funds were circulated with greater prodigality than ever and a complaint lodged that our impetuosity was chargeable to the Dominion government, which had usurped our proper functions and seized upon our rightful sources of revenue. Therefore it is the duty of the Dominion to straighten out our accounts and set us up in business anew. A great part of our taxable heritage had been previously given away by governments of which the present one is a worthy successor. Mr. Dunsinuir in the early stage of his career as leader evinced a disposition to discontinue that sort of thing, even going with a mighty rush to the other extreme and refusing to treat with companies whose intentions were unquestionable upon a reasonable basis. But he has fallen away woefully of late, as the remarkable compact with Mr. Green-shields, the accredited agent of a discredited government, proves.

The latest charge laid against the Dominion government on behalf of the business aggregation which controls the situation in British Columbia is that it is responsible for the depression in the silver-lead mining district. All sorts of devices have been suggested in order to overcome the evil which is said to have been wrought by the lead trust of the United States. The mining men of the interior in their combined wisdom made a suggestion to the Dominion government. Their request was complied with and a bounty offered for every ton of pig lead produced by a refinery in the province. No works have yet been established for the purpose of earning that bounty. We are not expert at the business like the Colonist, and we do not positively know why this is so, but it may be suspected that capitalists believe there is not a sufficiently large market in Canada to warrant the expense of putting the necessary amount of money in the business. But the Colonist knows better. His idea is that the silver-lead mining industry will never be placed upon a satisfactory footing until all the Liberal members of Parliament from British Columbia are dead or politically sleeping, and there is a Conservative government in power in the Dominion, which will give "adequate protection" to all home industries. That is the policy to give a spurt to the whole Dominion. Consider the tremendous progress that was made during the eighteen long years every Canadian industry received "adequate protection." There has been greater progress, almost double the progress, during the six years of Liberalism than during the whole of the eighteen years of Conservative rule and yet the present provincial government through its organ in this city says the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier must be turned out and one led by Mr. Borden substituted in order that property shall abound in British Columbia. The Times is as anxious as its neighbor to see this industry of great importance to the province securely established, but we really do not believe it would pay Canada to make such a tremendous sacrifice as that suggested to bring about such a desirable consummation.

The fact that a lead refinery has not been established under the inducement of a bounty from the Dominion may be taken as evidence that such an establishment would not pay. It is admitted that a government refinery would be sure to prove a losing concern. The only way our contemporary sees out of the difficulty is to give the industry adequate protection, that is, shut out completely all lead produced in foreign countries. That would enable any refining company to charge Canadian consumers any prices it pleased for all its product sold in this country, which would be a very small part of the whole if the mining industry made any progress at all. In all foreign markets the refinery would necessarily have to be content to lose money on the goods it was compelled to sell there if it accepted all the products of the mines of British Columbia. Obviously, unless it agreed to take all that offered it would confer no benefit upon the mining industry. So the consumers of lead in Canada would be compelled to supply the refinery capitalists with a profit on the lead sold in the home market as well as upon that sacrificed for the benefit of foreigners. The Dominion government must consider the interests of the country as a whole, and we are inclined to think the consumers of lead, even the manufacturers who clamor for "adequate protection" for the businesses in which they are personally engaged, would resent the idea of carrying their favorite passions to such extremes as that. We do not think that "adequate protection" scheme is a feasible one. If it were, we are convinced the representatives of the sections of the province chiefly interested would have suggested it to the government. We hope it will not be necessary to resort to such extreme measures as turning out the Dominion government,

as suggested by the Colonist, in order to bring prosperity to our silver-lead mining sections. We do not think even the loyal supporters of Colonel Prior who sit on the opposition side of the House and are so constant in their protestations of devotion to his cause, would be of advocating such a radical step as that. Any reasonable, common sense proposal, which promises to relieve the stagnation of present existing, however, will have the hearty support of the Times.

LEADERS AND POLICIES.

The Colonist is not satisfied with the attitude of the Dominion government with regard to the war in South Africa. It says Sir Wilfrid Laurier has uttered no such eloquent words on the subject as those of Premier Seddon of New Zealand in dispatching one of the several contingents which have gone forth from that colony. Actions are said to speak louder than words. We doubt if our ultra-loyal contemporary is prepared to maintain that Canada has not done her full duty towards the Mother Country in the present crisis. Certainly its friends in Parliament have not moved to ensure the government for not being zealous enough. Rather the other way, Mr. Monk, while not the titular leader of the Conservatives, is acknowledged by some to be the virtual head of the party. He has a great deal more to say than Mr. Borden in the conduct of its affairs. Of that there can be no doubt. The chief grievance of Mr. Monk against the Premier is that he is too ardent an Imperialist. But then Mr. Monk is from Quebec, and it may be that Imperialism is considered a weakness in a public man in that province. Possibly Mr. Monk thinks he has discovered a weak point in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position, and it may be that the thought has occurred to him that he can capture Quebec some day. There is no indication of a reaction under the leader's eloquence as yet. Mr. Bergeron, who was at one time the French-Canadian Conservative leader, has tried hard to win a seat there, and has been defeated three times within the last few years. But perseverance is a commendable virtue in a politician. If Mr. Monk were to adopt the celebrated motto of Sir Charles Tupper when it was delicately suggested in a trying time by the British war office that assistance from Canada would be appreciated: "Not a man, not a cent," he might make greater headway in assumed anti-Imperialist Quebec. It must be conceded, however, that Sir Charles was always a trifle reticent in his utterances, and it may be that he has repented of his hot words. Besides, when a federal party has a special policy supposed to be suited to the particular sentiments of every section of the country, it is well for its leaders to move warily. The "Not a man, not a cent" doctrine, therefore, must be inculcated on the quiet. It would never do to preach it in the House of Commons, for instance, because while it is necessary to win Quebec it is also necessary to gain ground in all the other provinces. Virtue hath departed from the National policy and left the party stranded without a policy and without a very large that which, if openly uttered, would estrange and weaken in one direction, while it might be supposed to strengthen in another. An indefinite policy of "adequate protection for Canadian industries" has been substituted for the old N. P. This implies that the protection in present afforded is inadequate, but the remarkable prosperity of the country during the past five years indicates that the relief which has been afforded is not a mere hazardous experiment of amateur statesmen, but a matured and scientific plan, well thought out and skillfully applied, and more than justified by its fruits. More than all, the hope of Canada at present is centered in the great West, with its prolific prairies and rich mountains. It is possible, that the adequate protection policy of the Conservative leader might prove fatal to the welfare of this West. In any case, it is a fact that the West stands for the greatest possible measure of freedom of trade consistent with the production of sufficient revenue to meet the demands of government. Under the National Policy a considerable portion of the duties which should have gone into the Dominion treasury found its way into the pockets of manufacturers. The West will never tolerate such a state of affairs again, for it is becoming a more powerful factor in political affairs every year. Events have also proved that it is not well for the manufacturers themselves that they should have too much protection. Competition is stimulating. The farmer is obliged to compete in an open market and if he is hampered by high prices for the implements he requires in his business, it is obvious that the settlement of the West will be retarded. Experience proves that that is exactly what does happen. As soon as the National Policy drag was removed the machine of state went howling ahead at an accelerated speed. Consequently the manufacturers and their employees have profited enormously by the increased demand for their products. Factors which six years ago were only working half time are now running night and day. Hence the prosperity of the country. These facts cannot be overcome by contemptible appeals to supposed race prejudice. Our Conservative friends must evolve a policy laid down upon higher lines. Nor is it true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not spoken words as eloquent as those of Premier Seddon upon the subject which is occupying so large a place before the English-speaking world to-day. The remarks of the Premier of the Dominion have been referred to in the British

House of Commons as the finest tribute that has yet been paid to the prowess of the British race and the justice of the British cause. One of the Imperial ministers even went so far as to say he could not do better for Canada than Canada's Prime Minister in reference to a certain action. We fear our contemporary will also be compelled to find higher ground from which to fire his political artillery.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

From the very beginning of its proceedings the Royal Commission at present sitting in this city for the ostensible purpose of inquiring into certain matters closely affecting the government has been regarded as a farce. It has always been taken for granted in British circles that the presiding officer of a tribunal, be it high or low, will be perfectly impartial in his rulings. Rich and poor, influential and obscure, stand upon the same plane when they approach our courts, and ask for judgment. It is only under a deep sense of public responsibility, therefore, that we feel called upon to enter a protest against the rulings, or rather the absence of rulings, in the proceedings now being held before Mr. Justice Walkem. No man should be entrusted for having opinions upon the political questions of the day, but when a judge is appointed to preside over a court constituted for the purpose of inquiring into matters of a political nature, he might at least be expected to conceal the bias of his mind until the case is fully before him. Yet we find Mr. Green-shields exonerated on his own evidence from the charge of acting as agent for two parties to an important transaction in which millions of dollars of public money and millions of acres of public land are involved. But despite the verdict of the judge, there can be no doubt in the public mind, from evidence given subsequent to that of Mr. Green-shields, that the ministers all said the promoter acted for the government in the negotiations. Under oath the same ministers denied all their former statements. They could not be telling the truth in both instances. Therefore, it is apparent that Mr. Curtis was wrong in bringing his charges, and that he and his counsel were worthy of courteous, fair treatment at the hands of the court. In regard to the charge against the Premier we shall not offer an opinion. The public has heard the evidence so far given, and no doubt it has formed, or partially formed, an opinion. Possibly it is not yet too late to banish the grotesque features which have hitherto characterized the proceedings and insist upon the observance of proper dignity and decorum. When a question put to a witness is declared to be irrelevant, it should be within the power of the commissioner to order that it be answered. If he be not endowed with that power, the commissioner should at once declare the court dissolved and bring the farce to an end.

REWARD OF A PROMOTER.

One of the most curious productions of a curious political combination is that cheque for \$2,000, paid to Mr. Green-shields as the agent of this province in alleged negotiations with the Dominion government for a subsidy on account of the bridges across the Keesee near New Westminster. That is now said to be the only transaction in which this able Eastern promoter acted as the "accredited agent of the government." The point we cannot understand is what the services of Mr. Green-shields were needed for at all. The bridges which were to be built, but which he surely the first time on record in which the services of a master of such a peculiar art were considered necessary to the success of such a cause. The natural agents of the province in such a case would seem to be the members of the House of Commons representing the constituency chiefly interested. In case this agent felt doubtful of his ability to impress the government with the justice of his demands then he might have been impelled to call upon all the other representatives of the province to come to his assistance. Surely all the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons from British Columbia wield as potent an influence with the Dominion government as this man Green-shields. If they do not there must be something radically wrong somewhere. There is something wrong, and it is not difficult to divine where it is. The root of all the evil is to be found in the present government of British Columbia. It is hard to believe that Mr. Green-shields acted as the accredited agent of the ministers in the negotiations in connection with a subsidy for the Fraser river bridges. The government has performed some most extraordinary feats, but we do not believe it would be guilty of such an act of folly or stupidity as to engage a promoter to attempt to secure better terms for the province from the Dominion. There may be legitimate lines within which the omnipresent promoter of the present day may carry on his operations, but a genuine such circumstance is not one of them. Time will probably reveal more of the details of the connection between Mr. Green-shields and the government, and it is not unlikely it will also show that \$2,000 was not the full reward paid for his services.

Answering a question in the Imperial Commons yesterday about the General Bill controversy, the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, said that in view of the recent statement of Mr. Balfour, it had been decided to publish all the papers and dispatches relating to the Biplon Kop engagement forwarded to the war office by Lord Roberts. The order forbidding General Balfour to publish the documents would not, however, be rescinded.

MERITS OF THIS CITY AS A RESORT

VICTORIA EULOGIZED BY WIDE TRAVELLER

G. H. Bennett, of Toronto, Points Out Some of Advantages of Advertising.

C. H. Bennett, of Detroit, Mich., in an interview given a representative of the Times referring to tourists' associations, the results obtained by the work of these organizations in other cities, and the probable results of the efforts of the local association if it continues as active as it had commenced in advertising this city, said that to-day tourists' associations were business propositions carried on on the same lines as a wholesale or manufacturing concern. It was the use of printer's ink and attractive advertising which must be relied upon to promote the advantage of Victoria as a health and pleasure seeking locality. The supporters of the Victoria association should get the idea that this city would be overworked with tourists the first year. "Victoria," he said, "has many advantages, and nature has done much for her. She seems to possess every advantage to merit a tourist trade. Persistent advertising will bring the results desired, but as a city or resort made their reputation in one year. There are resorts now well known in California that started years ago on the same plan as this city and to-day are known throughout the world, and still advertise their many advantages. Halifax, N. S., started to advertise in a small way five years ago. Last year over 16,000 tourists from the United States spent from a day to a month in Halifax or in Nova Scotia." Detroit, Mich., where Mr. Bennett is a newspaper man, and was for a time associated with the Convention League, had last year seventy-nine national conventions, which brought to that city people from all parts of the world.

That city was the first to organize a Convention League for the purpose of promoting national, state and society conventions and advancing the city as a resort. From this association's work, is credited twelve manufacturing concerns which have removed to Detroit, one of which the Boyer Machine Company, employs nearly five hundred experienced men. In the city of Quebec there are two seasons, the tourist season and the dull season. The months of June, July, August and September are the banner months for all classes of trade at Quebec, as thousands of Americans visit that city to escape the heat and see the sights. Next to Washington, D. C., the city of Quebec has the most beautiful view in the world. Cleveland, Ohio, is filled with resorts every summer from the Southern and Gulf States. Lake Superior and Lake Edward lakes in Quebec are known in the United States as fishing resorts, and last July a Mr. Wells, a sugar planter on one of the Hawaiian Islands, came nearly 6,000 miles to catch a six-pound trout. Toronto, last year, brought thousands from the Pan-American by sending some hunters and attractive advertising to Buffalo. The great and steam railroads and one team of horses a few years ago, while to-day it has sixteen monster hotels and perhaps one hundred rigs to enable visitors to see the island. The hotels and industries are flourishing and support all the population of the island from the results of a resort season that lasts only two months. Muskoka lakes in Ontario will not only support a great number of stowaways and support all the population of the island from the results of a resort season that lasts only two months. Muskoka lakes in Ontario will not only support a great number of stowaways and support all the population of the island from the results of a resort season that lasts only two months. Muskoka lakes in Ontario will not only support a great number of stowaways and support all the population of the island from the results of a resort season that lasts only two months.

DISGUISED CATARRH.

A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women.



REV. HARRIET E. EDWARDS, CLINTON, IA.

Rev. Harriet E. Edwards in a recent letter from Mt. Pleasant, Ark., writes: "I have found that Peruna is a wonderful medicine to use in diseases peculiar to women. It quickly and permanently restores health and vigor and acts as a natural tonic to worn-out systems. I have so far never observed a case which was not greatly aided by its use." -REV. DR. H. R. EDWARDS.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet constantly, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges from the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties tired, only to go to bed at night as tired as before.

Peruna is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, the digestion made perfect, the dull headache is stopped and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Peruna.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all up-to-date drug stores and Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE ESCAPE OF A STROKE OF LIGHTNING

Struck a Transmission Line and Burned Transformers—Cars Stopped and Lights Extinguished.

A stroke of lightning caused an unexpected dislocation of arrangements last night. The last of a series of forked flashes about 9:30 o'clock shot forth from the heavens and stopped the machinery of several august bodies, while it put out of business for a time the B. C. Electric Railway, and plunged this fair city in darkness. During its incredibly swift and erratic progress that solitary flash came in contact with a transmission wire somewhere between here and Goldstream. Finding a congenial course along the line, it proceeded to the Goldstream power house, where it worked havoc. The dazzling intruder did not remain very long, but while there it burned out two transformers, one on the railway and the other on the lighting place, illuminated by electricity were also brought to a standstill, but the opportunity for seances was a rich one indeed. Hotels and residences had to burn lamps, and the aroma of oil was more general last night in Victoria than it has been for years.

The city council was not compelled to adjourn. It would take more than a stroke of lightning to disturb its equanimity. It still patronized the gas works, and was able to tranquilly prolong its session until 11 o'clock, regardless of the Erebus-like darkness that prevailed throughout the community for which they legislated.

The two damaged transformers were replaced with new ones, and everything was all O. K. this morning when Victoria awoke. Lightning plays remarkable freaks, and of course, last night's episode cannot be laid at the company's door. The company certainly could not have seen the flash; neither could it have seen it could they capture and send it back O. O. D. to the ethereal heights from whence it came.

The elements all around appeared to be very angry last night. Besides throwing around Victoria a cloak of darkness, they cast on the Sooke hills a snowy mantle, which for the month of April is nothing short of starting. Poor Richard in the past frantic kick at winter, delayed in transit.

OBJECT TO TAXATION. People in Revolt in Mongolia and Tientsin Are Moving Against Them.

Tientsin, April 8.—Three thousand Chinese troops and a number of Krupp guns have been dispatched to southern Mongolia, where the people are in revolt against the severe indemnity taxation. Several villages have been strongly fortified and their inhabitants are determined to fight. They say they are assisted by the assistance of 30,000 disaffected persons.

MAY GO TO 'FRISCO. New York, April 9.—Governor McSweeney's declaration that the Jeffries Fitzsimmons fight shall not be held in South Carolina has cast much gloom over the Fitzsimmons quarters on Long Island. Fitzsimmons's manager now says the fight will have to go to California. He understood the San Francisco bids still stand.

There are in the United Kingdom 600 farms of over a thousand acres apiece.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEADERSHIP

BUSINESS STOPPED BY A FAULT

Dyking, Wide Tires Affairs Occupied the Members

The government men deem its promise of electric business by holding to-night, but a breakdown light system upset all summarily broke up the Dyking and hospital principal subjects discussed, although progress the Wide Tire Act and

Rev. J. G. Hastings Mr. Oliver presented at a public meeting

Const-Kootenay railway its was ruled out of Mr. Green presented B. Jorand and other

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Mr. Martin brought report that at a business center he had intended defeat the government

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Mr. Oliver said it had been endorsed by agricultural associations.

Mr. McPherson continued his opposition, and called the bill bad legislation.

Mr. Martin said this was provided for in the clause, whereby all hospitals receiving aid must be approved by the Lieut-Governor-in-council.

Mr. McPhillips said the effect as the bill stood would be to deprive St. Paul's in Vancouver of the aid it was now receiving, as a denominational institution could not be aided where a non-denominational one got no aid.

Mr. Martin said he would strike out the second sentence of his amendment.

Mr. Curtis drew attention to the failure of the government to provide for the private hospital of Dr. Hoyle, of Trail, where a great many indigent and maimed patients were treated free.

Mr. McPhillips said he would not recede from his position, but he would amend his bill.

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because he had been informed by a representative of British Columbia at Ottawa that the British Columbia members had not been consulted nor their cooperation sought by the government.

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structure of the Fraser river bridge at Chinney creek, with particulars of work tendered and of person or persons tendering.

Mr. Hall moved the following resolution: That a select committee of this House be appointed to investigate the following matter: Charges made by Mr. C. W. Savers against Mr. J. D. Graham, sold commissioner of Atlin, in regard to the purchase of two buildings, known as the Isolation Hospital, in Atlin, for the government, for the sum of \$750, and which buildings are said by Mr. Savers to be worth less than \$200; and that such committee consist of the following members, viz: Messrs. Rogers, Dickie, Mounce, Gordon and McPhillips.

Mr. Martin objected to the House being made a clearing house for charges against officials.

Mr. McBride—How about your committee regarding Jessop?

Mr. Martin said the reason he asked for a committee was because he couldn't get satisfaction from the department.

Mr. McBride said he would not recede from his position, but he would amend his bill.

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workmen can ask an employer to deduct a certain amount from their wages for a medical attendant, and the men to enter the name of the medical adviser they desire in a book for that purpose.

Mr. Martin championed the bill as disposing of an abuse which has grown up under the present act, whereby a doctor who enjoys a monopoly with a company's workmen turns out his practice to cheap men who are imposed on the workmen.

Mr. Dickie said the bill might not work in his district. At Chemainus there were several hundred millmen, and at Mount Sicker there were a few hundred miners. These men could not get efficient treatment without being unaimous.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite advocated a fund into which the men should be made to select whatever doctor they liked, and should be paid pro rata. The bill would practically do that. The bill had been termed experimental. Experimental legislation was an absolute necessity as the evils of farming out practice, in his own experience he had employed a doctor not employed by the company for which he worked and employed a big bill the bill applicable to all parts of the province. The bill was for the benefit of workmen.

Mr. Hunter denied this. He was surprised at Mr. Hunter's remark, as he represented the view of the employer, while he (the speaker) represented the laborer's view.

Mr. Hunter said this was false. He represented the view of Cariboo. Mr. Hawthornthwaite—I did not say you represented the employers, but the view of the employer, although I might properly have said so.

Mr. Hunter—That is false. Mr. McInnes referred to the case of Neahmie, where one doctor had the exclusive right to employ a big house from a practice which the other doctors should share.

Mr. Green didn't think the workmen in his riding would approve the bill, if it passed it would drive the doctor out of his district. The laboring man in his district had condemned the bill. Mr. McInnes adjourned the debate, and the House rose at 11:30.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. To the Editor—An article appearing in your paper of April 4th, under the heading of "Cruelty to Animals," has been sent me by the Indians of this place, I beg to say that your correspondent in stating the facts of the case has left himself open to the charge of misapprehension of his own veracity. In my experience with the Indians, extending over a period of twenty years, I have never seen or heard of a case of cruelty as described by Mr. Garrard.

In this particular case the animal was a very old mare, which had suckled a colt all the winter, and being ill-fed, was in a very weak state. Consequently, on returning to the barn, she had exhausted in her efforts to extricate herself. The poles mentioned were used to pry her out of the mud, and were not spiked as stated. As regards the barbed wire killing the animal by locking with an axe, as described by Mr. Garrard, I must say he is slightly wrong in his imagination. I killed her with an axe, and she was not mentioned as shot by an Indian a few weeks ago.

I agree with Mr. Garrard that something should be done to promote the proper care of the animal in winter in this locality, and have been successful in my efforts in that direction for years past.

ALBERTA, April 5th, 1902. C. A. COX, B. C. Police.

What! Does the Grim Spectre Follow You Into The Joyous Springtime?

Paine's Celery Compound Defeats the Work of Death by Removing Your Terrible Burden of Disease.

Are you still in suffering, misery and despondency? Does the grim spectre of death follow you closely as the joyous springtime brings happiness and blessings to others around you? Are you still clinging tenaciously to false theories of physicians or friends who are not assuring you that time, care and the use of your present medicine will give you new health?

Be assured your present condition is a perilous one. The continuance of the medicine you are now using is a folly; you are simply trifling with life and wasting precious time.

You should remember that while asperities and the fields with fresh grass and flowers, and the wild trees with a strong breeze blowing, bursting buds and new foliage, that human beings—old and young—drop off in thousands in springtime.

Now is the time for prompt, decided and practical action if life is to be saved. Prejudice and the erroneous theories of even medical men should be cast aside; matters not what your social position be; the medicine that saves the human mind or woman is surely the one and the same for the rich and those in high social positions.

Paine's Celery Compound has a record of curing that no other medicine has ever equaled. It has rescued hundreds from the grasp of death when physicians and their most carefully prepared prescriptions failed in the work. If the suffering men and women of today could but see the happy faces and hear the kind words spoken by the tens of thousands who have made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound, it would dispel their existing doubts and fears.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that reaches the root of the disease; it is the only agency that can remove your terrible load of disease. It is the only agency that can remove your terrible load of disease. It is the only agency that can remove your terrible load of disease.

The passing of the bill, too, would give three or four stores selling in competition with the hotel which was forced to provide convenience for the travelling public. Mr. Neill denounced the bill as freak legislation of the most dangerous kind.

The Attorney-General criticized Mr. Neill's argument, but adjourned the debate to look into the bill.

Charles Dickens's daughters taught him to dance the polka, but he couldn't master the schottische.

SERVICES OF SHERIFF COMMISSIONER W. MR. CURTIS Breeze Blow Over and D. Were Not Taken- Deficit.

(From Tuesday's report) The session of the Legislature yesterday afternoon was held in the presence of the business and the presence of the Legislature desired to go, he was Mr. Dunsuir said that the bill was not taken into consideration. Mr. Fairly, of Speed formed the commission, who found Mr. Eberts, Mr. W. J. Neofolk, and Mr. D. Esquimaux. Mr. Curtis then said that he had received a letter to General Hubbard, referred to an option on railway and the mines, etc. Mr. Dunsuir said that he had received a letter from Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis said that he had received a letter from Mr. Dunsuir. Mr. Curtis said that he had received a letter from Mr. Dunsuir. Mr. Curtis said that he had received a letter from Mr. Dunsuir.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS The commission resumed its work at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Dunsuir showed that the bill was not taken into consideration. Mr. Curtis said that he had received a letter from Mr. Dunsuir. Mr. Curtis said that he had received a letter from Mr. Dunsuir. Mr. Curtis said that he had received a letter from Mr. Dunsuir.

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