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## MAFEKING RELIEVED

After Many Months of Waiting Relief Has at Last Reached the Gallant Little Garrison.

## BOER LEADERS CAPTURED.

Commandant Botha and Generals Duprey and Daniels Are Now Prisoners in the Hands of the British—Broadwood Enters Lindley.

(Associated Press)

LONDON, MAY 18, 9:16 P.M.—MAFEKING HAS BEEN RELIEVED.

London, May 18.—A special dispatch from Amsterdam says a telegram from a Boer source announces that Mafeking was relieved on Tuesday.

The recipient of the telegram is credited with having heard of the relief of Ladysmith before it was announced.

quarters that it has by now achieved its mission.

From both right and left flanks of the British army, comes the important news that Lord Roberts has brought to two wings of his forces on a level with the main body, as shown in his dispatch to the war office announcing that Lord Methuen had entered Hoopstad yesterday, and that General Broadwood's cavalry had occupied Lindley the same day, and as so many had expected.

Lord Roberts's Advance

has been promptly resumed.

Evidently the Commandant Botha, whom Lord Roberts reported to the war office was captured with a number of others thirty miles northwest of Kroonstad, is not the Federal commander-in-chief or he would have mentioned that fact in his dispatches.

Rumors are current at Lorenzo Marquez that further fighting has occurred on the railroad south of Mafeking.

Boer Report.

Pretoria, May 18.—It was officially announced to-day that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded the siege was abandoned, a British force from the south taking possession of the place.

President Steyn left here for the Free State yesterday evening. Addressing a crowd on the platform he urged them to be of good cheer.

It is reported that 5,000 British troops

surprised and captured, about 30 miles northwest of this place, Commandant Botha, Field Cornet Gassone, five Johannesburg policemen and 17 Boers. There were no casualties on our side.

"Buller reports that Natal farmers are handing in arms."

RETREATING TO THE NORTH.

Dannhauser, Natal, May 17.—Gen. Buller entered Dannhauser at 10 o'clock this morning. The houses in the town were found to be not much damaged. A house at Hatting Spruit, however, was destroyed. A number of rebels were found at their homes and arrested.

The railway is little damaged, but several large culverts have been destroyed.

The Boers north of Newcastle are falling back on Amajuba.

Gen. Buller has received a message from the Queen congratulating him upon the taking of Dundee and expressing appreciation of "the work of the troops, to which he has replied.

The Boers left two doctors and an ambulance here.

Boer Delegates.

New York, May 18.—The Boer delegates will leave for Washington this afternoon. The committee appointed by the citizens of Washington to escort the visitors to the National Capitol arrived in New York to-morrow and drove to Hotel Manhattan, where they were received by the envoys. The delegation is composed of Senator Allen and Congressman Robinson, of Nebraska; Representative Ridgely of Kansas, Daly of New Jersey and Sulzer of New York, C. A. McBride of Washington and Cornelius Vanderhoof of Baltimore.

Mr. Sulzer formally invited them to Washington and Mr. Fischer made a brief response.

OCCUPATION OF NEWCASTLE.

British Successes in the Free State—Roberts Preparing for Advance.

London, May 18.—Gen. Buller, in a dispatch to the war office dated Newcaste, May 15th, says:

"Newcastle was occupied last night, and to-day the whole second division and the third cavalry brigade will be concentrated there.

"I have sent the mounted force through Nuts to expel a small force of the enemy, and to reassure the natives.

"The enemy have burned the chapel, broken much glass, plundered many houses and taken cash from banks, but otherwise they have not done much harm."

The railway is badly damaged; the wagons and horses have been destroyed, as well as many culverts and the pumping stations and water.

"Of the 7,000 men flying before us, about 1,000 seem to have gone to Wakkerstroom and some by Miller's Pass to the Free State. The remainder, who are described as a disorganized rabble, were compelled to divert all traffic. The cheering is now incessant.

Special editions of the newspapers appeared, and in the West End the leading thoroughfares were thoroughly impeded by a stream of people cheering themselves hoarsely and singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen."

The enthusiasm of this dispatch is sent promises to enthrall the scenes attending the relief of Ladysmith.

A reporter of the Associated Press inquired at the foreign office, and the resident clerk said nothing had been received there yet in confirmation of the news from Pretoria of the relief of Mafeking.

The dispatch of the Associated Press containing news of the relief of the long besieged place was sent to the houses of parliament. There it created a great deal of excitement in the press galleries and lobbies, and soon began to be circulated among members of the House of Commons. Thomas Cheddick, advanced Liberal member for the Wick district, amid considerable excitement, said he understood that news of the relief of Mafeking had been received. Was that so? No minister made any reply, and the debate was continued. But the House no longer took any interest in it, and members went into lobbies to discuss the great event.

The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress to the front of the Mansion House, where an immense portrait of Col. Baden-Powell was displayed bearing the words, "Mafeking relieved."

While the attendants were waving Union Jacks, the Lord Mayor addressed the crowd, saying: "I wish your cheers could reach Mafeking." Here his speech was interrupted by cheering and the singing of "Rule Britannia," after which the Lord Mayor remarked: "We don't know what the end would be if the slaves and the world would conquer at last?" The Lord Mayor then led the crowd in singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen," and with renewed cheering and waving of flags by the assembled multitudes and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the Lord Mayor and party left.

Demonstrations in London.

London, May 18.—London's millions spent half the night in the streets, and at 5 o'clock this morning groups of men are singing and cheering, and there are crowds in front of the Mansion House, Marlborough House, the clubs on Pall Mall and the war office, and in Parliament square, waving flags and joining in national airs.

The sustained bellowing and uproar of hundreds of thousands amazes the Englishman, who ceases for a moment to be amazed and becomes merely annoyed.

Sober, phlegmatic London is beside itself with emotion. Guests of patriotism have set the town quivering twice or three times during the war, but nothing has quite equalled tonight's

hundred square miles of almost furious demonstration.

It was a curious thing for the onlookers to see solemn, grey-haired men toss their opera hats into the air and join in the hurricane of cheers as the wreath-crowned banner with the portrait of Col. Baden-Powell passed along the streets. Smart women in broughams waved Union Jacks out of the windows, conventional family parties stopped about the corners to take part in singing "God Save the Queen."

Everywhere was abandon and good feeling and an astonishing roar of human voices. It had all brought about by a twenty-second telegram from Pretoria that Mafeking had been relieved. Although nothing confirmatory has been received from any African source, except Pretoria, nobody apparently questions the news.

Arthur J. Balfour, speaking from the government bench late last evening, said: "The only news I have is through the courtesy of the press. We have no information at the war office, nor would we have it as soon as it would arrive through other channels. Therefore, the fact that we have not received it neither proves nor disproves the accuracy of the information. I need hardly say that we will trust, and we have good reasons to think that it is probably true."

George Wyndham, under secretary of state for war, replying to several members of the House who had privately interrogated him, said: "Although the government has nothing, I am disposed to believe the Boer bulletin. It may be to-morrow or Monday before the government could get the dispatches from our military commanders, even if the siege were raised some days ago, as the news would need to be conveyed over a very long distance by messenger on horseback, whereas the enemy would probably be able to avail themselves of telegraphic communications."

Col. Baden-Powell's brother in London has received a telegram from a Dutch friend in Pretoria, saying that Mafeking has been relieved.

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Surgeon-Major Thomas E. Hale, M. D., h.p. (assistant-surgeon 7th Foot, Crimea, 1857).

Assistant-Surgeon H. T. Sylvester, M. D., h.p. (assistant-surgeon 23rd Foot, Crimea, 1857).

Surgeon-General Sir A. D. Home, W. C. B., retired pay (surgeon, 90th Foot, India, 1858).

Surgeon-General W. G. N. Manley, C. B., retired pay and Lieut.-Colonel W. Temple, M. B., retired pay (assistant-surgeons, Royal Artillery, New Zealand, 1864).

Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Douglas, M. D., retired pay (assistant-surgeon 2nd Batt. 24th Foot, Little Andaman Island, 1867).

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Reynolds, retired pay (surgeon-major Zululand, 1879).

Corporal J. J. Farmer, late Army Hospital Corps (Transvaal, 1881).

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Hartley, Cape Mounted Rifles (surgeon-major C. M. R., 1881).

Major J. Crimmins, Indian medical service (surgeon-bombay medical service, Burmese, 1888).

Captain F. S. Le Quesne, R. A. M. C. (surgeon army medical staff, Burmese, 1889).

Lieut.-Colonel O. E. P. Lloyd, R. A. M. C. (surgeon-major army medical staff, Burma, 1894).

Capt. H. F. Whitechurch, Indian medical service (surgeon-captain Indian medical service, Chitral, 1895).

LORENZO MARQUEZ, May 19.—MAFEKING WAS RELIEVED ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16TH.

London, May 19.—There had been no interruption up to noon to-day of London's celebrations of the British successes in Africa. In fact the enthusiasm increased as the day proceeded. The omnibuses are crowded with men and women waving flags and every cab, cart and carriage, and every house is decorated.

Everyone, from the newsboys in the street to the most dignified business men, is wearing a rosette of the British colors. Traffic is practically suspended and great crowds surround the Mansion House and public buildings, shouting and cheering. Lady Georgina Curzon this morning.

The Empire is at peace and most of the people in the United Kingdom are taking a holiday to-day.

Further confirmation of the various reports of the relief was received to-day in a dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, under to-day's date, announcing that Mafeking had been relieved.

As hundreds of loaded trains journeyed from the suburbs to the city, their occupants kept up a roar of cheering which was echoed by the occupants of decorated houses along the route.

From dawn the crowds swelled until the frequented thoroughfares were impassable and vehicles had to be stopped.

No attempt was made to restrain pent up feelings. Nearly everyone had

A Union Jack about his cap or high hat, and many wore sashes of the national colors. Business men and street urchins hurried for Baden-Powell and Mafeking, and blew shrill blasts on tin horns, and well known society and notable women took part with great zest in the remarkable demonstration.

Outside the Mansion House from early morning a dense mass of people stretched far up the adjacent streets. Ever and anon the crowd burst forth with the National Anthem: "Rule Britannia" or "The Absent-Minded Beggar." The huge pictures of Col. Baden-Powell were cheered again and again, and every now and then some one with a cornet or a flute would start patriotic airs.

A few hundred persons on the outskirts of the mass.

Formed a procession

and followed the musicians through the neighborhood.

The members of the stock exchange mustered early and bought all the flags

and bunting available. The opening of business was delayed owing to the excitement, but the jubilant stock brokers had little inclination for business and amused themselves by connecting by telephone through the Paris bourse so that the singing of "God Save the Queen" might be heard there.

When the remaining places of business closed for the usual half holiday the clerks made a huge procession and paraded all quarters of the town, singing and cheering, and adding to the

Extraordinary Excitement of the throngs of holiday-makers.

During the afternoon the police found difficulty in keeping the spirit of unrelaxed down. A great deal of rough horse play was indulged in, and every soldier and sailor in uniform was seized and carried on the shoulders of cheering men.

A Te Deum service was held in St. Paul's this afternoon. The Lord Mayor and the sheriffs had intended to be present at the service, but they were forced to telephone that it would be hopeless for them to attempt to leave the Mansion House, which was besieged by an impassable crowd.

One of the most

Curious Processions

of the day was formed by some hundreds of South Kensington art students of both sexes, headed by mounted black-clad comrades. The girls wore their study smocks and reaped a golden harvest along the road of the parade for Lady Georgina Curzon's Mafeking fund.

In the midst of the procession was a great model of Col. Baden-Powell mounted on a car, and guarded by the model of a lion. The students indulged in a mild demonstration in front of the residence of Col. Baden-Powell's mother.

All the naval and the military centres dressed ships and fired salutes.

A Capetown dispatch, under to-day's date, says

The Relief Force

entered Mafeking unopposed, the siege having been already raised. The relief column, which left Kimberley secretly, passed the Tafers and Vryburg districts without encountering the Federal's column. It was 1,500 strong and composed of Cape police division, field horse, Imperial Yeomanry, and the Kimberley Mounted Regiment, with three Maxim's. The force reached Manzana River, twenty miles south of Mafeking, on May 11th.

Col. B. T. Mahon, who it is understood, commanded the relief column, served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with General Kitchener.

## PEACE BUREAU.

Berne, Switzerland, May 19.—The committee of the International Peace bureau has decided to make a final appeal to the powers who are signers of the convention adopted by the Hague peace conference, in favor of the restoration of peace in South Africa.

The committee call attention to the clause of the convention for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, by the terms of which the signatory powers agreed to use all efforts for the settlement. The committee declares an offer of mediation cannot be considered by Great Britain as an unfriendly act.

## HUTTON'S CAPTURE.

Kroonstad, May 18.—Gen. Hutton, with his mounted infantry, to-day made a dash upon Bothaville and captured three commandants and 19 other prisoners, mostly "zaps." The Cole machine gun section, commanded by Arlamney, has arrived here.

Owing to the derailing of two trains at the Vet River, progress toward the completion of the railway will be delayed for some days.

## HEAVY LOSSES.

Capetown, May 19.—The Argus says that 80 of Blof's patrol were killed and the Irish-American brigade was greatly cut up at Mafeking and Kroonstad.

The Boers are turning against the French and Germans.

## BOER DELEGATION.

Secretary Hay Will Examine Credentials Before the Delegates Are Received.

Washington, May 19.—The Argus says that the Boer delegates now in Washington will be submitted to the secretary of state on Monday next. Col. O'Brien called at the state department this afternoon and arranged with Secretary Hay that the Boer credentials should be submitted in advance of the presentation of the gentlemen themselves. This is in accordance with the usual rule governing the presentation of foreign ministers.

B. R. Bryn, the private secretary of the Boer delegation, is expected to bring the credentials to the state department on Monday, where they will be submitted for the careful examination of the department, which does not at present know anything of their character.

## SUPPOSED

## Repulsed The Boers

The Relief Column Was Attacked  
When a Few Miles From  
Mafeking.

**British Casualties Slight—Lord  
Dundonald Has Moved to  
Laing's Nek.**

London, May 19.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated May 17th, states that a large British force from the south succeeded in entering Mafeking on Wednesday and that the siege was raised by the Boers. Their commandoes withdrawing eastward.

A special dispatch from Capetown says that the relief column as it approached Mafeking from the south was attacked by a strong force of Boers, who were repulsed. The rear guard continued in action for some time. The British casualties were slight.

London, May 20.—Another Capetown account of the composition of the relief column says that it was constituted of 2,000 men of the South African Light Horse, the Imperial Yeomanry and Kimberley Horse.

It left Kimberley May 4th with 35 wagons containing stores and ammunition, with four guns of horse artillery and two Maxim's, and moved west along the railway without meeting opposition. At Kraaipan the Boers fell back when attacked.

### Buller's Movements.

London, May 19.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Newcastle, May 19th: "Gen Cleary moved to Ingogo to-day and Gen. Dundonald to Laing's Nek. We almost caught up with the tail of the enemy's column, and have captured a few prisoners and wagons."

The men have marched very well indeed.

"I left Ladysmith May 10th, and by the road used am now 138 miles from there. The telegraph section has been indefatigable and the service corps has kept us full of rations all of the time. The fifth division has also done great service."

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says: "The occupation of Newcastle by General Buller has caused great jubilation. The minister and staff, mayor and the corporation, have left for Newcastle. Many fleeing Boers have gone to the Free State by Muller's Pass. Others have gone to Wakkerstroom. Most of them, however, have gone north as a disorganized mob."

### RELIEF FORCE ATTACKED.

London, May 21.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21st.—Mahon (Col. B. T.), reports having joined Plumer at Jamaiso on May 13th. He was followed by a Boer commander from Marlowzani siding and turned westward to avoid it. On May 13th he was attacked in the thick bush, losing five men killed, two missing and 24 wounded, including Daily Mail correspondent, Hands, dangerously. The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded."

### FIGHTING IN THE TOWN.

London, May 21.—Under to-day's date Lord Roberts sent the following from Baden-Powell, dated May 13th, giving important news. Before dawn on the 13th a stormy party, 250 strong, persistently led by Ellof, rushed the pickets and reached the Staat and Protectorate camp from the westward, along the Maapho valley, a strong musketry demonstration being made at the same time along the eastern front of the position. Our winter posts closed in and stopped the Boer supports following, thus cutting off Ellof's retreat, while the town defences stopped his further advance.

"His force got divided in the darkness and a strong party was placed between them, completely surrounding them. Fighting continued all day."

"Soon after nightfall the two parties surrendered and the other was driven out of the Staat under a heavy fire."

"General Buller's advance to Laing's Nek unopposed is important, for it shows that the Boers are demoralized, and possibly it means that Gen. Buller will get through the mountains into the Transvaal without serious opposition."

### LADYBRAND OCCUPIED.

London, May 21.—The war office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days on account of the way in which the railway has been destroyed."

"Gen. Rundle reports that Ladybrand has been occupied."

Vrede has been proclaimed the capital of the Free State.

### THE Queen's Congratulations.

London, May 20.—Last night's court circular contains an expression of the greatest gratification and thankfulness over the news of the relief of Mafeking, after an heroic defense of over seven months. Col. Baden-Powell, and the troops under his command,

The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and Col. Baden-Powell, eulogizing the gallantry of the troops and making sympathetic inquiries concerning the women and children.

### CANADIAN KILLED.

Hamilton, May 19.—Major J. S. O'Reilly, master in chancery, received a private telegram to-day from South Africa condoling him on the death of his son, Patrick O'Reilly, who was killed. This is the first intimation received here of the death of O'Reilly.

He was about 23, and one of Hamilton's most popular young men.

London, May 21.—The Associated Press is able to say that no message from President Kruger, direct or indirect, has recently been received by the secretary or by any department of the British government nor, it may be added,

is any communication from him dealing with the question of cessation of hostilities expected by them in the immediate future. The proximity of peace, according to the government point of view, will remain a matter of military progress. How soon the latter may bring about the former is still too suppositious a question for serious forecast on the part of any high government official.

The concensus of opinion gleaned by the Associated Press at the government office is that

### THE BOER DELEGATES

will exhaust every effort in the United States before President Kruger sees directly, though Lord Salisbury himself does not believe the delegates will accomplish much in America.

The confirmation of the relief of Mafeking does away with the lingering doubts which existed in the minds of a few people who have got into the habit of believing nothing but war office dispatches. With belated enthusiasm that department hoisted its flag on receipt of official telegram and the crowd cheered, it is announced that Col. Baden-Powell will be made a major-general.

Mafeking was actually relieved by Col. B. T. Mahon, who served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with Gen. Kitchener.

Lord Roberts' latest dispatch merely gives his description of the

Organization of the Transport

of supplies, and the rest for the men that the British forces in the Free State and Natal found necessary after their long quick marches.

The reports received in the last mail alone from the hosts of civil servants who are striving desperately to stay the onward march of the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life out of India, almost baffles condensation. From all parts of the great heterogeneous country, British agents, commissioners, residents and their assistants, officers on famine duty, native devans (premiers), and those with other titles, never heard of by the outside world except in Kipling's books, dutifully detail the conditions which prevail in their particular districts, their language being chiefly confined to the dry sentences and tabulated statistics on which the orthodox Indian official is suckled, yet now said again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of this same terrible verbiage and official reticence a wealth of pathos which columns of vivid descriptions could scarcely convey.

What, for instance, could better tell the tale of sorrow than the following report of the commissioner of Kherwara in Rajputana? With careful regard for the regulations governing communications, he abruptly commences: "Kherwara's crops practically nil; water, hardly any; cattle all dead; fodder nil; people thirstless; dead. People with small means at the end of their resources, and either on relief works or dying. Crime abnormal."

With a pathetic frankness found in few of these gruesome documents submitted to the Associated Press, he continues: "I have tried desperately to keep the Kherwara open to all, but as I have only 6,000 rupees, lend me the Ferwe at Darbar, with which to purchase grain, I have miserably failed, and hundreds come to me daily for permission to buy and have to be refused."

From all the commissioners of the native states the same cry goes up. There the distress and suffering is more severe than in any other part of India, yet the native states, by the virtue of the constitution, are dependent on the British relief system and are not entitled to a share of government charity, as they pay no taxes for Imperial support.

However, Sir Charles Bernard, head of the Indian office bureau of revenue, tells the Associated Press the British are advancing to these states loans, whatever the cost, and says they will come in for their full share of relief sent from the outside. From these commissioners of native states, who are only able to afford the expense of ordering the native officials, come more distressing reports to the condition of their territories, not yet hinted at in the English newspapers, but throughout the know-how documents are studded with hopelessness, born of the plot that makes the Indian civil servant such a strenuous fighter of famine, plague and pestilence. One document of Rajputana reports that the Dewan of Sirhind state, with a population of about 186,000, tells him that only 148 persons died of starvation in March, yet adds the resident, he has no doubt there have been many other deaths as the direct result of insufficient nourishment.

In the course of a cheery report, the President of Western Rajputana expresses regrets that he is obliged to record 2,687 deaths as occurring in the famine hospitals and poor houses in the comparatively small state of Marwar

### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER APPLIES TO THE USE OF DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Taken early it will CURE THE COUGH

Taken when the Lungs are affected IT WILL CURE

WEAK LUNGS

SOPHOMORRHAGES

AND RESTORE

SOUND BODILY

HEALTH.

IT ALWAYS HELPS

IT ALMOST ALWAYS HEALS.

(Associated Press)

New York, May 21.—One of the most unique strikes ever heard of has occurred in the works of a glass company at Bridgeport, N.J., says a special from that place. Five shops in full blast were compelled to shut down on account of about 100 boys going out. The company has a horse, which they work all day, and then put him on again at night and work him until midnight. The boys gave notice that unless this was stopped they would not work.

The horse was worked as usual last night and the boys walked out. More than 100 journeymen are out of work on account of the strike. The boys say they will not go to work while the poor horse is overworked, and the blowers are compelled to stay out also.

—

AN OVERWORKED HORSE.

Strike of Boys Stops Operations in Glass Blowing Works.

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## The Indian Horrors

Plague and Cholera Add to the Evils of Famine in India.

Thousands of Natives Have Already Been Carried off by Starvation and Disease.

London, May 19.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has granted the Associated Press permission to inspect the unpublished official correspondence received up to date in his department dealing with the famine situation.

The reports received in the last mail alone from the hosts of civil servants who are striving desperately to stay the onward march of the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life out of India, almost baffles condensation. From all parts of the great heterogeneous country, British agents, commissioners, residents and their assistants, officers on famine duty, native devans (premiers), and those with other titles, never heard of by the outside world except in Kipling's books, dutifully detail the conditions which prevail in their particular districts, their language being chiefly confined to the dry sentences and tabulated statistics on which the orthodox Indian official is suckled, yet now said again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of this same terrible verbiage and official reticence a wealth of pathos which columns of vivid descriptions could scarcely convey.

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during March, while another resident supplements this ghastly record of wholesale mortality by remarking that at Dholpur out of 300,000 persons congregated around the relief works, 1,790 died between February 23rd and March 25th, and this has no bearing on the inroads of the plague of cholera. From the latter cause 571 died at Nagpur during March.

Capt. Grant, on famine duty at Marwar, reports that the majority of fatalities were not preceded by any acute illness. Old persons, weak with edema of the feet, sit at the relief works all day long, draw their pay, eat full meals and die during the night. Nothing can be done for them; they will not go to a hospital.

Cholera is spreading even at the relief works, while plague and cholera adds to the evils of the famine.

There are still other evils mentioned in the dispatches. These consist chiefly of the Dacoits, who are raiding what few cattle are left, and the refugees who, to quote the commissioner of Kherwara, are often from distant villages, and have abandoned their children, and have even tell us the villages whence they came. They are supported by the already impoverished people of Kherwara.

The reports received in the last mail alone from the hosts of civil servants who are striving desperately to stay the onward march of the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life out of India, almost baffles condensation. From all parts of the great heterogeneous country, British agents, commissioners, residents and their assistants, officers on famine duty, native devans (premiers), and those with other titles, never heard of by the outside world except in Kipling's books, dutifully detail the conditions which prevail in their particular districts, their language being chiefly confined to the dry sentences and tabulated statistics on which the orthodox Indian official is suckled, yet now said again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of this same terrible verbiage and official reticence a wealth of pathos which columns of vivid descriptions could scarcely convey.

What, for instance, could better tell the tale of sorrow than the following report of the commissioner of Kherwara in Rajputana? With careful regard for the regulations governing communications, he abruptly commences: "Kherwara's crops practically nil; water, hardly any; cattle all dead; fodder nil; people thirstless; dead. People with small means at the end of their resources, and either on relief works or dying. Crime abnormal."

With a pathetic frankness found in few of these gruesome documents submitted to the Associated Press, he continues: "I have tried desperately to keep the Kherwara open to all, but as I have only 6,000 rupees, lend me the Ferwe at Darbar, with which to purchase grain, I have miserably failed, and hundreds come to me daily for permission to buy and have to be refused."

From all the commissioners of the native states the same cry goes up. There the distress and suffering is more severe than in any other part of India, yet the native states, by the virtue of the constitution, are dependent on the British relief system and are not entitled to a share of government charity, as they pay no taxes for Imperial support.

However, Sir Charles Bernard, head of the Indian office bureau of revenue, tells the Associated Press the British are advancing to these states loans, whatever the cost, and says they will come in for their full share of relief sent from the outside. From these commissioners of native states, who are only able to afford the expense of ordering the native officials, come more distressing reports to the condition of their territories, not yet hinted at in the English newspapers, but throughout the know-how documents are studded with hopelessness, born of the plot that makes the Indian civil servant such a strenuous fighter of famine, plague and pestilence. One document of Rajputana reports that the Dewan of Sirhind state, with a population of about 186,000, tells him that only 148 persons died of starvation in March, yet adds the resident, he has no doubt there have been many other deaths as the direct result of insufficient nourishment.

In the course of a cheery report, the President of Western Rajputana expresses regrets that he is obliged to record 2,687 deaths as occurring in the famine hospitals and poor houses in the comparatively small state of Marwar

during March, while another resident supplements this ghastly record of wholesale mortality by remarking that at Dholpur out of 300,000 persons congregated around the relief works

## The Coming Celebration

Elaborate Arrangements Now Being Perfected for the Celebration This Week.

Great Interest Manifested in the Festivities—Many Visitors Coming.

In consideration of the elaborate arrangements now almost perfected there is considerable justification for the prediction that the celebration this week in honor of the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria will eclipse by many degrees those of former years. The present occasion is a most auspicious one, national sentiment being roused to exultation by the glorious successes that have attended the British arms in South Africa. The present struggle has brought the various colonies of the Empire nearer than ever to the mother country and the great throb of patriotism will find vent, as far as Victoria is concerned, in enthusiastic demonstrations and unparallelled celebrations to commemorate the birthday of the gracious lady after whom this city is named.

The various committees in charge of the arrangements have taken hold of the different divisions of preparation with commendable vigor and enthusiasm, and the successful manner in which the details are being perfected is due to the great interest which they have manifested in the undertaking, their marked efficiency, and the generous and loyal support of the citizens.

The glorious news of the relief of Mafeking has increased the enthusiasm, and will add eclat to the demonstrations which, with such an impetus, will undoubtedly be carried out with crowning success, and afford an object lesson to visitors of the loyalty of Victorians, their pride of their soldiers and reverence to their sovereign.

The proceedings will virtually commence on Wednesday afternoon, when the flags will be hoisted on the various public schools with appropriate ceremony. Wednesday being Empire day and recognized as such throughout the East and other portions of the empire, the aforementioned ceremony of hoisting the flags will be a particularly happy and attractive initial feature. In the evening there will be a grand patriotic concert in the Victoria theatre, for which rehearsals will be held in the Institute hall and the theatre this evening. The City Band will give a concert at Oak Bay on the same evening, the programme being as follows:

March—Robert's Victory ..... Johnson  
Overture—From Dawn to Twilight—Bennet  
Spanish Dances—Mercedes ..... Finkhouse  
Grand Alia—The Death of Nelson—Braham  
(Solo for Trombone) .....  
Intermission. 10:30 .....  
Selection—Faust ..... Gounod  
Characteristic Piece—Evening Pastimes ..... Marshall and Wolf  
(Introducing—Picking of Banjo, Clog Dances, Mobile Buck, The Johnny Ball, concluding with a grand finale) .....  
Waltzes—Wine and Song—Strauss  
Austrian Retreat—The Soldier's Life ..... Kela Bela E. Pfeiffer, Conductor.

On the same evening the wholesale grocers of British Columbia will hold a banquet at Mount Baker Hotel, which promises to be an affair of unusual excellence.

On Thursday morning—the glorious 24th—the naval and military review will be held at Macaulay Point, and judging by the preparations this feature of the celebration will be of extraordinary proportions. In this connection the following regimental order has been issued by Col. Gregory:

Regimental Headquarters,  
Victoria, B. C., 21st May, 1900.

The 5th Regiment C. A. will parade at the drill hall on Thursday, the 24th May at 8:30 a.m. o'clock, for the purpose of marching in Macaulay plains and taking part in the review in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. Hostess and band will be worn. Staff and band will attend. The Officer Commanding expects each officer commanding a company to take active steps to ensure a full attendance of his company; and he hopes that every member of the regiment will recognize the fact that the credit of the regiment is at stake, and will make every effort to attend.

By order,

R. H. POGLI, Lieut.  
Sergeant Adjutant.

The demonstration will undoubtedly prove a most attractive feature to visitors and Victorians alike, and it is to be hoped that the Fifth Regiment will turn out in full force in order that they may sustain a favorable comparison with the other branches of the service represented.

Permissions have been granted to use the D.G.S.'s steamer Quada to carry troops to the scene of the review.

The grand parade will take place on Thursday afternoon, when in all probability there will be from 30 to 35 floats in the procession. A special meeting of the Cosford Rebecca Lodge, F.O.O.F., has been called for to-morrow evening in the city employ, die this morning of pneumonia.

R. Llewellyn, the diver, for many years

in the city employ, died this morning of pneumonia.

DEATH OF A DIVER.

Vancouver, May 19.—The Goldsmith copper properties adjoining the Britannia Loop, by which a man named Joseph Tugeau lost his life. Tugeau tried to jump on board a freight train and before Johnstone, a watchman who was near, could utter a word, was among the wheels. Johnstone was about sixty or seventy feet from Tugeau when he tried to board the train, and almost before he knew what had happened the swimmer's head, stripped perfectly clean of flesh, three cars passed over the body and the only semblance to a human shape were the two hands a leg from a little above the knee and the complete covering of the head and face, which was lying on the form and ground-up trunk, but still attached by the flesh of the neck. The scalp was split from the top of the head to the back of the neck and torn off as clean as if done with the greatest care by an expert surgeon, not a particle of flesh remaining above the chin, even the ears, eyelids,

the general illumination, and among other attractions a concert by the Fifth Regiment band in the Drill Hall.

On Friday morning the various sports will take place, in the afternoon the regatta, and in the evening the grand pyrotechnic display at Hospital Point.

The lacrosse match between the Victoria and New Westminster teams will be played on Saturday.

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In making the arrangements for the celebration week next of the residents or visitors should forget the children's patriotic entertainment at the Victoria Hall on Saturday afternoon, the 26th. It will consist of patriotic songs, skirt dances by Ethel Green and Ruth McDougal, a short nautical drill, cake walk,

four tableaux and an old English dance by 20 little mites in appropriate costumes. Ernest Powell has kindly promised a violin solo, and Benedict Banty will play two of his compositions.

A visitor for the 24th celebration will be the United States training ship Adams, which is now at Port Angeles on her annual cruise to the cities of the Sound.

The Indians from other reserves who are gathered here in numbers, one hundred already, held a dance and potlatch at the meeting house across the harbor early this morning. Similar functions will be held among the tribesmen until the completion of the festivities.

The street sweepers have been sent over a portion of the Esquimalt and Craigflower roads, as well as on to other thoroughfares which will be used freely during the celebration. The water carts have also made trips on the roads mentioned, and if the operation is repeated on Wednesday night it will greatly enhance the comfort of the visitors.

This morning the bluejackets, marines and engineers and artillerymen held a second rehearsal at Macaulay Point. A feu-de-jeo was fired, and other features of Thursday's programme were gone through.

The decoration committee had teams at work this morning supplying evergreens for the business houses to facilitate the work of decorating the city.

A meeting of the band and printing committee is being held this afternoon, and the procession committee will meet this evening.

THE PREMIER.

If you have backache and there are brick dust deposited in the urine after it stands for 24 hours you can be sure the kidney is dislocated. To effect a prompt and positive cure and prevent Bright's Disease, suffering and death, use Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure.

TEST THE URINE.

Frank Regal Quazzal, a native of Italy, and for ten years a resident of British Columbia, died rather suddenly at East Wellington last week. He was attacked with dropsy some time ago, and he first went to the hospital, where he remained for several weeks. About two weeks ago he left the hospital and went to the house of a friend, where he remained until the time of his death. He died some time during the night, and had been dead for an hour or more before it was known that he had passed away.

COMOX.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

The trunk road to Nanaimo is to be completed. A force of men has been sent down this week.

Who prudent and cautious, yet daring and brave.

It is only to conscience and country a slave. Such is Canada's Premier—Laurier.

All hail to the man who, with courage and might.

Regardless of cost, would contend for the right;

And, true to conviction, though losing himself,

Would barter for country position or pelf: Such would Canada's Premier—Laurier.

All hail to the man who, amidst its tumult,

Would bring for his country the balm and the oil;

Would bind up its wounds and extinguish its pals;

And tone it to vigor and courage again:

Thus would Canada's Premier—Laurier.

All hail to the man who in England as here,

Could earn among nobles their recognized peer;

And, gracing the Diamond Jubilee's sheen,

Gain glory from country, and college, and Queen;

Such did Canada's Premier—Laurier.

All hail to the man, who, with large loyal mind,

In unity grand would the Empire blide;

Who, true to the trend and the needs of the hour,

Would work for the nation's true greatness and power;

Thus would Canada's Premier—Laurier.

All hail to the man who, when armed foes invade,

Stands "steady" for England, with fealty and aid;

And forth to the front sends the brave and the true,

And words that on lightning-wings thrill the world through:

Thus does Canada's Premier—Laurier.

A PLEASURE AND A DUTY.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my constituents to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Remedy.

The Officer Commanding expects each officer commanding a company to take active steps to ensure a full attendance of his company; and he hopes that every member of the regiment will recognize the fact that the credit of the regiment is at stake, and will make every effort to attend.

By order,

R. H. POGLI, Lieut.  
Sergeant Adjutant.

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RETURNS HOME.

Ottawa, May 21.—Martin Washington Minthorne, New Westminster, B. C., is gazetted preventive officer of customs.

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

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blowet. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, removes droppings in the breast and purifies the system. Catarrh and Hay Fever, Pneumonia, All diseases of Dr. A. W. CHASE'S MEDICINE CO., TORONTO AND BOSTON.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, TROPIC LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SLOW SKIN, THE COMPLEXION MUST HAVE SUGARATION. DR. A. W. CHASE'S MEDICINE CO., TORONTO AND BOSTON.

HEADACHE.

## Provincial News.

### FORT STEELE.

Dr. Brodie returned to Fort Steele after an absence of several months. He expects to take up his permanent residence here.

### GREENWOOD.

The Vernon & Nelson Telephone Company have been making a number of improvements in their service in the Boundary district. Their men have finished the stringing of another line of wire between Phoenix and this city, making four wires in all.

### STEVESTON.

The street sweepers have been sent over a portion of the Esquimalt and Craigflower roads, as well as on to other thoroughfares which will be used freely during the celebration. The water carts have also made trips on the roads mentioned, and if the operation is repeated on Wednesday night it will greatly enhance the comfort of the visitors.

### KASLO.

John McNeill and Harry Claypatch had a narrow escape from death on Friday. They were working in a cut on a mining claim on the South Fork of Kaslo River, and seeing that the earth was liable to cave in they started hurriedly to timber it. They were too late, however, and were entombed. McNeill had his leg broken in two places by falling timber, but oblivious of pain he and Claypatch started to dig themselves out with their fingers. They scraped away for dear life for two hours. By the end of that time their fingers were worn off at the ends and their finger tips were bleeding and shapeless.

However, they tore a hole big enough for Claypatch to emerge into daylight, when he dug his unfortunate companion out with his pick and brought him down to Kaslo hospital.

### KAMLOOPS.

A meeting of the directors of the Kamloops Agricultural Association was held Saturday afternoon, W. J. Roper presiding. F. J. Deane tendered his resignation as hon. secretary, and E. S. Wood was appointed in his place permanent. It was decided to hold the exhibition this year on Wednesday, September 24th and Friday, September 26th and 28th.

### WELLINGTON.

The preliminary trial of the three Chinese, supposed to be implicated in the murder of Chief of Police Main, at Steveston, a few weeks ago, was held at that place on Saturday before St. Magistrate Captain Pittendrigh. The proceedings were lengthy as is usual in Chinese cases, and ten witnesses were examined.

### SANDON.

Building operations are being rushed on all sides since the fire. Already nearly every business man in town has secured some kind of a location in which to reopen, and canvas and telephone shacks have taken the place of the substantial buildings that formerly graced Reco avenue—business is going along. The Dawson-like appearance of the town, with windowless stores, saloons under canvas, black-jack in the street, etc., etc., does not seem to affect the spirits of the community and everyone is going in for rebuilding with all the energy possible. The citizens and business men are almost unanimous in declaring that a survey of the townships should be made. The scheme is to run a 60-foot street down the middle of the gulch, using the flume as a sewer and subway for the water mains, electric light wires and telephone and telegraph wires.

The remains of George Kay, tailor, who mysteriously disappeared from Sandon on the 28th of March last, were discovered by P. J. Hickie and A. R. Heyland last Wednesday morning. The men were looking over some timber land near the site of the new concentrator when they found the corpse. The authorities were immediately notified and the remains moved down to the cemetery, where an inquest was held on Thursday. The body was badly decomposed, but the appearance and situation when found left no room for doubt that the deceased had come to his death through exposure. He leaves a widow and two children.

### ROSSLAND.

The prisoners concerned in the murderous assault on Herbert McArthur, who is not as yet pronounced out of danger, were discovered at 8:30 a.m. yesterday morning. The men were looking over some timber land near the site of the new concentrator when they found the corpse. The authorities were immediately notified and the remains moved down to the cemetery, where an inquest was held on Thursday. The deceased had been ailing for over a year from Bright's disease, and death was not unexpected.

The local rifle companies, now known as A and B Companies, Sixth (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rifles, passed a very creditable inspection at the armories on Wednesday night, when they were put through various company evolutions, manual, etc., under the eye of Lieutenant T. Benson, acting D. O. C. of military district No. 11.

There is nothing like a building boom, ever since the restoration of the northern business blocks, citizens have turned their attention to the erection of suitable dwellings, and each month sees one or two completed, and the foundation laid for others; these operations being more particularly carried on in what may be called the central part of the city.

The death occurred at the Provincial Asylum here on Friday of an Italian named Teijo Binni, who had been brought down from Revelstoke by provincial officers on Thursday. At the inquest held on Saturday morning by Coroner Pittendrigh, it was brought out in evidence that the deceased had attempted to take his own life at Revelstoke, and besides cutting his throat to the wind-pipe had made three gashes in his abdomen, each of which was about four inches deep. After being taken in charge the poor man was brought to this city, but only survived until about two o'clock on Friday. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the unfortunate man had died from self-inflicted wounds, but a rider was added, strongly expressing the opinion that the man should not have been removed to New Westminster in the condition in which those wounds had left him.

It is proposed to lay out a half mile track in the city park. The city engineer will lay out some surveys to learn if such a plan is feasible, and if so the track will be constructed. The horsemen will make the track fence it in and construct a grand stand.

William Henderson, Dominion inspector for public buildings in British Columbia, has been in the city looking over the post-office site. While here he took the levels of the site, and then made a general survey of the ground with a view

to the regular fortnightly meeting of the trades and labor council. Secretary Marshall was in his usual place. The following resolutions were passed: "Be it resolved that this council request the Dominion government to appoint a special commission to enquire into the state of affairs regarding the extraordinary proportion of Asiatics to the white population, and the consequent injury to the very existence of the white man;



## Honoring Baden-Powell

How Victoria Celebrated the Relief of Mafeking Last Evening.

Fireworks, Firecrackers and Bon-fires Accentuate the Joy of Citizens.

The Band and Military Parade Through the Streets—Notes of the Day.

Yesterday afternoon and last evening the city was once more turned over to rejoicing over the glorious news which early yesterday afternoon was received and bulletined by the Times of the relief of Mafeking. The same enthusiasm which marked the surrender of Cronje and of the relief of Ladysmith was evidenced yesterday, for surely never was the tidings of rescue for a beleaguered garrison awaited more feverishly than was that of the little outpost which for over two hundred days Col. Baden-Powell had held against overwhelming odds.

Victoria has had so many experiences recently of celebrating glorious news that there was perhaps less hesitation in going about the welcome task of decoration than was the case on former occasions. The feats which were performed in unfurling the flags and draping buildings, etc., were little short of marvellous, and half an hour after the news was first bulletined Government street was a blaze of color from one end to the other, while no flag pole capable of carrying a banner was without its adornment.

As usual the Fifth Regiment band was among the first organizations to take part as a body in the general rejoicing. Followed by an immense throng they paraded the streets, stopping at the different corners and rendering patriotic airs in which often the crowd joined with a will.

Consul Smith had invited the band back on the occasion of the fall of Pretoria, but the boys thought the occasion fitting to give him a Mafeking interlude, which the veteran consul acknowledged by waving British and American flags.

The newspaper offices were similarly serenaded, and it was while the band was playing in front of these that a feature was added to the impromptu parade which would be impossible excepting in a garrison town. A large body of marines, sailors and soldiers made their appearance bearing on their shoulders an uncouth looking individual whom Jack, Joe and Tommy, in their love for a mascot, had seized upon to typify the race which Baden-Powell has withheld so long. The unwilling victim duly paraded, was forced into the centre of a circle, and while the band played "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," the good natured fellows, whose comrades have been spilling their blood unstintedly for the flag throughout South Africa, executed a jig in honor of the occasion.

When the band moved on the improvised Boer was dragged along, while the remainder of the company followed, executing movements peculiar to the barracks room and the quarter deck. A brief respite for dinner followed this procession, and then the city seemed to empty itself on to the streets, every man, woman and child bound to contribute his or her quota to the general rejoicing. Business was practically suspended, most of the merchants turning their key in their doors and joining their families on the street. Long before 8 o'clock Government street was a surging mass of humanity, traffic along it being possible only by means of narrow lane which was swept clear of people by the street cars in their progress. A deafening cannonade of firecrackers of the riotous Chinese type drowned every other noise and conversation was carried on in shouts. Even the drone of the bagpipes from a stand in front of the Foresters' Hall could be distinguished only as an undertone of melody in the general clamor.

So great was the din that before the crowd was aware of it the procession was on them, the instruments of the bandsmen sounding faint as tin whistles in the uproar. At the head marched Mr. Dickenson, with his patriotic bulldog, his capacious breast and ample shoulders swathed in the national ensign, while two Union Jacks were borne in his mouth, completing a picture which sent all into transports of delight. A little fox terrier similarly adorned and labelled "Little Bob" also attracted much attention.

Then came the Fifth Regiment with its band and officers, and behind them a body of men seen for the first time on parade in Victoria streets. To Col. McRae, in command of A Co., R.C.R., was given to celebrate the relief of Mafeking by the initial parade of his command. Short as the notice was he turned out a company last night which elicited warm applause as they swung through the streets. They turned out in full drill order with arms, and their appearance on parade was such as to justify the pride which their commanding officer takes in his men.

Behind the militia garrison came the Boys' Brigade, the many little fellows in marching order, taking marvellous strides in their efforts to keep pace with their older prototypes. At the City Hall, where a halt was called, three cheers were given for Col. Baden-Powell and then the parade was dismissed to view the fireworks.

In front of the fire hall, which was appropriately draped and illuminated on the occasion with pictures of the Queen and the hero of Mafeking, a huge bonfire had been arranged for, and at 9 o'clock this was ignited. A post bearing the word Pretoria was hoisted on the top of it and this was the first part of the fabric to fall—an omen which was not lost upon the crowd.

After the bonfire had died away an

impromptu fireworks display was given from the roof of the Market Hall by Hitt Bros., who at the shortest notice prepared a very creditable display, terminating with a set piece, the single word, Mafeking.

### Notes.

The day was replete with incidents, which if collected together, would fill an ordinary issue of the Times. Few of these are given as typical of all.

Trudging bravely along through the dust at the heels of Col. Gregory in the evening parade was a little artilleryman whose limited proportions and completed outfit won him an ovation all along the line. The little chap (a son of Artist Blair) reported in due form at the orderly room and marched with the men until the parade was dismissed.

A son of Gunner Bidhale, of No. 1 Co., also attracted much attention. He was clad in a complete suit of khaki and rode at the head of the procession on a bicycle.

None of the young men of the city celebrated the occasion more sincerely than Provincial Librarian Schoefield and his brother, K. Schoefield, of the government printing office. The relief of Mafeking meant to them not only a British victory, but the release of their brother, who belongs to one of the irregular corps which have been shut up for seven months in the little town in Bechuanaland.

The first message to leave Victoria of a congratulatory nature was from Col. Gregory, officers and men of the Fifth Regiment. It was dispatched before 3 o'clock and was as follows:

Victoria, B. C., May 18th.

Col. Baden-Powell, Mafeking: Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria, British Columbia, sends greeting to you and your gallant garrison.

Mayor Hayward, who promptly remembered Sir George White when Lady Smith was relieved, was not forgetful of Powell yesterday. He sent the following cable to the hero of Mafeking:

Victoria, B. C., May 18th.

Col. Baden-Powell, Mafeking: Citizens of Victoria, British Columbia, congratulate your heroes upon the triumphant termination of the bravest defense in the century's history.

CHARLES HAYWARD, Mayor.

Capt. Bryon Drake, who marched with his company last night, is well acquainted with Col. Baden-Powell, having attended the same school as that officer in England. The ex-students of the school made up a purse of two thousand pounds, which they dispatched to Mafeking for the benefit of the men serving under their old schoolmate.

The ensign which was presented by little baby Irving, daughter of Mr. Justice Irving, hung from the orderly room window all last evening and will be on view at the benefit concert to-night. It is a handsome Canadian flag, 18 feet long, bearing the inscription "Presented to the Fifth Regiment, C.A., by Diana Ogilvy Irving, in commemoration of the gallant defense of Mafeking."

The little patriot has had the flag ready for presentation for weeks and fifteen minutes after the receipt of the glorious news it was in the hands of the colonel of the regiment. Mrs. Irving also presented the regiment with a red ensign 18 feet long, and this yesterday flew from the flagpole just below the Jack.

Immediately on receipt of the news all of the school children gathered in the yards and sang the National Anthem. Two new flags presented to the North Ward school by Trustee McCandless were unfurled for the first time yesterday. One was hoisted by Miss Edith Catterall and the other by Percival McCandless.

The new flag pole at the Victoria West school was employed for the first time yesterday—an event which will become history in the annals of the school.

The one thing which was lacking to make this year's celebration of the Queen's birthday a record breaker was at least been supplied. The relief of Mafeking will give a splendid fillip to the demonstration next week.

The unselfish efforts of Chief Deasy and his men to contribute to the happiness of every one was much appreciated. The fire brigade labored assiduously to make the wind-up of the demonstration appropriate, and their efforts were crowned with complete success.

Here and there little things happened which showed the temper of the people. Whenever the National Anthem was reached on the band programme it was a signal for an uncovering of heads which was well nigh universal. Where this token of respect was lacking it generally arose from thoughtlessness. Sometimes it arose from other reasons and the crowd were quick to detect when this was the case.

In front of the police station last night a foreigner refused to remove his headress when the band struck up the National Anthem. Some sailors noticed it approached the man, "Take off your bonnet, you blooming bloke" was the way they drew his attention to the omission. The man hesitated and a moment later his Christy was being reduced to an unrecognized mass under the patriotic heels of the tars.

The whole way in which Jack entered into the spirit of the affair was of especial interest to visitors who are not as familiar as Victorians with the men who have been called into requisition so often in the hour of the nation's need. There is a simplicity, almost juvenility about Jack's way of celebrating which makes the big hearted fellows favorites with every one. The scenes on the Esquimalt last night at the flag end of the demonstration were often ludicrous in the extreme.

In addition to the bonfire in front of the market hall smaller ones blazed at points on Yates street.

The new flag poles which the Indians have erected, under the direction of Chief Conner, have been erected for the Queen's Birthday celebration and were adorned for the first time yesterday with the national emblem.

The pretty effect produced by the bunting on the sealers in the upper harbor yesterday prompted the general hope that steps are taken to have them lavishly decorated next week. As all the visitors will be visiting Macaulay Point the first day and will have a capital view of the fleet on the trip, the step would seem to be all the more desirable.

The stolid, serious, way in which Brit-

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## Death of Munkacsy

Famous Hungarian Painter and His Remarkable Career--Died in a Mad House.

Was Creator of Two of the World's Greatest Pictures of Christ.

Mihaly (Anglic Michael) Munkacsy, the celebrated Hungarian painter, who died in a madhouse at Bonn last week, was born in Munkacz, Hungary, on October 10th, 1844. The original family name was Lieb, but when Hungary was recognized as an independent kingdom every Hungarian citizen received the right to choose a distinctively Hungarian name, and the Lieb family, loyal Hungarians, though of German descent, adopted a modification of the name of their town. His mother died soon after Munkacsy's birth; his father, subordinate in the Austrian customs service, joined the Kosuth rebellion, and after its failure was thrown into prison by the Russians, where he died. Michael, at that time four years old, and the youngest of five destitute orphans, was adopted by an aunt who lived at Czarska. During that stormy revolutionary period, when government of any kind was loose and powerless in Hungary, the country was infested with marauding bands, who spared no parties or persons. The story goes that one night robbers, in order to plunder the house of his aunt, murdered all its occupants except the child Michael, who was found next morning sleeping amid the scene of blood and ruin.

He was then taken and cared for by an uncle, Stephen Roedel, himself a broken man from the hardships he had suffered in the war. When Michael was eight years old he was apprenticed to a carpenter, with whom he worked hard and faithfully for six years. Michael's first experience with colors was obtained in painting the outside of a humble cottage, and he amused himself in leisure moments by drawing upon smooth boards such sketches as were suggested by his surroundings. His talent in this direction being speedily recognized by the carpenter, the boy was permitted to devote himself chiefly to the more decorative part of the shop's work, such as the painting of gay designs upon fancy articles of furniture. Until the end of his period of apprenticeship, when he was between fourteen and fifteen years old, Munkacsy had never had an opportunity to learn to read or write. But when he became a journeyman he at once proceeded to devote his spare time, then his own, to acquiring his long deferred education as rapidly as possible. Too much work and study finally wrought their effect upon his health, and he had a long attack of illness. It is said that it was while recovering from this, when he was amusing himself by drawing upon boards which he held upon his lap, that he made his final decision to become a painter.

### Harships of His Youth.

The first lessons he took were at the College of Arad, from a portrait painter named Szamosy. From there he started off on foot for Pesth, making many sketches and portraits by the way to pay for his food and lodgings, and having reached the city, was able to sell some of his work and take a few lessons from the landscape painter Ligeti. From Pesth he went to study art in Vienna, returning to the former city during the war of 1866. Here, on account of a difficulty with his eyes, he was forced to remain in a hospital for six months. Upon his recovery he went to Munich, but the long period of idleness had depleted his little treasury, and he was almost penniless on his arrival in the German city. His dauntless courage and industry enabled him to surmount his hardships here, as he had done many times before in other places, and by working early and late he succeeded in selling pictures enough to pay his living expenses.

It was while he was still working in Munich that his first real triumph came to him. The Art Union of Pesth bought two of his pictures, "Roasting Ears" and "Easter Festivities," and another painting of his, "The Inundation," later received the first prize of 800 golden in a competitive exhibition. From this beginning his success went forward rapidly. He won two more prizes for "The Wedding Invitation" and "Dressing the Bride." Then he opened a studio in Dusseldorf, where his work attracted much attention in 1868. It was an American there who gave him the commission for one of the pictures which has been most instrumental in making Munkacsy's name known. This was "The Last Day of a Condemned Man" painted on a huge panel of wood, which the artist himself prepared. The picture was first exhibited in Dusseldorf for the benefit of a charity, and was sent afterward to the Paris Salon in 1870.

### His Work in Paris.

The artist followed his picture to Paris, where he became a frequent exhibitor at the Salon. In 1874 he won a medal of the second-class. It was in this year that he married, and one of his biographers has called this the beginning of the second period in his career. Mme. Munkacsy, who was the widow of the Baron de Marches, was rich, and the artist soon purchased a handsome home at No. 53 Avenue de Villiers, Paris, which he filled with a wonderful collection of costly bric-a-brac and works of art. The "Interior of a Studio," the first picture painted by the artist after his marriage, contained portraits of Munkacsy and his wife, and marked a considerable departure from the style of his earlier work. In 1878 his painting of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to His Two Daughters" won him a medal of honor at the Universal Exposition held that year, and soon became one of his best known works. It was afterward bought for the Lenox

Library, where it now hangs. For several years after 1878 Munkacsy forsook the Salon and showed his pictures in special exhibitions of his own. The celebrated canvas "Christ Before Pilate," painted in 1881 and shown at the Universal Exposition of 1889, and "Christ on Calvary," painted in 1884, were afterward brought to this country and exhibited by themselves. He afterward returned to the Salon and exhibited several works, both large compositions and portraits.

A few of the artist's other pictures which are most generally known, some of them through the medium of etchings and engravings, the "The Pawnshop," "The Village Hero," "The Wrestler's Challenge," "The Dying Brigand," "Night Revelers" and "Vagabonds Seized."

Among the personal honors which Munkacsy received were the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government in 1877, and the Order of the Iron Cross from the Austrian government. In 1878, while in Paris, he was made an officer, and in 1890 a commander. In 1896, the millennium year of Hungary, Munkacsy returned to his native land to take up a permanent residence there, although he intended always to keep a foothold in Paris. He was enthusiastically received by the Hungarians, and crowds flocked to see his latest picture, "Ecce Homo," at the Budapest exhibition. It was the plan of the government that Munkacsy should found an academy of art in Budapest, somewhat similar to that of Munich, and was thought that his influence would give great impetus to Hungarian art.

Munkacsy has been virtually dead to the world since the paralytic shock which in the latter part of 1896 compelled him to abandon all hope of ever working at his easel again. At that time he was at Godesburg. For months he sat brooding and melancholy, until in an excess of madness he suddenly attacked and nearly strangled his attendant and physician. He was immediately removed to an insane asylum, from which when it became obvious that his mental condition was hopeless, he was removed to the retreat where he has just passed away.

### CLOSING CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

Final Sittings of the Methodist Church Gathering.

The work of the B. C. annual conference of Methodists is over for another year. The closing session wound up its business at New Westminster on Wednesday at 1 p.m., and amid hearty handshakes and good wishes for the new year's work the delegates separated.

Monday and Tuesday's sessions were occupied with the reports of the various committees.

Rev. Ebenezer Robson was granted a superannuated relation for one year.

The committee on memorials, among other things, brought in a recommendation concerning the circuit system and the use of local preachers, which was referred to a standing committee, composed of the following members: Messrs. Thomas Bryant, Nanaimo, and Walter Morris, Victoria; Revs. W. H. Barracough and J. P. Hicks.

Miss S. Bowes, the representative of the Woman's Missionary Society, addressed the conference and furnished the following statistics: The W. M. S. had grown in 18 years from one to seven hundred and five auxiliaries, with over sixteen thousand members, having in their jungles two hundred and eighty-five mission bands, with seven thousand and four hundred members. The B. C. branch raised last year \$632, and the whole society has raised since its organization \$461,506.

The invitation of the Nelson official board to the conference of 1901 was unanimously accepted.

The following probationers were sent to college: Geo. A. Cropp, to Toronto; W. G. Tanner, Wesley College, Winnipeg; and D. W. Scott, Columbian College.

Revs. T. W. Hall and A. E. Green and Mr. D. Spencer were appointed a committee to look after the interests of the suspension fund during the year.

Rev. R. Whittington, M. A., B. Sc., was elected to the general board of missions.

The report of the conference, special committee regarding the work at Esquimalt recommended the taking over of the mission, the establishing of a soldiers and sailors' home, and the appointment of Rev. J. P. Hicks as permanent chaplain.

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The final draft of stations as read by the secretary presented the following changes:

The Rev. R. Whittington, M. A., B. Sc., president of conference, to be chairman of the Indian and Chinese work, and to reside at Vancouver; G. Howard Osborne returns to Duncan; R. J. Irwin is appointed to Salt Spring Island; and James Hicks to Wellington; A. E. Green goes to Fairview; Vancouver; John Robson, B. A., to Princess street, Vancouver; W. L. Hall to Maple Ridge; Ebenezer Robson was appointed bursar of Columbian College; J. P. Hicks goes to Vernon; G. B. Kennedy, B. A., to Golden; James H. White to Nelson; Wm. G. Mahon to Cranbrook.

The following were elected chairmen of the several districts: Victoria, W. H. Barracough; B. A. Hall, Vancouver; A. E. Green, Westminster; Jos. Hall, Kootenay; Chas. Ladner, Kootenay; J. A. Wood, Inland; R. Whittington, M. A., B. Sc.

The following, together with the above chairmen, constitute the conference special committee: Revs. E. E. Scott, A. N. Miller, J. F. Betts, J. P. Bowell and C. H. M. Sutherland.

Rev. J. P. Hicks was elected financial secretary of the Victoria district, and the meeting adjourned.

### AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure. John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N.Y. This remedy is for sale at Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

### Local & News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A dispatch from Ottawa announces that the Supreme Court will order a new trial in the case of Dunsmuir vs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.

The funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor, of Bridge street, took place yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Knox officiated.

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## POSITION OF THE TIMES.

Some of the friends of the Premier in Victoria are displeased at the position the Times has taken in regard to the political issues now before the people and say we are inconsistent in advocating the election of Messrs. Hall and Helmcken as two of our representatives. We think it will only require a very few minutes, if reason still reigns in the minds of these gentlemen, to convince them that the Times is entirely consistent in its attitude towards Mr. Martin and that it occupies precisely the same position that it has held from the day of the selection of the Premier by the Lieutenant-Governor as the head of the present administration. We contend then, and we say to-day, that when a governor undertakes to dismiss a government it is his duty to select as the leaders of the new administration a man whom he has the strongest reasons for believing has the confidence of the people of the country. The foregoing are the principal reasons why the Times has decided to accord its support to two government candidates whom it believes will prove, by their actions in the House that their first great consideration is the welfare of British Columbia, and for two gentlemen on the opposition side who have personally pledged themselves that they will oppose the introduction of party lines and work only for the installation of a stable, progressive government.

## AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The most interesting political declaration of principles, that has yet been laid before the people of British Columbia is that of Mr. Dunsmuir, one of the candidates for South Nanaimo, which the Times publishes to-day. The whole platform may be said to approach the radical in its doctrines, but the paragraph of greatest interest is that relating to the employment of Chinese in mines. The announcement that Mongolians will be excluded from all the workings under the control of the Dunsmissis as soon as white men can be found to come to Juneau that Judge Malony owned in Juneau. The young Indian begged so hard to come to Juneau that Judge Malony took him out, but city life did not agree with him and after a short illness he died. The Indians heard of his death and in their usual manner claim that Judge Malony was responsible for it, and the result that they want 2,000 blankets, or will have the scalp. The judge ex- pected to keep both.

According to the Bennett Sun, a copy of which was received by the Danube, the government engineer, J. C. Tache, who has charge of the work of clearing the Yukon railways, is doing excellent work. With a force of 25 men he has since last spring widened the channel of the Five Finger rapids from 40 to 80 feet, and this season he will continue the good work until the channel is 120 feet wide. All the big boulders have been removed from the Thirty-Mile river to the number of 45. The boulder of which the Donville was wrecked last year has been removed, together with all the obstructions on the Six-Mile river, and survivors have been made for a sheet of ice at Hail Creek and Lake Laberge. Rink Rapids has also been cleared and a beacon pier in the shape of a high sphere with a 16x27 incline has been erected on one side of the water way.

Capt. Griffith, who was master of the Will Irving, which was caught in an ice jam just above Selwin and wrecked last fall, says that that vessel will be put in commission as soon as possible.

The Irving, it will be remembered, was coming down about an hour and a half ahead of the Stratton, which was also wrecked when the boat was caught in the ice, and when the river opened before the second freeze, the steamer took a header beneath the waters. Captain Griffith says it is doubtful if the boat can be raised, but the fear is by no means impossible and an attempt will be made just as soon as the ice goes out.

On account of the repairs necessary it is improbable that the boat can be fixed up for the Nome trade, but if it can be done in time she will be used on the upper river this summer. Captain Griffith owns a three-fourths interest in the Will Irving and is the heaviest loser by the catastrophe.

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## News From The Alpha

Prevented From Reaching Nome  
She Returns to Dutch Harbor for Coal.

Steamer Hero Brings News of  
Wrecks in Northern  
Waters.

Leaving Dutch Harbor on the 10th inst., the big tramp steamship Hero, now employed carrying coal to Unalaska from Comox, arrived at Esquimalt this morning and at noon entered the dry dock for a cleaning prior to making another trip North.

The vessel brings news that 150 miles to the northward of Dutch Harbor there is a sea of ice, which no vessel could break through. The steamer Alpha on her way to Nome from Victoria and Vancouver had been prevented from completing her voyage and on the 7th inst., had put back to Dutch Harbor to replenish her bunker coal, after laying off the ice for 20 days. She sailed again on the 9th, and will await her first opportunity of making headway through the ice. Those aboard are said to be "contented and happy," to use the words of the steward of the Hero, and only one passenger had not the inclination to see through the voyage. He, a Victorian, H. Stadhagen, arrived home on the Hero.

The Alpha had been 34 days out from Vancouver on arrival at Dutch Harbor, and had contended against pretty bad weather, such as prevailed at the time of the Hero's departure for the South. The whalers Alexander, Wm. Ballais, Belvedere, Beluga and the barkentine Pitcairn, bound for Nome with freight and passengers, all bound North, were at Unalaska when the Hero sailed and the officers gave it as their opinion that the Alpha will not reach Nome till towards the last of June.

The officers of the Hero deny the report that there has been mutiny aboard that ship, and say that the only trouble of any kind they experienced with the men was settled with little difficulty.

According to the officers of the Hero the little mail steamer plying between Sitka and Unalaska is missing, being a month overdue at the latter port when the Hero was there.

Mr. Stadhagen in a chat with a reporter of the Times to-day said: "On the 10th of April we were in a high sea, which upset the digestive organs of most of the passengers. On the 14th better weather prevailed, but on the following day the first real taste of the North was experienced, snow falling heavily all day. To make matters worse the water ran out. In order to secure a fresh supply the captain ran the vessel under an island, but was obliged to hoist anchor quickly as the position was too dangerous."

"We then steamed for Shoemaker's Island, arriving there the same day, but the sea was too rough for the boats to making a landing. The next day the boats got ashore, but the water was all frozen and we had to wash in salt water.

"By paying 50 cents I got a Norwegian boatman to take me ashore at Sand Point on the 19th. There is a small general merchandise store there and we got a supply of water. We remained there until the 22nd, when we set sail for Unimak Pass, through which we passed into the Bering sea. On the 23rd we passed St. George's Island and met the first ice. On the 25th it was all round us, the weather being cold and a bitter gale blowing.

"On Friday, the 27th, the second-class passengers went to the captain and complained that they could stand it no longer as the water came into the bedding, also the dining room, and that as they had no stove it was bitter cold. The captain transferred them to first-class accommodation, which made 118 people eating in the dining room instead of 43. This made five tables for each meal, and when the bell rang there was a great rush for the first table and many fights occurred.

"Trouble also arose in the bar until it was taken hold of by Mr. Barber, one of the owners, who installed Leslie (formerly runner for the Dominion), after which a royal business was done.

"The bedding by this time was getting dirty and the passengers remonstrated, but the stewards stated that there was no change of bedding aboard.

"We then steamed toward the Siberian Coast. On the 20th we passed the day line 180 meridian and had ice all around us. Snow was by this time falling heavily. It was bitter cold, so that we could stand only a few minutes for a time on deck. Capt. McInnes, a very able officer, was taken down with pneumonia but soon recovered.

"The last place which we met since leaving Vancouver was the steamer whaler Karlik, in 175 deg. longitude west. The skipper told us it was the severest winter he had ever experienced in the North, and that it was impossible for the Alpha to reach Cape Nome before the end of June.

"May 3rd was a bitterly cold day, the worst I ever experienced. On this day a man named McCullough and a young girl, about eighteen years of age, were married by the captain on board ship.

"On May 5th the captain abandoned the hope of reaching Nome for the present, and headed the ship back for Unalaska. The passengers were suffering very much for want of water, and on the 7th of May, to the delight of all, we reached Dutch Harbor.

"There are several ships in Dutch Harbor waiting to proceed later to Cape Nome. The steam sidewheeler Ed. Anderson lies a wreck on the beach. The brig Petrel was 44 days coming from San Francisco, and had a very dissatisfied crowd on board. They complained they had not had anything but salt pork to eat for some time, and it was said that the captain was afraid to come ashore for fear of violence.

"The tugboat Marie D. Hume, from Seattle, bound for Nome, is also in Dutch Har-

bor. I took passage to Victoria on the Hero, which was loading coal there. The Alpha again left on the 9th for St. Michaels, where she will have to build scows to transport the passengers and freight ashore."

### EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Proceedings Resumed Yesterday Morning—General Interesting Papers—To-day's Session.

(From Friday's Daily)

At yesterday forenoon's session of the Epworth League convention the following committees were appointed:

Finance—Messrs. Smith, Fife and Drury.

Resolutions—Mrs. Green, Vancouver; Mrs. Shandland, Metropolitan; Miss Rogers; Mrs. Lovell; Miss Burnett, Vancouver; Miss Lucas, Vancouver; Mr. Williams; Agassiz; Miss Soper, James Bay; Miss Pearce, Nanaimo; Miss Bone, Centennial church; Miss Pamphlet, Victoria West; Miss Godfrey, Charlton; Robt. Herbert, Victoria; Mrs. Charlton, Spring Ridge; H. Siddall, Victoria.

Nominating—Mr. Fife, Vancouver; Mrs. Siddall, Victoria; Mr. Smith, Vancouver; Miss Doherty, Mount Pleasant; Mrs. Miller, Vancouver; Miss Johnson, New Westminster; Miss Elbe, Agassiz; Miss Spencer, James Bay; Miss Norris, Nanaimo; Rev. W. H. Barracough, Centennial; Miss Williams, Victoria West; Thos. Bryant, Vancouver.

Last evening Rev. Robt. Hughes presided over the chair at the mass meeting which E. E. Scott was unfortunately unable to address, owing to illness. Rev. W. H. Pearce and Dr. Service filled the breach acceptably. During the evening Mrs. Green, of Vancouver, sang "The Merry Seafar," with much feeling.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Proceedings resumed in the Epworth League convention were continued yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with Ralph Williamson, of Agassiz, in the chair. After devotional exercises, under the direction of Princess Street League, reports from the following Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues were read and on motion received and placed on file: Vancouver—Homer street Sunday school, Mohin Pleasant Sunday school, Princess street Sunday school; New Westminster—Queen's avenue Sunday school; Agassiz, Nanaimo, and the Victoria Metropolitan and James Bay Sunday schools, all of which showed a very encouraging increase in attendance and interest taken in the work.

The Alpha had been 34 days out from Vancouver on arrival at Dutch Harbor, and had contended against pretty bad weather, such as prevailed at the time of the Hero's departure for the South.

The whalers Alexander, Wm. Ballais, Belvedere, Beluga and the barkentine Pitcairn, bound for Nome with freight and passengers, all bound North, were at Unalaska when the Hero sailed and the officers gave it as their opinion that the Alpha will not reach Nome till towards the last of June.

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A paper on "The Forward Movement of Missions" by Rev. W. H. Barracough was received with much enthusiasm, and through the discussion that followed all were convinced that increased interest is being taken by the young people of this province in the work. Rev. Barracough also brought greeting from the conference recently held at New Westminster with suggestions and advice from that body.

The paper on "The Home Department," prepared by Mr. Siddall, of the Metropolitan Sunday school, brought out the great necessity of this department in connection with the Sunday school work, and by the discussion that ensued it is believed that this work will greatly increase throughout the present year.

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The paper on "The Home Department

## Canadian Officers

Complete List of Those Who Are Now Serving in South Africa

Along With the First Contingent Mounted Rifles and Strathcona's Horse.

The following is a complete list of officers serving with the Canadian contingents in South Africa, and is extracted from the army list for the month of April:

### FIRST CONTINGENT

2nd (Special Service) Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Lieutenant-Col. Commanding—Lieut. Col. W. D. Otter, Canadian staff; A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor-General.

Majors (2) (2nd in command)—L. Buchan (lieutenant-colonel R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); O. C. C. Pelletier (lieutenant-colonel Canadian staff); J. C. MacCullagh (major R. Can. Regt. of Inf., adj.);

Captains (8)—W. A. Weeks (major Charlottetown Engineers); D. Stuart (major 26th Middlesex Light Infantry); S. W. Rogers (major 43rd Ottawa, and Carleton Rifles); J. E. Peltier (major 65th Mount Royal Rifles); H. B. Stairs (captain 68th Princess Louise Fusiliers); R. K. Barker (captain Q. O. Rifles); C. K. Fraser (captain 53rd Sherbrooke Batt.).

Lieutenants (24)—H. A. Panet (captain R. Can. Art.); H. A. Burstable (captain R. Can. Art.); J. H. C. Ogilvy (captain R. Can. Art.); Captain (1)—T. W. Lawless (captain Gov. Gen.'s Foot Guards); F. G. Jones (captain 3rd Regt. Can. Art.); A. E. Hodges (captain 1st Royal Grenadiers); J. M. Ross (captain 22nd Oxford Rifles); J. C. Ross (captain 10th Royal Grenadiers); C. J. Armstrong (lieutenant 5th R. Scots of Canada); A. E. Swift (lieutenant 8th R. Rifles); R. B. Willis (lieutenant 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers); W. R. Marshall (lieutenant 13th Batt.); J. H. Kaye (lieutenant R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); L. Leduc (lieutenant R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); C. S. Wilkie (lieutenant 10th R. Grenadiers); A. C. Caldwell (lieutenant reserve of officers); S. P. Layborn (lieutenant R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); A. Lauria (lieutenant 1st Princess of Wales Fusiliers); E. A. Pelletier (lieutenant 55th Megantic Light Inf.); R. G. Stewart (lieutenant 43rd Ottawa, and Carleton Rifles); F. D. Lafferty (lieutenant R. Can. Art.); J. C. Olah (2nd Lieutenant 63rd Halifax Rifles); B. H. M. Temple (lieutenant 48th Highlanders).

Machine Gun Section—A. C. Bell (captain Scots Guards).

Regimental Adjutant (1)—J. C. MacDowell (major R. Can. Regt. of Inf.)

Battalion Adjutants (2)—A. H. Macdonnell (captain R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); lieutenant; J. H. C. Ogilvy (captain R. Can. Art.); lieutenant.

Quartermaster—S. J. A. Denison (major R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); A. D. C. to F. M. Lord Roberts, V. C.

Medical Officers (2)—O. W. Wilson (surgeon-major 3rd Fd. Battery); E. Fiset (surgeon-major 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Batt.)

Attached for Staff Duty—L. G. Drummond (major Scots Guards); Captain (military secretary to H. E. the Governor-General).

Attached for Special Duties—R. Cartwright (major R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); A. A. G. at headquarters, Ottawa, deputy assistant adjutant-general mounted infantry division.

Medical Officer for General Services—A. B. Osborne (captain Can. A. Med. Staff).

Nurses—Miss G. Pope, Miss S. Forbes, Miss M. Affleck, Miss E. Russell.

Historical Recorder—F. J. Dixon (captain reserve of officers).

Chaplains—Rev. J. Almon, Rev. T. F. Fullerton (hon. chaplain 4th Regt. Can. Art.); Rev. P. M. O'Leary.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

First Battalion.

Commanding officer—F. L. Lessard (lieutenant-colonel R. Can. Dns.).

Major (2nd in command)—T. D. B. Evans (lieutenant-colonel R. Can. Dns.).

Commanding squadrons—V. A. S. Williams (captain R. Can. Dns.), W. Forester (captain R. Can. Dns.).

Captains—H. S. Greenwood (lieutenant 2nd Dns.), C. St. A. Pearce (captain R. Can. Dns.).

Lieutenants—A. H. King (major 1st Hrs.), H. L. Borde (major K. G. Hrs.), R. E. W. Turner (captain Q. G. Hrs.), R. M. Van Straaten (captain 4th Hrs.), H. Z. C. Cockburn (captain G. G. B. Gds.), C. T. Van Straaten (lieutenant R. Can. Dns.), J. H. Elmsley (lieutenant R. Can. Dns.), F. V. Young (2nd lieutenant Manitoba Dns.).

Adjutant—C. M. Nelles (captain R. Can. Dns.).

Quartermaster—J. A. Wynne (captain 2nd Regt. C. A.).

Medical officer—H. R. Duff (surgeon-major 4th Hussars).

Transport officer—C. F. Harrison (captain 8th Hrs.).

Veterinary officer—W. B. Hall (veterinary major R. Can. Dns.).

2nd Battalion.

Commanding officer—L. W. Herchmer (commissioner N. W. M. P.).

Major (2nd in command)—S. B. Steele (superintendent N. W. M. P.).

Commanding squadrons—J. Howe (superintendent N. W. M. P.), G. E. Sanders (superintendent N. W. M. P.).

Captains—A. E. R. Cuthbert (inspector N. W. M. P.), A. C. Macdonald (inspector N. W. M. P.).

Lieutenants—T. W. Chalmers (lieutenant of officers), J. D. Moodie (inspector N. W. M. P.), J. V. Begin (inspector N. W. M. P.), H. J. A. Davidson (inspector N. W. M. P.), T. A. Wroughton (inspector N. W. M. P.), W. M. Inglis (late Royal Berks Regt.), J. Taylor (lieutenant Manitoba Dns.), F. L. Cosby (inspector N. W. M. P.).

Machine gun section—A. L. Howard (lieutenant unatt. list.).

Adjutant—M. Baker (inspector N. W. M. P.).

Quartermaster—S. B. Allan (inspector N. W. M. P.).

Medical officer—J. A. Devine (surgeon-lieutenant 90th Batt.).

Transport officer—R. W. B. Eustace.

Veterinary Officer—R. Riddell.

R.C.A. BRIGADE DIVISION.

C. D. and E Field Batteries.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding—Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Col. R. Can. Art.), A.D.C. to H. E. Gov.-General.

Majors (3)—Hudson, J. A. G. (Major R. Can. Art.); Hurdman, W. G. (Major 2nd Field Battery, C. A.); Ogilvie, G. H. (Major R. Can. Art.).

Captains (3)—Costigan, R. (Major 3rd Field Battery, C. A.); Panet, H. (Bt. Capt. R. Can. Art.); Eaton, D. T. V. (Bt. Capt. R. Can. Art.); Thacker, H. C. (Bt. Capt. R. Can. Art.); Adjutant.

Lieutenants (9)—Irving, L. E. W. (Capt. Res. of Officers); Good, W. C. (Capt. 10th Field Battery, C. A.); King, W. (Capt. 7th Field Battery, C. A.); Van Tuyl, T. W. (Capt. 6th Field Battery, C. A.); McCrea, J. (Lieut. 16th Field Battery, C. A.); Ogilvie, A. T. (Lieut. R. Can. Art.); Harrison, E. W. B. (Lieut. 2nd Field Battery, C. A.); Leslie, J. N. S. (Lieut. R. Can. Art.); Murray, W. P. (Lieut. R. Can. Art.); Adjutants (1)—Thacker, H. C. (Bt. Capt. R. Can. Art.).

Medical Officer (1)—Worthington, A. N. (Surgeon-Major 33rd Batt.).

Veterinary Officer (1)—Massie, J. (Vet. Major R. Can. Art.).

Attached for duty—Mackie, H. J. (Capt. 42nd Batt.).

Medical Staff for General Services—Vaux, F. L. (Lieut. C. A. M. S.).

Nurses—Hurcomb, Miss D.; Horne, Miss M.; MacDonald, Miss M.; Richardson, Miss M. P.

Chaplains—Laue, Rev. W. G.; Cox, Rev. W. J.; Slinn, Rev. J. C.

LORD STRATCHECONA'S CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. (with temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. in Army)—Steel, S. B. (Supt. Canadian N.W. Mounted Police).

Majors (with temporary rank of Major in Army)—Laurie, Lieut. R. C. Canadian Militia, reserve of officers; Belcher, R. Insp., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police; Jarvis, A. M. Insp., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police; Snyder, A. E. Insp., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police.

Captain (with temporary rank of Captain in Army)—Howards, D. M., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police.

Lieutenants (with temporary rank of Lieutenant in Army)—Cameron, Major W. G., Canadian Militia; Courtney, Captain R. M., Canadian Militia; Macdonald, Captain J. J., Canadian Militia; Mackie, Captain E. F., Canadian Militia; Pooley, Lieut. T. E., Canadian Militia; Magee, Lieut. R. H. B., Canadian Militia; Magee, Captain (with temporary rank of Captain in Army)—Howards, D. M., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police.

Lieutenants (with temporary rank of Lieutenant in Army)—Burgess, Major W. G., Canadian Militia; Cartwright, F. L., Insp., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police; Christie, A. E., Insp., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police; Leckie, J. E.; Strange, A. W., late Canadian Militia; Ketchen, H. D. B., late 2nd Lieut. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; White-Fraser, M. H., late Insp., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police; Harper, F. E., Insp., Canadian N.W. Mounted Police; Kirkpatrick, G. H., Laidlaw, G. E.; Tobin, H. S.; Benyon, Capt. J. A., Canadian Militia.

Lieutenants for Machine Gun detachment (with temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Army)—Cotton, Lieut. M. P., Canadian Militia.

In addition to the above list of officers the following are also employed in South Africa:

Lieut.-Col. S. Hughes (45th Batt., as Chief Intelligence Officer to Brigadier-General H. H. Settle, C.B., D.S.O., R. E. Inspector-General, Lines of Communication).

Veterinary Lieutenant J. P. Spanton.

This morning, at dawn, we were marching again round the same mountains towards the open country south of the town, and as we marched we wondered why from the security of those hills the Boers had not yet attacked us. But though they had not attacked us from the hills, we had yet to attack them in the plain below, and were steering our horses to the right, sure enough, but we should have a hard fight if it came.

And then suddenly Puff! It was like blowing a soap-bubble. In an instant the fight and the prospects of fighting and the atmosphere of war suddenly disappeared, and all at once we found ourselves passing through cheering crowds in the peaceful streets of the pleasant capital of the people we were fighting.

I cannot quite realize it yet. My boots are still heavy with mud, and my clothes

are still sticky with riding in them and sleeping in them. But there—listen! The rifles have ceased for the moment, and the drummers have taken up with their voices the plaintive minor melody of a plantation song. And the people, who have been listening with silent, almost choking, delight, are applauding. It is true enough: this is Bloemfontein and Peace, if I have ever seen it.

I left Venters Vlei some fifteen or sixteen miles back this morning, steering for Brantsdam Kop, where General Gordon had cut the railway last night, five or six miles south of the capital. But I had steered a trifle too far south, and struck the railway at the next station, where I learned from some Lancers that Lord Roberts was half an hour ahead of me, and heard a rumor that he had gone to Bloemfontein.

Which was Surrendering without a fight. I galloped after him across a stretch of smooth veldt and up a gentle rise and round the shoulder of a hill, and there, below at the foot of a long smooth dip, was a wide plain with white houses clustering among the trees. Bloemfontein. Down in the plain a column of horsemen were moving towards the houses—slowly and in column, not quickly and in line.

It was true then. We were going to Bloemfontein. I managed to catch up the column, which had halted where a wagon with an awning, a Cart car and several bicycles, were downed. There was another gentleman in a tall hat in the wagon. I knew by the out of breath he was a municipal authority. There was another gentleman in a full-stomached frock coat. I recognized the one named Karlson, who fell to the floor. The other three, Schmid, Konidor and Lindquist, had been shot. Lindquist, who was the first to step through, received a bullet in the head. Disregarding the wound he ran after the assassin to the steering-room. The fugitive shouted down the speaking tube: "Full steam ahead!" The engineers were already at full speed, and the engineer replied: "Is that the captain?" Receiving the answer, "Certainly; drive her to the dock," the engineer put the engine at full speed astern. The assassin then ran down to the engine room and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did not obey him. The engineer barricaded himself in the room. At that moment the Kopje came along and the murderer fled in a boat.

Why That Look of Responsibility?

The procession moved on, first past a few straggling shanties—poor shanties, but each with its bit of green garden patch—then past groups of little wooden houses, each with its narrow veranda and crinkled iron roof, then past numerous rows of houses, gradually emerging as in a reversed perspective. And these began to have trees around and in front of them, with trees and shrubs on their verandas, to grow more elaborately decorative. And women and girls—English-looking ladies in sailor hats and belts and blouses—were leaning over the veranda railings, and a woman with

## Protecting The Town

"Bobs" as Beneficent Victor—His Fascinating Entry Into Bloemfontein.

Looting Prevented by British Commander-in-Chief—Hoisting the Union Jack.

Bloemfontein. March 13.—The drums of the Scots Guards—that is to say, the drums and fife of the Scots Guards—are playing pleasant music in the big market-square of Bloemfontein after dinner, and a crowd of natives were hastening to avenge themselves in their ancient tyrants. The chief gave an order, and it was a great sight to see distinguished members of his staff

Chasing Flying Niggers and compelling restoration.

It was a great sight to see the Duke of Westminster and Lord Stanley maintaining the rights of property of a conquered foe, each leaning over his saddle to catch a pliffing nigger by the scuff of the neck. I began to understand what that grave, thoughtful look on Lord Roberts's face meant. Was it that he was thinking of his responsibility towards the pleasant city and the pretty houses and the people who had come under his protection? I thought so.

I confess that in trying to record the events of this morning I can recall nothing but a series of pictures of Lord Roberts. I could not see Bloemfontein for Bobs. He fills the whole picture for me, no matter what his surroundings may be. I had seen him during the critical period of the battle of Driefontein, alert, but cool and careful and collected when most other people were anxious and excited.

Now he wore a much graver look. We passed, strange to say, through cheering crowds. The cheering only seemed to deepen his sense of responsibility. We passed through the principal streets, through the great market-place, past the club, past the principal public buildings, the Parliament House, and every now and then the procession would be halted, and Bobes would have to dash through the news-sellers.

One thing seems clear—the town still holds out. Were it otherwise the Boers would have to withdraw.

Seize One Fort

and he then surrounded and overtook them before the large forces near at hand perceived the strategic move. It was thus that Saraf Ellof, President Kruger's grandson, and part of his command were taken and 50 Boers killed.

The Canadian artillery contingent is reported to have reached Bulawayo on May 22. The distance from Bulawayo to Mafeking is 490 miles. As the railway is open all the way to Pitsani 28 miles from Mafeking, where Col. Plumer is, the Canadians may yet take part in the relief.

Gen. French scouting northward found the Boers in strong force at Rhenoster Spruit, 30 miles from Kroonstad.

President Steyn, according to one dispatch, has gone to Pretoria. Another says he is a fugitive at Lindley. The Free States are surrendering on all sides.

A Capetown dispatch says that proclamations are being printed there, to be published on the Queen's Birthday, May 24th.

Anxiously the People Who

cheered and the people who pressed curiously forward to look at him, would give an order that such and such troops were to be placed in this quarter and such others in that. "Is he going to have the whole of the town occupied by troops then?" I asked one of his staff.

"Not to occupy," he said, "but to protect the town."

On the Hills Fronting Bloemfontein.

This morning, at dawn, we were marching again round the same mountains towards the open country south of the town, and as we marched we wondered why from the security of those hills the Boers had not yet attacked us. But though they had not attacked us from the hills, we had yet to attack them in the plain below, and were steering our horses to the right,

## Chinese Immigration

An Interesting Paper Written by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat Many Years Ago.

**Not Desirable Immigrants—They Send Most of the Money Back to China.**

The following paper was written many years ago by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat and read before the Chinese commission:

Victoria, B. C., August 21, 1884.

As my state of health at present does not permit me to attend the meetings of the Chinese commission, I avail myself of the opportunity, which the public invitation of the commissioners affords, to write a page or two on the general question of Chinese immigration. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it is proper to state that it is twenty-five years since I came to this country. I have been a merchant for twenty years, and a large employer of labor. For several years I was agent-general for the province in England. As Indian reserve commissioner and government explorer, it has been my duty to examine thoroughly almost all the settled portions of the province between the Rocky Mountains and the West Coast of Vancouver Island. I have compiled many handbooks describing the province and wrote, among other things, an essay on India and China to which the first prize of \$1,000 was awarded by the governors of Madras and Bombay, and the secretary of the Indian office, London, who acted as judges. The late Sir Bartle Frere informed me that, among the many competitors for this prize, there were six highly educated Chinese men.

You are not alone aware that the Chinese ideal is to make all their people alike, and that they have succeeded, with the result that all progress in China has long ago stopped. It is because foreigners deviate from the adopted type that the Chinese regard them as barbarians or monstrosities, hating all of them, and, particularly, the western nations, with a hate of which we can hardly form a conception. This stationaryness of the people in China, and,

### The Persistent Peculiarities

of their social organization and national character, would make their description a comparatively easy task, were it not for the difficulty of understanding a people so different from ourselves, and the lack of opportunities for including within our view any but small detached portions of the vast population. If the eye could embrace a sufficiently extensive surface of human life and human ways in China, a competent observer could speak more positively about the Chinese people than is possible respecting people in Europe, where individuals and classes in the different nations are extremely unlike one another. But this wide observation has not been possible owing to various reasons, hence accounts of the Chinese people written by foreigners long resident in China vary much, and those who know most by study and the exercise of an educated judgment are the most difficult in expressing positive opinions. Still there are broad types which are appreciable by an observer, and among these some which bear directly on the question now being investigated by the commission that may be worth while to mention them.

China has a peculiar and apparently indigenous civilization, remarkable in many respects, but the country exhibits proof of what indeed has been noticed also, in a less degree, among western nations, namely, that, in the world history of industry, civilization sometimes establishes in the long run a species of industrial serfdom not less stringent than has been established in the pre-civilized eras, or, afterwards, by such causes as feudalism or militarism.

Speaking generally, and after due allowance for local peculiarities and exceptional social conditions, having their rise in topographical, climatic and historic facts, it is not an exaggeration to say that, in the Chinese state, there are an enormous mass of helots at the foot, and bureaucrats, or rather, pedantocrats at the top, all going in a mill-horse round. It is with the former class that we are now chiefly concerned, as the comparatively few Chinamen who emigrate to foreign countries trickle out from that vast reservoir of helots. Let us, therefore, ask what is the cause of this?

### Lamentable Condition

of the mass of the Chinese poor, and what is their actual character as men? Owing to the populousness of China, and its strictly organized social and industrial condition, the dense ignorance that prevails, the hatred of foreigners, and consequent prohibition of emigration, the slavery to custom and the repression of thought and conduct by iron maxims and rules, it has resulted that the ordinary Chinese laborer throughout the land has been forced to resign his life, in a very direct and exclusive manner, in reference to the primitive human instinct of self-preservation, or at any rate, a low animal existence with a few coarse enjoyments. The long continued, uniform operation of overmastering external conditions, has compelled him, and it also has enabled him, to subsist on the very least which in his case will merely maintain the nerve-force that drives his muscular machinery. This is a physiological fact which it is necessary to recognize plainly, however we may conclude finally to deal with it. But there is something more that must be recognized at the same time, namely, that fact carries with it bearing in mind that the total energy of a human body is a definite and not inexhaustible quantity, and that, if this energy is used in one way, it is not available for use in another. The Chinese laborer, who, in his own country, laboring with merely intervals for sleep, cannot earn more than about five cents a day and has to exist on that, is in a state of physical bondage that he has sacrificed to sacrifice everything to the available energy for his daily toil. The repression of the natural development of the man, which ought to

be moral and intellectual as well as physical, together with an inherited aptitude, prevents his advancing much beyond the ways and means which the passion of self-preservation inspires and stimulates. The instinct for higher social development has no scope under the organized social condition of his country, and therefore ceases to be influential. The

Strange Anomaly in Human Affairs thus appears in China, that, after ages of incessant exertion, the mass of the people in one of the oldest organized civilizations, a civilization which must have had its start in a good set of customs and must have been influenced by extraordinary men, are brought again by the revolution of ages almost into the rudimentary condition from which, presumably, they emerged and are doomed to be content like oxen for the sake of the oxen's provider. We have seen, it is lamentably true, something of the same kind among our own race, but we have also seen this downward progress, checked by the existence of social principles, that give scope to the remedial power of nature, which often places the antidote close beside the poison, and causes reaction to follow action. In China the most attractive development is to be seen in that country, the laborers poor, debased automata of a simian type, perform, are absolutely without any inclination except for what is customary. The ethnologist and the historian both freely admit that it is utterly impossible for such a people to join any society of human beings with the distinctive character of the stock which we include generally in the term "western civilization."

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to add that these Chinese laborers, thus evolved by a brute-making process, cannot much change their persistent character when they reach British Columbia from China. In crossing the sea, something more than the sky is in their case changed. Many of them, enmeshed in labor contracts, with their own performance guaranteed by cruel penalties to their relatives at home, are less free here than they were in China. This is the condition of the majority of the Chinese now.

### In British Columbia.

Others have escaped from China on easier terms, or have come from British possessions in the East. In the case of all of them, when opportunity arises, a powerful human passion—that of acquisitiveness—receives greater stimulus, and has freer scope here than in the countries whence they came. This is not discreditable to the people, but it is hurtful to our community, as the Chinaman have to send, or do send, most of their money to China, or hoard it for that purpose, and do not become settlers. The Chinese in British Columbia is the helot of China, plus a more cruel slavery in the case of many, and in the case of all plus the development of what is practically a powerful aggressive instinct.

Such then, shortly described, is the Chinese laborer round whom the war of opinion now rages. The mere description of the man, and of the causes, or the conditions of existence, that determine his character, goes a long way to answer this question whether he is a desirable immigrant? His history has been stereotyped for several thousand years. The distinctive character of his class in China is the largest fact that meets the eye in any survey of mankind. The connection is of a fixed, persistent type, alien beyond any color or chance of change, to everything that concerns western civilization. The fact of being what he is suffices to throw the whole burden of defensive proof upon those who permit his presence in English-speaking communities. Well informed men, who reason upon such questions, have known his unsuitability from the first, and now the fact has been recognized in every English-speaking community except the Canadian. It is by knowledge of China, and what Chinamen unfortunately are, rather than by considering certain comparative moralities and habits observable on the surface of Chinese life here, that a judgment respecting Chinese immigration should be formed, though the observation of such things in British Columbia may suggest lines of direction, and afford some glimpses of the true state of the case to those who begin to study it. Such enquirers should be careful not to misinterpret the

### Chinese Immigrants

of a better class who accompany the ordinary laboring immigrants, with the facts that may help to show the character of the latter, bearing all the while in mind that none of the Chinese, whether the cultured or the debased, will join our social or political life at any point. The inherited abhorrence and contempt with which they, and especially the educated Chinese, regard us and our ways, and the abject slavery of all of them to custom and tradition, effectively prevent this.

The substantial grievance of the white settlers in the province, from the social and political point of view, consequently is that while burdened with a mass of uncivilized Indians whose numbers exceed their own, an additional enormous mass of ignorant and debased aliens, male adults without families, and absolutely without any capabilities for citizenship, are forced upon them, in remorseless disregard of their well-being and of the repeated resolutions and acts of their legislature. I must think that the mere statement of this grievance condemns those who refuse redress, unless it can be shown that the Chinaman will adopt the family relation or become citizens, which is the sole overwhelming national need, justice to the social and political sacrifice, to a large extent, of this portion of the Dominion. If what has been stated already is correct, no such expectation can be entertained regarding the Chinaman, and what the injurious national need may be supposed to have been will be discussed further on.

For the present, putting aside attempted comparisons of human rather than specifically Chinese moralities, and also pharisaical pleadings that could not be the basis of legislation, let us follow the above statement of the

Social and Political Grievance of the white settlers, in general, with some remarks on the effect of Chinese immigration upon the most important class in all communities, namely, the workingmen. Here again the statement of facts already made carries everything with it, in the judgment of thoughtful minds. Is it possible to exaggerate the

gravity of the mere fact that a mass of foreign labor of the kind described is invited or permitted to compete with our workmen, who have not the same race history as the Chinaman, and who cannot make the same sacrifice necessary to place them in a similar physical condition without detriment to our national hopes and our civilised condition? To us, not from want of industry or will that the Canadian unskilled workman cannot compete with the Chinese laborer, but from causes which are so rooted in history that he is utterly unable to remove them—significant differences which we do not wish him to try to remove. The Canadian workman is unfairly weighted, and weighted because he is a civilized man, in being forced to offer his labor in competition with that of a man who, as the product of a debased social condition, is capable of existing here on ten cents a day, the bulk of his earnings going to his contract-masters, and who remains absolutely outside our community, in a state of low animal apathy to all that concerns its well-being.

Strange to say, this extraordinary juxtaposition and competition of the civilized and the decivilized man is permitted deliberately by the Dominion government at a time when, if there is one portent to be seen in the labors of our statesmen grave, it is the unrest of labor everywhere among the western nations—a profound dissatisfaction with labor's social position, and a firm determination on the part of the toilers to readjust it.

There is not a more indisputable fact in history than the fact that, speaking generally, in most European and also American communities, the wages, particularly of unskilled labor (which are settled, as the best economists are agreed, by a real though commonly tacit combination among employers) have been so low as to give rise to

### Many of the Evils

which are noticeable in the case of the Chinese. Various economic circumstances, however, together with the spread of intelligence, have enabled the working classes in modern days, more particularly the artisans in Europe and America, to lessen the misery of their position in some degree by meeting combination with combination, and getting thereby better chances in offering their labor. A descent towards the Chinese level has thus been timeously checked. The combinations on the part of capital and on the part of labor, respectively, are legitimate, provided that the ends are sought by legitimate means. In England, the government, representing educated opinion in these disputes between the wealth-takers and the wealth earners, admits that the plumb in support of the rights of capital serve equally to justify the moral basis and views of unionism, and it therefore stands aloof from both. This principle, or rule, is utterly violated here by the invitation or permission given by the Dominion government to Chinese immigration. Capital, in consequence continues to exercise its now more opportune right of combination, but the scale is weighted unfairly against the Canadian workman, because he cannot associate with the Chinaman in the general interests of labor or for any purpose whatsoever. In stead of standing aloof, the Dominion government, by practically introducing and permitting two or more Chinamen to stand beside each workman in the province,

### Fetters Labor

by the power of the state, while leaving capital free in the negotiations as to the conditions of employment. Such a thing could not be attempted in England, nor has it been permitted by the Australian colonies, nor could it have been done here had not British Columbia been part of Canada.

Having made these few observations on the broad, social, political, and industrial aspects of the question, it is unnecessary for me to accompany you farther beyond the central position that has been reached, along the many natural pathways of research which open out from that standpoint, and will be found to afford good means of acquiring interesting, but not decisive, information for the satisfaction of those who require it. Legislation, of course, must be based on some such broad considerations as those mentioned, and not upon possibly strained inferences from, or the judicial balancing of, piddling details and volunteer opinions, collected rapidly in a career of one of the provinces of the Dominion.

But a word or two may be in place, before concluding this letter, on a subject which, it is hoped, after the next session of the Canadian parliament, will give only historical significance—I mean the supposed justificatory national need for permitting the unrestricted introduction of Chinese immigrants.

That the labor of the Chinese in this country has produced wealth is too obvious an economic truth to be gainsaid by any one. The important questions are: What is the nature of that wealth, and what has been the effect of their admission of their earnings? Were the 15,000 or 18,000 Chinamen, who are said to be here, removed to-morrow, it would not appear that they have created many taxable objects on which the government could lay its hand. They have helped little to grind down the surface of our portion of the earth for permanent civilization and use. In some industries they have enabled a larger amount of capital to be employed; but that is all.

Their Productive Energies have been chiefly useful in assisting to construct the Canadian Pacific railway within the province, a line of communication which may tend to facilitate the creation of wealth. As regards the disposition of their earnings, these are consumed, for the most part, unproductively, inasmuch as the Chinaman do not apply them to purposes of further production, but largely remit them to China.

As a counterbalancing, therefore, the evils caused by the presence of the Chinaman, the government can do little more than point to certain assistance in constructing a portion of the Canadian Pacific railway. This is the national need which is supposed to have justified their introduction. This is the sum of the merely material advantage which can be set against the adverse effects resulting from their presence and likely to afflict us permanently. It would ill become a British Columbian writer, perhaps, to object to the means found necessary to make the railway quickly. The Dominion government might say: "You urged us to make the railway soon, and we took the only means to make it soon. We authorized the use of the only labor that could be got." To this many persons here would reply that there was no absolute need to employ Chinese labor, and that, if the need existed, it was not of such an imperative character as to justify the policy adopted, without specific negotiations on the subject between the province and the Dominion. It is true that white labor could not have been found? What would have been the actual expenditure for such labor, as compared with the cost of Chinese labor, and how would the comparison stand between the two kinds, in view of the admitted greater efficiency of white labor and the tendency of white laborers to become settlers or to use their surplus earnings productively, in a manner to develop permanent taxable resources? These are questions which, no doubt, the commission will examine and elucidate in order to give the Canadian parliament a complete view of the whole case.

May I be permitted to advert to a matter of which, perhaps, more will be heard, the failure of the commission to secure, in this place, the sympathetic co-operation of many persons here who are very

Averse to Chinese Immigration?

I do not speak with any authority, but from what I hear this has not arisen from any disrespect to the Dominion government, or to their special commissioners, who personally represents, in one sense, a portion of the people of Canada to whom the people here are specially well-inclined. The slothfulness appears to be caused by an opinion that the Dominion government, not however with any constraint of its discretion afterwards, is bound, constitutionally, to accept the resolutions of the provincial legislature on the Chinese question, so far as British Columbia is concerned. It is not considered that any transient commission, or body whatsoever, unknown to the constitution, can properly be instructed practically to review these resolutions. At the same time it is admitted that a Dominion government commission may properly inquire into subjects which belong to it, such as the effect of Chinese immigration upon the well-being of the Indians, or suitable custom house methods in view of legislation, or may enquire into anything, so long as it is not proposed to set the result of the enquiry against the repeated responsible decisions of our legislature on the same subject, or to claim a right to blame those persons who stand aloof, for reasons not at all of a personal or party character. These opinions may be wrong, but they are at least such as may be honestly acted upon by moderate men who dislike misunderstandings and disputes when they can possibly be avoided.

Regrettably, that circumstances do not permit me, at present, to do more than make these few statements and suggestions as a small contribution towards the solution of a question in which all the provinces of Canada will soon find themselves involved.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.  
WILL ASSIST THE LIBERALS.

Messrs. Redmond and Dillon and the Anti-Homestead Speeches.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 18.—The London correspondents of the New York World says:

"The Irish parliamentary party leaders, John Redmond and John Dillon, regard the recent anti-Homestead speech of Lord Salisbury and Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain as a political move to weaken the position of the Irish party, which, in the next Parliament, will command a solid phalanx of from 80 to 85 votes. That party will not be committed to either Liberals or Tories, but in the natural course of events their strength must mainly be thrown for the Liberals and may be the deciding factor. These anti-Irish utterances are regarded by the Irish leaders as calculated to act on the Irish Nationalists, preventing them from expecting anything from the British parliament except what can be extorted by the exigencies of the other parties."

THE CANAL OUTRAGE.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, May 18.—Detective Murray has returned to Toronto after a long search through the principal cities of the United States for evidence in connection with the dynamiting of the Welland canal. He has succeeded in weaving a chain of evidence which connects the dynamiter with the work of one of the most dangerous Fenian societies on the continent of America.

Ottawa, May 18.—The Welland canal will be permanently patrolled by a squad of Dominion police in future. The militia now guarding the canal will be withdrawn at once.

BANK MANAGER'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, May 18.—F. Wolterstan Thomas, general manager of Molson's Bank of Canada, died at 1:30 this morning of heart failure. Mr. Thomas had been ill since last fall, and had been confined to his room since January. His death is a loss to many charitable institutions of the city, in which he took

some interest.

PETROLEUM.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, May 18.—A dispatch from Nijni Novgorod announces that the Minister of Finance, M. De Witte, has received the request of the Volga ship owners and masters to introduce an export duty on petroleum, with the view of reducing the price for home consumption.

FATAL QUARREL OVER CARDS.

(Associated Press.)

Everett, May 18.—E. C. Morrison yesterday shot and killed his brother at their home, two miles east of Edmonds. The trouble grew out of a game of cards. The men began a pistol duel at a hundred feet. Eight shots were fired, only one of which took effect. Morrison is under arrest.

It would ill become a British Columbian

## After the Conflagration

Where the Hull-Ottawa Fire Sufferers Lodge and Are Fed.

### Society Girls Busy Working For the Destitute—Humorous Incidents.

(Special Correspondence of The Times.)

Ottawa, Ont., May 15.—Getting off at nowhere is easily accomplished by some of those who come into the fire swept city of Ottawa at its junction with Hull. The old C.P.R. station is a thing of the past, as is its blackened ruins show. Great

is the contrast between the handsomely appointed trains, which discharge their freight just as unconcernedly as of old, and the strip of a platform where the passengers land, set in the midst of utter desolation. Beyond, the electric car tracks are broken and twisted into odd shapes by the intense heat of the great conflagration. In some places there has been an upheaval of the earth on which they were laid. All around are nondescript articles, soon to be carted away for

old iron, which one sees to have once been the wheels and body of the cars that were burned with the flour and the coal that were contained in them. Perhaps one said that as she was helping a distracted mother to fly, the latter cried, "Don't forget the boiler, for the twins are in it." Another woman laid her baby down on the street while she rushed after some bit of doomed property.

A dead baby was cremated in its coffin, a mother walked down Rideau street in Ottawa with an infant in her arms that had died after she left home. Highly respected citizens completely lost their identity in the stress of working. Their eyes were burnt and bloodshot, filled with smoke and dust, their hands blistered and clothes ruined.

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One said that as she

## Dominion Parliament

Cold Storage Contract With Steamship Companies Renewed for Two Years.

Usury Bill, Limiting Rate of Interest to 20 Per Cent., Discussed in Senate.

Ottawa, May 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Tupper before the orders of the day were called referred to the unfortunate position in which the newspapers of Canada find themselves through the advance in the price of news-print consequent upon the burning of the Eddy mills in Hull and the Laurentide mills at Grand-Mere, and asked whether the government might not do well to consider the wisdom of striking off, at least for the time being, the postal charge on newspapers. It was well known, Sir Charles remarked, that the Canadian publishers had to pay enormously under the existing condition, owing to the cutting off of their supply of paper.

Mr. Maclean (East York) said that a meeting had just been concluded of representative newspaper men who were here to lay their case in this connection before the government. The result of that meeting had been the unanimous adoption of a resolution calling for the temporary suspension of the customs duty on news-print on the ground that the remaining Canadian mills were not able to supply the Canadian newspapers.

### The Premier's Statement.

The Prime Minister, who spoke next, informed the House that two proposals had been laid before the government for the temporary relief of our newspaper publishers. One of these was to remit the customs duty on news-print for one year and the other was, as suggested by the leader of the opposition, to remove for the time being the postal rate on newspapers. These representations were engaging the attention of the government now, and he was not able to say more at this stage than to promise that they would receive very full consideration.

Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lisgar) presented the resolution which had been adopted a few minutes before by a meeting of newspaper publishers, the gist of which had been given by Mr. Maclean. As a newspaper man, he was prepared to say, so far as the West was concerned, that one result of the recent fire had been a direct rise in the price of newspaper to the extent of sixty per cent. That was to say, the publishers were being held up to that extent, and would probably find another rise in prices that would double the figure for the paper they required. In addition to this, the postal rate on newspapers was in itself a considerable tax, and that an unfair tax, too, by reason of the exception it makes in favor of weekly papers as regards their circulation within a radius of forty miles. If this law were made to apply to dailies and weeklies alike he did not think any objection would be raised, and he thought it was a matter the Postmaster-General might very well set to rights. He would take this opportunity of observing that the government should institute an inquiry into the charge made by the Printer and Publisher that a combination had been formed by the manufacturers of news paper in Canada. This could be done under the provision in the Fielding tariff of 1897 that wherever evidence could be produced to show that a combination existed, a reference of the case should be made to a judge and evidence taken, and if it were shown that a combination did exist, then the customs duty should be suspended.

Messrs. McCleary (Welland) and Mr. Gibson (Liberals) who both expressed themselves as opposed to the striking off of the customs duty on the injustice to the existing Canadian mills. The latter, however, endorsed the suggestion of striking off the postal tax on newspapers.

Mr. Henderson (Halton) also expressed his opposition to the upsetting of the existing Canadian paper industry by striking off the duty. If it changed that fortune had thrown something in its way now the manufacturers should not have it taken away from them.

Mr. James McMullen (North Wellington) thought the difficulty could be got over very nicely if the paper manufacturers of Canada would agree with the publishers that the price of newspaper should not be advanced beyond the price that had obtained during the last six months or year.

Sir Adolphus Caron commented on the proposal to strike off the postal tax on newspapers.

Dr. Montague urged that the point brought forward by Mr. Richardson as to a combine among the paper manufacturers was one worthy of consideration by the government.

The Finance Minister responded that if a complaint was laid before the government in writing with evidence to go on, the subject would certainly be dealt with. But it would require more than the remark of a member on the floor of parliament.

Mr. Maclean before the subject dropped announced that he had received another wire from the Laurentide mills saying that they would be in operation again in another week.

There was another long discussion on the government bill in amendment of the Weights and Measures Act, and particularly upon the clause which changes the standard capacity of an apple barrel to 92½ quarts. The measure was once more laid over.

### Cold Storage.

The Minister of Agriculture next explained the government resolution authorizing the government to enter into contracts with the H. A. Allan and Robert Redford companies to provide cold storage on steamships from Montreal to the United Kingdom during

this season and the coming season of 1901, for a sum not to exceed \$28,750. This is to authorize a renewal for two years of the existing contracts, which have been in force three years with these steamship firms. Owing to the scarcity of steamships due to the war in South Africa he had to pay the same figure for a two years' contract that had formerly been paid for the three-year term. The price which has to be paid by the shipper for the use of the cold storage compartment has to be raised from ten to fifteen shillings per ton over and above the usual freight rate, the companies contending that the former rate gave them no return.

The ton in this case is not to be 40 cubic feet, the usual ocean space, but 70 cubic feet, the space occupied by a ton of butter.

The Minister of Agriculture, in reply to questions, said that there would be 27 or 28 steamers with cold storage plied into Montreal this season as against 23 last year.

### IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday the Hon. Mr. Dandurand moved the second reading of his act respecting usury. He said last year the Senate passed a bill limiting the rate of interest on loans to twenty per cent. He remembered that some Senators were frightened at the high rate, but he explained that to restrict money lenders to twenty per cent was doing a great deal, as they were running riot at four or five hundred per cent. The money lenders were disturbed, but had had twelve months' respite. Case after case of extortion had come to light during the year. At the same time he was trying to get the penal clauses included in the Criminal Code Amendment Act. He referred to the bill enacted in England, in which on sums below \$10, 25 per cent. is allowed; from \$10 to \$50, 20 per cent.; above \$50, 15 per cent. He struck the medium. It was the poor who had nothing to mortgage, and not a very solvent name to give, who mostly wanted small sums. He would have no objection to a higher rate on sums of \$100 or more for thirty days, provided that at every renewal the same extortion was practiced. Generally, however, at each renewal a premium was charged on a loan already made. Twenty per cent. was still above the rate of interest on news-print.

**AT OLD ACCOUNT.**

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, in reply to a question by Mr. Morin, said that the loan of the G. T. R. mentioned in the public accounts on page 20, of \$15,142,633, represents that amount of debentures issued for the G. T. R. before Confederation, and has stood unchanged at these figures since 1861. The rate of interest was six per cent. per annum. No portion of either principal or interest has been paid to the government. Interest due, as shown in the public accounts, is not compounded. No interest has been charged against the company since Confederation.

By the G. T. R. act of 1884 claims of the Dominion were made to rank after the common stock and securities of the company. The present government was therefore precluded from enforcing these claims until after holders of the company's common stock have received a dividend. In the meantime the company is entitled to receive any money that may become due to it from the government for services rendered.

The Hon. Mr. De Boucherville asked what was to prevent the lender giving a receipt and taking a new note.

The Hon. Mr. Dandurand said the provisions of the bill would cover these two transactions and leave them as one.

The Hon. Mr. Wood asked if a similar bill had passed the British House of Commons.

The Hon. Mr. Dandurand—It has passed the Lords, and is introduced in the House of Commons. Practically it was the English bill of last year. The chief difference between the English bill and his was that the English bill provided for the registration of money lending.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the question asked by Mr. De Boucherville was not answered. What was to prevent the renewal of a note for \$100 for principal and interest, making a note of \$110. In mortgages it was customary for unpaid interest to draw interest. Then, he would like to ask, did this bill provide the rate of interest on sums over \$500? He thought twenty per cent. too high. If they were to have an act to restrict money, they should have a reasonable amount. The danger only existed in large cities, Montreal especially, and Ottawa, where clerks were fleeced. He would like to see the criminal clause passed. Free traders said money was a commodity like anything else, but he could never see that.

The Hon. David Mills thought Sir Mackenzie Bowell had misinterpreted the act. It prohibited compound interest. There were cases where a man wanted to borrow one or two hundred dollars for a short time, when the interest was not a feature. In this measure, Mr. Dandurand wanted to protect those who were forced to borrow, and limit the rate of interest to twenty per cent. Mr. Dandurand had given instances where rates amounting to three and four hundred per cent. had been charged. The bill aimed at protecting the innocent.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan thought the rate of interest should be changeable with the life of the note. On a few hundred dollars for a few days, 20 per cent. did not amount to much, but this rate might be charged for three months. He thought no premiums might be charged on renewals, and suggested a time limit for limited amounts. He thought 20 per cent. too high for a long period.

The bill was read a second time. The Hon. Mr. Dandurand said last year the committee on banking and commerce reduced the rate of interest to 10 per cent. Afterwards the committee of the whole House altered it to 20 per cent. He moved that the bill be taken into consideration in committee of the whole.

The Hon. Mr. Ferguson pressed for it to be sent to the committee on banking and commerce.

The Hon. Mr. De Boucherville did not object to the bill being taken on committee of the whole, but wanted to see the English bill.

The Hon. Mr. Dandurand would have the English bill ready for the committee.

The Hon. Mr. Wood, as one of the select committee of last year, agreed to convey it to the Imperial Commission through whom alone Canada could act, and to express the desire of Canada that the exposition should not remain open. That commission reported that what he was doing all he could, but that the Imperial Commission seemed to consider that it was impossible to obtain this end. Mr. Fisher said that he had then communicated with Lord Stratford, Canada's representative on the Imperial Commission, asking that her desire should be granted. But all he had was an acknowledgement from the high commissioner, saying that he would do what he could. Later he had a communication from his colleague, Mr. Tarte, stating that the Imperial commissioners had decided that the British exhibit should be open on Sunday, and that they could not undertake to make any distinction with the Canadian exhibit. He then wrote urging Mr. Tarte to do what he could and had a letter the day before yesterday which must have crossed Mr. Tarte's communication on the way over, saying that Mr. Tarte had discussed the question but had failed to secure the object

to the question he had dropped the measure.

### The Duty on Paper.

In reply to a question by Mr. Putte as to whether in view of the scarcity of steamships due to the war in South Africa he had to pay the same figure for a two years' contract that had formerly been paid for the three-year term. The price which has to be paid by the shipper for the use of the cold storage compartment has to be raised from ten to fifteen shillings per ton over and above the usual freight rate, the companies contending that the former rate gave them no return.

Manitoba Schools.

In reply to a question by Mr. Dugas the Prime Minister said that he was not aware that the board of public school commissioners of Manitoba did not permit Catholics to set up religious pictures in view of children in the schools. If such regulation existed his attention had not been called to it. He had read with care the report of the meeting which took place between the Roman Catholic ratepayers of Winnipeg and the public school board there and affirmed that the chairman never expressed the opinion attributed to him by Mr. Dugas that the board refused to allow religious women engaged in teaching to wear their religious costumes. The Prime Minister added that he had no reason to change his opinion as to the settlement of November, 1890, and the subsequent legislation of 1897.

**GRAND TRUNK AND INTERCOLONIAL.**

In reply to a question by Mr. Foster the Minister of Railways said: "I am not aware that the Grand Trunk railway has any claim against the Intercolonial railway in connection with freight division unless it be an unadjusted division of freight rates to New England points by way of St. Lambert, which has been under discussion with the Grand Trunk and is about settled. The question has been whether the G. T. R. should have one dollar or seventy-five cents for the haul of twenty-one miles from St. Lambert to St. Johns, Que."

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**TO RUSH PROROGATION.**

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**TO RUSH PROROGATION.**

The Prime Minister moved that from this date to the end of the session government orders should have precedence on Mondays after private bills and questions to be put by members. In so doing he said that the session had now reached that stage when members on both sides should be anxious to see the business terminated as soon as possible. The private members' notices of motion were put to the test of providing themselves with new uniforms an amount equal to two-thirds of the cost of the new officers' uniforms was made payable on the production of the invoices. Claims had been paid as they came in since the amalgamation took place.

**ALLOWANCE FOR UNIFORMS.**

The Minister of Militia and Defence stated in reply to Col. Prior that by the arrangement of the Prince of Wales Rifles and the 6th Fusiliers, 23 officers had been affected from military standpoint. As compensation for the expense they were put to by providing themselves with new uniforms an amount equal to two-thirds of the cost of the new officers' uniforms was made payable on the production of the invoices. Claims had been paid as they came in since the amalgamation took place.

**CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS.**

Dr. Landenkin proposed the toast to the Parliament of Canada, incidentally paying his personal tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. Liberals all over the Dominion, he said, had confidence in these men, and recognized their noble office in harmonizing the two races of this country. The present government had been the first to indicate a national spirit, something sadly needed in Canada.

**CHAMPION'S TRIBUTE.**

There were only two absences among the invited guests: Mr. Paterson, who was attending to Sir Hibbert Tupper's annual Yukon complaint in the Commons, and Hon. David Mills, whose state of health does not permit him to go out at night. After the health to Her Majesty had been drunk in bumper glasses, Chairman Cowan proposed the toast of the evening, Sir Richard. He referred to Sir Richard's sturdy fighting qualities, and characterized him as the successor of George Brown, as far as Conservative influence was concerned. He also praised his loyalty to the party, both under Mackenzie and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"So long," said Mr. Gibson, "as Sir Richard is connected with the government the people have confidence that it will be honestly administered. If the present government should go out in ten or fifteen years—"

"Oh, you're a pessimist." This from Cowan, M.P.

"Take it back," "make it twenty-five," came from other quarters.

Mr. Gibson compromised by allotting twenty-five years as the term, and said that when the government did go out, if ever, it would have an even better record for honesty and fair dealing than the Mackenzie administration.

**THE KNIGHT IN FIT FORM.**

Sir Richard was in excellent vein. In a speech twenty minutes long he comprehended a deal of party history, valuable exhortation and several brand new witticisms at the expense of his ancient enemy, Sir Charles Tupper. He had never been in a better after-dinner mood, full of glee from start to finish. First he was reminiscent. Of the sixty-five members who had sat with him in the parliament of the two Canadas, he alone retained a seat in the House of Commons. Out of two hundred who sat with him in the Federal Parliament, only two besides himself were still in public life.

He referred to the days when Sir John Macdonald was King and Sir George Cartier was Viceroy over Sir John Macdonald. Time, he said, had modified his opinions, and he could now treat with toleration things that annoyed his virtuous indignation when he was younger. Such was the case with Sir Charles Tupper's "variations on facts." Sir Charles was a curious specimen of humanity, born morally color-blind, physically and congenitally unable to distinguish black from white, light from darkness, and truth from falsehood. Sir Charles was a curious psychological specimen. The Liberal press did not understand him. He was not an immoral man, nor yet a moral man, simply an immoral man. His morals were not bad, because he had no morals at all. Sir Charles had followed his natural instincts, which were the only law he ever had.

**SIR CHARLES AND KRUGER.**

Next Sir Richard traced a resemblance between Sir Charles and President Kruger. Facially it was great; morally it was greater. Kruger had issued an impudent ultimatum to Great Britain; Sir Charles was guilty of 46,000,000 horse power impudence in his anti-prefectural speech in Quebec. Then Sir Richard confided a great secret to the assembly. He had traced things up in Germany, and he had actually found that Tupper and Kruger were very close akin. In the City of Munster in Hesse-Cassel at the end of the 17th century dwelt one Von Doppel, who had two daughters, Katrena and Gretchen. Katrena married Christopher Kruger, Gretchen married George III, enlisted in the Hess contingent and came to this country in pursuit of glory and loot. This Tupper was the ancestor of the Toppers we now enjoy. The descendants of Kruger were underlining British supremacy in South Africa by setting Dutch against English. The descendants of George III were seeking to undermine British supremacy in Canada by setting French against English.

**CONSERVATIVE NOISE.**

Having finished the Tupper-Kruger comparison Sir Richard charged the alleged Conservative reaction. The facts were a little against it. Out of 45 bye-elections since 1896, 42 out of 45 were for the Liberals. Out of five general provincial elections, four for the Liberals... The Conservatives had carried Manitoba, under peculiar circumstances, Mr. Greenway having an absolute majority of the votes, but not of the representatives. In this connection he ventured to say that a Conservative minister ten years old with a penny trumpet could make more noise than a whole Liberal orchestra. He warned his party not to under-rate all this noise and non-

## Sir Richard Banquetted

Sturdy Old Knight in Fine Form and Speaks With Old-Time Vigor.

Humorous Reference to Sir Chas. Tupper's Ancestors Causes Great Merriment.

Premier and Others Testify to Their Obligations to the Member for Oxford.

(Toronto Star)

Ottawa, May 9.—The Ontario Liberals in the House of Commons gave a banquet to Sir Richard Cartwright in the Senate restaurant to-night. It was just as Chairman Gibson said, when it was known that a banquet to Sir Richard was afoot, there was great danger that in half would be large enough to accommodate the diners who wanted to do the old knight honor. So the banquet committee wisely adhered to their original intention to limit the affair to Ontario members and kept it within bounds.

**Chairman's Tribute.**

There were only two absences among the invited guests: Mr. Paterson, who was attending to Sir Hibbert Tupper's annual Yukon complaint in the Commons, and Hon. David Mills, whose state of health does not permit him to go out at night. After the health to Her Majesty had been drunk in bumper glasses, Chairman Cowan proposed the toast of the evening, Sir Richard. He referred to Sir Richard's sturdy fighting qualities, and characterized him as the successor of George Brown, as far as Conservative influence was concerned. He also praised his loyalty to the party, both under Mackenzie and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

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## The English Language.

"Our Work in English—Of What Should It Consist?"

Paper Read at Provincial Teachers' Institute by Agnes Deans Cameron.

In the old Norse myth, Thor, in his fight with the giants, finds himself confronted by a cat, which he is told to lift. He bends over, grasps the animal by the back and begins to raise her. She firmly holds on to the ground; the higher Thor lifts her, the more the cat stretches. Thor standing erect, she is still firmly rooted. "Marvelous!" said Utgard's giant. "that you are unable to lift the cat; it is Jormungard herself, the great serpent that binds the world."

This story came very forcibly to my mind when, having in a weak moment yielded to the voice of the charmer, the president of the Institute, that I should prepare a paper on English, I took home to read carefully the subject as he placed it in my hands. "Our Work in English. Of what should it consist? How can it be made educational and interesting?"

De Quincy divided all literature of knowledge, i.e., that which treats of the great sciences; and the literature of power, that which makes and develops character.

When you buy a ticket at a railroad station, do you not say to the clerk that you want to travel in a certain direction—you specify a place. It is fitting that at the outset, we should have a clear idea of the goal we would reach.

Why do we teach English in our schools? What is our ultimate aim? That a child may use his mother-tongue fluently and with grace? That he may make a fortune or his living? That he may derive intellectual and aesthetic enjoyment from the rich stores of English thought? These are the best way-stations. The goals set before us are beyond all these. We teach English that by it: (1) The student is made acquainted with duty. (2) At the same time the emotional side of him is so developed that duty shall be made attractive. In a word, that he may know truth and desire it. The study of English strikes at the roots of things. We start out gaily pursuing man's ideas to find ourselves at last with God.

Johnson, in the preface to his dictionary, says: "I am not so lost in lexicography as to forget that words are the daughters of earth and that things are the sons of heaven. But Byron contends, 'Words are things and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.'

This paper may be attacked on the ground that it is not practical enough.

It can at best be only suggestive. I can't presume to lay down hard and fast rules for the classroom teaching of reading, grammar, spelling and composition. I would with all power emphasize the wisdom of getting a clear idea of the goal sought; the folly of teaching them as separate subjects, as loose ends.

I would ask you to consider with me: (1) The relative importance of language study—failure here means a most fatal shortcoming in education. (2) The subjects included under English, with the definite aims to be reached in each, and the methods of realizing these aims.

The subjects of study in our common schools naturally arrange themselves into three divisions: (1) Arithmetic, a preparation for mathematics or the exact sciences. (2) What the Germans call "real studies," that is, physiology, geography, nature-lessons—these teach the individual and his surroundings. (3) English, including reading, grammar, composition, literature, and with these last, but yet foremost, the connecting link between "real studies" and English proper—history, which has been aptly defined as "the message which all mankind delivers to every man." In old days the tendency was to make classics the one thing needful—if a boy's Latin and Greek were respectable, the rest of his education might look after itself. "All the other graces would follow in their proper places." Then classical studies began to drop out of the public school course, and the great backbone of class-work, and the test of every grading examination was arithmetic. I use the past tense advisedly, for I feel that there is in the air, without knowing why it is so (one learns as one grows older to assign causes with more and more cation), a strong feeling which says: "Arithmetic has truly a two-fold value; it trains to definite and logical methods of thought, it prepares for practical business life—but necessary and useful as the study of arithmetic is, it makes but a small factor in true education." The object of life is not to get a living. We must listen to the still small voice which cries from the deep heart of humanity itself, "Teach us how to live."

Not in the mathematics, not in the "real studies," do we find the richness of our mother-tongue—it is to this inheritance that the study of English should lead the pupil. He must realize that, born in England, in England's nation, he is the heir to all the ages of written English thought. It is the dry bones of the valley that we have to offer him. English literature is the amplest, most various and most splendid literature which the world has seen; and it is enough to say of the English language that it is the language of that literature. These we seek in the rich literature of our mother-tongue—it is to this inheritance that the study of English should lead the pupil. He must realize that, born in England, in England's nation, he is the heir to all the ages of written English thought. It is the dry bones of the valley that we have to offer him. English literature is the amplest, most various and most splendid literature which the world has seen; and it is enough to say of the English language that it is the language of that literature. English is the native tongue of nations which are pre-eminent by force of character, enterprise and wealth, a people whose political and social institutions have a higher moral interest and greater promise than any mankind has hitherto evolved. And to the original creations of English genius are added translations into English of every masterpiece of other literatures, sacred and profane.

Has English the foremost place on our school programmes? By no means; at

best only a place subordinate to mathematics. And yet, without decrying the value of other school subjects, all will admit that one man may have an excellent knowledge of mathematics, geography and physiology, and yet, without a masterly language he will and must rank as illiterate; another, with doubtful ability to add correctly, will be known as widely cultivated and scholarly. Shakespeare's geography was limited, and more than shaky. No amount of other knowledge will excuse incorrect spelling, grammatical slips, mispronunciation, false accent, vulgarities of expression; in the man who would rain rank as educated, these are unpardonable sins. I contend that a knowledge of the English language (and by this I mean a familiar understanding knowledge and not a nodding acquaintance) must form the base of an English education. This, rather than arithmetic or geography or physiology, should receive our main efforts. This must be well done, whatever else is omitted or partially done.

To come to the second head: The subjects include under "English" with the definite aims to be reached in each, and the methods of realizing these aims. The simple classification here would be: (1) Words; (2) Sentences. But the names by common consent used are spelling, reading, grammar, composition.

(1) Spelling. The definite aim here is to be able to spell readily all words in common use and to have gained the habit of looking attentively at all new ones. How are we to escape the school of mispronunciation and the Charybdis of miss-spelling? How often one hears the plaint: "I am naturally a poor speller, so was my father, and Uncle John," as if spelling, like red hair, is inherited!

If one is a poor speller, neither Providence nor his Uncle John is to blame; poor spelling means only poor observation. Watch your poor speller and you will find him inaccurate in other directions. The cure? The eye and the ear must both be trained. Let the young pupil copy every day from the printed page. Insist upon a transcript, that is an exact copy in every word and letter—let it not vary from the original by a misplaced comma. There is no better exercise for those careless pupils that we find in every grade. It is no small thing when you have succeeded in teaching them to tell the exact truth in their copy—it is a training equally moral and literary. This habit of verbatim transcribing should be supplemented by daily class and individual exercise in clear enunciation. The poor speller is the slipshod reader. To one whose whole life has been spent in the school room it is appalling to think of the accumulated time given to certain subjects. By a rough calculation I should think that if all the hours I have given to the teaching of spelling in my days were to be strung together they would make four whole years of three hundred and sixty-five days of twenty-four hours each, a penitentiary hard-labor sentence of respectable length! But, I have never yet encountered a case of bad spelling that would not yield to the transcribing and enunciating cure—and the confirmed bad speller who learned how to spell, learned something else, too, of deeper benefit; and so did I, for it was not a rapid cure and Patience had to have her perfect work.

Reading: By reading I mean the obtaining of thought from the printed page, with the ability to orally express that thought again that others may grasp it—a two-fold operation with thought as the base of each. Time will not permit me to discuss the fine points of reading, the alphabetic, the phonic, the look-and-say, the graphic; it is thought we seek and that method which will best serve this end is the one to use. Good reading implies more than oral expression, however clear the tones and musical the voice—all this is mechanical, and reading is an intelligent, not a mechanical, process. If the child has a thought, the difficulty in expressing it will not be great, like "Sentimental Tommy," he will "find a w'7," a natural way.

I don't think that we can overestimate the importance of the school reading-book in the development of national character. A reader should be a model of the arts of printing, binding and illustrating; its selections should be models of literary excellence. Instead of the great literature which he will never forget, the average reading-book gives the child the little literature which he will never remember. Lessons on tea, iron, coffee, the manufacture of linen (De Quincy's literature of knowledge) might justly be subordinated to the child's first day at school. It is object-lessons which in the first year give the child learns two things, to have a clear thought and to express that thought with exactitude, training which cannot begin too soon or be carried on too long. We are all familiar with the class of little people who when you ask them the color of Adele's lion, hands waving wildly, frantically trembling over their desks and one another, literally fall at your feet breathless with the information. "Once I seen an elephant." Five minutes in any classroom will show if the teacher is training to clear thinking and clear expression. With all our modern innovations, we could not do better than turn back the clock to reinstate three wise devices of the time of our grandmothers. I refer to reading aloud to one another in the home circle, the memorising every day of gems of poetry and the practice of the good old custom of letter-writing, which in these days of the postcard, the stenographer, and the typist is rapidly disappearing. If not yet quite a lost art. Last year the pupils of my own class derived pleasure and profit from a series of letters which they exchanged with the pupils of a public school in Savannah, Ga.; they learned about cotton, its culture, manufacture and export, with many side-lights on negroes; in return they told about our timber, furs and fish, and for their southern cousins exploited Chinatown and took imaginary journeys to Skagway and White Pass. The materials for all composition work is what a pupil has seen, heard, or read—we should try for originality of thought as well as of expression. Narrative composition is the easiest and most attractive: the very youngest pupils will reproduce for you, orally, at least, a story you have just told. We give him material or create thoughts in his mind through the object-lesson and the nature-study, by talking to him, by reading. Variety not only keeps up the interest but develops style and opens up latent mines of imagination and humor. Very good exercises for fostering the imagination are the autobiography compositions to be found in the first person—autobiography of an acorn, a salmon, a dollar, a Klondike dog, etc. Historical descriptions teach a plan, a beginning, a middle, an end, the fact must be preceded by a cause and followed by an effect; it must be fixed in time and fixed in place, and instead of plunging in media res the narrator must follow a logical sequence. For the older pupils it is not too ambitious to suggest a comparison of the characters most striking in history and fiction; this develops reason and is a plus as old as Plutarch. Imaginary conversations between teacher and child, policeman and thief, officer and soldier, are the best means I know of for teaching punctuation. The plan of giving

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