

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.

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 force 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.

London, May 18.—There is a lack of fresh news this morning, but details of the past operations tend to confirm the view that the end of the war is within measurable distance. From Kroonstad comes a story, attributed to authority, to the effect that a peace party is being formed at Pretoria, while reports from Pretoria itself indicate discouragement at the recent reverses and the possibilities of early suing for peace.

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.

BOER REPORT.

Pretoria, May 18.—It was officially announced today 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 Transvaal yesterday evening. Addressing a crowd on the platform he urged them to be of good cheer.



COL. BADEN-POWELL.

mostly on the fact that this day, May 18th, is the earliest date on which Lord Roberts held out to Mafeking. The Prospects of Relief. The national anxiety is beyond endurance, although nowhere is there the slightest doubt that Col. Baden-Powell will keep the Union Jack flying. On the line of Roberts's advance the only important news is that the Boers have blown up a bridge over the Rhenoster river, 37 miles north of Kroonstad.

have surrounded Christiana and that the Landrost and other officials have been taken prisoners. Mr. Jas. Milne, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, who has been a prisoner here, was liberated and escorted to the border this morning. COMMANDERS CAPTURED. London, May 18.—It has just been officially announced that Gen. Methuen entered Hoopstad yesterday unopposed, that Generals Duprey and Daniels and 40 men have surrendered, and that Gen. Broadwood occupied Lindley yesterday. It is further announced that Hutton's mounted infantry yesterday surprised and captured Commandant Botha and 23 others, thirty miles northwest of Kroonstad.

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.

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.

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-day, and drove to Hotel Manhattan, where they were received by the envoys.

the battle of Colenso, as stated against his name. Major Babbie, C.M.G., Royal Army Medical Corps—At Colenso, on the 15th December, 1899, the wounded of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, were lying in an advanced donga close in the rear of the guns without any medical officer to attend to them.

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 Newcastle, May 18th, says that the Boer envoys was discussed. It is understood that they will probably be presented to the President by the Secretary of State.

London, May 18.—Associated Press dispatches announcing the relief of Mafeking were posted outside the Mansion House, and the news rapidly spread. A large crowd collected, all the streets in the neighborhood resounding with cheers.

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 horseman, had its own flag.

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

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.

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."

HEAVY LOSSES.

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

BOER DELEGATION.

Secretary Hay Will Examine Credentials Before the Delegates Are Received. Washington, May 19.—The credentials of the Boer delegates now in Washington will be submitted to the secretary of state on Monday next.

SUPPOSED DOUBLE MURDER.

Memphis, Tenn., May 19.—The dead bodies of Henry Reichmann, of Memphis, and Mrs. Lily Redman, wife of a newspaper man of Forest City, Ark., were found in the woman's apartment on Jefferson avenue, early this morning.

MAN... on the... of this... to each... of the... St. Louis,

Hutton's mounted infantry yesterday

THE VICTORIA CROSS. How Major Babbie Won the Decoration—Medical Men Who Wear the Cross.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery at

formed a procession and followed the musicians through the neighborhood. The members of the stock exchange mustered early and bought all the flags

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 throbs of patriotism will find vent, as far as Victoria is concerned, in enthusiastic demonstrations and unparallelled celebration 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 tails are being prepared, they have manifested interest in the undertaking, their marked efficiency, and the generous and loyal supply of the citizens.

The glorious news of the relief of Mafeking has increased the enthusiasm, and will add zest 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 buildings 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 feature. In the evening a concert will be given at 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—Roberts's Victory..... Johnson
- Overture—From Dawn to Twilight..... Bennett
- Spanish Dances—March..... Frinkhouse
- Grand Air—The Death of Nelson, Brahms
- (Solo for Trombone)
- Intersmission (10 min)
- Selection—Faust..... Gomond
- Characteristic Piece—Evening Bells and Wolf
- March—The March of the Band
- and Clog Dances, Mobile
- Bark, The Johnny Bull, concluding
- with a grand finale.
- Waltz—Wine, Woman and Song, Strauss
- Austrian Retreat—The Soldier's Kiss, Strauss
- Conductor, E. Fiedner.

On the same evening the wholesale grocers of British Columbia will hold a grand banquet at Mount Baker Hotel, which promises to be an affair of unusual excellence. Would work for the nation's true greatness and power: Thus would Canada's Premier—Laurier.

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 of A. C. will parade at the drill hall on Thursday, the 24th May at 8.30 a. m. o'clock, for the purpose of marching to Macaulay Point and taking part in the review in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. Staff and all pouches will be worn. Commanding and all pouches will be worn. Staff and all pouches will be worn. Commanding and all pouches will be worn. Staff and all pouches will be worn.

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 result of the regiment is at stake, and will make every effort to attend.

By order, R. H. POGG, Lieut., Acting 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. Permission has been granted to use the D.G.S. steamer Quadra to carry troops to the scene of the review.

The grand parade will take place on Thursday afternoon, when all probability there will be from 50 to 60 floats in the procession. A special meeting of Colfax Rebecca Lodge, I.O.O.F., has been called for to-morrow, evening to make arrangements for placing a float in the parade. The baseball clubs will also be represented by a float.

On the evening of the 24th there will be 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 technical display at Hospital Point. The horse race match between the Victoria and New Westminster teams will be played on Saturday afternoon. In making their arrangements for the celebration week none of the residents or visitors should forget the children's parties and entertainment at the Victoria theatre on Saturday afternoon, the 26th. It will consist of patriotic songs, skirt dances by Ethel Green and Lulu McDougall, 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 Bantly 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 here to the number of over 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 sweeper has 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-jolie 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 Fifth Regiment held preparatory drill at Work Point on Saturday afternoon in conjunction with the Royal Artillery and Engineers and "A" Company R. C. A. The manoeuvres to be performed on May 24th are gone through. Lieut. Col. Grant, R. E., being in command, Lieut. Col. Gregory acting as brigadier.

TEST THE URINE.
If you have backache, and there are brick dust deposits found in the urine after it stands for 24 hours you can be sure the kidneys are deranged. 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.

CANADA'S PREMIER.

The following tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was composed by Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A., Toronto, a Baptist minister who recently preached in Victoria:

All hail to the man who can measure the need, With survey unbounded by coterie or creed, Who, prudent and cautious, yet daring and brave,

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 turmoil, Would bring for his country the balm and the oil;

Would bind up its wounds and extinguish its pain, And tone it to vigor and courage again: Thus would Canada's Premier—Laurier.

All hail to the man who in England was here, Could move 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 bind;

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 fees 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 fellow-citizens to tell about the wonderful cures effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease. J. W. Lynch, Dorr, N. Va. This remedy is sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SUSPECTED MURDERERS.
New York, May 21.—The two negroes suspected of murdering Prof. R. W. White, in Philadelphia, were arrested in Jersey City last night. They describe themselves as Geo. S. Scott, of Philadelphia, and Jas. Walker, of Baltimore.

DEATH OF A DIVER.
Vancouver, May 18.—The Goldsmith copper properties adjoining the Britannia group on Howe Sound will be equipped with a tram and bunkers to handle the ore. R. Llewellyn, the diver, for many years in the city employ, died this morning of pneumonia.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER.
Ottawa, May 19.—Martin Washington Macfarlane, New Westminster, B. C., is gazetted preventive officer of customs.

RETURNING HOME.
Ottawa, May 21.—Senator Macdonald leaves for home to-morrow.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved delivery. Heals the secret, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the nose, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Price 25c. Free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Seattle.

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.

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

KAMLOOPS.
A meeting of the directors of the Kamloops Agricultural Association was held on Saturday afternoon, W. J. Roper presiding. F. J. Deane tendered his resignation as hon. secretary, and E. S. Wood was appointed in his place pro tem. It was decided to hold the exhibition this year on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 26th, 27th and 28th.

WELLINGTON.
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 to the family that he had passed away.

SANCTION.
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 gave the city its business appearance.

WELLINGTON.
The remains of George Kay, tailor, who mysteriously disappeared from Sandon on the 26th of March last, were discovered by P. J. Hickey and A. R. Healey 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 which would lead to the belief 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 now in the hospital, were taken to the court on Friday 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 which would lead to the belief that the deceased had come to his death through exposure. He leaves a widow and two children.

ALBERTA.
The little town of Alberta is one of the live places on the West Coast. The prospects are that in a few years it will be as well and widely known as some of the great gold producing localities in this far famed British Columbia. The mines are beginning to give indications of rich deposits, and the more they are developed the greater the encouragement to investors. As the northern part of the island is becoming populated the commercial enterprise of the merchants of this thriving town expands.

ALBERTA.
The Presbyterian church in Canada is doing good work for the Indians in and about Alberta. "The Indian Home," adjoining the reservation, was built six years ago at considerable expense, and has all modern conveniences, and is beautifully situated. Until about a year ago it was under the able and efficient superintendence of Miss Johnston, whose heart was in the welfare of the Indians, and especially the children, and was nurtured by her. The home is now under the excellent management of Mr. and Mrs. Motion, and the school under that of Mrs. Cameron. The Presbyterian minister of the town, Rev. E. G. Taylor, a genial and popular man, has always taken a deep interest in the Indian work at Alberta, and indeed in all the work of the West Coast. His congregation a few weeks ago forwarded to Rev. Dr. Warden, of Toronto, \$80 towards the relief of those suffering from the famine in India. This is preaching Christianity: "Bear ye one another's burden, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

PERNIE.
George Watson, engineer at the electric light power house, had the misfortune to get rather badly scalded while making some repairs to a steam pipe. His right arm and the left side of his face were the most seriously injured, but no serious results will ensue, although the burns are very painful.

A terrible accident happened near the Loop, by which a man named Joseph Tugeug lost his life. Tugeug 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 Tugeug when he tried to board the train, and almost before he knew what had happened the other man's head, stripped perfectly clean of all flesh, came bounding almost to his feet. 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 a complete covering of the head and face, which was lying on the torn and ground-up trunk, but still attached to 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 barber, not a particle of flesh remaining above the chin, even the ears, eyelids,

nose and lips being torn off clean to the white bone; Coroner Trites was notified, and he and Special Constable McLean had a coffin made and went to the scene of the accident. The remains were gathered up and an inquest held, when the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased met his death while attempting to board a Canadian Pacific railway freight train while in motion, no blame being attached to anyone.

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 legs 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 joints and their finger tips were bleeding and shapless.

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.

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making a plan for the government building. Plans will be drawn up as expeditiously as possible. Mr. Henderson said they would be ready inside of a month, and that tenders would be called for then.

Lilla Garland, the little girl injured at the No. 1 mine, is recovering and will not be seriously disabled.

Work has begun on the grading of the new freight yard of the Canadian Pacific railway, the engineers under the direction of Mr. Vance being engaged in setting stakes to show the cuts and fills to be made.

A quiet wedding took place on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Booth, on Victoria avenue. Oscar W. Benedict, a prosperous merchant, of Republic, Wash., was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Handy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Handy, of Bradford, Ont. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. T. Stackhouse.

Enquiry among the various architects and contractors in the town shows that a great deal of building is going on and is being projected. Besides the heavy contract on the City Hall, which is making good progress, Mr. Honeyman has ready the plans for the erection of the fire hall and library, tenders for which will shortly be invited. It is also reported that the freight shed near the C.P.R. depot is to be begun immediately with some other extensive building operations which that railway company has in contemplation. The building for the reception of the new machinery which E. W. Holt is now figuring on will also be put up in the course of the next few weeks. Frank H. Pokorny is putting up a handsome residence on St. Paul street near First avenue. There are also new houses going up all over the town. Mr. Honeyman has two orders on hand for the construction of villa residences and he thinks that there will be more before the month closes.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Large quantities of trees and driftwood continue to pass down the river as the annual freshet increases in volume. From the early rise, however, and various other indications, it is assumed there is not the slightest danger of a flood this season, or even of any very high water.

Word has been received of the death of Langley of one of the oldest and most respected settlers in this district, in the person of Kenneth Morrison, who passed away at his residence at 5 o'clock on Friday morning. 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 their armories on Wednesday night, when they were put through various company evolutions, manual, etc., under the eye of Lieut. Colonel T. Benson, acting D. O. C. of military district No. 11.

Though there is nothing like a building boom ever since the cessation of the burned 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 Tajapo Binardo, who had been brought down from Revelstoke by provincial officers on Thursday. At the time he was 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 with the iron 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.

The death of James Macnamara, at his residence here at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, is recorded. The deceased was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and came to California very early as 1848. When the Fraser river gold excitement commenced in 1858, he came north, staying a short time in Victoria and then taking up his residence in this place. He became chief constable under Judge Brew, in which capacity he was known far and wide all over the then Crown colony. Subsequently he was appointed as assistant jailor at the provincial jail, and refusing to profit by the good offices of Chief Justice Begbie, Judge Brew and many other prominent officials, he continued to discharge the duties of that position until about twelve years ago, when he retired. He had been successful, says the Columbian, in his real estate investments and to the enjoyment of his interests he devoted the evening of a long life, his days being saddened by the arrival of a daughter, Alice, and a son, James, now 10 and 9 years old, respectively, he having married late in life. Mr. Macnamara had generally enjoyed good health, and was a hale, hearty, genial old man, and proud of it, though chary of giving his exact age, which is variously estimated at from 75 to 82 years.

Rev. Dr. William Dale, of the New Barnet Church, London, England, editor of the Messenger, and representative of the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church to the World's Missionary conference which met in New York a few days since in this town this week, and has ago, will be in town this week, and has consented to take part in the services of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday next.

The new pile-driver which has just been built for George Gilley, is now lying at Messrs. Gilley Brothers' wharf. The services, which have been ordered from an Electro-Blast, are expected to arrive any day, and by the end of the month the new driver will be ready for work.

The first large shipment of fruit boxes from the works of the British Columbia Manufacturing Company of Lulu Island, this city, was made on Monday.

E. B. Shadwell, of the Dominion customs service, an old-time resident of this city, has gone to Bennett in the civil service as preventive officer.

E. Keeper the newly appointed resident engineer of the department of Do-

minion public works, vice J. R. Roy, resigned, arrived in town on Monday night. Engineer Keefer took charge of the department of public works offices on Tuesday.

In the final draft of stations adopted by the Methodist conference, Victoria district is provided for as follows:

Victoria Metropolitan—Elliot S. Rowe; Victoria Central—William H. Barracough, and Cornelius Bryant, superannated; Victoria West—John D. P. Knox; James Bay—Robert Hughes; Victoria Japanese Mission—Under Superintendent, Metropolitan.

Samuel—Joseph W. Winslow. Cowichan—George H. Osborne and A. Seymour. Mount Sicker and Lumber Camps—Charles W. Nelson. Salt Spring Island—R. J. Irwin. Nanaimo, Wallace street—W. Walter Paer; Nanaimo, Haliburton street—James Cairnes; Nanaimo Japanese Mission—To be supplied under superintendent Wallace street.

Wellington—James Hicks. Cumberland—William Hicks; Cumberland Japanese Mission—Under Superintendent, Cumberland.

John E. Hicks, chaplain to the West-yan of H. M. forces at Esquimalt, by permission of conference.

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Commander Hay, of the R. M. S. Ararangi, brought over six Australian black swans on his last voyage. The birds are a present to the Stanley Park, Vancouver, from the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, in acknowledgement of a small hare cub sent there by the park commissioners during the past winter.

The sneak thief is continuing to get in all his work. On Friday night he visited the Alhambra hotel and pilfered the contents of the pockets of several articles of clothing hanging in a bedroom.

minion public works, vice J. R. Roy, resigned, arrived in town on Monday night. Engineer Keefer took charge of the department of public works offices on Tuesday.

In the final draft of stations adopted by the Methodist conference, Victoria district is provided for as follows:

Victoria Metropolitan—Elliot S. Rowe; Victoria Central—William H. Barracough, and Cornelius Bryant, superannated; Victoria West—John D. P. Knox; James Bay—Robert Hughes; Victoria Japanese Mission—Under Superintendent, Metropolitan.

Samuel—Joseph W. Winslow. Cowichan—George H. Osborne and A. Seymour. Mount Sicker and Lumber Camps—Charles W. Nelson. Salt Spring Island—R. J. Irwin. Nanaimo, Wallace street—W. Walter Paer; Nanaimo, Haliburton street—James Cairnes; Nanaimo Japanese Mission—To be supplied under superintendent Wallace street.

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MAFEKING RELIEVED.

News of the relief of Mafeking arrived from the seat of war Friday, therefore one of the most remarkable sieges in modern history is at end. The town was invested by the Boers on the 13th day of October, 1899, and was originally provisioned for a six weeks' siege, so that a fair estimate of what the garrison has done in the way of foraging for itself or of the privations which it has been compelled to endure may be made. A magnificent exhibition of patience and valor has been given to the world by Col. Baden-Powell and his heroic garrison, composed almost entirely of colonial and natives, who have patriotically taken up arms for the purpose of assisting in the defence of their country. No accurate estimate has ever been made of the number of the besieged, but there is no doubt whatever that it was at least only but a very small fraction of the besieging forces, giving one more illustration of the impregnability of even moderately fortified places when held by a few resolute men and of the utter incapacity of the Boers to prosecute an offensive campaign. If the position of the combatants had been reversed and the British had failed to take Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking what a target the nation would have been for the scoffers and jeerers of the continental nations, and possibly for the newspapers of a people nearer home. When Mafeking was first invested the resources of the place were very small indeed; Col. Baden-Powell's forces were deficient in arms, in ammunition, and in almost everything else essential under the circumstances, but by the military genius, practical good sense and all-round ability of the commander, the place—at least until within the last few days of the siege—was never in any real danger of capture.

From the fact that the garrison was able to surround and take prisoner a comparatively large number of Boers only a few days ago, the conclusion is natural that they had not been reduced to the dire extremities to which the heroes of Ladysmith were, as men only in a fairly good physical state would be capable of undertaking the task which they so brilliantly accomplished.

One of the notable things in connection with siege is that the son of Lord Salisbury, Lord Edward Cecil, was one of the garrison, and but for the fact that when he entered the place he, on his own responsibility and on his personal security, ordered the rations that had been originally ordered to be multiplied five times, there might have been a different tale to tell about the little town. As it is, for months the inhabitants had been on short rations and for weeks the chief support of life had been mule meat and mule manufactured from oatmeal husks. Throughout the long siege the garrison had endured almost incessant bombardment and had made many successful sorties against the besiegers and no doubt filled their minds with a wholesome respect for the prowess of the defenders and for the resource of their commander. Disease must have been ever present and was probably more dreaded than the guns of the enemy, yet any request from the commander-in-chief to hold out yet a longer always met with a cheerful response. Another remarkable fact about this siege which will go down to history is that the natives of the surrounding country apparently preferred to share the hardships of the garrison rather than submit themselves to the tender mercies of the Boers, and when they applied for protection not one was ever turned away.

No siege of modern times can be compared with that of Mafeking, and comparisons with those of ancient history are scarcely appropos, for they had not to contend with modern artillery in those days. The name of Mafeking will live in history and its heroic commander has achieved enduring fame.

THE MEN TO ELECT.

The Times anticipated the argument that might be used against its position in supporting two of the government candidates in Victoria, and in reply we have merely to say that we regard it to be not only the duty of the people of Victoria to accomplish the defeat of the government led by Mr. Martin, but to do all in their power to guard against the return to power of an administration in any way representative of Turanism. We have not a word to say against Mr. Turner personally; as a man we admire him and believe that he is regarded by all who have had any dealings with him in a business or any other way as a gentleman upon whom not a shadow of suspicion can be cast; but the record of the governments of which he was a member is such that it is not only our opinion, but practically the voice of the entire province, that the party which is now represented by Messrs. Turner, Pooley, and Eberts

should be cast forth now and never more be heard of. We believe that the government will be defeated and that Messrs. Yates, Brown, Helmcken and Hall are men of sufficient independence and sound common sense to support a government formed solely for the purpose of advancing the interests of British Columbia and giving a stable, progressive administration, irrespective of the political affiliations of the members thereof. On account of the reasons we have mentioned we do not think Mr. Turner can be relied on to keep only these objects in view, and as for Mr. McPhillips, as he says himself, he is above everything a Liberal-Conservative, and as his party want more of such at Ottawa than they are likely to get for many years, we have no doubt that his wisdom and eloquence would be much appreciated at the capital of the Dominion.

No doubt Messrs. Brown and Yates have nominally endorsed the platform of the Premier, in the one case by consenting to accept a portfolio in his cabinet and in the other by appealing for endorsement as his supporter, but we cannot believe for a moment that they are willing to follow him in the extreme stand he takes in some of the so-called planks of his platform. We do not believe that men of their moderate views will endorse, for instance, the proposal to enact and re-enact anti-Mongolian legislation; to defy not only the Dominion government but Imperial authority. No doubt that method of procedure appeals to some minds, but is it the most effective way of dealing with the matter on which there is practically no difference of opinion in this province? We do not think so, and we do not believe any man who is governed by reason rather than impulse can think so. Unfortunately, the members of parliament from the eastern part of Canada, upon whom the government rely for their support, do not understand this question of Mongolian immigration as we do here. It is an undoubted fact that the government would be willing to act—and they would certainly gain more politically by taking action—but for the opposition of many Eastern members who have conscientious and religious scruples to increasing the tax on Chinese or in any way restricting the immigration to this country of Japanese. No matter what government would exist in parliament, and it would seem to be the reasonable course to adopt some means to bring effectively to the attention of these representatives the dangers which confront this province from the evils complained of rather than, to, as it were, defy them and rouse a feeling of antagonism which it might be difficult to allay. A measure will be laid before parliament this session, we understand, bearing on this matter and going as far in the direction of further restriction of Chinese immigration as the sentiments of the followers of the government will permit and possibly taking such measures to check an Oriental invasion generally as the exigencies of Imperial policy will allow. If the proposed bill is not satisfactory it will remain to us to keep up the agitation until we secure the full measure of protection we consider necessary. The assertion of the Premier that the C.P.R. is at the bottom of the alleged unwillingness of the government to take action towards the restriction of Chinese immigration because it would injure their steamship trade is simply childish, but is fully in accord with the policy of appeal to prejudice rather than reason which has been characteristic of Mr. Martin's present campaign.

The reports of Mr. Martin's speech at Clinton set forth that the Premier said he would borrow twenty million dollars in England, build railroads to compete with the C.P.R. and make such profit out of them as to more than pay back the loan, and that no more would be the cry of "No money" be heard in the treasury. We do not believe there is one member of Mr. Martin's cabinet who believes that British Columbia could at the present time borrow twenty millions of dollars in England or any other country at a rate of interest so low that we could raise the money to pay it, or that, if it were possible to borrow the money, we could build a railroad that could successfully compete with the C.P.R. and pay interest on the cost of its construction. We hope the members of the government and those who are appealing to the people as its supporters realize the position in which they are being placed by the Premier. There are many men of ability and common sense amongst them, and they cannot possibly believe that Mr. Martin is sincere in his utterances, but if they believe him to be sincere, that only makes it the more apparent that he is not to be trusted with the leadership of the government, as there are no bounds to the evils which may result from the possession of power by such a reckless man.

THE LABOR VOTE.

Our morning contemporary seems to think it has a grievance against some one or some public body because there is in this country a factor in politics known as the labor vote, and it asks why such an element in the political situation should exist. It is probably here because its leaders think they have a mission to perform; that by banding together they may succeed in remedying abuses and re-

moving inequalities that are inimical to the welfare of the people known, rightly or wrongly, as the working classes. We have never heard it seriously contended that the working men were not quite as capable of arriving at conclusions on the questions of the day as any other section or class, but they are not banded together for the purpose of arriving at conclusions; they are combined for the purpose of endeavoring to have the conclusions at which they have arrived embodied in the statutes of the country.

It would no doubt be well for the country if there were no such incongruities in our political life as what are known as "class votes," for they are constantly being catered to by demagogues and other unscrupulous men, and it was because all sorts of things were continually promised to catch what is known as the labor vote, and conveniently forgotten as soon as the vote had been cast, that labor parties have been organized. It is perfectly true that a special appeal was made to the workmen at the time of the introduction of the National Policy. They were told wonderful stories of tall chimneys and tall wages by the demagogues who were then perambulating the country and were at that time known as Tories, but the tall chimneys were never built and the tall wages were never known until, as Sir Charles Tupper said, the National Policy was swept out of existence by the advent of the Laurier government. Under the National Policy there was no protection for the workmen, but there was for the manufacturer and for almost every other section of the community but the workmen. Wages did not rise, but the cost of living did; and when protests were made and strikes occurred, as there was no protection for labor, it was easy to import men from foreign countries to take the places of the dissatisfied ones.

But the laboring man as a class were not the only people that were appealed to at that time. The farmers were told that as the manufacturers prospered the population of the cities would increase and the demand for farm produce would be such as had never before been known in the history of the Dominion. There was a temporary and unhealthy growth of "manufactures" it is true, but the period of increase of business was very short, and the last condition of the country generally was worse than the first, and, as a matter of fact, during the years of the National Policy nearly every city in Eastern Canada, with the exception of two or three of the larger ones, such as Toronto and Montreal, showed a decrease or were stationary in population. Was that a satisfactory condition of affairs in a country like Canada, where the population should be increasing with such strides? For many years we actually failed to hold the natural increase which our population should show, although the growth from immigration must have been considerable. About that time the farmers, as well as the labor men concluded that they should be organized into a special political class in order to secure their rights, but they failed to make much headway, and now the Patrons of Industry are no longer a factor in the political life of the Dominion or of any of the provinces.

The history of Canada shows that the attempts to secure special representation in parliament for any particular section of the community have not met with much success. All thinking men, whether they belong to the so-called laboring classes or to the business classes or to the leisure classes or to the scheming classes, have their political predilections, and when it comes to the point it is exceedingly hard to break away from them. Men will stick by their party, hence the weakness of the labor party as a political factor in this or any other country. There will probably be one or two labor representatives in the British Columbia Legislature which is to be elected on June 9th, because the issues are for the most part local ones and we have some strong, trustworthy labor men in the field. In Ralph Smith the miners of Nanaimo have a representative who would do honor to any constituency in Canada, and would be an ornament to any deliberative body, and those who have heard him in the House will be surprised to be told that it would be futile to put up any man in opposition to him.

The Premier said last night that the report published in the Colonist that he said at Clinton that he proposed to raise \$20,000,000 to build railroads was incorrect. He said he proposed to borrow \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 for the purpose of constructing the Coast-Kootenay road and that the feeling of the country generally was in favor of this enterprise. Mr. Martin also said that the sentiment in Vancouver was that Victoria should have the benefit of connection with this railway when it is built. We do not agree with the Premier and his followers as to the feasibility of the government of British Columbia building this line, but there is nothing to be gained by misrepresentation and we cheerfully draw attention to this mistake.

INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

Turkish Admiral Arrives to Arrange a Settlement.
(Associated Press.)
New York, May 19.—Admiral Ahmed Pasha, of Turkey, arrived here last night on the Hamburg-American steamship "Auguste Victoria."

A Judicial Enquiry

Will Be Made Into the Brockville and West Huron Elections.

Irregularities Must Be Stopped and the Wrongoers Punished.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, May 18.—Hon. G. E. Foster, who followed T. D. Craig in the House of Commons, spoke in favor of a commission of enquiry into the West Huron and Brockville elections case.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after reviewing the whole case, said that it was apparent that for years there had been ballot stuffing and gross irregularities in elections. It was to be seen in the press, in the courts, in fact in the air. This called for an investigation of a thorough and searching character, so that the sanctity of the ballot could not be properly performed by the privileges and elections committee or by a parliamentary committee. No, it must be by a judicial enquiry (cheers) of the fullest and most complete character. Immediately a tribunal composed of judges of the land should make the fullest and most complete and most searching enquiry into all cases that have been brought to the attention of the House, to the press and to the court, and what has not yet come to the attention of either, so as to throw the searchlight of the law on all wrong-doing and eradicate this evil from the land. (Cheers.) He stated last year that the sanctity of the ballot would have to be maintained, and he would repeat that again. (Cheers.) He did not want power in any other way but that. "We," said the Premier in conclusion, "are determined to have the sanctity of the ballot maintained at all hazards and at all cost."
Sir Chas. Tupper in reply said that the Premier was forced by the Conservative party to grant a commission.
After some remarks by Messrs. Mulock, Quinn and Clancy, the Houses divided on Mr. Borden's amendment for reference of the West Huron and Brockville elections case to a committee on privileges and elections. The amendment was defeated by 43 for to 53 against, a majority of 43 for the government. It was a party vote.
The House adjourned at 6:20 a.m.
Coming West.
Lord and Lady Minto will start for the Pacific Coast in July and will likely go to the Klondike.
Trade of the Dominion.
The trade figures for the Dominion for the ten months ending April 30th last were prepared by the customs department to-day. They show an aggregate trade of \$297,932,000, an increase of \$22,575,000 over the same time last year. Exports were valued at over \$24,000,000, and exports were over \$18,000,000. The duty was \$23,376,000, an increase of \$3,214,000.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, May 18.—In the Supreme Court to-day argument in Dunsuir vs. Lovenberg, Harris & Co. was continued. Mr. Artyesworth concluded. Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Blake, Q.C., opened for the respondent and proceeded up to the adjournment for lunch.
When the court resumed the Chief Justice announced that they did not wish to hear further argument, as their lordships all agreed that there was evidence that Artyesworth had been submitted to a jury, and a new trial was properly granted. As the amount sued for was large, however, the reasons for their decision would be put in writing and formal judgment would not be given until next week.

AFTER CHINESE.

Montreal, May 19.—The civic authorities are pushing cases against Chinese for non-payment of the laundry tax, and in many cases Chinamen have been sent to jail. Over a hundred delinquents appeared before the recorder yesterday afternoon, but judgment against them was suspended. It is stated the Celestials have the necessary fifty dollars to pay the tax, but will not pay it until forced by the law.

How Dr. Chase Conquers Catarah

An Ottawa Man Given Up to Die by the Doctors Was Saved by Dr. Chase's Catarah Cure—A Chronic Case of 19 Years' Standing.

If Dr. Chase had never written his famous Recipe Book, his great prescription for the Cure of Catarah would be enough to perpetuate his name to future generations.
Elegantly here in Canada where about nine out of every ten persons who have catarah faint to a greater or less extent, Dr. Chase's cure has proven its end and am perfectly cured. The doctors burnt out my throat three times for the disease.
The improved blowmer which is given free with each box sends the remedy direct to the diseased parts, and promptly cures. The "Blower" is sent, free of charge, at all dealers, or post paid, by Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

What is



Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Hawaiian Politics

Votes Given to Natives and Portuguese—The Sale of Liquor

Business Picking Up After the Plague—Building at Honolulu.

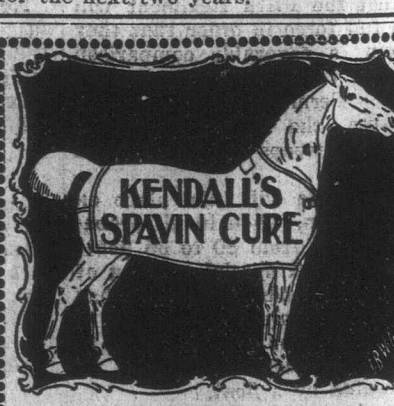
(Special Correspondence of the Times)
Honolulu, April 29.—The surging of political parties is beginning to be felt and discussed. Owing to the striking out of the property qualification in the Hawaiian Bill by the congress, the voting power is given to the natives and Portuguese, and it is now proposed to form a party that shall have for its main objective point the ousting of the present government, and the substituting therefor a regime, which shall consist mainly of the Kanakas and Portuguese.
As they will far outnumber all other voters, it is impossible to foresee the complications this will lead to. They have already named their first mayor (a half white) and one of the whites has been named as the Moses who is to lead the way to the happy land.
A mass meeting of the citizens is to be held to-night at the drill shed under the auspices of the Republican party. Congress is also trying its pretence again on governing these colonies on the liquor question, having prohibited the sale of liquor in saloons. How much of this is playing to the galleries we do not yet know, but the interference of the National Legislature in such affairs is resented by the people, especially as such interference is supposed to have been instigated by the moss-backs whose ideas on some subjects are (like all isolated communities) many years behind the age.
Some people (notably Alex. Young, Minister of Interior, and a former employee of the Barclay Sound mills, now a millionaire), predict a great future for these islands, but I cannot see what is to make it. Sugar is still, and always will be, much the largest export. The available lands for this product are mostly taken up, so that the amount cannot be largely increased.
A "small farmer" class cannot do anything here in competition with the Chinese and Japanese. Outside of Honolulu and some other small towns, there are practically only the officers of the plantations and the laborers. The great bulk of these are Chinese and Japs. Almost everything here to be imported. The rice which they get two crops a year, so that rice land is in demand and commands a good price, i.e., from \$17 to \$25 an acre per annum. A few hundred bags of coffee are sent away, but sugar forms about eleven-twelfths of the total exports.
The plague is over and the port will be declared clean at the end of the month. The town is holding jubilee at the prospect of freedom again and business is coming forward with a bound. Crowds of drays are waiting at the other islands. The suburbs are fast being built up again, as the owners are being kept off the burnt districts for fear of plague germs.
The war with the Boers continues to be the chief topic of interest and the news is eagerly looked forward to and scanned. Crowds are generally at the wharf when steamers with a few days late news are coming in and papers of a late date are at a premium. Nor has the "Absent-Minded Beggar" been altogether forgotten, over \$4,000 having been gathered and forwarded by Robt.

Cotton of Cotton & Nell's foundry, with more to come.
A surprising and pleasing sight to the newcomer is the prevalence of flowers and flower-girls in the streets, where the girls sit on the sidewalks and make leis, lays, or wreaths of flowers for the hats and necks by the dozen. They are put on friends as a farewell gift when leaving on steamers, and you will many times see some favorite covered with leis. It is a beautiful way of manifesting their regard.
Another innovation I noticed at a ball the other night was that music was supplied by a native band, and fine music for dancing it was. In the last figure of the dances the band sang as well as played, and it had a splendid effect. The hall was crowded, thought it was a spacious room.
Wheels are more used here than at any place I have seen, and the automobile may be seen gliding along noiselessly over the smooth streets. What we want most now is a good system of electric cars. Sugar stocks and all kinds of property are going up.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Financial Crisis Approaching—Enormous Deficit in the Budget.

(Associated Press.)
New York, May 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Yokohama says:
"The best informed people are of the opinion that although Japan and Russia may squabble over points of strategical advantage, these differences will not lead to war, and that Korea will be the buffer state between the two powers for years, and that the only chance of Japan being pushed into war is by the possible approaching financial crisis.
"It is reported that there is an enormous deficit in the budget of this year which, it is reported, will be \$40,000,000. Just where the money is coming from to meet the current expenses for Japan's large army and navy is the question of to-day. People are already highly taxed, and the taxes collected from foreign merchants have fallen below the estimates. The minister of finance says that the present hard times in Japan are due to the reaction from over-speculation after the Chinese war. Foreign banks say that the Japanese is being drained of gold, but the Japanese officials state that only \$8,000,000 have gone out since the Chinese war.
"On the whole it is believed that the able men of the Japanese government can restrain the country from entering a damaging war, without more serious provocation than Russia is likely to give for the next two years."



WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE
It may be worth less to you or even more to you...
Dear Sir:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and think it a good thing. I have cured a spavin on my best mare, and would not give \$25 for her, which I offered for \$10 before. I will be pleased to have your book and receipt for the full amount sent me on the return.
Truly yours,
FRANK SMITH,
Harrington, P. O., Ontario, Mar. 6 '98.
Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp for your valuable Home Book. Had one last fall. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure without a failure in years. Consider it the best I know of for man or beast. In the market. Please send me the book as you advertise in ten bottles, for James GEORGE BROWN.
It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavin, Splints, Curbs, Stiff-legs, etc. Removes the lump and leaves no scar. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a inducement for buying the book, we will send you a bottle of KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Care of Horses," free of charge, with the purchase of the book.
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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Honoring Baden-Powell

How Victoria Celebrated the Relief of Mafeking Last Evening.

Fireworks, Firecrackers and Bonfires 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 a garrison awaited more feverishly than was that of the little outpost which for over two hundred days Col. Baden-Powell has held against overwhelming odds.

Victoria has had so many experiences recently of celebrating glorious news that there was no hesitation in going about the welcome task of decoration than was the case on former occasions. The feats which were performed in unrolling the flags and draping buildings, etc., were little short of marvellous, and half an hour after the news was first bulletined government messengers 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 withstood so long. The unwilling victim duly placed, 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 unostentatiously 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 barack 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 the key in their doors and joining their families on the street. Long before 9 o'clock Government street was a surging mass of humanity, traffic along it being possible only by means of the narrow lane which was swept clear of people by the street cars in their progress.

A detour cannone of firecrackers of the riotous Chinese type drowned every other noise and conversation was carried on in shouts. Even the droning 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 bull dog, 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 the crowd into transport of delight.

A little fir tree similarly adorned and labelled "Little Bobs" 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. McKay, in command of A. Co., B.C.B., it 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 manly 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 most bearing word Pretoria was hoisted on the top of it and this was the first part of the jubilee to fall—an omen which was not 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 Bithdale, 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 Schoefeld and his brother, K. Schoefeld, 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 defence 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 design 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 defence 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 has 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 headpiece when the band struck up the National Anthem. Some sailors noticing 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 unrecognizable mass under the patriotic heels of the tars.

The whole way in which Jack entered into the spirit of the affair was of special interest to visitors who are not so 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 wince with every one. The scenes on the Esquimaux cars 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 on the reserve, under the direction of Chief Cooper, have erected for the Queen's Birthday celebration 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 prompts the general hope that the decoration committee will see 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 Bri-

Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

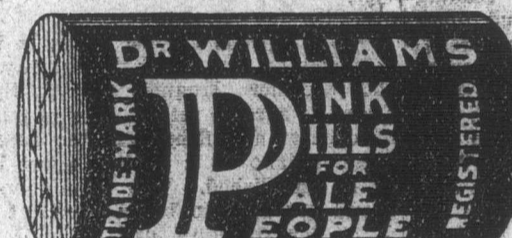
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone, has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active, work-loving people. But you must get the genuine—imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.



WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the "Enterprise" as follows:—"During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and nervous all the time, had no appetite and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreaminess. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work will know what this means. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

CELEBRATIONS AT ROSSLAND.

Rossland, May 18.—Patriotic joy burst forth in a sudden blaze to-day in Rossland when the news of the relief of Mafeking reached the city. The three words "Mafeking is relieved" flashed over the C. P. R. wire in just seven minutes from London to Rossland, at 1:25 p.m. Instantly the news was telephoned to Mayor Goodeve, and by him to Chief Guthrie. The fire bell began ringing furiously. The whole population, knowing by instinct that this was the signal of good news, rushed to Columbia avenue. The message of the fire bell was taken up by the steam whistles at the mines and the sides of the Red Mountain echoed back their joyous notes. In what seemed less than no time crowds lined Columbia avenue, Union Jacks were hoisted and waved by hand and fire crackers were shooting in all directions. The fire apparatus turned out and dashed along the street with horses clad in great Union Jacks, while smaller ones flattered from their collars, the firemen yelling and waving their hats. The 470 school children were given a half holiday and they were joined by others, which brought the total to about 600, and these waving little flags joined in the procession and marched through the principal streets. Every team and horse in town was pressed into service, and the city has been as festive all day. All stores were closed, crowds were to be seen on the principal corners singing "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia" and "Soldiers of the Queen."

The Premier Returns

Bronzed and Tired, but is Still Confident of Carrying the Country.

Jas. B. Thompson, of Victoria, a Candidate in Alberni-Mr. Bryden's Platform.

Premier Martin returned last night from his tour of the Mainland, brown as a berry from exposure, he having travelled over a great deal of country and addressed about twenty open air meetings. He was in the best of health and spirits, however, and predicted that he would sweep the country. He was met at the boat by a number of his supporters, when, after greetings, the party entered hacks and a procession was formed, which, headed by the City band, marched by the principal streets to the committee rooms, where the Premier and Messrs. Hanna, Yates and Brown delivered short addresses. Owing to the patriotic celebration, the idea of holding a regular meeting was abandoned. Messrs. Higgins, Hayward, and Fraser arrived home yesterday by the Willapa from the West Coast, having addressed a joint meeting of electors at San Juan on Thursday evening. A special to the Times from Nanaimo says: "James B. Thompson, an assayer, who has resided in Victoria for the past year, passed through here yesterday afternoon on his way to Alberni, where he will enter the political race as a candidate for member of that district, as a Liberal-Conservative. Mr. Thompson resided in Alberni before going to Victoria, and has many friends there." A dispatch from Fort Steele says: "J. R. Costigan, of Cranbrook, who has come out as an anti-Martin candidate, addressed a small audience at Fort Steele last evening. He denounced Premier Martin in most bitter terms while Mr. Costigan made an able plea for support. It was evident the audience was not in sympathy with him, save in his opinion of Mr. Martin. Fort Steele favors Wm. Ferlie." John Bryden's address to the electors of

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Who never will work unless he must, And who loafs whenever he can. He has no reason to lay up wealth; He has no need to save; For others will care for him all through life, And others will dig his grave.

North Nanaimo contains as its first plank: "The restoration of responsible government and uncompromising opposition to Joseph Martin and the way in which the government has been run for the past two years." He pledges himself to give his support, so far as a provincial member can, to a bill of similar nature to the "Natal Bill," excluding all cheap coolie labor that will come into direct competition with the white labor at present in the province, and he is of the opinion that such a measure would receive the support of the Imperial government. Mr. Bryden is also heartily in accord with the principles of the referendum in measures of importance. He favors a progressive policy of provincial development. He considers roads a necessity to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and will work to have the district opened up. Mr. Bryden also favors a wage of \$2.50 per day to those employed on roads, and will take up the matter of the trunk road between Nanaimo and Comox, which the late Minister of Finance was to have looked after, and complete it without delay. An energetic policy for building railroads throughout the province will have his undivided support. Mr. Bryden advocates a grant for maintaining a residential physician in the upper part of the district, and a continuance of the grant for fire protection and hospitals. He will urge the advisability of encouraging manufacturing industries, especially by inducing the starting of refineries and iron and steel works, enhancing the value of the raw material and providing profitable employment for the rising generation. A convention of government supporters is being held this afternoon at Duncan to select a candidate to contest that constituency for the administration. J. G. Brown to-day stated that there was a probability of a very strong man coming in to the government interest at Nanaimo, but that he was not yet at liberty to give his name. It is said that Duncan Rowan has accepted the government nomination for Richmond. The postponed meeting of the opposition will be held at Spring Ridge on Monday evening. LITTLE BUT SEARCHING—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are not big nauseous doses that contain injurious drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable papain—the medicinal extract from the lush pine fruit, and tablets are prepared in as palatable form as the fruit itself. The remedy searches out the weak spots in the digestive organs—encourages and stimulates them—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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March 19, 1899, Spirit Care and Opium on any last lot offered for \$10.00 and receipt for FRANK SMITH, No. 5, '98.

best stamp for your lot. I have not been in years, and set in the market. I will be for home. BE BROWN.

ly for speaking. The bench and the your drugstore. I treat on the FALLS, VT.

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 (Anglice Michael) Munkacsy, the celebrated Hungarian painter, who died in a madhouse at Bonn last week, was born in Munkacsy, 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 Munkacsy's birth; his father, subordinate in the Austrian customs service, joined the Kossuth 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 Csarua. 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 Roek, 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.

Harshness 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 enable 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 500 gulden 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 started 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 Salons. In 1847 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. 55 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 forsok the Salon and showed his pictures in the 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, are "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 millennial 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 which he had founded in Paris. 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 a. 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, Samuel and Walter Morris, Victoria; Revs. W. H. Barraclough 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. has grown in 19 years from one to seven hundred and five auxiliaries, with over sixteen thousand members, having in their junior work two hundred and eighty-five mission bands, with seven thousand four hundred members. The B. C. branch raised last year \$852, 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. Cropp, Toronto; W. C. 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., E. 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. The recommendation was adopted.
New work is to be undertaken at Van And, Alinsworth, Phoenix, Michel and Patrick, Vancouver.
The report of the conference paper, the Methodist Recorder, was heartily received, and the conference pledged itself to do all in its power to assist the editorial staff and increase the circulation.

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 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. Westman goes to Vernon; G. B. Kinney, 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. Barraclough, B. A.; Vancouver, A. E. Green; Westminister, Jos. Hall; Kamloops, Chas. Leiner; Kootenay, J. A. Wood; Indian, 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. E. Betts, J. P. Howell 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 cough 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 by 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.

—A letter from Bennett states that the Red Line Company lost five teaming horses in Bennett Lake on the 7th inst., making seven lost by the one concern for that week.

—At the regular meeting of the Boys' Brotherhood Club held last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: Willie Irving, president; Harold Whyte, vice-president; Ralph Bamford, secretary. After the business, which was conducted in a pleasant manner, gymnastic exercises and drill were proceeded with. The next meeting will be held on the evening of the 31st.

—C. A. Lombard has received a letter from Private Smith, who was wounded in that battle at Modder River, in which four of the Victoria boys were killed. The letter was written from the hospital at Woolwich, England, and the writer states that he is just able to move around. He received altogether five wounds in the engagement, and it will be some time before he recovers from the weakening effects.

—Louis Watson, the author of "Victoria, Our Empress Queen," for which he received an acknowledgement from the Sovereign, has written another poem, entitled "The Century-Fourth." It has been set to music by arranger Finn, and will, in all probability, be sung at the theatre on Wednesday evening, the 23rd. It is being brought out in pamphlet form and half the proceeds from its sale will be devoted to the Canadian patriotic fund.

—Upon the return of Rev. J. P. D. Knox, pastor of Victoria West Methodist church, from attending the conference on Wednesday evening, he found the parsonage in the hands of a company of young people, to the number of thirty-five or forty, who signified their intention of remaining and assisting in celebrating the anniversary of his natal day. The evening was pleasantly passed in amusements of various kinds, the pastor being presented during the proceedings with a souvenir gift of a pair of cuff links.

—The following report of work in connection with the W.C.T.U. mission on Johnson street has been prepared by the management: Since March 26th the reading room has been open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays included. The tables are well supplied with reading matter, including the daily and other newspapers and periodicals, both religious and secular. The number of visits to the reading room, exclusive of attendance at public meetings, was 514, and 125 lunches have been served. A gospel service is held Sunday and Wednesday evenings at 8:30, and a free concert on Saturday nights, to which all are welcomed. The attendance at these meetings has increased considerably since the inauguration of management for increasing the seating capacity are being contemplated. Thus the work is proving a success beyond the expectations of its promoters. In addition to names already reported as contributors of reading matter, the management wish to extend thanks to the following friends: Mrs. Adams, Messrs. Smith, Neelands, Spofford, Hibben & Co., and Vancouver World for the daily paper; also to Miss Aubrey for flowers, and to the Vancouver Coal Co.

—The ceremony of conferring the pall upon Archbishop Christie was performed in Portland, Oregon, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Mary's cathedral, with all the pomp and splendor associated with such a notable function of the Roman Catholic Church. The altars were beautifully decorated with roses, and a most impressive spectacle was afforded by the procession as it marched up the aisle. Monsignor Martinielli, representative of the Pope in the United States; Archbishop Christie, bishops of the East, the Bishop of Oregon, and many priests from all parts of the country; the celebrant of the Pontifical High Mass was Monsignor Martinielli, and the sermon was preached by Right Rev. O. Dea, D.D., Bishop of Nequally. "We are assembled here," said the speaker, "for no ordinary occasion. You have the great happiness of being present at a ceremony presided over by the honored representative of the Pope." The pallium was spoken of, not as an ornament, but a yoke, to impress the bearer that he must practise patience and forbearance. Neither is it a sword given him to smite the enemy, but an emblem of peace to direct the flock into the shepherd. Gounod's "Benedictus" followed, after which the pallium was conferred upon Archbishop Christie as a sign that his authority is derived from the Pope. After the services were concluded sixty-five guests partook of a banquet at the Portland hotel, where an address was given by Right Rev. R. Orth, Bishop-elect of Victoria. Mgr. Martinielli responded to the toast of "The Holy Father."

—Judging by the arrangements that are being made for the grand patriotic concert on Wednesday evening next, those who attend will be regaled with a programme which for general excellence and variety has not been eclipsed in this city for a long time. Next week will be a particularly momentous period in Victoria, and the grand festivities commemorating the birth of Queen Victoria will be initiated by an event strikingly appropriate to the patriotic sentiment which will be displayed during the coming week. Among the numbers of the programme will be the rendition of "The Little Patch of Red" by Miss Edith Lombard, with a chorus by soldiers and sailors from the army and navy in uniform.

Another feature will be the tableaux, "The Empire Flag," which has met with unprecedented success in London. This promises to be a most striking number, and will be participated in by sailors and soldiers representing the various sons of the Empire, who are to-day maintaining the prestige and glory of the British arms in South Africa. During this tableaux Miss Lombard will render a patriotic solo. The Fifth Regiment band have also kindly offered their services, and besides the splendid aggregation of musicians there will be an orchestra. A conspicuous number on the programme will undoubtedly be the "Camp Scene on the Modder River," for which, together with the choruses, there will be rehearsals at the Victoria theatre on Monday evening next. Rehearsals for the tableaux will be held in the Institute Hall on the same evening. Mr. Lombard has kindly given the use of the Institute Hall free of charge, in which the concert will be held. The auction sale for seats will take place at the Victoria Book & Stationery store on Monday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
—Mr. R. B. McMicking, manager of the telephone company, who has been invalided for a week, is progressing favorably towards recovery.

—In connection with the consecration of the West Coast, will give the results of Vancouver Island, the following self-explanatory telegram was yesterday received from the new appointee: "Portland, Ore., May 18.—Very Rev. Nicolay, Beaumont, Esquimalt: Consecration will take place June 10th at Victoria. Letter follows. B. Orth."

—A remarkable accident occurred on Government street this morning when a tram car and bicycle came to grief. Both were travelling rather fast at the time and those who saw the accident are still wondering how the cyclist escaped unhurt. His bike was smashed, but he in some way jumped clear of all danger.

—The funeral of the late Arthur Wallace Barnett took place at 3 o'clock today from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co.'s parlors. Services were conducted by the Royal Arch Masons and will be the second of the kind conducted in Victoria in 27 years. Deceased was a native of Tavistock, England, and was 66 years of age.

—The death occurred today from the second or third stroke of paralysis of R. B. Richardson, at the residence, corner of Catherine and Jesse streets, Victoria West. Deceased was 75 years of age and a native of Durham County, England. He was a pioneer of this province. A nephew and two pieces reside here. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

—The boarders at the Woodbine House, kept by Mrs. Iredale, have subscribed \$24 to the Indian famine fund. The subscribers state that "in view of the fact that the country is so great and that a very small sum will relieve each of the sufferers we earnestly hope that the same course will be adopted by the boarders at similar establishments in the city."

—The special service which is being provided by the V. & S. railway and the steamer Inroquois to Salt Spring Island is sure to attract a large number of cyclists and fishermen, the fame of Cushion lake as a fishing resort being well established. The roads on the island are said to be in excellent condition for cycling, and the sail from Sidney to the island is itself a delightful outing excursion.

—While Mr. L. Tait and his brother were sitting in their home on the Arm last night they were attracted to the water by shouts for help. Both gentlemen ran down to the shore and procured an old dug-out with which, after considerable haling and by using pieces of boards for paddles, they were able to reach the spot from which the sound came. They found a young man and woman struggling in the water, their boat having been capsized by running into some driftwood. They were in the last stages of exhaustion and on reaching land the young lady became unconscious. They were carried into the house, where after half an hour's work the young lady was resuscitated. She is employed in one of the millinery stores in the city and her companion was a young man from San Francisco. They had been in the water nearly half an hour when rescued.

—Preparations are being made by the school board to celebrate May 23rd as Empire Day. The regular session will close at 2:30, and at 2:45 the flags will be hoisted and the National Anthem sung by the children. Introductory remarks will then be made by a representative of the school board, after which addresses will be delivered by the donor of the flag at each of the wards, or by a representative of the donor. The Mayor and council, the Minister of Education and the Superintendent of Education have all been invited to be present at the last two and the Mayor being at the Central schools. The donors of the flags to the different schools are as follows: North Ward, Trustee McCann (2); Boys' Central, J. H. Turner; Spring Ridge, R. Hall; Hillside avenue, A. E. McPhillips; Kingston street, H. D. Helmecken; Rock Bay, John Percy; Victoria West, Mrs. Wm. Grant. The Girls' Central and the South Park schools already own flags.

—Naturally on such a joyous occasion as yesterday when the celebration assumed various phases, the police force were often called into requisition to place a damper on the exuberance of some of the more demonstrative of the populace. It is not a matter of wonder that in the general jubilation the "flying cup" was quenched rather freely, and the natural sequence was the number of pugilistic exhibitions which occurred at various intervals. Some of the more interesting individual fights with humorous proverbs placed in a conspicuous position on the corner of Broad and Yates streets, a dummy representing Oom Paul, a party of marines and bluejackets in passing along saw this object and immediately took steps to remove the obnoxious figure. Their energetic efforts attracted a crowd and the police, and as the tars were becoming excited Sergt. Redgrave undertook to remonstrate with them. This only added fuel to the fire, and one large marine measuring considerably over six feet and weighing well over two hundred pounds, bore down on the sergeant like an overladen Spanish galleon. The latter, however, demonstrated that he was possessed of great strategic ability, for he slowly and cautiously backed toward the wall until in his confidence the big fellow dropped his guard, when the sergeant sprang in and threw his man, who was immediately removed to the police station. The police made altogether last evening fourteen arrests, but the circumstances under which the offences were committed were considered sufficiently extenuating, and the culprits were released this morning.

(From Monday's Daily.)
—The funeral of the infant daughter of W. H. and Mrs. Clark, 68 North Pembroke street, took place yesterday afternoon.
—A workman in the Spring Ridge sand pits was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon by a boulder falling from the bank above and striking him. He was removed to the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

—Members of the Natural History Society, who have recently returned from the West Coast, will give the results of their observations at the meeting of that society this evening. The meeting commences at 8 o'clock.

—Inspector Gibbons, of the department of agriculture, reports to the department that an examination of the herds of the Chilliwack valley demonstrates that they are practically free of disease, there being only two cases of disease, only one of which was tuberculous.

—Some of the personal friends of the late W. H. Lomas, Indian agent at Duncan, have started a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory; a considerable amount has already been subscribed and a monument chosen. The committee in charge is composed of the following: M. F. Lucas, chairman; James St. John, Maidland-Douglas; C. Dobson, H. Smith and C. H. Dickie.

Along the Waterfront.

The Norwegian steamer Hero, which is engaged in the coal business between Comox and Dutch Harbor, is being held prisoner by the sheriff in Esquimalt. On Friday last the steamer arrived to undergo a cleaning and painting in the dry dock. Frank Yorke, the well-known stevedore, contracted for the work, and setting a large force of men at work upon the undertaking had the job well completed, when, at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon all hands were knocked off. According to the written contract entered into between Captain J. Sycerston, of the Hero, and Mr. Yorke, the work of cleaning and painting the ship was to be done to the satisfaction of the former for \$1,050. During the progress of the work Capt. Sycerston found fault with the manner in which it was being performed and, it is said, informed the men that they would have to cease their labors; that the steel hull of the ship "chipped" before any new paint was applied. Hence the trouble. The Yorke gang of mechanics say they would have completed their labors by 8 o'clock on Saturday, and so proceedings to recover something like \$900 for the partial fulfillment of the contract were instituted. Meanwhile the work has been performed by the Esquimalt Marine Railway Company and the result is in the stream ready to sail as soon as the vessel has been put up for her release. Mr. Yorke was obliged to leave for the North on Sunday, and as he is one of the principal witnesses in the matter the case is not likely to be decided before his return home. He left here on the Victorian and will be left here on the Garonne for Nome. David Jones, who is representing him in this city, denies that the original contract was not being faithfully carried out. He says that chipping a vessel does not come under the heading of cleaning and painting.

Three Northern Pacific liners are en route to Victoria bearing Asiatic passengers to the number of about 1,250. The Glengie, due to arrive on or about the 24th, and the Breconshire, looked for three days later, have each 500 of the immigrants, while the Victoria carries the balance. The latter is making a hurried trip, because of her arrival preparations for her voyage to Nome are to be pushed forward with all dispatch, the vessel being scheduled to sail on the 31st inst. She is expected from the Orient on the 20th, her present voyage not having extended beyond Japan. Norman Hardie, "her local agent," reports that the vessel's first-class accommodation, as also her intermediate cabin room, has been nearly all sold out. Her inaugural northern passage, indicating that the fore part of this season will witness a great exodus of people from the South for the boomed goldfields. To warrant so many big ocean liners as have been engaged for the Nome trade continuing in that service, or even making a large number being in attendance, is particularly good; for the vessel to ply on the route affords accommodation for thousands of passengers. The Garonne, one of the fleet, is to leave Esquimalt for Seattle to-day, after receiving a new propeller and some other improvements and filling her bunkers with Comox coal. She is to commence loading for Nome at once.

A vessel of striking lines and of a model and equipment never before seen in these waters; the Hawaiian four-masted schooner Honolulu, which to-day is to be hauled on the Esquimalt marine railway for a cleaning and painting. The vessel is here under charter to load at Port Gamble for Sydney, N.S.W. She is a steel craft throughout, the only woodwork to be found anywhere on her being that to be seen in her housework. More rare than even this to a vessel of this Honolulu's type, however, are the complete steam appliances on deck, in which particular Captain P. M. Stokely claims her to be distinguished the world over; in fact he says she is one of only two schooners of her kind afloat, although others are now in course of construction. She has three steam engines on deck, one for fire purposes, another for raising the heavy anchor with which the Honolulu is supplied and a third for discharging a loading crane. The Honolulu was built on the lines of an American model in Duncan Bros' shipyard, Glasgow, in 1896. She has a capacity for carrying the tremendous cargo of 1,157,000 feet of lumber, which she can load and discharge in an astonishingly quick time. She has a registered tonnage of 988 tons. The dimensions are as follows: Keel 225 feet, beam 45 feet, and depth of hold 18 feet. When loaded the Honolulu draws 19 feet of water.

Steamer Willapa arrived at noon today from the West Coast. She reports the schooner C. G. Cox at Clayoquot, which place she left yesterday with 563 skins. Capt. Hughes believes the schooner Cecil, of Seattle, which was reported in these columns a few days ago, is probably missing; to be safe. He says the gale in which some of her crew were caught lasted only three or four hours, and was not sufficient to endanger her. The Willapa sails again Sunday night on the long cruise. She brought down the following passengers: Captain Campbell, Fred Thornberg, Mrs. Rolly, Mrs. Nolle, Capt. Cox, Judge Keener, Mrs. South, R. H. Gullen, V. Gullen, J. Hatterston, Col. Hayes, D. W. Higgins, W. H. Hayward, J. Leigh and Dr. Fraser.

The Relay-Ulster Steamship Company is the name of a new company to be incorporated in New York in a day or two with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. New York, Montreal and English capitalists are interested in the company, and it is said that twelve vessels have been chartered to carry on the business of the company in the maintenance of a steamship line between New York and Liverpool, and in the establishment of a line between Boston and Liverpool.

Steamer Willapa sails for Cape Scott and intermediate points on Sunday evening. Among the passengers booked for the voyage are Dr. Service, the medical missionary at Clayoquot, and Mrs. Service, Rev. Stone and C. Faber and wife.

—There was a large attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Jas. Tyson, which took place on Saturday afternoon from the family residence, the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, assisted by Rev. Dr. Reid. Five sons of the deceased lady—William, Andrew M., Peter, Thomas and George—acted as pallbearers. Another son is on the Alpha. Beside these three daughters, Miss McCaill, Mrs. Brennan and Mrs. W. Pottinger; two sisters, Mrs. J. Braithorn, of Sidney, and Mrs. J. B. Lovell, of this city, and three brothers, James Mann, of Muirhead & Mann; George Mann, and T. Mann, of Portland, survive her.

—On Saturday afternoon the delegates of the Epworth League convention attended in a large number a very enjoyable picnic at Fisher's Folly, Esquimalt. Games were played and the outing was of a most pleasant character. Yesterday afternoon a mass meeting was held in the Metropolitan Methodist church, a large number being in attendance. E. A. Lewis presided and excellent addresses were delivered by Mr. Smith, of Princess street Methodist church, Vancouver; Mr. Pife, superintendent of the Homer street Methodist Sunday school, Vancouver; Mr. Shakespear and Mr. Lory. Special music was rendered and the services were of a most interesting character.

—Many Victorians will regret to learn of the death on Friday night last of Judge James G. Swan, of Port Townsend, who was a frequent visitor to this city. Referring to the life of the late judge, the Port Townsend Call says: "Judge Swan was entitled to the distinction of first presiding in marketable form of the famous black and of Vancouver waters, which has since become one of the accepted delicacies in the fish line. His researches among the natives in the interests of the Smithsonian Institute have become matters of history, and the knowledge derived from the aborigines coupled with that from personal experience brought the venerable old gentleman to the front with expert opinion when the Behring sea agreement was reached several years ago. The ability of seal pups to swim would materially affect the agreement, and Judge Swan's opinion, delivered at length in a printed brief settled the matter and won for him fame and lure."

—Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the death occurred at the Jubilee Hospital of Charles James Sheppard, only son of ex-Chief of Police H. W. Sheppard, after a lingering illness of about eight months. Charles, as he was popularly called, was a Victoria boy, and would have attained his eighteenth year next month. At the various fetes held in the Caledonia Grounds in former years under the auspices of the St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society Charles invariably carried off the palm as the best attired boy in Highland costume, and his medals in this respect are very numerous. For some time he was employed at the store of John Percy & Co., but ill-health compelled him to relinquish his position. He was a bugler in No. 2 Company, Fifth Regiment, for the past three years. The young man was most highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, his never failing good nature, kindly and considerate disposition winning him many friends, by whom he will be sadly missed. He leaves, besides his father, a sister and half-brother, Private Whitley, now serving with the first contingent in South Africa. The funeral will take place on Wednesday from the family residence, Hill street, at 2:30 o'clock, and from St. John's church.

—The funeral of the late Arthur Wallace Barnett took place at 3 o'clock today from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co.'s parlors. Services were conducted by the Royal Arch Masons and will be the second of the kind conducted in Victoria in 27 years. Deceased was a native of Tavistock, England, and was 66 years of age.

Some of the Time political and say ing the Helmecken We think minds of them that ent in it and that position the selected Lieut.-Govt admiral and we undertake his duty new admiral the strong confidence the confid try. I thought filled this a govern that he the polit umbia, but that if he a position taking that then ma choice he only fair be given his collect lay it be cannot ample opinion has had able that tive of er confer British months. In Parli Hon. Da the Dou Premier, stated to our ob Martin called to we see At the the fact ed some menced many to at one t he has cabinet refused accession brought Premier of the govern ranks of they do we shou ways he of the cite the unfitness tion he a know Liberals can just sition ing the matter, having own sm support ment be cause the position the intro lines into ion issued there ap why Martin appeal Premier Liberals ornament selected ever he those in how the selves tive a not reas ernals for if he opposed so from all these the Pre liege to erment means v bring to

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 Helmecken 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 Lieut-Governor as the head of the present administration. We contended then, and we say to-day, that when a governor undertakes to dismiss a government it is his duty to select as the leader of the new administration a man whom he has the strongest reasons for believing has the confidence of the people of the country. Lieut-Governor McInnes may have thought the selection of Mr. Martin fulfilled this requirement of all constitutional governments; he may have thought that he represented in a special degree the political sentiment of British Columbia, but there is no doubt of the fact that if he did so he at the time occupied a position of "splendid isolation." In taking this objection to the selection then made, we also said that as the choice had fallen where it did it was only fair that a reasonable time should be given for the new minister to select his colleagues and prepare his case and lay it before the people. The Premier cannot complain that he has not had ample time for all this. The general opinion in British Columbia is that he has had too long; that it is not reasonable that a government which in the end may be proved to be not at all representative of the people should have the power conferred upon it by the Lieut-Governor of administering the affairs of British Columbia for possibly five or six months. Judging from their remarks in Parliament, that is the opinion of the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada, and of the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We stated the foregoing as the grounds of our objection to the selection of Mr. Martin as Premier at the time he was called upon by the Lieut-Governor, and we see no reason to change them now. At the same time there is no denying the fact that public sentiment has changed somewhat since the Premier commenced his campaign. He has induced many to become his supporters who were at one time bitterly opposed to him, and he has even persuaded men to enter his cabinet who in the beginning absolutely refused a portfolio in his hands. These accessions, however, we believe, are not brought about by the strength of the Premier or by the increased confidence of the people in him as the leader of the government, but by the divisions in the ranks of his opponents, and in any event they do not present to us a reason why we should change the views we have always held as to the wisdom of the choice of the Lieut-Governor. We might also cite the Hyder incident as proof of the unfitness of the Premier for the position he occupies, for what Liberal with a knowledge of the principles for which Liberals have contended for centuries can justify any man filling a cabinet position for even one month without asking the opinion of the electors on the matter, not to say anything of his never having filled any representative position and being entirely unknown outside his own small circle.

It has also been said that we should support the candidates of the government because they are Liberals and because the Colonist is supporting the opposition. The Times strongly opposed the introduction of the question of party lines into this province, because Dominion issues have no bearing whatever on the questions before the people, and there appears to be now no good reason why we should change our ground. Mr. Martin himself admits that he is not appealing to the people as a Liberal Premier; that he asked men who are not Liberals to join his cabinet. The government candidates in Victoria were not selected by a Liberal convention that we ever heard of; nobody knows except those in the inner councils of the party how they were chosen; they say themselves that there is a prominent Conservative amongst them; so that they cannot reasonably advance a claim as Liberals for the support of the Times, even if we had not announced that we were opposed to party lines now and had been so from the beginning. But, apart from all these things, several of the measures the Premier advocates we do not believe to be practicable, notably the government construction of railways, the means which he proposes to adopt to bring to the attention of the Dominion

and Imperial governments the evils of Oriental immigration, and the repudiation of the obligations inflicted upon us by former governments. We would all like to see the coast connected with the Kootenays by a direct railway, but no one who has investigated the subject believes that with our present population we could bear the taxation that would result from its construction as a government work. The Premier practically admitted this himself when he said to his supporters on his arrival on Friday night that all he proposed to borrow was five or six millions. The policy which he proposes to adopt with regard to Japanese and Chinese could not be other than mischievous in its effects, as it would inevitably result in setting the province against the Dominion, and perhaps the Dominion against the Empire. The end aimed at may be accomplished without any of these baneful complications.

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 in it 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 Dunsmuirs as soon as white men can be found to take their places must be most gratifying to all who are interested in the progress of the province. The intimation that Chinamen have been paid at the same rate as white men will be a surprise to many, but as that is so, and as it is admitted in the address that it is in the interests of the country that white men should be substituted for them, there is now good reason to hope that a very troublesome question will soon be finally disposed of and that we shall hear no more of the Chinese question as far as employment in coal mines is concerned. This important political document, means a great deal to Vancouver Island, as it not only guarantees increased prosperity, but means that there is no danger of the yellow scourge finding their way down into the workings of the other company. We sincerely hope that a means may be found of excluding Chinese and Japanese from all mines in the province, coal or metalliferous. If we are to derive any benefit from the vast wealth hidden away in nature's storehouse in this favored province of the Dominion it must come largely through the hands of the labor employed in its development, and it is surely not asking too much for the capitalists who carry off the greater part of it that a small proportion should be left in the country through the employment of white labor. When the resolution of Mr. Dunsmuir is carried into effect we shall have made a long stride forward in the direction of making British Columbia a white man's country.

NO PARTY LINES.

To the Editor: Your leader in Friday's semi-weekly on the "Situation" has the right ring about it. I never could see the benefit to be derived from the introduction of party lines into provincial politics—rather the reverse; and the great majority of those with whose opinions I am acquainted hold the same view. But whatever may be the ideas held on this subject in the abstract, I think all sensible men who have enough patriotism to place province before party will agree that this is a most inopportune time to force this question to the front. I fear that much mischief has already been done, and that many who had little natural sympathy with Mr. Martin have been driven into his ranks by the weak, vacillating, dividing councils of his opponents; they have been fighting his battle, tooth and nail, and have amply justified his astuteness in postponing the elections as long as possible. I am glad to see from the tone of both Victoria papers that there is a disposition to sink minor questions on which opinions may diverge, and to join forces on the one vital issue—good government for the people and by the people—through their chosen representatives. I see by your list of aspirants for legislative honors you have scheduled Mr. C. H. Dickie as a Conservative. That must be a mistake for, from many conversations I have had with him, extending over a number of years, I am persuaded that Mr. Dickie has no more use for party lines in provincial politics than I have; he is the most unlikely of men to champion the Conservative cause at this crisis. I would not be justified in stating what his views on Dominion politics without his permission, nor does that consideration affect in the slightest degree the present contest, as his only object in entering the arena is the greatest good to the greatest number in the province where all his interests are centered.

A VOTER.
Somenos, May 19th.

News of The North

Navigation on Lakes Expected to Begin During the Present Week.

Clearing the River Yukon—Excellent Progress Made by Government Engineer.

Navigation on the northern lakes is expected to open this week and with it the tide of traffic between the northern interior and the Coast will set in. At present few are travelling back and forth, there being little or no communication between Dawson and the Coast. Consequently the U. P. N. steamship Danube, which arrived on Sunday evening, and the steamer Cottage City, which arrived from Alaskan ports early this morning, brought few passengers, the former bringing only eight for Victoria. Of these L. C. Applegate and R. Mansfield have been prospecting on the Skeena and embarked at Port Simpson on the steamer's northern voyage, as did also Capt. John Irving, who went through to Bennett from Skagway. Geo. McCondo, who has been engaged on the new steamer Reaper, building at Bennett; S. Shires, an engineer under the employ of the Canadian Development Co., and W. Williams were among the invalid passengers, while the other arrivals on the steamer were W. Ross, J. A. McMartin, K. Williams and P. E. Richardson.

THE DANUBE LEFT SKAGWAY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING AND ON THE TRIP SOUTH PASSED THE AMUR AND TEES, BOUND NORTH.

When the steamer left Skagway everything was quiet. News was received on Wednesday last of the murder of Judge Malony made a trip to the interior over the Dalton trail and among the Indians employed on the return trip was a young Stick who was told about the wonders of Juneau and the bright electric lights that Judge Malony carried in Juneau. The young Indian begged so hard to come to Juneau that Judge Malony took 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 his scalp. The judge expects to keep both.

According to the Bennett Sun, a copy of which was received by 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 River rapid 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 Donkey is wrecked has been removed, together with all the obstructions on the Six-Mile river, and surveys have been made for a sheet dam at Hell Gate and at the head of Lake Labarge. Rink Rapids has also been cleared and the river widened to 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 Willie Irving, which was caught in an ice jam just above Selwin and wrecked last fall, says that the 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 party of the steamer started a bender beneath the waters. Captain Griffith says it is doubtful if the boat can be raised, but the feat 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 used 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 Willie Irving and is the heaviest loser by the catastrophe.

Some few days ago before the Danube left Lynn Canyon, Emanuel Guicart walked into Skagway from Atlin. He came in over the Fan Tall trail, the distance from Atlin to Log Cabin taking him three days. He says the trail is now in very bad shape, and that few will get over the Fan Tall trail, the distance from Atlin to Log Cabin taking him three days. He says the trail is now in very bad shape, and that few will get over the Fan Tall trail, the distance from Atlin to Log Cabin taking him three days. He says the trail is now in very bad shape, and that few will get over the Fan Tall trail, the distance from Atlin to Log Cabin taking him three days.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by Henderson Bros., whose agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

BRONCHITIS.

Mr. William Davidson, St. Andrews, Que., states "The Syrup of Lindell and Turpentine has cured me of bronchitis. I have, without success, tried many remedies for the past six years. Last winter when I had a severe attack and was unable to work I procured a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lindell and Turpentine and am happy to state that the third bottle made me a well man." 25 cents a bottle. Family size 80 cents.

HARRIS VS. DUNSMUIR.

The Supreme Court of Canada Grants Harris a New Trial.

The well-known case of Harris vs. Dunsmuir will shortly come up for its third hearing before a jury, the Supreme Court of Canada having dismissed Mr. Dunsmuir's appeal against the verdict of the Full Court of this province, granting the application of Harris for a new trial.

A short history of the case will probably be of interest. The action was commenced on October 18th, 1894, and was tried before a special jury on the 30th July, 1898, when the verdict was given in Harris's favor for about \$18,000. From this verdict the defendant appealed to the Full Court, which resulted in a new trial being granted.

On the 6th of December, 1897, the case came before a special jury for the second time, when the trial judge directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, the plaintiff having refused to accept a non-suit.

From this decision the plaintiff appealed to the Full Court, which appeal was argued in January, 1898, and judgment entered. The appeal judgment could be delivered the Chief Justice, who had presided in the Full Court, died, in consequence of which the case had to be re-argued, coming before the Full Court in January, 1899, when a new trial was granted the plaintiff.

WEDNESDAY'S CONCERT.

List of the Numbers to be Given at the Patriotic Entertainment.

The details of the concert to be given in the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening in aid of the Canadian Patriotic Fund are now complete. The final rehearsal being set for this evening. The programme is as follows:

PART I.
Selection..... 5th Regiment Band.
Camp Scene (including patriotic songs)..... 5th Regiment Boys.
The March of the Flowers..... By children, direction of Mrs. D. R. Harris.
Sword Bayonet Exercises..... Royal Engineers.

PART II.
Selection..... 5th Regiment Band.
Tableau (3 scenes)—"Britain and Her Loyal Subjects"..... Production of Mrs. Heary.
Song and Chorus—"Another Little Patch of Red" (in character)..... Miss B. Lombard.
Cantata Drill..... By Bluejackets from H.M.S. Arcturion.
Selection—"The Olden Overture"..... Herman Orchestra.

THE ROD.

A GOOD CATCH.
A fine catch of big trout, one of the first to be reported for the season, was made at Lake Crescent on Thursday last by Dr. Dick Croft and Alex. Melkie, of Victoria, and Ben. Lewis, of Piedmont. They took, with surface troll, fourteen fish aggregating 55 lbs. in weight, three of the number aggregating 30 lbs. each, weighing 2 lbs. and the others 10 lbs. each. All of the catch were large ones, several of them going over 4 lbs. on the scales.—The Tribune-Times.

THE TUB.

THE MEET AT VANCOUVER.
In preparation for the Queen's birthday meeting at Vancouver, the trainers at Hastings have taken full advantage of the extremely favorable weather for training operations during the past week, and have lusted their horses along, putting the final edge on their speed. "Nello" pleased all onlookers with his free, resolute style of going, and is thought to possess a great chance in the one mile Hunt Club race. The Victorian horses will arrive on Monday. Others from California are expected on Tuesday, so that all events will be well filled. Trackmaster Marshall has had the track harrowed and scraped, and no complaints as to its condition are heard.

Embroider with Brainerd and Armstrong Wash Embroidery Silk, put up in tangle and knot proof holders; nearly 400 shades. "Blue Book" for three "holder" tags or a one cent stamp—tells how to embroider fifty flowers and leaves. Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd. ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

Dunsmuir Gives the Lie

Sensational Scene at Mr. McInnes's Meeting at Wellington on Saturday Night.

Walter Ford Nominated at Cowichan-Government Mass Meeting.

It is understood that a mass meeting of government supporters will be held at the A. O. U. W. to-morrow evening, at which addresses will be delivered by the Premier and his candidates. Ladies are invited. The Premier speaks this afternoon at Colwood and this evening at Sooke. He does not yet know upon what dates he will address meetings at other points.

A dispatch to the Times from Dunsmuir, dated Saturday, says: "The convention of the government supporters was held here this afternoon to nominate a candidate. At three o'clock Mr. Herd was voted to the chair, and the meeting opened. Mr. Macmillan, of Victoria, was present to assist the delegates in organizing the campaign. A resolution was passed admitting the press.

Mr. Herd then stated the objects of the convention, and pointed out that so far it was an open convention. After appointing a door-keeper, business began. Mr. Herd then informed the convention that Major Mutter, the independent candidate, had sent a deputation to him proposing in event the government being unable to nominate a straight government man, that they should endorse himself as an independent.

This suggestion fell very flat. One delegate wanted to know if the convention was not called to nominate a straight government supporter, and another said: "That's what we are here for."

The chairman suggested that the easiest way to deal with the question would be to have some one nominate Major Mutter, and let it go to the ballot.

Mr. Macmillan here rose, and stated for the benefit of any who might be hazy on the point that the government had no use for independents. "It was then pointed out that it was impossible for the convention to recognize Major Mutter's communication at all, and the subject was dropped.

Mr. Dickie had his hearty support. A vote of confidence in Mr. Dickie, moved by Mr. Dr. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Bidley, was unanimously carried, with the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Votes of thanks to the chairman and secretary were carried, and with three cheers for the candidates, three more for Baden-Powell and three for "Bobs," an enthusiastic gathering broke up.

The Times correspondent at Nanaimo writes, under date to-day: "A lively political meeting was held in Wellington on Saturday evening, two speakers from Victoria being on hand to take part in it."

"Mr. Bryden dwelt for some time on the statement that the country had been without responsible government for two years, and said that when the Lieutenant-Governor dismissed the Turner government he had acted in a most unheard of manner. He said that Mr. McInnes, in his speech a week ago, had referred to him (Bryden) as a high-muck-muck in the Turner government, but he knew that Mr. McInnes had striven his very best to be taken into the Turner government.

When the excitement commenced. He said that Mr. Bryden had charged him with trying to get into the Turner government, when the fact of the matter was that Mr. Turner had his emissaries after him (McInnes) for weeks trying to get him to enter the government. "It's a lie," said James Dunsmuir. "The speaker said it was no lie and that Mr. Turner, who was present, would not say so."

"Mr. McInnes had not gone much further before he was again accused of lying by Mr. Dunsmuir. The speaker said that while he was in Victoria a few days ago he had heard a high official of the B. & N. railway say that it was a good thing for the country that the large number of Japs was coming. Mr. Dunsmuir said: 'It's a lie, it's a lie!' It is no man and bring witnesses to prove it. There were cries of name him, and Mr. McInnes said: 'It was George L. Courtney.' 'Produce your witnesses,' said Mr. Dunsmuir. 'When George Courtney denies it I will produce the witnesses,' said Mr. McInnes.

"The interruptions from Mr. Dunsmuir were frequent, he using the word lie to emphasize his remarks. The speaker was positive that the Dominion government would do nothing further this year than to increase the tax \$50 per head on Chinese.

"Mr. Turner, of Victoria, followed Mr. McInnes, Mr. Dixon, the third candidate, not responding when he was called upon. Mr. Turner spoke for one hour, going over the story of the province since his government was dismissed. He scored Mr. McInnes for running away from his duty at Ottawa when there was a chance to get legislation through that would restrict immigration. He asked the people to return men to power who would favor responsible government.

Mr. McPhillips next took the platform and spoke for fifty minutes, going over practically the same ground that he has covered in former addresses. "Mr. Dunsmuir speaks at South Wellington to-morrow night, at Cedar the following evening and at Extension on Saturday.

Hon. J. C. Brown spoke at a government meeting on Saturday night in New Westminster, explaining his reasons for joining the Martin government.

Telegraphing from Ottawa, our correspondent says: "The resignation of W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. for Nanaimo, has been received by Speaker Bain."

B.B.B. Cures Ringworm. "I had ringworm on my head for nearly a year. I consulted three doctors but derived little or no benefit from their treatment. I then commenced to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Besides taking it internally I washed the affected parts with it, and when the bottle was finished I was completely cured." Elsie Slight, Teeterville, Ont.

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. Buchanan (lieut.-colonel R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); O. C. Pelletier (lieut.-colonel Canadian staff).
- J. G. MacDonnell (major R. Can. Regt. of Inf.) regt.-adj.
- Captains (8)—W. A. Weeks (major Charlottetown Engineers); D. Stuart (major 26th Middlesex Light Infantry); S. W. Rogers (major 43rd Ottawa and Kingston Rifles); J. E. Peltier (major 65th Mount Royal Rifles); H. B. Stairs (captain 60th Princess Louise Fusiliers); R. K. Barker (captain Q. Rifles); C. K. Fraser (captain 53rd Sherbrooke Batt).
- Lieutenants (24)—H. A. Panet (captain R. Can. Art.); H. A. Burstell (captain R. Can. Art.); J. H. C. Ogilvie (captain R. Can. Art.); adjutant; W. T. Lawless (captain Gov.-Gen's Foot Guards); E. G. Jones (captain 3rd Regt. Can. Art.); A. E. Hodgins (captain Nelson Rifle Co.); J. M. Ross (captain 22nd Oxford Rifles); J. C. Mason (captain 10th Royal Grenadiers); C. J. Armstrong (lieutenant 5th R. Scots of Canada); A. E. Swift (lieutenant 8th R. Rifles); 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); C. Caldwell (lieutenant reserve of officers); S. P. Laybourn (lieutenant R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); A. Laurie (lieutenant 1st Princess of Wales Fusiliers); E. A. Pelletier (lieutenant 53rd Megantic Light Inf.); R. G. Stewart (lieutenant 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles); F. D. Laflury (lieutenant R. Can. Art.); J. C. Oland (2nd lieutenant 63rd Halifax Rifles); R. H. M. Temple (2nd lieutenant 48th Highlanders).
- Machine Gun Section—A. C. Bell (captain Scots Guards).
- Regimental Adjutant (1)—J. C. MacDonnell (major R. Can. Regt. of Inf.).
- Battalion Adjutants (2)—A. H. Macdonnell (captain R. Can. Regt. of Inf.); lieutenant; J. H. C. Ogilvie (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)—W. Wilson (surgeon-major 3rd Field Battery); E. Fiset (surgeon-major 50th Temiscouata and Rimouski Batt).
- Attached for Staff Duty—L. G. Drummond (major Scots Guards), 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 Service—A. B. Osborne (captain Can. A. Med. St.).
- 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. F. M. O'Leary.
- CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**
- First Battalion.
- Commanding officer—F. L. Lessard (lieut.-colonel R. Can. Dns.).
- Major (2nd in command)—T. D. B. Evans (lieut.-colonel R. Can. Dns.).
- Commanding squadrons—Y. A. Williams (captain R. Can. Dns.), W. Forester (captain R. Can. Dns.).
- Captains—H. S. Greenwood (lieut.-colonel 2nd Dns.), C. St. A. Pearce (captain R. Can. Dns.).
- Lieutenants—H. King (major 1st Hrs.), H. L. Borden (major K. C. Hrs.), R. E. W. Turner (captain Q. C. Hrs.), R. M. Van Laven (captain 4th Hrs.), H. C. Cockburn (captain G. B. Gds.), C. F. Van Stratten (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 3d 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. B. Outbier (inspector N. W. M. P.), A. C. Macdonald (inspector N. W. M. P.).
- Lieutenants—T. W. Chalmers (lieutenant res. of officers); J. D. Moodie (inspector N. W. M. P.); J. V. Begin (inspector N. W. M. P.); 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 Manitoba Dns.).
- Adjutant—M. Baker (inspector N. W. M. P.).
- Quartermaster—S. B. Allan (inspector N. W. M. P.).

Protecting The Town

'Bobs' as Beneficent Victor His Fascinating Entry Into Bloemfontein.

Looting Prevented by British Commander-in-Chief-Hoising 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 Bloemfontein people, English and Dutch, men and women, girls and boys, soldiers and children, are listening. The cool, velvet evening air is caressing to the senses, the found moon hangs in the clear, cool turquoise, the moonlight silvers the corrugated iron roofs of the houses, and we are sitting in easy chairs on the verandah of the club houses, placidly drinking in the delight of music and peace. The most delicious atmosphere in the world, the softest and most perfect moonlit sky, the most exquisite music, it seems. It is all so perfect and peaceful and beautiful, that it is hard to believe it real. It feels like some enchanted island of content.

Bloemfontein—the city of the blossoming spring—it is well named; but if there were something to indicate peaceful content, it would be better. And it was only this afternoon that we took Bloemfontein. Already it seems a year. In twenty-four hours we have passed into another period of our lives—another century, another era of history. Three days ago we were in the midst of the fury and tumult of war, with the guns of fiercely fought Driefontein filling all our senses. As soon as the fight was finished long and hard marches brought us along nearer and nearer every mile to the greater and fiercer final battle, of which Bloemfontein was the stake. On Sunday we marched by the side of hills filled with Boers to Avosgel Kop. On Monday morning we were off at dawn, still under the shadow and the range.

Of the Hills Fronting Bloemfontein. This morning, at dawn, we were marching spiral 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. The Boers were still there. We should beat them sure enough, but we should have a hard fight of it, the hardest and biggest fight of all. And then suddenly Puff! It was like blowing on a soap-bubble. In an instant the fight and the prospects of fighting and the atmosphere of the day had 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 sticky with riding in them and sleeping in them. But there—listen! The fife has 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, most 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 Brandvlei Kop, where General French had cut the railway last night, six 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 Lanciers that Lord Roberts was half an hour ahead of me, and heard a rumor that he had gone into 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 toward the houses—slowly and in column, not quickly and in line. It was true then. We were going into Bloemfontein. I managed to catch up a wagon with an awning, a Cape cart and several bicycles, were drawn up. There was another gentleman in a tall hat in the wagon. I knew by the cut of it that he was a municipal authority. There was another gentleman in a full-stomached frock-coat. I recognized the wide-world-over municipal cut of that. They were the city fathers come out to surrender their town. I wondered why they were so complaisant and smiling. I looked at the head of the column of cavalry, just to make sure the proceeding was what I thought, and saw that Lord Roberts was there. I wondered at the time why he looked so grave and thoughtful. The cheerfulness of the city fathers I could not understand, for with the surrender of their city passed away the danger of its bombardment and ruin. But why was not the little hard-fighting general on the big horse elated too?

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 verandah and crinkled iron roof, then past continuous rows of houses, gradually enlarging as in a reversed perspective. And these began to have trees around and in front of them, and the trellick-work of their verandahs to grow more elaborately decorative. And women and girls—English-looking ladies in sailor hats and belts and blouses—were leaning over the verandah railings, and a woman with

two young children beside her and a baby in her arms came out into the street for a better view. And Lord Roberts, looking at everything with that earnest attentive look of his, whose always the same expression of grave responsibility. After a little time we came to a school-house, with an open playground in front of it, and in the playground were some women and children, and near them a heap of household furniture, a bedstead and bedding, a table and a chair or two, which an excited crowd of niggers were carrying away.

Lord Roberts saw, and holding up his hand, halted the procession. A word to an aide, who rode inside the school grounds and inquired, and the chief's suspicions were confirmed. The scene meant loot; the crowd of natives were hastening to avenge themselves in their own way. The chief gave an order, and it was a great sight to see distinguished members of his staff.

Chasing Flying Niggers. 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 in his saddle to catch a pilfering 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 peaceful 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 Lord Roberts's orders. 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 principal public buildings, the Parliament House and the government offices, and every now and then the procession would be halted, and Bobs.

Disregarding 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. As he goes 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." He is a great general, is Lord Roberts, as all the world knows, when he is fighting to be done. But I am not sure that he is not an even greater general when he is not fighting. I cannot imagine a more perfectly dignified victor, and it was no wonder that, seeing his grave, good grey face, the people cheered him and felt glad he had come. He rode into the town, the very best figurehead of responsibility, benevolent, beneficent British rule.

When he disappeared within the grounds of the Presidency the crowd gave him a parting cheer and waited for something to happen. It happened very soon. Something fluttered up a flag-pole on the right of the town, and the Union Jack opened out. Then we cheered again and sang "God Save the Queen," the people with us. I waited a little while, and then inquired what Lord Roberts was doing further. "He is at work," I was told. I wondered what the work was. An hour or so later I found that a police force had been organized, that the postoffice and other public offices had been taken over, that the town was patrolled, that disorder was prevented, that the sale of liquor was under control, that property was safe, that the shops were opening, that the people were going about as if nothing unusual had happened.

And where had all the Union Jacks come from? They were fluttering by the score, the largest of them all over the premises of the German hotel-keeper who had been more anti-British than any Boer. And what had become of the Boers and their government? The Boer fighters had fled, Steyn had fled, the Orange Free State had collapsed. And now outside there in the market-square the Scots Guards' drums are finishing their concert with "God Save the Queen." And the people, I can see them in the day-bright moonlight, though looking regretful at the end of the unaccomplished delight of music, are with bare heads joining in—Charles E. Hands in the London Daily Mail.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

Mob Stone a Car and Passengers Use Their Revolvers.

St. Louis, May 18.—At a mass meeting of street car employees last night a resolution was adopted calling on all unions and sympathizers to quit work after next Saturday in support of the street car men's strike and unionism, and a circular was addressed to the public giving a history of the strike. A meeting of the labor unions will be held to-night to pass on the question of a general strike.

At a late hour, as a car was passing Grand avenue and Kossuth street, it was stoned by a mob. The citizens on the car opened fire with revolvers. It could not be learned if any bullets had taken effect.

F. W. Holder, Premier and Treasurer of South Australia, has sent the following cable to Mr. John Alexander Cockburn, agent-general for South Australia in London: "For twenty years we have struggled to federate Australia; at last we have succeeded in obtaining prospects of approval. Now a dissident minority has proved superior to our efforts on a matter important in principle, but still vaster in sentiment, with the result that all sorts of questions are reopened, and the federation of Australia is endangered or postponed. The Imperial government follows men who are not the leaders of opinion in Australia."

Boers Caught in a Trap

How Kruger's Grandson and Part of His Commando Were Captured at Mafeking.

Burgbers Will Make Final Stand at Lydenburg—Official Preparing for Flight.

London, May 19.—The country still waits with almost breathless interest for news of the relief of Mafeking. A crowd, remarkable for the number of men in evening dress and including many ladies, lingered around the war office even after midnight, hoping for some announcements. Only reluctantly did the people disperse when the lobbies of the war office were cleared with the word that nothing had been received.

One thing seems clear—the town still holds out. Were it otherwise the Boers would have laid to the camps of the beleaguered would have hashed the news. Skeleton messages from Lydenburg, Marquês, based upon information that leaked out of the war office, show that the Boer commando on Saturday fell into a trap. Colonel Baden-Powell permitted them to seize one fort.

and then surrounded and overtook them before the large forces near at hand perceived the strategic move. It was thus that Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, and part of his commando were taken and 50 Boers killed. The Canadian artillery contingent is reported to have reached Bulweroy on May 2nd. The distance from Bulweroy to Mafeking is 490 miles. As the railway is open all the way to Pitsani, 28 miles from Mafeking, where Col. Plummer 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 Lindler. 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. Annexing the Free State. One of President Steyn's brothers, who is a prisoner of Gen. Brabant, says the Free States will accept annexation. Lord Roberts has directed the British commanders to receive all converts in a friendly spirit and to issue to them passes to go to their farms.

It is unofficially asserted that Lord Kitchener is in command of the Mafeking relief column and that news of the relief of the town cannot be received until Monday. Gen. Hunter's movement in the west-ern Transvaal are rather puzzling. He has returned to Fourteen Streams with one brigade, leaving another, Gen. Barroet, at Christiansburg. Lord Methuen is said to be advancing along the south bank of the Vaal. Col. Kekewich is with him. The loop railway line across the Vaal is fast nearing completion. The probability is that Gen. Hunter took back a brigade to Fourteen Streams owing to the scarcity of transport.

Gen. Rundle has captured ten thousand bags of corn. He is marching slowly through a district which is described as literally "alive with cattle, sheep and horses." Michael Davitt, according to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, is said to have advised the Boers while he was in Pretoria if they could hold out until the world's disinterested election in the United States they might feel "pretty sure of intervention." At Johannesburg the women are forming a police corps, so as to release every man.

For Fighting Purposes. There seems no longer any doubt of the intention of the Transvaal to transfer the seat of government to the Lydenburg district and to endeavor to make a final stand there. The raid is reported to have endorsed the proposal. The Times also says that a number of Transvaal officials are preparing for flight and that State Secretary Reitz has selected South America as his future home.

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Dr. Archer, who was at Dundee during the Boer occupation, asserts that there are several hundred Englishmen serving in the Boer forces who would desert if assured of pardon from the British.

Durban reports the receipt of a telegram from Lorenzo Marques saying that a Boer plot to blow up the British cruiser Forte was discovered and that in consequence the warship steams out seven miles tonight.

Steyn saw the fight at Zand River. The impression he got there was that his burghers could not face Lord Roberts in a pitched battle, and this resulted, according to advices from Lorenzo Marques, in his decision to evacuate the Kroonstad works without a battle.

THE PEACE DELEGATES.

Mr. Wessells Says the Boers Intend to Keep on Fighting.

New York, May 17.—The Boer delegates were this afternoon received at the city hall by Mayor Van Wyck, and in accordance with the resolution passed by the municipal assembly, officially welcomed to welcome you to the city of New York, and assure you that in America you will receive a cordial welcome from the liberty-loving people of this country. Delegate Fischer said: "This is to us an occasion of pleasure and pride. We are not so conceited as to take to ourselves the honor shown us, but we wish to show that we don't represent an un-

worthy people. We believe that no people can understand what it is to struggle for freedom, except a people which has gained its freedom by such a struggle. This reception is an honor which we will remember. The small liberty-loving people will think the better of their big brothers. We think we will come well out of the struggle. We have been told that ninety per cent. of the people of America sympathize with us. We want to convert the other ten per cent. by simply telling the truth. We hope that a free people will not have appealed to a free people in vain." Ald. Kennedy then read an address on behalf of the municipal assembly, welcoming the delegates.

Then Mr. Vanrenselaer introduced Delegate Wessells who said: "Each member of this commission has a part to perform. The part assigned to Mr. Fischer is peace-making. We have other duties which we will not mention now. We have come to tell the free people of America that we mean to win and retain our freedom if not to-day, tomorrow; if not to-morrow, we will keep on fighting for it for the next 100 years. We have had to fight for our liberty. We did not want to fight, but we had to. We ought to be worth some consideration to the United States, because we are one free people appealing to another. We do not ask the United States to fight for us, but we ask you to say to England, 'Stop'; and we think that if America said the word the war would be over. We are doing our own fighting, but you can hardly call it a war. It is like a little boy trying to defend himself when attacked. If we are beaten America will probably be ashamed in future years, if the question should be asked: 'What has happened to your little sister?'"

COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS.

The following army commissions granted to Canadian militia officers are mentioned in the London Gazette: Royal Garrison Artillery—Second Lt. A. M. Moore, from the Canadian local military forces, to be second lieutenant on any mentation. Manchester Regiment—Second Lt. C. Arnold Boone, 36th Field Infantry, to be second lieutenant on augmentation, 11th April. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. Leveret Beverley Webster, 68th Kempt Co. Infantry, to be second lieutenant on augmentation, 18th April. King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Second Lt. Arthur Neville Vince, Brighton Co. Engineers, to be second lieutenant on augmentation, 18th April. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—To be second lieutenants on augmentation, Second Lt. Edward Montgomery Harris, 7th Fusiliers, London; Second Lt. Edmund Featherstone, 38th Peel Batt. Infantry, 18th April. Manchester Regiment—Second Lt. Thomas Fraser Ritchie, 98th Batt. Princess Louise Fusiliers, to be second lieutenant on augmentation, 18th April.

FAMOUS MINE SOLD.

(Associated Press.) San Francisco, May 18.—Negotiations for the sale of the Rawhide Mine, the once famous gold producer of Tuolumne county, to an English syndicate, have been completed. The price is said to be \$850,000.

A WELL GROUNDED FEAR.

London British Empire Review. We fear, however, that a section of the British population has not hesitated to utilize the materials of race antagonism for purely partisan ends, by bringing against the French-Canadians a general charge of dilatoriness. Establishment at home, it is certain, and something more than difficulty in regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose popularity in this country is exceptional in such a character, which they would displace him as a mere caricature; and it is evident to the friendly looker-on that if Canada is to maintain her position, both as a great "power in the west" of the Empire, and as a great "power in the north" of the American continent, the time has come for all her patriotic sons, of whatever origin, to close their ranks, and by a common effort to make remembrance of those disintegrating elements which threaten otherwise to prevent the realization of her ideal as a united nation.

A CHINESE WONDER.

Eliza Ruhmah-Seidmore describes in the Century a great national phenomenon which she has observed on one of her many visits to the long-lived Chinese Empire. "There are three wonders in the history of China," she writes, "the Demons at Tang-chau, the Thunder at Lung-chau, and the Great Tide at Hang-chau, the last the greatest of all, and a living wonder in this day of 'the open door' when its rivals are lost in myth and oblivion. On the eighteenth night of the second moon, and on the eighteenth night of the eighth and ninth moons of the Chinese year, the greatest flood-tides from the Pacific surge into the funnel mouth of Hang-chau bay to the bars and flats at the mouth of the swift-flowing Tien-tang. The river current opposes for a while, until the angry sea rises up and rides on, in a great, white, roaring, bubbling wave, ten, twelve, fifteen, and even twenty feet in height. The Great Bore, the White Thing, charges up the narrowing river at a speed of ten and thirteen miles an hour, with a roar that can be heard for an hour before it arrives, the most sensational, spectacular, fascinating tidal phenomenon—a real wonder of the whole world, worth going far and waiting long to see."

I believe that love is the secret of the world. It is like the philosopher's stone but they used to look for it, and almost as hard to find, but when one finds it, it turns everything to gold. Perhaps when the angels left the earth they left us love behind, that by it and through it we may climb up to their realm. It is the one thing that lifts us above the brutes. Without love man is a brute, and nothing but a brute; with love he draws near to God. When everything else falls away love will endure, because it cannot die while there is any life, it is true love, for it is immortal. Only it must be true—Rider Haggard.

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 have myself written 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 sixteen highly educated men.

You are doubt 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 monsters, having all of them, and, particularly, the western nations, with a hate of which we can hardly form a conception. This stationariness 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 a detached portion 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 have by study and the exercise of an educated judgment are the most difficult in expressing positive opinions. Still there are broad facts which are appreciable by ordinary observers, and among these some which bear so directly on the question now being investigated by the commission that they 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 the world's 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, rather pedantic 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 need of foremen, 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 ages past, has been forced to regulate his life, in a very direct and exclusive manner, an 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, what 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, as in such a state of physical bondage that he has, therefore, 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 aptness, 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 yoke. We have seen, it is inhumanly true, something of the such 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 bane, and causes reaction to follow action. In China the evil attains complete development, because, in that country, the laboring poor, debased automatons of a single type or form, 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 the ranks of the human beings with the distinctive character of the stock which we include generally in the term of "western civilization."

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to add that these Chinese laborers, thus evolved by a brute-making process, do not much change their persistent character when they reach British Columbia from China. Yet, 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 Chinamen 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 Chinamen have to send, or do send, most of their money home, or have it for that purpose, and do not become settlers. The Chinese helot 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 the question, "What is the 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. That character is of a fixed, persistent nature, alien beyond any hope or chance of change, to everything that concerns western civilization. The fact of his being what he is suffices to throw the whole burden of defensive proof upon those who permit his presence in English-speaking communities, and all informed men, who reason upon such questions, have known his unsuitableness 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 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 mix facts that refer to 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, effectually 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 unutilized 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 legislatures. I must think that the mere statement of this grievance condemns those who refuse redress, unless it can be shown that the Chinamen will adopt the family relation or become citizens, or that some overwhelming national need justifies the social and political sacrifice, to a large extent, of the position of the Dominion. If what has been stated already is correct, no such expectation can be entertained as regards the Chinamen, and what the justifiable national need may be supposed to have been will be discussed farther on.

For the present, putting aside the stated comparisons of human races, and especially Chinese moralities, and also paralytic pleas that could not be the basis of legislation, let us follow the above statement of the grievance to its logical conclusion.

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 workmen. 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 Chinamen, and who cannot make the sacrifices necessary to place them in a similar physical condition without detriment to our national hopes and our civilized position? It is 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 his labor's 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 activity to all that concerns his well-being.

Strangely to say, this extraordinary juxtaposition and competition of the civilized and the uncivilized man is permitted deliberately by the Dominion government at a time when, if there is one portent to make social reformers and statesmen grave, it is the unrest of labor everywhere, and 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 countries, 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 to the market. 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 wealthy and the moderate men who dislike misunderstandings and disputes when they can possibly be avoided.

Retrieving 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 they have a common interest.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.

WILL ASSIST THE LIBERALS.

Messrs. Redmond and Dillon and the Anti-Home Rule Speeches.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 18.—The London correspondent of the New York World says: "The Irish parliamentary party leaders, John Redmond and John Dillon, regard the recent anti-Home Rule speeches of Lord Salisbury and Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain as a political move to weaken if possible 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, prevent 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 locating a chain of evidence which connects the dynamiters with the work of one of the most dangerous Fenian societies on the continent of America.

BANK MANAGER'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, May 18.—F. Woltersten Thomas, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, 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 much interest.

PETROLEUM.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, May 18.—A dispatch from Nijn Novgorod announces that the Minister of Finance, M. De Witte, has refused 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 man being a pistol duelist at a hundred yards. Eight shots were fired, only one of which took effect. Morrison is under arrest.

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 5.—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 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 stand, 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 fuel, 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 this bit of twisted rubbish at which we poke with our canes and umbrellas was part of the car which bore the household goods, the helms and portraits which were the property of a lady who was leaving the day of the fire for the West, and whose Larea and Penates had been carefully packed away in one of the cars for the journey which never came. Even as we watch, visitors to the city pour out from an incoming train and strive to get their bearings in this city of nothingness. Two of the cars bear the legend in large letters "Toronto Relief Cars." The relief is generously sent and so greatly needed but indeed come almost as swiftly as did the destruction. But there is much misery that the supplying of meat and drink cannot take away. And it is not the poorest of all who will suffer most. Charity can only delicately help those, too proud to ask aid. The middle classes, the struggling grocer, the seven-hundred-a-year civil servant—those who had been striving to make ends meet before, are the ones who will find it hardest to begin over again. These meanwhile are staying with their friends; those who have neither friends nor money going to the shelters. The "loving boards," as they are in kindly joking called, are assembled in the spacious drill hall at the exhibition grounds, in convents, Salvation Army barracks and other places, including tents on mother earth.

The Ottawa Amateur Athletic Association has opened its doors and one hundred of the homeless (though not the very poor) have taken shelter there. The ladies of Ottawa are working off their feet, and at this busiest possible of seasons are neglecting their own household longings to minister to the poor and destitute. Her Excellency, Lady Minto, was one of the first to send in clothing. Their Excellencies also giving one thousand dollars to the relief fund. The "Absent-Minded Beggar" is in vogue and for once quite forgotten. Bulwark-neck is not the prevailing affliction. The war is very far off, and good cooks are more valuable possessions than Strathcona buttons. To be at six o'clock in the morning busy boiling eggs in a wash boiler and brewing tea in like wholesale fashion is somewhat of a to me," she said. "This is Ottawa when there was no Hull, and when my children played on those river banks."

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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 Grande 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 conditions 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 preparation of a resolution calling for the adoption of a resolution 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 to suspend the duty on news-print 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 that the other side of the coin was 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 make the figure for 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.

Mr. Henderson (Halton) also expressed his opposition to the upsetting of the existing Canadian paper by striking off the duty. It is chanced 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 prices that had obtained during the last six months or year.

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 agricultural council to enter into contracts with the H. A. Allan and Robert Reford 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 also had to be raised from ten to fifteen shillings per ton over and above the usual freight rate, the companies contending that the former rates 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 plying 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. Cases 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 had 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 in many countries.

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 lenders.

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 feared. He would like to see the criminal clauses 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 five instances where rates amounting to three and four hundred per cent. had been charged. The bill aimed at protecting the impecunious.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan thought the rate of interest should be changed 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 question he had dropped the measure. The Duty on Paper. In reply to a question by Mr. Putter as to whether in view of the scarcity and extremely high price of printing paper the government would see fit to transfer printing paper to the free list, the Minister of Finance said that the matter was engaging attention. He was unable to make any definite statement.

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 representatives 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, 1896, and the subsequent legislation of 1897.

Grand Trunk and Intercolonial. In reply to a question by Mr. Foster the Minister of Railways and Canals did not aware that the Grand Trunk railway has any claim against the Intercolonial railway in connection with freight divisions 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 since 1896. 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.

An 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 \$15,142,632, represents that amount of debentures issued for the G. T. R. before Confederation, and which had not been repaid since 1861. The rate of interest was six per cent. per annum. No portion of either principal or interest had 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 1894 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 had received a dividend. In the meantime the company is entitled to receive any money that may become due to it from the government for service rendered.

Sir Hibbert Tupper. The balance of the day's sitting was taken up in a discussion induced by a lengthy speech of Sir Hibbert Tupper in regard to the granting of a clearance to and subsequent detention of the steamer Yukon at Dawson in 1896, and the disposal of a cheque for \$5,000 placed in his hands by the owners.

Sir Hibbert was not satisfied with the refusal of the Minister of Customs to supply information on points which he wished and moved the adjournment of the House to give his complaint on record. Nothing new was added in the subsequent discussion and when the motion for adjournment was put and lost the House adjourned at 12:40.

Ottawa, May 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. John Charlton (North Norfolk), before proceeding with a newspaper statement that the Canadian buildings at the Paris exhibition were to remain open on Sundays, and that the United States buildings would be the only ones closed. He wanted to know what was the character of the protest entered by the Canadian and the Imperial authorities against the opening of their exhibits on Sunday, and would like to be informed why these protests were necessarily ineffectual and why the United States protest was effective. If the jurisdiction of the French authorities was the same in every case it struck him that the same law ought necessarily to apply in each instance, and as a Canadian he felt a little hurt that the United States should enjoy that distinction alone among Christian nations of keeping its exhibit closed. In view of the absence of all divine recognition by the French authorities there was a peculiar reason why Canada and other Christian nations should demand recognition on the rules of moral and industrial conduct, which they held sacred. Unless Great Britain and Canada had been placed under duress this was a case for firmness and the vindication of principle.

Mr. Fisher's Explanation. The Minister of Agriculture explained that when the Canadian commission first discussed the question it took steps to find out whether the exposition would be open on Sunday or not. The first commissioner who went over had instructions to obtain this information and to convey it to the Imperial commission, through whom alone Canada could act, and to express the desire of Canada that her exhibit should not remain open. That commissioner reported that he was willing 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 him to desire should be granted. But all he had was an acknowledgment from the high commissioner, saying that he would do what he could. Lately he had a communication from his colleague, Mr. Tarte, stating that the Imperial commission 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 stated that Mr. Tarte had discussed the question but had failed to secure the object

aimed at, the other exhibits all being open. Mr. Fisher added that he had no information to lead him to believe that the American exhibits were closed. In fact, the statement in Mr. Tarte's letter led him to think they were open, although it was stated that the British exhibit secured the closing of their exhibit on Sunday he had no idea how he had done so. He had done all he could through the Imperial commission, the only means through which Canada could act.

Mr. James McMullen (North Wellington) expressed his belief that the people of Canada would rather withdraw from the exhibition altogether than be a party to the desecration of the Lord's Day. For his own part, he cared a protest against the Canadian exhibit being allowed to remain unless it was closed, and he hoped that the Minister of Agriculture would take steps to withdraw it. If Mr. Tarte was in Paris as the representative of his country, he had better get about seeing that the religious convictions of our people are respected.

Alien Labor Law. Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, read a letter from Geo. Gookin, of Prescott, calling attention to the deportation from Ogdensburg of John White, who had been employed there for some months in a grocery store. The letter pointed out that there were a number of Ogdensburg people working in Prescott and asked if this was not a violation of the alien labor law? The letter added in the way of advice to Mr. Taylor that this was a time to make these boyling Grits declare themselves on this matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said that he judged from the statements made that this was not a case of violation of the American alien labor law. As he understood it, White had not gone from Canada in violation of their law, and if he was deported it was an abuse of the law. The previous day Sir Charles Tupper had brought to his attention the case of a Canadian deported under the presence that there had been a violation of the alien labor law where there had been no such thing. These were cases for diplomatic action between the governments.

Allowance for Uniforms. The Minister of Militia and Defence stated in reply to Col. Prior that by the amalgamation of the Prince of Wales and the 6th Fusiliers, 23 officers had been affected from a military standpoint. As compensation for the expense they were put to in 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.

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 had now been all gone over more than once and the only one that seemed to merit attention was that standing in the name of Mr. Elton in reference to the question of prohibition. He had already promised that an opportunity would be given for the conclusion of the debate on this subject and would fix a day for this purpose later on.

Sir Charles Tupper supported the Premier's motion. Mr. Flint said that he had another bill in regard to prohibition which he would have liked an opportunity to get before the House, and the Premier promised to look into the matter. Mr. Flint and Mr. Richardson were the only members, but the Premier thought that all energies should now be bent toward prorogation and was not able to accede to the request.

IN THE SENATE. The Senate yesterday gave a third reading to the Kokold divorce bill. In regard to the Patterson divorce bill, the Hon. Mr. McMillan did not wish to be a passive opponent of this measure. It was due to the House and to society generally that they should not pass such legislation as this on such flimsy evidence as had been adduced. The evidence suggested either perjury or collusion. He moved the six months' hoist.

The Hon. Mr. Kirchoffer regretted Mr. McMillan's remarks. The committee had taken the greatest care in examining and sifting the evidence, and gave a unanimous decision. After some further discussion, the bill passed its third reading by 39 to 14.

OUR OWN "PERRY." Topical Song at the Victoria Last Night. The following topical hit was made by Mr. Beaton (King of Arragon) at the presentation of "Black Manhood" last night, and took the house by storm:

In Comox there once lived a versatile creature, Who'd peddled bootlaces and shoes; He said to Joe Martin: "I'm happy to meet you; 'I'm broke, so I've nothing to lose." "Looks clever," said Joseph, "I'll give him a fella; 'Twill all up the gap in my me; But when he returns and goes into seclusion, Oh! shall I be popular then? For I want to be popular, popular, popular; Worshipped by women and men; If my cabinet fills with our own Perry Oh! shall I be popular then?"

ELEVATORS DESTROYED. (Associated Press.) Webster, S.D., May 18.—Fire here this morning caused a loss of \$200,000. An employee of the Standard Oil Co. lit his pipe in the company's plant, throwing the match on the floor where it set fire to a pile of waste and other material. The Standard oil sheds, the Farmers' and Merchants', Bagley Strong Co., and the Empire elevators were destroyed. It is estimated that the elevators held 50,000 bushels of wheat.

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 no hall 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 absentees 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 of Her Majesty had been drunk in bumpers, Chairman Gibson 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 will was concerned. He said that when the government of 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, 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 compressed a deal of party history, valuable exhortation and several brand new witticisms at the expense of his ancient enemy, Sir Charles Tupper. He was never in a better after-dinner mood, full of ginger 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 first Federal Parliament, only two besides himself were still in public life.

He adverted to the days when Sir John Macdonald was King, and Sir George Cartwright was Viceroy over Sir John Macdonald. Time, he said, had mellowed his opinions, and he could now treat with toleration things that aroused 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 unmoral 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-preferential 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 Carolus Tupper, whose descendants under George III, enlisted in the Hessia contingent and came to this country in pursuit of glory and loot. This Tupper was the ancestor of the Tupper we now enjoy. The descendants of Kruger were undermining British supremacy in South Africa by setting Dutch against English. The descendants of Carolus Tupper were seeking to undermine British supremacy in Canada by setting French against English.

Conservative Noise. Having finished the Tupper-Kruger comparison Sir Richard chafed the alleged Conservative reaction. The facts were a little against R. 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. Gwynne having an absolute majority at the polls, but not of the representatives. In this connection he returned 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-

sense. It was dangerous when backed by an unlimited facility in lying. Sir Richard alluded to the great strides Canada had made in the four years of Liberal administration, both morally and materially. We have shown Great Britain we have soldiers who can take their places beside the bravest veterans of the Empire.

Organize for Elections. In the contest approaching, the advantages of wind and tide were in favor of the Liberal party, but he admonished them not to neglect organization, which he thought might be a little more thorough in Ontario. We must avoid confusion. On the success of the Liberal party depends the continued prosperity of Canada.

Great things had been accomplished in four years; greater tasks remained for the future. One was the aid of Canada in the reconstruction of the Empire; as the most important colony of federation, much of the success of the experiment depended on the judgment and wisdom of Canadian statesmen.

The second was to harmonize and reconcile the jarring interests of the great industrial development, which awaited Canada. In the United States labor and capital were arrayed in two hostile camps. It would be a noble task to steer clear of these difficulties and to effect a better understanding among the classes of the people.

As for the abuse of his enemies, he rather thrived on it than otherwise. Sir Richard concluded by declaring that he had never feared a failed task to befriend or broken his word for good or evil.

Confidence in Leaders. Dr. Landerkin 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.

The Premier. Sir Wilfrid expressed his delight at being with "the boys" of Ontario. His association with them had been for many years, but never was his heart nearer theirs than now. He remembered the time when the whole Ontario contingent of Liberals could have been seated on one side of the table instead of filing the hall as at present. He paid a glowing tribute to his dear friend and colleague, Sir Richard, as a man to whom Ontario and Canada owed an unpayable debt of gratitude, a pillar of hope in the dark days of opposition, a fighter who never asked or gave quarter, a comrade who always gave help, but never asked it. His unwavering loyalty to party had been shown in his fidelity to Mackenzie, to Blake and to himself. "There never was a day," said Sir Wilfrid, "when I could not count on the support of Sir Richard Cartwright."

As an instance of Sir Richard's party loyalty, Sir Wilfrid related how for eighteen years he had borne the obituary of opposing a policy which he had really advocated in council. At the end of the Mackenzie administration there was an agitation to increase the tariff, and if Sir Richard's advice had been followed that course would have been pursued. However, other influences prevailed with the government of the day. The staunch Sir Richard never explained to the public his attitude in council, but gave his support to the policy endorsed by the government.

The Road to Success. Coming to the toast, Sir Wilfrid declared that this parliament would live in history for two great things it had done—the settlement of old issues which had baffled other statesmen, the solution of new issues which were just as perplexing, the reconciliation of racial differences. As for future issues they would be settled by appealing to the best and most generous in the nation; not like Sir Charles Tupper, by appealing to Ontario prejudices and pandering to Quebec weaknesses. The only way, he protested, was to take a manly stand, which could be defended anywhere.

Sir Wilfrid said smilingly that he was not going to give away the secrets of the cabinet, but whether the government appealed to the country this year or next, he ventured to believe that Quebec would do as well as in 1896, and that Ontario, handicapped as she was by the gerrymander, would do even better. The evidence went to show that there would be a fair majority in every province of the Dominion. He reiterated Sir Richard's advice about organization, and pointed out that thorough organization was the best way to keep their friends, the enemy, in the cold shades of opposition.

From the Senate. Mr. Frost proposed the health of the Senate, "Such as it is." Hon. R. W. Scott replied that there was hope if vacancies occurred as frequently as in the last four years. He thought that with an elective Senate, the Senate would soon be of the right party color. He paid his respects to Sir Richard, whom he admired for the political energies he had made by his penetrating criticism of the weak fiscal policy of the opposition. Senator Cox said he couldn't improve on Sir Richard's dictum that the Senate should be left to Providence, he would not attempt to defend it. Hon. James Sutherland, responding to a hearty toast to his health, assured the assembly that the Ontario organization was all right and would be more effective at the next election than it had been at the last. He had no objection to the dinner broke up at 11 o'clock with Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

A BIG DEAL. (Associated Press.) A deal is pending for the transfer from the hands of local capitalists in Monterey of the steel plant there to the Washburn & Moens Engineering Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. The capital authorized for the Monterey Company is \$20,000,000. The local stockholders include Prince Hadzovill and Eugene Kelly.

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 by the ground; the higher Thor lifts, the more the cat stretches. Thor standing erect, she is still firmly rooted. "Marvel not," said Utgard's giant, "that you are unable to lift the cat—it is Jormungandth 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 educative and interesting?"

De Quincy divided all literature into two classes, that which treats of the great sciences; and that literature of power, that which makes and develops character.

When you buy a ticket at a railroad station, you do 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 out of his living? That he may derive intellectual and aesthetic enjoyment from the rich stores of English thought? These are 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 his mind is 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 his preface to his dictionary, says: "I am not so lost in lexicography as to forget that words are the daughters of earth and that byrons 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.

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 caution, 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 humanities. 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 into an English-speaking nation, he is the heir to all the ages of written English thought. It is no 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 the 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 which mankind has hitherto evolved. And to the original creations of English genius we 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 degrading 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 mastery of 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 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.

As we 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 words. How are we to escape the Scylla of mispronunciation and the Charybdis of mis-spelling? How often one hears the plaint, "I am naturally a poor speller." The cure? The eyes and the ears 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 meet in every grade, than the copying when you have succeeded in teaching these to tell the exact truth in their copy—it is a training equality 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 shoddy 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 enunciation exercises—and the 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 part.

Reading. By reading I mean the obtaining of thought from the printed page. The aim is to make the child a thoughtful man; that thought again so that others may grasp it—a two-fold operation with thought at the base of each. Time will not permit me to discuss the fine points of the different methods of teaching reading, the alphabetic, the phonic, the look-and-say, the phonetic, the 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 literature of power—deeds, draughts from the wall of English unadorned. To cultivate thought and its natural expression, in the earliest grades get children to tell stories and ask questions; from these written on the board, and let the class read them. The primer is a model; it must be supplemented by much original matter. Indeed this is necessary in every grade. Great as is the importance of the reading-book, there is a power back of it which is greater—the live teacher. Are our readers faulty? All the more necessity for our bringing into the class bright, vigorous literature to supply the lack. In connection with reading cultivate the dictionary habit, the atlas habit, the encyclopedia and gazetteer habit. It must never be forgotten that the days of a child's life are precious; he has no choice within the walls of the school-room. In his hours for reading he must take what we give him; and the standard of his school-reading in a large measure determines his standard of taste. The mere ability to read, with no developing ideas as to the difference between good and bad books and no growing desire for the best in literature is of questionable benefit.

Grammar and Composition: These two are inseparable and must be studied together, with two objects in view: (1) the correct expression, oral and written, of the thought; (2) the forming of a healthy appetite for good literature. Grammar is thought by no means to be eliminated from our work in English, must be subordinate to good literature. Grammar, as a useful standard of reference; its study by the advanced pupil furnishes a most valuable training in logic, but must never lose sight of the fact that it is but a means to an end and exists largely for the correction of errors.

I think it is Goethe who says: "To guard from error is not the instructor's

duty, but to guide the erring pupil." We can never hope to remove all blemishes from a child's English—what we obtained will be splendidly null, a purely negative result. We want the student's English as soon as possible to get a view of the landscape from the mountain top, not to dissipate his energies altogether in clearing away the brambles on the road up the hill. In my own school-days grammar was presented to us as a queer study. From the pages of Lennie and Morel, Smith and Swinton we got a store of excellent definitions, we corrected page upon page of false syntax, which Lennie, with questionable taste granted to our mothers' strong disapproval, drew largely from the Scottish dialect and from the Bible, we learned long alphabetical lists of prepositions and we waded knee-deep in "thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, and shouldst have loved." But in spite of the imperative "Love or love thou or be thou loved," grammar, somehow, did not get the deserved stronghold in our affections. After much thought, I am convinced that the great fault in the teaching of grammar is the needless list-making. Grammar teaches the correct form of expression, but this form is a tool, and like all other tools, valueless until put into use. How many children who can gibberish give you set rule and full declension are unable to construct a sentence when put into use what they have learned. We teach forms instead of thoughts, words instead of ideas. Here, as elsewhere in our course, we attempt too much; we need less ambition and more thoroughness; less of the "what" and more of the "why." We must not be misled to do away with all formal parsing and analysis? No, but I would not teach parsing and analysis by sentences culled from current literature chiefly for their crookedness. It is a question, though, of the utility of this. What is the real use of analysis? Of parsing? Ask the average class of ten or twelve years who they learn these subjects, and not one in fifty honestly has the faintest idea. They have been taught so-called grammar lessons by itself, a separate limb torn off from the body corporate of English. All this is wrong. In the form of isolated members, dead and mutilated, formal parsing and analysis have no excuse for their existence; they are simple questions in parsing of help, and as such we welcome them. Let us cry a halt, take time and let the reasoning faculties draw the breath of life. In the early reading and composition exercises, bearing in mind our two-fold object, let us make the most of what we have. Analysis is a help. The questions: "What is the subject of the sentence?" "What is said about the subject?" are inevitable. They naturally suggest themselves and are their own excuse for being asked, and just as simple as the necessity for a governing rule will crop up. When the pupil needs, seeks for it, asks for it, is the time for its presentation. Most points of parsing may do for the amusement of the student, but let us keep in mind the superintendent's meeting, but let us keep them out of the classroom and discuss there only live issues. A sentence exists only for the thought it contains, not for the latent controversy hidden in its depths.

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Mr. Fischer, one of the Boer envoys, when shown the published report of the Boer delegates were reported as having made indiscreet statements on the steamship to an employee of a London newspaper, said yesterday that the story was false in every material particular.

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ing headings is a device not without its uses, but it may, like all good things, be abused. How far a conscientious child will try to follow on a hard road was beautifully illustrated by a child in one of the Victoria public schools. The examination paper set headings for a composition on an orange—the skin, the pulp, the seeds, etc.; the paper said give a description of some animal. One little hero produced a cat composition on the fruit headings. "The skin of the cat is its fur; the pulp of the cat is its flesh; the seeds of the cat I do not know." Could willingness to oblige, to meet us on our own terms, although no doubt mentally protesting, go any further? "The seeds of the cat, I do not know," has a pathetic ring to me. The child's range of thought is limited to its own environment, actual and mental—it is for the widening of that mental environment that we as teachers exist. Happy the child who in his room-to-room peregrinations encounters one literary teacher among the literal ones. We might meet the child's school life happily for him; we do, we carry to him a message from a mile-post farther along on a journey all of us are taking. Let the word we send back be one of good cheer. It is the feet of him who bringeth glad tidings that are beautiful. The church tells us about the chastening of the sorrow, but am I firm before in the hope of the child who is put into use what they have learned. We teach forms instead of thoughts, words instead of ideas. Here, as elsewhere in our course, we attempt too much; we need less ambition and more thoroughness; less of the "what" and more of the "why." We must not be misled to do away with all formal parsing and analysis? No, but I would not teach parsing and analysis by sentences culled from current literature chiefly for their crookedness. It is a question, though, of the utility of this. What is the real use of analysis? Of parsing? Ask the average class of ten or twelve years who they learn these subjects, and not one in fifty honestly has the faintest idea. They have been taught so-called grammar lessons by itself, a separate limb torn off from the body corporate of English. All this is wrong. In the form of isolated members, dead and mutilated, formal parsing and analysis have no excuse for their existence; they are simple questions in parsing of help, and as such we welcome them. Let us cry a halt, take time and let the reasoning faculties draw the breath of life. In the early reading and composition exercises, bearing in mind our two-fold object, let us make the most of what we have. Analysis is a help. The questions: "What is the subject of the sentence?" "What is said about the subject?" are inevitable. They naturally suggest themselves and are their own excuse for being asked, and just as simple as the necessity for a governing rule will crop up. When the pupil needs, seeks for it, asks for it, is the time for its presentation. Most points of parsing may do for the amusement of the student, but let us keep in mind the superintendent's meeting, but let us keep them out of the classroom and discuss there only live issues. A sentence exists only for the thought it contains, not for the latent controversy hidden in its depths.