

Approaching Ladysmith

War Office Officials Regard the Beleguered Garrison as Practically Relieved

A Sharp Fight Near Acton Holmes—Twenty-One Boers Killed

Dundonald's Mounted Men Occupy Important Positions—Buller Ready for Battle

(Associated Press.)
London, Jan. 19.—2:28 p.m.—Messages from the front appear to confirm the general impression that events in Natal will now move quickly.

There is nothing up to the present to support the story that the relief of Ladysmith is an accomplished fact, but it is learned, on excellent authority, that the situation is now regarded at the war office with entire confidence and that the beleaguered town is considered practically relieved.

Free Staters' Retreat Threatened.

As suggested in these dispatches yesterday, Gen. Warren was actually in the vicinity of Acton Holmes on Wednesday, and a portion of his force, under Lord Dundonald, secured an important position westward of that place during the evening of January 17th on the Boers' right flank, threatening the Free Staters' communication with their country by way of Van Rensselaer's pass.

The British camp outside of Ladysmith ought to be visible, as the intervening country is open.

Shelling the Boers.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., who has arrived at Rensburg, Cape Colony, expressed satisfaction with Gen. French's disposition of his troops. He visited Coloskop yesterday while the shelling of the Boers' camp was proceeding with such success that it is announced, on good authority, that sixteen Boers and 36 horses were killed.

Duke of Marlborough's Appointment.

The war office announces the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough as a staff captain in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry being organized for service in South Africa.

The Eighth Division.

Formal orders have been issued to mobilize the eighth division of the British army.

Mounted Troops Under Lord Dundonald Engage the Boers Near Acton Holmes—Boer Casualties.

London, Jan. 19.—It was rumored on the stock exchange this morning that after eighteen hours' fighting Ladysmith had been relieved and that General Warren had been killed.

Nothing was obtainable, however, tending to verify the rumor, and it has no appreciable effect on stocks.

Twenty Boers Killed.

London, Jan. 19.—Gen. Buller has telegraphed the war office from Spearman's camp, under the date of last evening, as follows:

"Lord Dundonald, with a body of mounted troops, came into action this afternoon with a force of Boers west of Acton Holmes.

"After the fight he occupied several kopjes, which he still holds.

"Field Cornet Hellbrun and twenty Boers were killed and fifteen prisoners taken.

"Two British soldiers killed and two wounded."

Ready for Battle.

London, Jan. 19.—The following dispatch, dated Spearman's camp, Natal, 9:20 last night, is published by an afternoon paper:

"The war balloon made two ascents to-day, locating the Boer position, which had been masked by refusing all day to return the fire of our guns.

"Lyttleton's brigade was pushed forward to-day and is close to the Boer trenches.

"The two armies are now in touch and began an exchange of fire to-night.

"The howitzer battery and the big naval guns kept up a hot fire on the Boer trenches all day long, dropping shells along the enemy's front.

"Under cover of this Gen. Buller pushed his line out ready to attack, but not a shot came back from the Boers' guns."

Shelled Boer Trenches.

Spearman's Camp, Natal, Jan. 18.—8:25 p.m.—The Boer trenches have been persistently shelled by the naval guns all day long.

Small parties of Boers were seen at intervals, and a large force from the direction of Ladysmith was seen trekking toward the northwest.

A balloon did good service in observing that Lyttleton's force demonstrated in the direction of Brakefontein kopjes, four miles north of the British position, under the cover of heavy artillery fire, to which the Boers did not respond.

On the left Gen. Warren's troops remained in possession of two prominent kopjes behind Shionkop.

There was some Boer sniping, but it was ineffective.

The Graafruene Boers evacuated Prieska on January 15th and returned northward across the river.

CAPE COLONY.

Another Reconnaissance by British Troops at Modder River—Highlanders Drive Boers From Their Positions.

Modder River, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—Gen. Methuen, who is in robust health, personally directed another strong reconnaissance yesterday.

The Highlanders succeeded in driving the Boers from the brush on the river bank by long range volleys. The Boer fire was ineffective.

Robert's Dispatch.

London, Jan. 19, 4:20 p.m.—The war office has made public dispatches from Field Marshal Roberts, dated to-day, recording scouting movements in Cape Colony, including the ambushing of the Australians, when two of the latter were killed and fourteen reported missing. He adds: "A Boer deserter states the enemy suffered severely in attacking French's advanced post on Jan. 15th. Seventy Boers are still unaccounted for."

Home Secretary on the War.

London, Jan. 19.—Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the home secretary, speaking at Blackpool last evening, said: "We all share the full responsibility for the cabinet, like the nation, has been united from the beginning. What gives me the most pleasure is the determination of the country, no less than the government, that having a quarrel forced upon us, we must bring it to a successful issue."

Consul Hay at Capetown.

Capetown, Jan. 19.—Mr. Adelbert Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, arrived yesterday, and will start for his post on Saturday.

Meeting of British Cabinet.

London, Jan. 19.—A cabinet meeting took place to-day for the purpose of arranging the legislative programme for the coming session of parliament and to outline the Queen's speech.

Kipling's Thanks.

London, Jan. 19.—Rudyard Kipling has written the following characteristic letter to the British Guiana branch of the Navy League in recognition of a contribution to the war fund:

"Bravo, British Guiana, seeing what they have had to contend with lately in the sugar line, they have done uncommonly well. Please convey to them my best thanks, first as vice-president of the league, second, as perpetrator of 'The Absent-Minded Beggar,' and third, as a fellow contributor to the big jack pot which we're building up on Thomas's behalf. Have you seen Brazil and Trinidad come into the game?"

The Bundesrath.

Hamburg, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Durban, Natal, says the Bundesrath's cargo has been reloaded, and the steamer expects to sail for Delagoa Bay on Monday.

STRATHEONA'S HORSE

Will be the Title of the Canadian High Commissioner's Contingent.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Jan. 19.—The new body of mounted rifles to be raised in Canada at the expense of Lord Stratheona, Canadian high commissioner at London, will be known as Stratheona's Horse.

It will be got together by the militia department and forwarded to South Africa from Halifax, but Lord Stratheona will meet the entire expense and will furthermore maintain the troops in South Africa during the continuance of the war.

It will cost Lord Stratheona not less than a round million dollars. Troops will consist of three units of 125 men each, and will be drawn from the Mount-

ed Police force and cowboys and ranchers of the Canadian Northwest.

Purchasing Horses.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Dr. McEachron has been instructed to purchase horses for Lord Stratheona's contingent in the Canadian Northwest.

London, Jan. 18.—The following dispatch has been issued by the war office:

"From Buller, Spearman's Camp, January 18th.

"One field artillery, howitzer battery and Lyttleton's Brigade are across the Tugela river at Potgieter's Drift.

"The enemy's position is being bombarded by us.

"Five miles higher up Warren has crossed the river by a pontoon 35 yards long. He hopes his force will be evening have advanced five miles from the river to his right front.

"The enemy is being shelled."

"At midnight the war office announced that it had no further news for publication.

Near Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated Wednesday, says: "Advices from Potgieter's Drift dated yesterday (Tuesday) say that Sir Charles Warren has arrived within 17 miles of Ladysmith, and that British wounded are arriving at Modder River field hospital every train from the front, indicating that there has already been severe fighting.

"No confirmation of the dispatch has been received as yet."

Howitzers at Work.

Spearman's Farm, Natal, Jan. 18.—(8 a.m.)—Gen. Lyttleton's brigade with a howitzer battery crossed the Tugela river at Potgieter's Drift on Tuesday. The water rose above the waists of the men.

The Boers fired two shots and then retreated to the trenches, the passage being uninterrupted. The British advanced in admirable order, and the small kopjes on the summits were occupied by 6:30 p. m. During the night it rained heavily.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Boer trenches were shelled in front of the British line, while the British remained in possession of the kopjes and plain. Heavy mists enveloped the hills, but the naval guns and the howitzer battery made good practice, thoroughly searching the trenches.

On the Boer right trench was made in a sandbag emplacement, where it is supposed Boer guns had been placed.

The cannons were heavy and continuous, and the Boers were observed leaving the trenches in the night. The hill facing the British position was shelled next.

Gen. Warren has forced a passage of the Tugela seven miles to the left.

OPPOSING ARMIES.

Buller Commands About 35,000 Men and 80 Guns.

London, Jan. 19.—Gen. Buller's forces engaged in the flanking operations across the Tugela are some 13,000 or 14,000 bayoneted, 1,200 horses and 40 guns. The position of his other 15,000 or 20,000 men is not known, although the assumption is that the whole army will be in action when the hour for combined movement arrives.

Three weeks ago he had 30,000 men; considerable reinforcements have since reached him, giving him probably 35,000 men and 80 guns all told.

Estimates of how many guns and men the Boers have to oppose him are mere guesses.

One correspondent mentions Gen. Buller's wheeled transport of 5,000 vehicles which consists him with the rail head, about 30 miles to the rear. Among these vehicles are 30 traction engines, which draw from ten to fifteen wagons each.

The war office announces that next week will be embarked 72 guns, 2,710 men and 2,230 horses. This is the largest consignment of artillery ever sent abroad.

The war office invites 500 volunteers to form a sharpshooters' battalion of Yeomanry.

Sir William McCormick says in the Lancet of the 300 wounded from the hospitals visited by him, only eight had been hit by shells. The British losses in killed, wounded and captured up to date are 7,987 officers and men.

WILL THE DUTCH RISE?

London Times Capetown Correspondent on the Situation in Cape Colony.

London, Jan. 19.—The Times Capetown correspondent, discussing Afrikaner disloyalty, says: "I believe in the sympathy of every Dutchman in South Africa with the two republics, and that a general rising is still quite possible. However, there is nothing to implicate the Bond party as a whole in an officially organized conspiracy against the imperial government, although the Bond leaders have winked at or winked to sedition in order to preserve their popularity. The British felt the appearance of the Boers on British territory have fomented rebellion, but even now a decisive British victory would prevent its further spread."

This correspondent testifies to the value of the services rendered by Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, in an embarrassing position. He speaks less highly of Mr. Hofmeyr, the real leader of the Bond party, and severely condemns the Dutch press of the colony, which he says "is doing its utmost, while keeping on the windy side of the law, to promote rebellion and to envenom racial antagonism."

London, Jan. 19.—Lord Roberts cables from Capetown on January 18th as follows: "Gatacre reports that 300 men of all ranks have been moved from Bushmen's Battery and are moving to the 7th Field Battery and one company of Mounted Infantry from Sterkstroom to Bushmanshoek. Otherwise there is no change in the position."

Reinforcements are moving towards Gen. French at Rensburg. With these he is expected to advance.

Stearns' room, Jan. 18.—The Boers yesterday blew up three culverts on the Doer-dracht line, five miles beyond an outpost of the police camp. The commando at Doerdracht numbers a thousand.

Doerdracht, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—On January 18th the Boers, with a commando of colonial rebels, attacked Prieska, a village on the Orange river, about 107 miles northwest of De Aar.

The Fight For Ladysmith

British Relief Column is Moving Steadily Towards the Garrison.

General Warren Has Commenced to Bombard the Burglers' Entrenchments.

Boer Losses During the War Estimated at Over Six Thousand

(Associated Press.)
London, Jan. 20.—Telegrams from the front indicate that the northward march of the relief column moving towards Ladysmith is proceeding steadily.

The authorities here seem satisfied that now that Gen. Buller's forces are within sight of Ladysmith, the besieged place is safe at present from serious attack.

No news of real importance had been made public up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and there was nothing to show that the general engagement so frequently rumored, had commenced, though obviously news of such a battle was momentarily expected.

Big Fight Expected To-Day.

The Leader's military expert says to-day: "A big fight for the western roads leading to Ladysmith will take place to-day, though it may have even begun yesterday. All the artillery of Generals Warren and Hillyards were not across the drifts yesterday morning, and the ammunition train and most of the heavier guns were probably then still south of the Tugela. These indications, as well as Gen. Warren's longer march, point to the serious effort being made to-day."

Press Censor.

Advices from Capetown say Field Marshal Lord Roberts had appointed Lord Stanley, member of parliament for Southeast Lancashire, and a former lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards, to be press censor.

Prince Francis of Teck has gone to the front.

French's Movements.

London, Jan. 20.—3:25 p.m.—The only war office dispatch made public up to this hour to-day is a brief report from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, under to-day's date, saying in substance, that Gen. French has extended his line to the east, further threatening the Boer lines of communication.

MOVING TOWARDS LADYSMITH.

Heavy Fighting Reported—Warren is Now Bombarding the Boers' Position.

London, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch from Capetown, dated Friday, January 19th, 1 p.m., says: "The Ladysmith force is steadily working northward. Heavy fighting occurred yesterday. The Boers are retreating."

Spearman's Camp, Natal, Jan. 20.—11:15 a.m.—The firing of field guns was heard early this morning from the left. It is evident that Gen. Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Labanyanam mountain.

There was also a brief musketry fire. Among the prisoners captured was a grandson-in-law of President Kruger.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Scenes of Enthusiasm Mark the Embarking of London's Citizen Soldiers.

London, Jan. 20.—The departure of the second detachment of the London volunteers for South Africa led to a repetition to the scenes of enthusiasm of last Saturday, along the whole route from Wellington barracks to Nine Elms station.

The Londoners commenced assembling before daybreak, headed by several bands, and the volunteers, numbering 700 men, left the barracks at 7:45, marching in four. For a time the people contented themselves with cheering as the column advanced in good order, until it reached Great George street, where friends, wives and sweethearts of the men joined them, and marched arm in arm. Thus in midst of constantly increasing enthusiasm, the volunteers

finally reached the station at 9:30, where the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Mayor, sheriffs and other military and civic dignitaries had assembled.

The volunteers were rapidly entrained for Southampton, and went away to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

Large crowds met the volunteers at Southampton, and gave them a ringing send off as they embarked on the transports Ariosto, Kilmun Castle and Gaul.

The Result of a Quarrel.

New York, Jan. 20.—John Adams is at Harlem hospital suffering from a bullet wound inflicted by Alberto Bento. The men quarrelled over the Transvaal war, Adams taking the English side and Bento upholding the Boers.

Tucker Arrives.

New York, Jan. 20.—A Capetown cable to the World announces the arrival of Major-General Tucker from India to take command of a brigade under Lord Roberts. Though stationed recently in the Madras district, he knows South Africa and the Boers intimately.

BOER CASUALTIES

Since the Beginning of the War Exceed Six Thousand.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 19.—The Boers force at Colenso is estimated to number from 6,000 to 7,000, besides a strong force at Norva's Post.

The British shells did much execution eastward of the Boer lines, the Boers loss up to date is probably 200 men.

Carefully compiled figures from Republican sources, some of which has been found to be correct, show the Boer losses up to date are approximately 6,425 men, including 2,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Spearman's Farm or Camp, as the correspondents now describe it, dealing with Lord Dundonald's movement to the west of General Warren's force, already cabled, says:

"His success gives us control of an easy entrance to Ladysmith. Our guns continue to bombard the Boer lines, the Boers replying but feebly. General Warren is advancing steadily."

Opposing Warren.

A dispatch, dated Thursday, from Spearman's Camp, describes the difficulties of the march owing to the unwieldy baggage column, including all the tents and sheep, over bad roads in wet weather. The correspondent then goes on to say:

"Some 10,000 Boers arrived in the vicinity of Potgieter's Drift on Thursday and Friday of last week and began the erection of formidable lines of trenches for their positions. Apparently they could only be turned from the west by assaulting the high ridges of the Sprookop."

A balloonist to-day reported that no guns were visible in the enemy's works, but that there was a large Boer camp in the direction of Brakefontein, a brown ridge four miles from Potgieter's Drift.

"Boers arrived in large numbers today from Colenso and Ladysmith. They have certainly run branches of the railway from Modderpoort around Mount Bala-way."

"Nearly all the Boers have gone to attempt to check General Warren's advance, but he made no sign to-day."

Boers Leaving Colenso.

The following dispatch, dated Thursday, from Spearman's Farm, appears in the Standard:

"It is reported that the Boers opposite Colenso, on finding that General Buller had out-manoeuvred them, crossed to the south of the Tugela on Monday and set fire to all the houses in the village."

"As the force from Chieveley advanced, the Boers retired before them to the trenches on a hill in line with Colenso."

"Our infantry advanced to the attack following orders, followed by supports and reserves, our cavalry scouting on the right close up to the river."

"The Boer forces at Colenso must have been considerably weakened by the dispatch of large reinforcements westward to meet General Buller's advance, and they now hurriedly evacuated the river trenches and the kopjes opposite the village and scattered before our shrapnel. By evening none of the enemy was left within rifle shot of Colenso. The British force then retired to Chieveley."

The Advance.

Spearman's Camp, Friday evening, Jan. 19.—Sir Charles Warren and Lord Dundonald are continuing a cautious advance, hourly expecting battle. There has been slight artillery firing here, at Ladysmith and at Chieveley. The natives report that the kopjes are full of Boers.

Situation at Ladysmith.

Ladysmith, Wednesday, Jan. 17, via Spearman's Camp, Jan. 18.—Everything is quiet. The position is unchanged and there is very little bombardment.

The welcome sound of the guns of the relief columns was heard yesterday from Colenso and Springfield. The noise is intense, but there is no increase of sickness.

BOER ACCOUNTS

Of the Crossing of the Tugela River—Battle Imminent.

London, Jan. 19.—The Boer accounts of the passage of the Tugela river are given in the following two reports from Commandant Viljoen's camp, on the Upper Tugela, via Lorenzo Marinos, Jan. 8th.

"Jan. 16.—Buller's second movement was a reconnaissance in force, with an armored train and a large body, supported by cannon, toward Colenso last night. A heavy bombardment ensued, and therein the British having wounded one of our men, no reply was made. This move was a feint to cover extensive movements up the river. Kaffirs, on this side of the Tugela, have been warned by the British to leave their kraals, as the night will commence shortly."

The second dispatch runs thus: "Jan. 17.—The night was unbroken, save for slight rifle encounters between outposts, which led to nothing. At daybreak the enemy was located as before. He had not brought a single gun across the river, but from the ridges of Swartzkop a bat-

tery and a half of siege guns opened on our position at 3 a.m. The bombardment was probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land. Frequently five heavy naval guns fired simultaneously at one schanze (entrenchment)."

Mr. G. W. Steevens Dead.

Ladysmith, Tuesday, Jan. 16.—(via Spearman's Camp)—Mr. George Warrington Steevens, special correspondent of the Daily Mail, died yesterday of enteric fever, and was buried at midnight.

Troops at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Over ten thousand people assembled on Parliament Hill at 4:30 to-day to welcome the Northwest Battalion to Ottawa, and wish them God speed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Messrs. Sifton and Scott represented the government. Lord Minto reviewed the troops and addressed them, stating that he had no doubt they would be kept well in front as scouts, and would give a good account of themselves.

Lady Minto also made a short speech, and presented guidons to Col. Herchmer and two officers in charge of each squadron. Mayor Payment also made a brief speech.

B. C. Offer Accepted

One Hundred Men to Be Sent to South Africa From This Province.

They Will Probably Travel on the Montrose With Stratheona's Contingent.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The department of militia is at present in communication with the Elder-Dempster Steamship Co. in regard to the steamer Montrose as a transport for the Stratheona contingent.

The Numidian of the Allan line is said to be too small to hold the necessary number of men and horses, while the Montrose is a very much larger boat and could easily accommodate them.

Something also must be done with the British Columbia contingent. The province has offered to send one hundred men, outfitted and equipped and the cost paid as far as Halifax. The Dominion has accepted this, but has not yet been able to arrange for a transport. If accommodation cannot be had in the Milwaukee, it is possible that the British Columbia men will be sent by the Montrose.

It is not likely that Lord Stratheona would object. Meantime an effort will be made to send them on the Milwaukee.

Command of Stratheona's Horse.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The name of Lieutenant Col. Steele is mentioned in connection with the command of Stratheona's Northwest contingent to South Africa.

YUKON LIQUOR REGULATIONS.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—In regard to importing liquors into the Yukon the following order has been passed:

1. That each permit so issued by the Minister of Interior shall be signed by such officer as the minister may designate for the purpose.

2. That the fee to be paid for each permit shall be the sum of two dollars per gallon of strength to be in each case, if necessary, specified in the permit and that such fees shall be and become part of the liquor revenue of the Yukon Territory.

3. That any person taking or importing, or attempting to take or import spirituous or malt liquors or other intoxicants into the Yukon Territory, who has not first obtained a permit from the Minister of the Interior in the matter hereinbefore mentioned, shall be liable to the penalty provided by the ordinance in that behalf enacted by the commissioner-in-council of the Territories.

MONTREAL ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Civic nominations took place at noon to-day. Mr. W. E. Doran was nominated in opposition to Mayor Prefontaine. Mr. Doran is running in the interest of Irish Roman Catholics. Fifteen aldermen were elected by acclamation, of whom the majority represent the reform element of the city.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, Jan. 20.—Hon. S. M. Parent, commissioner of crown lands, has called a meeting of sportsmen with a view to devising legislation for the better protection of game and fish, and to establish a system of reciprocity in this respect between adjoining provinces of the Dominion and states of the union.

EAST HURON.

(Associated Press.)

Brussels, Jan. 20.—The Conservatives of East Huron have chosen E. L. Dickenson, barrister, of Wingham, to oppose Dr. Macdonald, Liberal M.P., at the next general elections. Dr. Macdonald defeated Mr. Dickenson in 1896 by a majority of 100.

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Annulled Legislation

Text of Correspondence Between Home, Federal and Provincial Governments.

Mr. Chamberlain's Letter—Mr. Mills Disapproves of Other Acts.

The paper in connection with the disallowance of the anti-Japanese legislation of last session and the correspondence in reference to other acts have been brought down by the Premier and furnish interesting reading to all who have followed this matter.

The correspondence opens with a communication from John J. McGehe, clerk of the Privy Council of Canada, enclosing a report from the Minister of Justice to whom had been referred the provincial statutes of 1898, and in which he submits that "with the exception of the statutes mentioned as affecting Japanese and chapter 50, entitled 'An Act to amend the Pincer Mining Act,' no other statutes may be left to their operation."

Upon the acts so excepted he asks for a further report. "The clerk in a further communication, after reciting the titles of the different acts, fourteen in all, in each of which there is a provision in effect that Chinese and Japanese persons shall not be employed by the company, adds: 'For the reasons stated in the correspondence which took place between Your Excellency's government and the government of British Columbia with regard to the statutes of that province for the year 1898, and in the order of Your Excellency-in-Council with regard to the same, the undersigned consider it undesirable that these provisions affecting Japanese should be allowed to remain in operation. In view of the action taken by Your Excellency's government with respect to the statutes of 1898, containing similar clauses, and the reasons thereon, it is suggested that upon the attention of the government of British Columbia being drawn to the matter that government will undertake to have these statutes amended by repealing the clauses referred to which affect Japanese.'

He also states that communications on the subject had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from H. I. Japanese consul at Vancouver, copies of which are enclosed. That of the latter is first enclosed in the following telegram, dated Feb. 9th: Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 9th, 1899. In the name of the Imperial government of Japan I respectfully beg to protest against the legislation passed, or now being passed, at the present session of the legislature of British Columbia, aiming at the prohibition of Japanese labor underground in coal mines, or in other works authorized by provincial acts. I respectfully urge the same objections to this legislation as I had the honor of urging against legislation of same nature of last session, and I request such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance of same. Will confirm by mail. (Signed) S. SHIMIZU, Imperial Japanese Consul.

In his letter to the Ottawa authorities, Consul Shimizu complains of the provisions relating to Japanese in the 'Act to amend the Pincer Mining Act,' prohibiting employment of Japanese underground, and anti-Japanese legislation in private bills. He also complains of bill No. 60, in which Japanese are included among those ineligible to hold liquor licenses. He adds: 'Your Excellency will observe that discrimination in the bill No. 60 is a decided advance upon the former measures aimed against Japanese labor, inasmuch as this bill imposes restrictions on Japanese subjects in matters of trade and industry, and I think, as an indication that these anti-Japanese measures will not stop here, in this province, unless the higher authorities are pleased to exercise their powers. I, therefore, respectfully reiterate my request that Your Excellency will give this legislation such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance of the same.'

The part played by the Secretary of State in the negotiation is disclosed in the communications which passed between Downing street and the Governor-General. Under date of March 8th he forwards a protest lodged with the Imperial government by Marquis Kato, of the Japanese legation, at London. The Marquis, after protesting against the passage of the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, as "another instance of discrimination aimed at Japanese subjects in that province," concludes with the following words: "Several bills with a similar purport passed by the legislature of the same province last year have formed the subject of correspondence between Y. L. and myself, and while my government is deeply sensible of the solicitude which Her Majesty's government, and at their instance, the government of Canada, are paying with respect to the issue of those bills, I feel compelled by this renewed action on the part of British Columbia to call the attention of Her Majesty's government once more to the subject.

"The exceptions which the Imperial government have taken to the legislation of last year apply in the present case in their full scope and extent. Therefore, without reiterating the reasons which I set forth against such legislation in the letter which I had the honor to address to Y. L. under date of August 3rd, 1898, I take the liberty of requesting Her Majesty's government to extend to the present instance the same enlightened policy which they have pursued in regard to the legislation of last year, with the confident assurance that the friendly relations existing between Japan and the Dominion of Canada. In consequence of these representa-

tions to Mr. Chamberlain, the two letters following were forwarded from the Colonial office: "Downing street, March 23rd, 1899. 'My Lord: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 40, of the 27th February, forwarding copy of a letter from the Japanese consul at Vancouver in which he calls attention to certain measures which have been introduced into the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, during its present session, prohibiting the employment of Japanese, and renewing with regard to these measures the objections which he urged against the legislation of the same nature passed by the Legislature of that province last year. '2. Her Majesty's government much regret to find the government and Legislature of British Columbia adopting a course which is justly regarded as offensive by a friendly power, and they hope that your minister will be able to arrange for the cancellation of the objectionable provisions and the substitution of a measure which, while it will secure the desired exclusion of undesirable immigrants, will obtain that result by means of some general text as that already suggested in my dispatch, No. 214, of the 20th July, 1898. In any case, Her Majesty's government strongly deprecate the passing of exceptional legislation affecting Japanese already in the province.

"(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor-General, etc. "Downing street, May 2nd, 1899. 'My Lord: I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform your ministers that a note has been addressed to Her Majesty's government by the Japanese minister at this court complaining of the 'Act respecting Liquor Licenses' recently passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, of which a copy was enclosed in your dispatch, No. 40, of the 9th March. '2. Her Majesty's government can hardly suppose that there is any urgency for legislation to prevent the issue of licenses to sell liquor to Japanese subjects in British Columbia, and the objections urged to the others act of the Provincial Legislature, which have formed the subject of recent correspondence, apply with equal force to this act. '3. Her Majesty's government will, therefore, be glad if your ministers will consider this act, together with those to which their attention has already been called. (Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor-General, etc.

Although the objections of the home government to the acts of last session seem confined to that relating to the Japanese, the Minister of Justice, Hon. David Mills, points out other legislation open to question in his report of November 14th, 1899, to which reference is made at the opening of the correspondence. Referring to the 'Act to amend the Pincer and Servant Act,' he comments as follows: "This statute enacts that any agreement or bargain which may be made between any person and any person not a resident of British Columbia for the performance of labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service by such person in the province of British Columbia, and made previous to migration or coming into British Columbia of such other person whose labor or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as against the person only so migrating or coming. There is a provision exempting skilled workmen from the operation of this section under certain circumstances. The undersigned doubts the authority of a Provincial Legislature to enact a provision of this kind, because it seems directly to affect the regulation of trade.

"Mr. Mills reserves any comment on the 'Act to amend the Pincer Mining Act' (which embodied the famous anti-alien clause), beyond saying that a petition from United States citizens in Afton against it had been transmitted to the Ottawa government by the United States government, and he recommends that the matter be again called to the attention of the Lieut.-Governor. He next cites the acts incorporating eight railroad companies in the province in the charters of each of which there is a provision, 'that in case at any time the railway is declared by the parliament of Canada to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, that all powers and privileges granted by the act of incorporation of the company or by the British Columbia Railway Act shall thereupon cease and determine.'

The minister apprehends that there are cases in which the parliament of Canada may properly declare a railway otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of a province to be for the general advantage of Canada, and that when such declaration is properly made it is intended by the constitution that the work shall cease to be within the legislative authority of the province, and shall fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of parliament. Such being the case, it is in the opinion of the minister incompetent to a provincial legislature to provide as to what is to take place in the event of parliament exercising that which the subject of legislation is withdrawn from provincial jurisdiction. These sections, he says, though improper, are therefore harmless, and were it possible that they could have any effect the matter would be within the authority of parliament upon its deciding the work for the general advantage which the legislature says are to cease and determine. In the incorporation of the Chartered Commercial Company of Vancouver, the Minister of Justice notes that the objects mentioned relate to banking rather than to any subject within the legislative authority of the province. Were the pursuit of the business of banking, insurance or the construction of railways not expressly forbidden in the charter, Mr. Mills states that he would be compelled to disallow it.

ITCHING PILLS. False modesty causes many people to enter in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching, one box will cure the worst case of itching, itching, itching, bleeding, or protruding piles. You have no risk to run, for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

Mr. Martin at Nanaimo

He Addressed a Meeting of Several Hundred People in the Opera House

His Speech Interrupted Throughout—Employment of Chinese Underground.

The Question of Redistribution—Another Meeting to Be Held on Saturday.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Jan. 22.—The Nanaimo Opera House has a seating capacity of 500 people, but when the speaker took the chair at the public meeting called by Joseph Martin on Saturday evening there were fully 750 people in the house and a surging mass of humanity at the doors trying to force their way in.

Mr. Martin expected that he could justify himself in the statement that he has made in the minds of the people of this city, his disappointment must have been a bitter one. From the outset it was apparent that the audience had no sympathy with the late Attorney-General, and although the majority of those present deplored the frequent interruptions, it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Martin had few friends left in Nanaimo.

G. H. Cross occupied the chair, and in calling the meeting to order he announced that Dr. McKechnie and Ralph Smith were present by invitation, and that they would be heard during the evening. He said that Mr. Martin would open and be followed by the two legal members, and then the late Attorney-General would close.

Mr. Martin said that he was very much surprised some two weeks ago to learn that a public meeting had been called to condemn him without inviting him to be present. If the charge against him was a good one, his opponents should not have been afraid to have him present to answer to it. If, as the resolution stated, it were true that he had abandoned his principles, he himself would endorse the resolution. He was interrupted by a voice saying that he hadn't any principles, and the speaker said that if such were the case it was foolish for people to meet and say that he had abandoned something he did not have.

He gathered that the reason that induced people to believe that he had abandoned his principles was contained in the extra of the Nanaimo Herald, and was again interrupted by voices asking how about his action in the House. Mr. Martin said that he had informed the people as long ago as Labor Day that he proposed to do exactly what he had done and at that time he was applauded. The interruptions continued and the speaker invited those who were making the interruptions to leave if they did not wish to hear his explanations. When the clamor had in a measure subsided Mr. Martin told the story, which has already been published, of his visit to Mr. Dunsmuir's office in the interests of a client, and what transpired there. The impression seemed to prevail that Mr. Dunsmuir was a horrible monster, but the speaker heard the member from Nanaimo say that he considered Mr. Dunsmuir an honorable man. He had not affiliated with the opposition in any particular except to defeat the government. In his conversation with Mr. Dunsmuir he had said nothing to him except what he had said many times before in newspaper interviews and public announcements.

Mr. Martin did not consider that he had abandoned his principles by riding from Vancouver to Victoria via Nanaimo on a conveyance owned by Mr. Dunsmuir, and was invited by a voice to tell them about that trip. He said that he would do so. He had a case in Vancouver on Wednesday and did not get through with it in time to take the boat. At 8:30 on Thursday morning he was informed that there was to be a vote in the House that day and that the Joan was at the wharf and would take him to Nanaimo, where a special train would be in waiting to convey him to Victoria. He took advantage of the offer. He had no communication whatever with Mr. Dunsmuir and he did not know that the boat was to call for him until he was notified by a gentleman who told him that it was at the wharf. Being asked to name the gentleman who told him the boat was at the wharf, he refused to do so. He took the boat because he wanted to be present in the House that afternoon and vote. (A voice: Yes, vote to defeat the best workman's government British Columbia ever had.)

It came to this—that because he had ridden on that boat and train and had spoken to Mr. Dunsmuir he had abandoned his principles—changed his views. He drew attention to the trip made by the Attorney-General, Mr. McAllan, and Ralph Smith to Union in a special boat and without paying fare. If it was wrong for him to use the Dunsmuir boat, it was equally wrong for the government to use it. He referred to having been in his possession and said that Ralph Smith had one over the C. P. R. Several voices interrupted to say that was no secret here, and that the miners' union respected the benefit from that. The interruptions became frequent and the speaker called attention to the law against disturbing public meetings and asked that offenders be removed by the police.

When order was restored, the speaker said that he had explained on Labor Day why he thought the present government should be defeated and give the people an opportunity of putting a government strong enough to deal with the legislation of the province. There was only one way of finding out whether

Local News

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form

(From Friday's Daily.)

A large number of friends attended the funeral of the late Mrs. C. F. Beaven, which took place from the family residence, Oak Bay avenue, yesterday afternoon, Rev. R. Hughes officiating. The pallbearers were as follows: Messrs. E. Richards, F. Burrell, B. Matheson, P. C. McGregor, J. F. Hopper and W. J. Barnes.

At the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council an important step toward the endorsement of the following resolution passed by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at their meeting in Montreal, last year: "Whereas the various reports from the provinces and from the general executive of this congress are in effect to be that so far as our efforts by petitions and interferences with the legislative of the province and with the federal government of this country, that nothing has been accomplished by the above mentioned methods; resolved, that this congress recommends that the various central bodies of labor in Canada take such steps to form themselves into political organizations on independent lines from the old capitalist political parties, and wherever, in the opinion of our central bodies, they are in sufficient numbers to warrant placing candidates in the field that we endeavor to have direct representation in the various houses of parliament on lines similar to the organized labor of Great Britain, British Columbia, New Zealand and Australia, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interests of the old political parties be regarded with suspicion, as decoys of the wage earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all of the organizations in affiliation with this congress, and should such a vote be in the affirmative then immediately proceed on the above lines."

(From Saturday's Daily.) The result of the Bishop of Columbia's examination has been announced and the scholarship awarded to B. N. Johnson, of Victoria, and H. Phair, of Lillooet, coming a close second. The school reopened on January 8th, with a roll of 34 day scholars and 22 boarders.

The tramway in connection with the Lenora mine, Mount Sicker, is expected to be in working order by the first of next month, when the company anticipate making a regular daily shipment of from 50 to 100 tons. Operations in the mine will be recommenced on Monday next.

Among the approaching marriages which are announced in the Old Country papers is that between Commander Arthur Gough-Calthorpe, R.N., son of Gen. the Hon. Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, of Woodlands, York and Ebor, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir, of Craigdarroch, Victoria, British Columbia. Commander Gough-Calthorpe was on this station with the Imperieuse.

A Nanaimo paper expresses the opinion that "the death of Mr. C. F. Jones, stenographer, which occurred at Victoria last Thursday, may necessitate the repetition of the bulk of the evidence in water, works arbitration, as it is unlikely that another stenographer can be found to read the notes and affidavits." This is erroneous as the notes are now being rapidly transcribed by his brother, A. M. Jones, and will soon be completed.

A very enjoyable social was held at the Colwood Presbyterian church last evening, the church being decorated for the occasion. A bus left the city at 7 o'clock, arriving at Colwood at 8:30. The church was well filled with visitors from Metelosis, Sooke, Rocky Point and the nearby districts. Immediately on the arrival of the Victoria party, Rev. W. L. Clay took the chair, and a lengthy programme was well carried out, after which refreshments were served and the visitors left for home. Among those who took part were Miss Brown, Miss Duke, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Demers, and Messrs. Little, Ash, Hayward, Wolfe and others.

Among those registered at the Dominion is Mr. Percy D. Whitehead, who has been for many years identified with several enterprises in the North. Mr. Whitehead intends establishing a monthly magazine under the name of "The Alaskan Magazine and Canadian Yukoner," which will contain information relating principally to mining carried on in Alaska, and the Canadian Yukon. Another feature of the publication will be the illustration of Alaskan scenery and camping life, while a special department will be devoted to the agricultural interests of British Columbia. Prof. Edward S. Meany, of the University of Washington, and Miss A. P. Henderson, of Tacoma, will act as editors. The first number will be published in Tacoma, early in February.

(From Monday's Daily.) P. D. Whitehead, editor of the forthcoming Alaskan Magazine and Canadian Yukoner, the first number of which is expected to be on the book stalls by the beginning of the month, has completed his canvass of the city, and reports meeting with great success. A feature of the initial number will be a complete reproduction of the full page write-up of Victoria as purveyor for the northern

trade, which appeared on the last page of the report of the B. C. Board of Trade. Mr. Whitehead intends to make the Yukoner a first-class publication and is in communication with Kipling and other famous writers in the hope of securing contributions from their pens.

A meeting of the Colfax Rebekah Lodge will be held in the lodge room, Douglas street, to-morrow evening, when business of importance will come up for consideration. A full attendance is requested.

Rev. Dr. Campbell conducted the services this morning at the residence of Mr. William Vay, Amelia street, in connection with the funeral of his son Reginald, aged three years and six months, who died rather suddenly on Saturday evening.

Mr. Thompson, of the Centennial Flour Mills, who arrived from Japan on the steamer Ryojin Maru three days ago, is daily expecting the arrival of a Japanese steamer chartered by him to carry a full cargo of flour to the Japanese kingdom. The steamer is coming via Honolulu, and she has doubtless been detained because of the presence of plague there. She will go into quarantine at Diamond Point on her arrival at Port Townsend from the islands.

On Thursday evening next the first banquet of the Yorkshire Society, recently formed in this city, will be held at the Imperial Hotel at the corner of View and Douglas streets. This was decided upon at a meeting held at the rectory of Christ Church Cathedral, a few evenings ago when arrangements were left in the hands of the following: Canon Beauland, James E. Martin, W. T. Williams, H. Firth, Jesse Longfield, B. S. Oddy and Herbert Cuthbert. The attendance at this banquet will be restricted to Yorkshire men and for this reason the committee is anxious that every Yorkshire man in the city hand in his application for membership without delay. The dishes at the forthcoming banquet will be distinctly Yorkshire ones, and the gathering will have a useful purpose in bringing together and facilitating the acquaintance of those who hail from the shire of Broad Acres. At the meeting referred to the following were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which will be submitted for the approval of the society as a whole one hour previous to the opening of the dinner: Canon Beauland, W. P. Winby, W. F. Fullerton, Thos. C. Sibly, and Herbert Cuthbert.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS FOR AFRICA. Canada has been kept well posted in the movements of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa by the excellent news service of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal. It is interesting to know that the Family Herald have completed arrangements have another special correspondent report the doings of the second contingent. The war news service of the Family Herald and Weekly Star is superior to any paper on the American continent, and seems to be appreciated as it is sold twenty-five thousand new subscribers have been added during the past two months.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in our own country that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Jones, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said upon this globe. He writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best remedy for croup, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

MURDERED HIS FAMILY. Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19.—Martin Bergin, a member of the Boston baseball team, shot and killed his wife and two children and then himself at his home in North Brookfield to-day.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND A "RIN DOWN" STATE calls for a general tonic to the system. Such is The D. & L. Remedy. Build up your strength, increase your weight, gives health. Made by Dr. J. Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the famous Backache Plasters, are the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. (Associated Press.) Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 20.—A fire at the Barrum & Bailey winter quarters last night destroyed eleven cars, causing a loss estimated at \$70,000. Among the cars destroyed were two sleepers, the Buffalo Hill, which was a Pullman, and Mr. Bailey's private car, which was formerly used by the late P. T. Barnum.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE The old reliable remedy for Spains, Rheumatisms, Gout, and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blanching because it does not blister. North Pacific Agents, Oct. 20, 1898.

Dear Sirs—Will you please give me a remedy for Rheumatism. I have been suffering from it for some time and have tried many remedies but have not found any relief. I have heard of Kendall's Spain Cure, and as long as I have heard of it, I will try it. I have no other means of relief. Very truly yours, Dr. R. J. Kendall Co.

Price 25, 50 or 75c. As a Household Remedy it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spain Cure, which is sold in all the drug stores. Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENDSBURG FALLS, VT.

the people were of his way of thinking or not and that was to appeal to the people, and that was utterly impossible at present to give good, strong legislation. There were many subjects to be dealt with, not only in the interests of the workmen, but of the people at large. The present government held power by an extremely slender thread, and the only thing that saved them from extinction on Friday was the absence of him, and Mr. Higgins. If the government was strong in the country they should go to the people and have that strength reflected in the House. Personally he did not think the people were represented, but there was only one way to decide that.

The speaker continuing, said that it was true that there were a great number of questions that required to be dealt with by a strong hand. The present government was not offering any legislation. "Taking out the patriotic references to South Africa" from the long speech from the throne there was nothing in it—mention of proposed legislation on Friday was a mere formality or could not give the legislation required. When in opposition the Turner government was denounced for refusing a redistribution of constituencies. The present government had not mended matters, although there was greater need of redistribution now than there was then. He was asked why they had not passed a redistribution bill last session and he replied that they were stronger then. He said he did not desert the government; that they had kicked him out.

Mr. Martin then went on to tell how necessary it was that a redistribution should be made, and stated that he would heartily support a redistribution measure of any kind. He had so informed the government before the House met. He was asked by Mr. Smith to whom he had mentioned the matter, and he replied that he mentioned it to George Kennedy of the Columbia. Mr. Smith said that a redistribution bill would be introduced, and the speaker said that if one were introduced, it would be because he forced the government into it. Whether the government wanted it or not it would be a crime for them not to deal with redistribution. Mr. Dunsmuir, Mr. Turner or Mr. Pooley did not want redistribution. This idea was to keep the power in the hands of the few.

Mr. Martin said that two events of tremendous importance had occurred since the last session of the House that he mentioned in the speech. The Privy Council had declared the clause in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, prohibiting Chinese from working underground, unconstitutional, and he would have been glad to have seen something in the speech in reference to that. The second event was of even greater importance. Since last session the Dominion government had disallowed the anti-Chinese and Japanese Act. The speaker was a Liberal, but he condemned the government of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the head for this action.

The speaker then took up the land grant to the Columbia & Western railway in a similar way to the speech in the House on the debate. Shortly after 10 o'clock the interruptions became more frequent and the speaker was interrupted by numerous Mr. Smith arose and asked that Mr. Martin be given a hearing, and after fifteen minutes more he was listened to, when the interruptions once more commenced.

Dr. McKechnie said that he thought if Mr. Martin would intimate to the audience just how long he would take, before he would allow the members from Nanaimo to have a hearing he would be allowed to go on, and there was a chorus of cries of "that's right."

Mr. Martin refused to say how much longer he would speak, but said that he had hired the room and proposed to go on until he had finished. Mr. Potts asked the speaker if he had not declared his intention of opposing the government long before the speech from the throne was delivered, and Mr. Martin replied that he had.

Mr. Potts then asked him what the questions forehadworded in the speech from the throne had to do with the matter then. Mr. Martin attempted to answer, but was greeted with a storm of hisses. About 10:20 Dr. McKechnie arose and read a letter from Mr. Martin inviting himself and Mr. Smith to be present at the meeting to be held in Nanaimo to discuss matters. "Have we had an opportunity to discuss matters?" asked Dr. McKechnie. Mr. Martin had little opportunity to say anything after that.

Mr. McAllan arose in the audience and read the following resolution: "Resolved, that this meeting endorses the administration of the present government." The resolution was passed with cheers for the government, followed by groans for Martin.

Somebody struck up the National Anthem and all joined in the singing, after which about half the audience left the opera house.

It was announced that Dr. McKechnie and Ralph Smith would address a meeting at the hand stand, but lights could not be obtained, and the arrangement was not carried out.

It was then announced that a government meeting would be held in the opera house on next Saturday night, and the announcement was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Martin occupied a seat on the stage on the platform until nearly 12 o'clock, making one more effort to speak, and being noted down. At midnight the lights were turned out and the audience dispersed.

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A DOMINION ELECTION.

In all human probability the session of parliament that opens on February 1st will be the last of the present parliament. The general elections took place on June 23rd, 1896, and parliament will therefore die by effluxion of time on June, 1901, but the approaching session makes the fifth which the present government has had in power, and to have another one would be dangerously near imitating what the Bowell Government tried to do when the Opposition of that date made them go to the country without estimates and in a disorganized condition. It would also be giving the present government six sessions instead of five, and although there is nothing in the constitution to prevent any number of sessions being held, yet the idea and custom have been to have no more than five regular sessions in five years. Indeed, a good many politicians professed to believe that the present session would not be called, but that a dissolution would be announced instead. Those however in close touch with the administration in Ottawa have not taken that view of the situation. On the contrary as long as the present prosperous times last, the finances growing and the trade buoyant, there was nothing to be gained by either party by an immediate appeal to the people. An election before the approaching session would have resulted in a victory for the Laurier government, just as an election after that session will ensure for it another term in office.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The bill of fare which the advisers of the crown intend putting in the hands of His Excellency the Governor-General will very probably be meagre in proportions, although important in part. The important part will be the sending of the two contingents to South Africa to aid the British authorities in maintaining the integrity of the Empire, for which supplies will be asked. Beyond this there will be little of an extraordinary character. The discussion on this part of the address will certainly be the debate of the session. If the government do not propose to include in this estimate the amount to pay for the entire expense of the Canadian soldiers in the field, Sir Charles Tupper will probably move an amendment to the address demanding that this be done. Many Liberals are in favor of defraying the whole expense of both contingents in South Africa, in addition to the cost of sending them to Capetown. So far all that the Imperial government has asked, and all that the Canadian government have done, is to outfit, equip, and hand over the contingents to the Imperial authorities in South Africa, and they will be returned at the expense of the Mother Country. That is what was asked, and that is what has been done, not only by Canada but by New Zealand and Australia. Canada is prosperous, her revenues are increasing at an extraordinary rate and the future is in every way bright, so that a majority of the people can be relied upon to support the government should it be prepared to pay out of the treasury every cent of the whole cost of the contingent from the day of their enrollment until their return home again. About that there is very little doubt. There are many advantages which Canadians, English-speaking and French-speaking, enjoy from British connection, and from having the military strength of the Empire at their back, which will compensate them for any outlay in this regard. Whatever may be done in this respect Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have always the credit of being the first Premier who has taken such a radical step as to send troops out of the country, and that too without consulting parliament, to aid the British cause.

Among the other bills which the government will probably introduce will be one to amend the Dominion Franchise Act. The new act, that is the one taking the provincial franchises to be used in Dominion elections instead of having special lists prepared for this purpose, is not working out in detail in some of the eastern provinces so well as could be expected, and certain anomalies will have to be wiped out by amending the present act.

Hon. A. G. Blair, the Minister of Railways, introduced a bill last session to amend the Railway Act so as to prevent "railways side-tracking existing town sites, and exploiting new ones on land in which they were interested, but it was strenuously opposed by Sir Charles Tupper. At the request of the leader of the opposition, who was leaving for England before the session closed, it was held over. It may be introduced again this session.

Another bill which was taken up last session but was not proceeded with was one to bring fraternal insurance societies under the Insurance Act, so that the finance department might in some way regulate their affairs. This matter has been discussed during the recess by the various societies concerned, and while some favor it the majority are opposed to change. Notwithstanding this something must be done to protect the parties insured and a bill will probably be introduced by Mr. Fielding to do this.

The Minister of Justice had an important bill passed through the Senate last session amending the Criminal Code in many particulars, but it was dropped upon reaching the Commons. It will likely be taken up again.

Such a debatable subject as Senate re-

form, which was introduced last session but not gone on with, is not likely to come up. The number of Conservatives in the Upper House is rapidly decreasing and the government will very soon have a majority there.

The redistribution bill of last session was thrown out by the Senate. It is doubtful if it will be reintroduced at the approaching session.

There will be a large number of public bills. Notice has already been given of a batch of railway companies asking for incorporation. They are largely from Manitoba, the Northwest, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

It is not, however, the legislation which will be foreshadowed in the speech from the throne or the private and public bills of which notice has been given that will keep parliament sitting, but rather the fight which the opposition is sure to put up in the hope of making some political capital in the country. The present parliament is composed of a number of men who are given to making long speeches, and a number of them. That being the case, it is safe to say that if parliament progresses before the 24th of May next it will be going fairly well.

OMINECA DEVELOPMENT.

Old miners and others who know the facts concerning the great district of Omineca would note with considerable satisfaction the recent revival of interest in that region among Victoria business men. The British Columbia Board of Trade could not do anything more practical and useful than to press forward the claims of Omineca as a field for investment; for the development of that district will greatly benefit this city.

With Cariboo, Omineca is one of the oldest prospecting grounds in the province, and it seems odd that in spite of the highly-promising discoveries made there from time to time since the sixties it should not have been able, until quite recently, to attract what might be called serious notice from wealthy companies. But although the claims of Omineca are not well known to the general public they are understood and appreciated by several companies which are now busily operating there, and which will reap a rich reward for their enterprise and confidence in the country. Others, having duly examined the ground, have determined to begin active work at once, and the several plants for this purpose are now in transit or in course of erection.

One great thing in favor of Omineca is the wonderful variety of its resources. The district itself is a reduced copy of the province, because almost every mineral found in the province can be found in Omineca. It does not have to depend on gold alone, or even silver and galena. It has rich deposits of coal, and a fine quality of iron ore has been found in quantity. Besides these first-class sources of wealth Omineca possesses some of the most remarkable beds of mica in existence; the sheets from the Omineca outcroppings, of this curious mineral substance are the largest ever seen in British Columbia, and the owners are confident they have a bonanza. Then there are deposits of marble of the right quality, equal in every respect to the well-known marbles of commerce. Slate of the finest quality is found in unlimited quantities, and tin and platinum have been discovered in sufficient showings to prove that further investigation would probably be handsomely repaid.

As for the gold, it has been taken out in paying quantities everywhere in the district for nearly half a century, though no great rush has ever marked the history of that development. Some of the old miners firmly assert that the district will yet be known as one of the world's great gold producers, and declare that with more vigorous and widespread prospecting great discoveries of the precious metal will be made.

All who know the Omineca country well are unanimous on one point, and that is that it must have a railway or railways if it is to be properly developed. In that respect Omineca is just like other portions of the country, but it is claimed for it that this district would more quickly and richly repay expenditure of capital in railways, owing to the variety, availability and inexhaustible abundance of its resources.

Victoria, as has been said already, has much to gain by pushing on the development of Omineca, as this city is the nearest large supply depot for that country. This development in conjunction with the opening up of the northern part of this island by railway would give Victoria a very commanding position in the commercial world of the North Pacific. It is undoubtedly a very large undertaking, but by no means an impossible one, and the rewards of even partial success are sure to be so substantial that the question of Victoria immediately identifying itself with the project admits of no argument.

MR. POOLEY'S ESCAPEADE.

For a man who has had as much legislative assembly experience as he has had, the senior member for Esquimalt can behave himself, upon occasion, in a very absurd manner. Last night in the House Mr. Pooley gave another exhibition of bad judgment. On the taking of the vote on the motion to adjourn Mr. Pooley was not pleased with the action of Mr. Speaker in supporting the government's motion, and thought it would be an excellent opportunity to introduce some theatrical effects and do a little mild advertising for himself.

He, therefore, with fairly well sim-

ulated indignation rose and called upon the whole opposition to join him in walking out of the House in a body as a protest against "the tyranny of the chair," etc., etc. Now, things like this have to be well managed or they are worse than awkward, they are absolutely disastrous to the originator. Mr. Pooley had evidently neglected the very obvious precaution of priming his party, for in spite of his heroics not one of 'em budged hand or foot.

Mr. Pooley in a desperate attempt to avert the rising titter he saw inevitably coming, then proceeded with "Act II. Scene one of this portion of the tragedy consisted of the member for Esquimalt gathering up his coat, hat and other haberdashery and striding haughtily to the exit, where he paused, cogitated a moment, looked appealingly at the stolid opposition, then went slowly back again to his seat. Scene two saw the indignant member making a personal canvass of each member of the opposition, earnestly urging each to "rise and follow me." The climax of the tragedy came in the unrestrained laughter of the opposition, laughter at this would-be elevator of the standard of revolt. They laughed at him, and refused to budge.

A slangy person would say that Mr. Pooley had no "pull" with the opposition "push." The exhibition was a ridiculous one.

"HIGGINS IS HIMSELF AGAIN."

To the Editor:—As one of those who worked and loyally supported the junior member for Esquimalt district at the last provincial election, when he declared he had left the Turner party and intended to support a government under the leadership of our revered Premier, the Hon. C. A. Semlin, I desire to publicly protest and inform the junior member that his conduct has already met with the indignant disapprobation of many of his political friends and supporters, without considering the sneers and laughter of his political foes, and that it would be more prudent for him to resign his seat in the House and give the chance to elect a person who has a greater regard for political principles. I distinctly remember the Colwood and other meetings, where Mr. Higgins dramatically posed par excellence, and with passionate eloquence intermingled with weeping and infirmity, and in the presence of the other members of the Turner government. His speeches were described by a professional man present as the "Lamentations of David." A few months ago only, I saw him in the "Lamentations of David" and he was denouncing and opposing the party he was elected to support, thereby betraying the confidence of "meat" who supported him. I have changed my opinion about Mr. Higgins. I submit that his desire to create impressions, he does to review his own mind in print, he trusts for distinction and office, regardless of loyalty to his friends, his personal vanity never permits him to give up the chance to be susceptible to the influence of others; alas, he has always been, the greatest enemy to his own pretensions. It is only when he is himself that he is nothing. Yesterday passing as the martyr of Turner in the House and giving the chance to elect a person who has a greater regard for political principles. I distinctly remember the Colwood and other meetings, where Mr. Higgins dramatically posed par excellence, and with passionate eloquence intermingled with weeping and infirmity, and in the presence of the other members of the Turner government. His speeches were described by a professional man present as the "Lamentations of David." A few months ago only, I saw him in the "Lamentations of David" and he was denouncing and opposing the party he was elected to support, thereby betraying the confidence of "meat" who supported him. I have changed my opinion about Mr. Higgins. I submit that his desire to create impressions, he does to review his own mind in print, he trusts for distinction and office, regardless of loyalty to his friends, his personal vanity never permits him to give up the chance to be susceptible to the influence of others; alas, he has always been, the greatest enemy to his own pretensions. It is only when he is himself that he is nothing.

Yours truly,
A COLWOOD FARMER.

Schlemm's palace on the Phidias street in Athens has been bought by the German government for the use of the German Archaeological Institute. The price paid was \$80,000.

Weight Increased

To... 140 lbs
From 126 lbs
GAIN OF 14 lbs

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Can't expect the health to be good if the blood is impure and the system clogged with poisonous products.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the greatest blood purifying, blood enriching remedy known to modern science.

It expels all foul and poisonous materials from the system—the blood is made pure—you put on flesh and regain health.

Read what Mrs. H. J. Croft, West Dublin, N. S., says:

"A year or two ago I was a constant sufferer from nervous headache which caused great loss of sleep. My appetite was poor, and I always seemed tired, more especially in the mornings. I tried a number of kinds of medicines without receiving much benefit, until reading of the good effects of B.B.B. I resolved to try it. It did me so much good that I used a second bottle which cured me completely. I then weighed 128 lbs., but I now weigh 140 lbs., and feel strong and well in every way, all of which I attribute to the good effects of B.B.B."

Provincial Legislature

Col Baker Resumes the Debate on Mr. Turner's Amendment.

Speech by the Finance Minister—A Reply to the Opposition.

Mr. Turner's Want of Confidence Motion Defeated by Two Votes.

Address Passed After a Debate Which Lasted Fifteen Days

Victoria, Jan. 18, 1900.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after two o'clock. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Barraclough.

Mr. Green presented the petition of citizens of Silverton, B. C., to the effect that the Legislature should make no amendment, or change, to those clauses of the present Mineral Act, commonly known as the eight-hour law, and that the same be retained in its entirety and duly enforced.

Mr. Clifford presented a petition from M. King, asking for leave to present a petition for the incorporation of a company to build and operate a railway from Dyce River, to a point at or near Lake Bennett, with all customary incidental powers.

The petition of Rossland mine owners having been read, Mr. Macpherson objected to it because it did not end in the customary way with a prayer, but because it only "submitted."

The objection was not sustained. Hon. Mr. Semlin presented the return moved for by a member of the opposition, relating to the disallowance of provincial legislation containing the anti-Chinese and Japanese labor clause.

Mr. Higgins presented a petition of privilege, noting that he had been misreported as having been in the Colonist. In yesterday's debate he had spoken of Mr. Martin as opposing certain restrictive legislation against Chinese, the Colonist made it little if he paid for the system out of the general revenue or partly from that and partly by local taxation. They paid the same thing in the end. He thought some arrangement should be made by which a certain amount should be paid by means of local taxes. That was to say in towns and incorporated municipalities the cost of the schools should be thrown upon them, a government donation of so much per capita being added. If he had remained in office he intended to bring in some such measure. Much had been said in antagonism to local subsidies in any event. It should not be forgotten that a few years ago this was virtually the only form of assistance the province was competent to extend in order to induce the opening up of the province. The government would have been mad to think of offering cash bonuses, for they had no cash, while it was necessary, in order to promote the prosperity and development of the country, to offer the only consideration that was available to offer. Nor had the system operated injuriously to the province.

Touching on the eight-hour law, he said he had drawn the attention of the government to the fact last session that it was rushing legislation of which it did not know what the effect would be. His words had come true. They were legislating to catch the labor vote. This legislation was class legislation, pure and simple. It was legislation that had not been wanted by the mine owners or the workers in the province. It had been devised to catch the vote, and he was very much mistaken if the workmen of to-day would be deceived by it.

Mr. Ralph Smith—Then you are opposed to the eight-hour law?

Col Baker—No, the honorable gentleman did not let me finish. He referred to the evidence taken by Mr. Clute on the subject, and declared that the miners wanted to be left alone. Legislation in the interests of the working classes should be very carefully considered, or it might injure those classes. He declared that none of the backguardly charges made against the late government had been proved, for the reason that it was impossible to do it. He asked that there should be no tinkering with the mining acts. He spoken against the Alien Act, and wound up by urging the Premier to see that it was impossible to govern the country with a majority of one only. He should either appeal to the country or take into consideration the means by which he could possibly carry on the government of the country in the best interests of the people. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton, on rising to continue the debate, was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House. He said:

Mr. Speaker: I thought it would have been unnecessary for me to speak on this occasion. I think far too much of the time of this House has been taken up in discussing this subject, and it would be better if we get down to business. But honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House seem very anxious that the Finance Minister should say something. (Cheers.) As they have insisted on my getting up they must blame me if I spoil some political reputations, or cut off some political heads in the remarks I may make. (Cheers.) There was another reason which I had for hoping that I should not be called upon to speak on this occasion, and that is the dislike I have to have to make any personal references. I have been in this House for ten years, and I think we during that time will admit that I have always been careful to avoid as far as possible any reflections or personal remarks. But, unfortunately, matters have occurred in this province dur-

ing the last six months in connection with this government and its legislation which have compelled hon. members on this side of the House, and also some members of the government, to make some remarks which I am quite sure that nothing but a sense of duty would have compelled them to make. (Hear, hear.) I allude to the circumstances which have reduced the majority of this government from the six, which it had at the last session, to the two which it now has. While I listened to the admirable speeches of the mover and the seconder, I was struck by the fact that one of those gentlemen represented the largest city in the province, Vancouver—(cheers)—while the other represented the largest city in the interior, and what may be called the capital of the mining district. Turning to other districts, you will find that the industrial centres, the centres of wealth and progress in this province, are almost without exception represented by members on this side of the House. (Government cheers.) That being so, it seems a remarkable fact—a fact that to a stranger would appear almost inexplicable—that notwithstanding that the majority of the government has fallen from six, last session, to two this.

Col Baker—Only one.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—Two; I think I am correct. But I am always pleased to be corrected by the hon. member for Southeast Kootenay. Twenty members support the government, against eighteen on the opposition side, including the two who have just gone over.

Col Baker said that the Speaker could not be considered as being on either side. He did not think that hon. gentlemen opposite should consider for a moment that the Speaker would always vote on their side.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I do not think, sir, that I reflect on your independence. I merely said we had two of a majority. If the hon. gentleman likes to call it one, in order to keep in harmony with his facetious remarks of a few moments ago, I have no objection. One is just as good as a dozen, if the government has a majority. As I was saying, circumstances brought up by the leader of the opposition party compelled hon. members on this side of the House, and especially the leader of the government, to make some remarks on this matter; in the speech made by the third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin), who made some very severe reflections upon myself, which I feel called upon to refer to, not because I care for them one jot personally, but because I feel the honor of being one of the ministers of His Honor, the Government, that hon. gentleman (Mr. Martin) sought to cast reflections upon me that I dominated the present government and that I expelled him—I think those were the words—from the cabinet. I am sorry the hon. gentleman is not in his place, but the House cannot be stopped again if he chooses to be absent.

Mr. Martin entered the House several minutes later.

"I think," continued Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton, "that hon. members on both sides of the House will see that I am not making any personal attacks or saying anything that could avoid saying, when I refer briefly to the circumstances which I understand led to the hon. gentleman's accession to the cabinet. I will say this for him, that until one matter in connection with my department of Lands and Works arose, he and I worked in the greatest harmony. I acknowledge that hon. gentleman has considerable ability—although I think in some directions it has been overrated—but until a certain matter arose in the government the hon. gentleman and myself worked in the greatest harmony, and I am willing and pleased to have this opportunity of saying that this province is indebted to him for considerable valuable legislation. (Cheers.) Then the matter—I might almost say crisis—arose as to what is known throughout the province, and has indeed become known throughout the Dominion, as the Deadman's Island question. I must state briefly the facts of this matter. There is a small island in the harbor of Vancouver seven acres at high tide and considerably more at low tide, which is particularly advantageously situated for commercial and shipping purposes. It is also in close proximity to that splendid domain, Stanley Park. In fact, if you are in the park, you can walk across from the mainland to the island. There have been in the past many applications for that island. It is a valuable piece of property, but there has been, as I understand it, some doubt as to the ownership, and the late government refused to dispose of it. But in the spring of last year Mr. Ludgate came to this province and proposed to acquire that island, and ostensibly as a site for a sawmill. He was informed, as I understand it, that it was Dominion property. He accordingly went to Ottawa and got what purported to be a lease of the island, for 25 years, with a condition of renewal for another 25 years, at a rental of \$500. When this was brought to my notice, I thought it my duty as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to make some inquiry as to that island. The result of the preliminary examination which I made in the records of the office convinced me that it was not Dominion but Provincial property. I brought this matter before my colleagues, and they decided that the matter should be further investigated. Mr. Ludgate, as I understand it, had retained the third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin) as his solicitor, and that gentleman discussed the subject with the government, and suggested that we should practically give him a lease, leaving the question to be settled afterwards as to the ownership of the island."

"When I heard that I objected very strenuously, because I held, and it is a fact, that we could not deal with that island without going through certain preliminaries under our land laws, and that we were bound in the public interest to put the island up to public competition, so that if we decided to lease it to tenders, so that if we decided to lease it for the province the best price, I am sure every honorable member will say that was a proper and businesslike course to pursue. You will see that if we agreed to let Mr. Ludgate have the island, pending the decision of the question, we could not have got the best price for it, nor could we, until that question was settled, put it up for competition and expect to get fair offers in

competition was in an, his arrangements government management. At the same time who might would come at some time. The and open to bid again went on a tion, until possession chop down mined to the ability as up orders Vancouver to take p. Franchise m. with the t. Vancouver him to take not a known to acted in t. eral of g. government has been re. to this gover. to the pro. the hon. g. in an inte. that he wa. Mr. Ludgate was not see he. not see he. adviser to the legal a. the govern. Therefore to you the an. if it h. been rec. to severe and the know. A things the inter were more in a right call for Vancouver and as h. newspaper mandated it. the then, as I. ridiculous being clear dismiss a. his right member with. tions, sub. the caucus of the gov. the provin. resign. in the course? being exp. found the stated-w. ity of the against h. to you a. rangement had in h. obligation of decision of government by the support to go on. other cas. caucus h. man, and right, any. tial and m. I would not take the we have. ed as me. tial and gov. support, that time which we until that principles honorably support of which of. Home to the action Vancouver in two d. could not be done. hon. gen. actually, understands by the support elected to and says by the ce. tual and personal. I have t. could not. this exp. have made facts which tial and personal qu. I have t. wards h. occupying in this. that I w. of public spe. h. must say that some po. speech h. be perm. we have. s. have do. t. hon. tistics which I. past we. the fut. important this p. c. possible. bers of. apparent elected, and ag. darkness her for. thus sp.

hs in connection and this legisla- tion, and also government, to which I am quite sure of my duty to them to make, to the circum- stances of the six, which session, to the two sides of the mover and struck by the fact men represented province, Vanco- ver, other repre- sentatives, and the interior, and the capital of the ing to other dis- tinguish the industrial wealth and pro- duced by mem- bers. (Government House) it seems to me that a stranger inexplicable—the majority of the from six, last ses- sion.

Two; I think always pleased hon. member for Twenty members, against eighteen including the two Speaker could find on either side, hon. gentlemen for a moment that ways vote on their tion—I do not get on your inde- ed we had two of n. gentleman likes to keep in his hus- s remarks of a have no objection, as a dozen, if the fority. As I was brought up by the n party compelled side of the House, sider of the govern- ment remarks on this each made by the iver (Mr. Mar- very severe reflec- which I feel called because care for- sion, but because I one of the minor (Government Mar- tions upon me that at government and I think those were sion. I am sorry not in his place- s be stopped again the House several Hon. Mr. Carter members on both I see that I am at attacks or say- avoid saying, when circumstances which hon. gentleman's sion. I will say all one matter in ment of Lands and I worked in the ay. I acknowledge has considerable nk in some direc- tated—but until a in the government and myself worked, and I am willing s opportunity of fee is indebted to able legislation. matter—I might al- se to what is province, and has throughout the ment's Island be briefly the facts is a small island cover seven acres siderably more ad- vantageous and ship- also in close prox- imity, Stanley water you can be maintained in the past that island. It is property, but there and it, some doubt and the late govern- ment to dispose of the province. No, sir, of last year. Mr. province, and pro- island, and osten- sion. He was and it, that it was accordingly went sion reported to be for 25 years, these per- sion for another 25 \$500. When this pice, I thought it missioner of Lands some inquiry as to son government to of the province. I made in the rev- inced me that it Provincial pro- mter before my decided that the ther investigated. ate, as I under- the third member (Martin) as his solli- cation discussed the ment, and sug- gesting practically give the question to be to the ownership I objected very held, and it is a ot deal with that through certain land laws, and the public inter- up to public com- pany should ask the decided to let- be sure of getting best price. I am member will say and business-like will see that if Ludgate have the tion of the ques- sion, the best way we, until that put it up for com- gair offers in

competition with Mr. Ludgate. He was in an advantageous position, having his arrangements with the Dominion government, and if he could make arrangements with us his title was good. At the same time, any outside person who might think of tendering for the island would be deterred because he would consider that he might be ejected at some time by the Dominion government. Therefore there could be no fair and open tender, for no one would care to bid against Mr. Ludgate. Things went on in rather an unpleasant position, until at last Mr. Ludgate took possession of the island and began to chop down the trees. Then I determined to take action on my own responsibility as chief commissioner. I sent up orders to the timber inspector at Vancouver, an officer of the department, to take possession of the island. The Premier and myself also communicated with the Attorney-General, and being in Vancouver at the time, and requested him to take steps in that direction. I need not go into what followed; that is known to everybody; but after having acted in that way as the Attorney-General of the province, after having telegraphed to Ottawa that in the opinion of this government, in whatever association with the province, what do we find? That the hon. gentleman (Mr. Martin) stated in an interview published in Vancouver that he was still attorney or solicitor for Mr. Ludgate. Then I thought it time to express myself fully and openly. I legal adviser to the hon. gentleman and yet be- longed to the government in conflict. (Cheers.) Therefore I, as the hon. gentleman said, to you the other day, put my foot down, and if I had not done that I would have been recreant to my duty as a subject to the people. What followed you know. As a result of that and other things the internal conditions of the cabinet were not satisfactory, and the Premier, in the exercise of his undoubted right, called on the hon. member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin) for his resignation. But, sir, as he has told you, and as he has told the public in the newspapers, he refused to resign and demanded that a caucus should be held to settle the question. Well, I considered then, as I consider now, that was a ridiculous and a most unbecoming course, it being clearly the right of the Premier to dismiss a minister, just as much as it is his right to ask a man to become a member of his cabinet. But the Premier, with his large-heartedness and courtesy, submitted to that arrangement, and the caucus was held. And the decision of the government, of the party, and of the province, the hon. gentleman should resign. He did resign. Now, what is there in that; is not that the proper course? The hon. gentleman talks about being expelled; he resigned, and he found the conditions were such as he found—when he stated that if a majority of the government supporters were against him he would resign—that might have ended it. But I want to point out to you under what obligation that arrangement laid the hon. member. He had in his letter stated that he would abide by the decision of the party in resigning from the government, he should also have abided by their decision and confined "if not to support the party, yet to allow the party to go on its course." (Cheers.) Under other case, Mr. Speaker, I suppose that caucus had supported the hon. gentleman, and had said we think he is in the right, and the Premier is in the wrong; what would have happened? The Premier would have resigned at once, and I would have resigned, and Mr. Martin would no doubt have been called upon to take the Premier's place. What then would take the Premier's place? We would have remained as members of this House and given the government a fair and independent support, because the government up to that time had carried out the policy on which we were elected. (Cheers.) Until that government turned out, those principles, and the policy, we, as honorable members, would have been bound to support that policy, to support those principles, and carry out the programme which our constituents sent us to this House to adopt. (Cheers.) Was that the action of the hon. third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin)? No, sir. With- in two days of that decision in that caucus we find him saying that everything he could do, in the House and in the province, to crush this government would be done. Is that honorable? Is not the hon. gentleman practically, absolutely, actually, pledged to give out all the support of the province to the government by the decision of the caucus—his support to the principles he was elected upon? But he turns right round and says that not only will he not abide by the caucus, but that he will not abide by the party, the cause, nor his constituents. Now, sir, these personal matters are very disagreeable to me, but I think every member of the House, after the speech of the hon. gentleman the other day, will say that I could not do anything more than make this explanation. (Cheers.) I think I have made it fairly. I think I have stated facts which must appeal to every impartial and reasonable man. I have no personal quarrel with the hon. gentleman, I have no feeling of bitterness at all towards him, but as a public man and as occupying the position he has assumed in this House, I must say that I would regard him in any position of public trust in this province as a danger to the commonwealth, and as such must be avoided. (Loud cheers.) I say that some actions that he has done, some policies which he indicated in his speech last week, are such that he should be permitted to prevent him from being an important factor in the public life, either of this province or of the Dominion. Some characteristics which have made him possible to work in harmony with members of the cabinet here have also been apparent in the East. We find him elected at Winnipeg, elected at Ottawa, and again in this province cast into darkness. (Cheers.) While the hon. member for Southeast Kootenay, Col. Baker, was speaking, when he referred in a

teaching manner to his friend and supporter (Mr. Martin)— Col. Baker—I never did. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—As a fallen angel. Col. Baker—I said that Mr. Martin had distinctly disclaimed that he had anything to do with the opposition party; they had consequently nothing to do with him. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—I do not say that Mr. Martin claimed to belong to the opposition party, but I do say that the opposition has been very careful not to disclaim the hon. gentleman. But as I was saying, when Col. Baker alluded to the third member for Vancouver as a fallen angel, these lines of Milton came into my mind, and perhaps into the minds of other hon. gentlemen—those words which are put into the mouth of Satan: "And in my choice To reign is worth ambition, though in hell; Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven." That exactly expresses the character, the sentiments, the views of my hon. friend, the third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin). He must resign, not constitutionally, but as an autocrat, as a despot, in whatever community, in whatever government, in whatever association he is. (Cheers and laughter.) I think with all due deference and kindness towards him, merely criticising him, merely analysing his character as a matter of curiosity or of scientific research—Isay that is the defect which has proved in the past to be his ruin, and will be so in the future, that inability to work harmoniously and fairly with other men. (Loud cheers.) Now, I think I have done with the hon. gentleman in that way. Mr. Joseph Martin interjected that he before the hon. gentleman left the subject would be kindly tell him where that interview was to be found in which he had stated that he was still acting as Mr. Ludgate's solicitor while as Attorney-General he was acting for the province. "I never said so," exclaimed Mr. Martin. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—The hon. gentleman will find it in the newspaper press of Vancouver, and I think also in some of the other papers of the province. Mr. Martin—Surely the hon. gentleman can give me better information than that. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton said that he thought the hon. gentleman could find it in the News-Advertiser, the World, and the Province. Mr. Martin—Date. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—He will find it in the paper of Wednesday morning, and it will be the Wednesday following the Monday on which I took possession of the island on the day when what was called the Dealman's Island trouble began—the day on which the hon. gentleman ordered the Riot Act to be read. Mr. Martin declared that the hon. gentleman was talking of something of which he knew nothing. He had never said any such thing. He would tell the House exactly what he did say. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—Mr. Speaker, we have no time; it really cuts no figure. I suppose he will not deny that he was Mr. Ludgate's solicitor after he acted as Attorney-General? Mr. Martin—I never acted for Ludgate after it became apparent that there was any question between the province and him. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—That begs the whole question. He never acted for Ludgate after it became apparent that he had become apparent to some people yet. Mr. Martin said that as soon as he got the Premier's letter he notified Ludgate that there appeared to be a claim on the part of the province to the island, and he could no longer act for him. He told Mr. Carter that. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—That matters very little; the hon. gentleman was acting afterwards. Mr. Martin—I did not. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—The people must themselves decide in the matter; that is all I propose to say about the subject. I have no personal feeling in the matter. I have stated the view I took as a public man, and the view which I think the majority of the people of the province will take if ever the hon. gentleman goes before them and asks for their support and their confidence. Now to get down to matters of more concern to the people of this province, I will take up first some matters which were also dealt with by the hon. third member for Vancouver in his speech. One of the most important of these matters was the question of the land grant to the British Columbia Southern railway. The hon. third member for Vancouver stated that in his possession of the order-in-council upon which this grant is based, or the issuing of this grant; but that notwithstanding the passing of said order-in-council and the issuing of this grant, both we and the said company had been having some under the operation of a Dominion charter, had forfeited its right to a land grant given by this province while it only had a provincial charter— that while Mr. Haldane's opinion was unsatisfactory on that point, the opinion of the Toronto lawyers was that the railway was not entitled to that grant. I think the hon. gentleman must have forgotten entirely the language of those opinions. I may say also in order to make this matter clear, and in order to show what the government has done to conserve the interests of the province, that about June last while the hon. gentleman was still Attorney-General, we had strong demands made on us, the government, and especially on myself as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to issue crown grants for the land to which the company had become entitled by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Meanwhile, as some of the members of this government had always taken a very strong stand against these subsidies, and as there were certain questions that appeared in doubt, we decided to take the opinion of counsel as to our position, and as to the opinion to which the hon. gentleman referred. But in June last or in the beginning of July, Senator Cox and Mr. Robert Jaffray, two gentlemen of high standing in the Dominion interested in the company, came down about these crown grants. They claimed that having the line they were entitled to the grants. Mr. Martin interrupted to say that the hon. gentleman was mistaken. These

gentlemen had not come before he left the government. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—He may have been away; I think he was. They came before he left the government. Mr. Martin—I was not aware of it. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—They were here several times. After the hon. gentleman left the government they were here again with their solicitor, and things then approached a crisis. They said we have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of our shareholders' money in the construction of these coke ovens and other works in the supposition that we had a title to the land; now we find that there is a question of getting the land— or as they called it at the time, rendition. The Attorney-General left and the government at that time had no constitutional legal adviser. The Premier and myself were alone in Victoria at the time. We went fully into the matter, and we hunted up those opinions, which up to that time, I had not seen, and I do not think the Premier had. We read those opinions very carefully, and I found that while Mr. Haldane directly said "you have no right at all to withhold those lands," the counsel at Toronto, while practically holding that in law the company could if it were given a petition of right, not make a grant, yet they said, perhaps as a matter of policy, you might try it in the courts. When that hon. gentleman said that these counsel were of the opinion stated that we were not entitled to make the grant, he was entirely astray. I may say that in order to make and fairly with other men. (Loud cheers.) Now, I think I have done with the hon. gentleman in that way. Mr. Joseph Martin interjected that he before the hon. gentleman left the subject would be kindly tell him where that interview was to be found in which he had stated that he was still acting as Mr. Ludgate's solicitor while as Attorney-General he was acting for the province. "I never said so," exclaimed Mr. Martin. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—The hon. gentleman will find it in the newspaper press of Vancouver, and I think also in some of the other papers of the province. Mr. Martin—Surely the hon. gentleman can give me better information than that. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton said that he thought the hon. gentleman could find it in the News-Advertiser, the World, and the Province. Mr. Martin—Date. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—He will find it in the paper of Wednesday morning, and it will be the Wednesday following the Monday on which I took possession of the island on the day when what was called the Dealman's Island trouble began—the day on which the hon. gentleman ordered the Riot Act to be read. Mr. Martin declared that the hon. gentleman was talking of something of which he knew nothing. He had never said any such thing. He would tell the House exactly what he did say. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—Mr. Speaker, we have no time; it really cuts no figure. I suppose he will not deny that he was Mr. Ludgate's solicitor after he acted as Attorney-General? Mr. Martin—I never acted for Ludgate after it became apparent that there was any question between the province and him. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—That begs the whole question. He never acted for Ludgate after it became apparent that he had become apparent to some people yet. Mr. Martin said that as soon as he got the Premier's letter he notified Ludgate that there appeared to be a claim on the part of the province to the island, and he could no longer act for him. He told Mr. Carter that. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—That matters very little; the hon. gentleman was acting afterwards. Mr. Martin—I did not. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—The people must themselves decide in the matter; that is all I propose to say about the subject. I have no personal feeling in the matter. I have stated the view I took as a public man, and the view which I think the majority of the people of the province will take if ever the hon. gentleman goes before them and asks for their support and their confidence. Now to get down to matters of more concern to the people of this province, I will take up first some matters which were also dealt with by the hon. third member for Vancouver in his speech. One of the most important of these matters was the question of the land grant to the British Columbia Southern railway. The hon. third member for Vancouver stated that in his possession of the order-in-council upon which this grant is based, or the issuing of this grant; but that notwithstanding the passing of said order-in-council and the issuing of this grant, both we and the said company had been having some under the operation of a Dominion charter, had forfeited its right to a land grant given by this province while it only had a provincial charter— that while Mr. Haldane's opinion was unsatisfactory on that point, the opinion of the Toronto lawyers was that the railway was not entitled to that grant. I think the hon. gentleman must have forgotten entirely the language of those opinions. I may say also in order to make this matter clear, and in order to show what the government has done to conserve the interests of the province, that about June last while the hon. gentleman was still Attorney-General, we had strong demands made on us, the government, and especially on myself as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to issue crown grants for the land to which the company had become entitled by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Meanwhile, as some of the members of this government had always taken a very strong stand against these subsidies, and as there were certain questions that appeared in doubt, we decided to take the opinion of counsel as to our position, and as to the opinion to which the hon. gentleman referred. But in June last or in the beginning of July, Senator Cox and Mr. Robert Jaffray, two gentlemen of high standing in the Dominion interested in the company, came down about these crown grants. They claimed that having the line they were entitled to the grants. Mr. Martin interrupted to say that the hon. gentleman was mistaken. These

gentleman any assistance that would enable them honorably to retain possession of the lands that would otherwise go to the company. There was another matter which Mr. Martin had dealt with in much the same reckless way—and that was the paragraph in the speech that dealt with the proposal to substitute a cash subsidy for the land grant to which the Columbia & Western railway entitled under the act passed in 1896. The hon. gentleman thought his knowledge of the C.P.R. was such that he knew that they would not take the cash unless they were getting the best of the bargain. He said all the best land had been picked out; that the rest was mostly mountainous land and was unsuitable for agriculture, and it should keep a statement of the moneys received, and account to the company. Therefore the more land taken up the larger was the fund accumulated in the coffers of the government, and the more the company was bound to the government, and the more the company if the government allowed it to take the land grant instead of a cash subsidy. Mr. Martin forgot that under the act the company was to allow mineral prospectors to take up mineral claims; and that the company was bound to allow these prospectors to take up claims at the current rates of 85 cents per acre. There were considerable applications being made already, and every one who knew the Boundary Creek country must be aware that a large number more would be made, so that even from a money point of view the company was bound to allow the government to deal with the substitution of a cash subsidy. But that was only one part of the matter. The existence of the reserve was working the greatest injury to that part of the province. (Cheers.) Timber lands could not be dealt with. They knew each and every one of them, and they were to be dealt with by a company. The hon. member for Comox knew that sentiment existed. This was retarding the operations of the district. The people there were anxious for the removal of the reserve by such action as the government contemplated, which would allow the whole tract to be thrown open, but they should look at it also as to whether it was in the interest of the province as well as of the Boundary Creek country. He had given the matter a great deal of consideration; he had seen the president of the C.P.R., which company was the assessor of the Columbia & Western, and he had made him this proposition: That the government should issue in bonds or stock or debentures for the amount of the cash subsidy, which might be found to be due, he taking the debentures at their face value. The government would issue bonds of \$100 each, and the C.P.R. would take them as if they were cash. There would be no discount, and no commission for negotiating a loan. That means as compared with some of the subsidies of the late government a saving of about ten per cent. so that the railway company would build 200 miles of road, and the C.P.R. would take them as if they were cash, and the government would save \$800,000, and the government could save to the country from \$600,000 to \$800,000 on the transaction. He thought that the House would see that if they could carry out that it would be a good proposition in business, and the leader of the opposition, the hon. gentleman, he described as a "Pistachio Bourbon—a Bourbon of Bourbons." The leader of the opposition forgot nothing and he learned nothing. His speech the other day, he told the House himself, was only a repetition of what he was repeating the day before, but he did say that he was merely repeating the speech that he had made for the past ten years. Mr. Turner said that statement had been made in the House before this session, and it was not true. He did not say that he was repeating his speech of a former day, but he did say he must to a certain extent repeat his references to the loans. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton said that was only a variation of form—the substance was the same. The leader of the opposition started out by saying that he never had had a deficit, he didn't think the hon. gentleman knew what a deficit was; he understood a deficit was a difference between a certain amount of money on the one side and a certain amount on the other side; if one was not equal to the other, there was a deficit. Applying as respects the finances of the province, and there was a deficit when the expenditure exceeded the revenue. That had been the case for the past ten or twelve years, as Mr. Helgesen had pointed out. The deficits varied in amounts from \$50,000 in the latter portion of the year, when he had become utterly reckless, to over one million. The leader of the opposition said they were not deficits, because that money was spent on public works. (Laughter.) Even allowing that, there would still be a deficit—the hon. gentleman was not correct when he said that the money was anything but public works. Anyone who analyzed the statements for the past ten years would see that a very large sum was spent every year out of borrowed money for matters which could only be called current expenses. How long could any province pursue such a policy without becoming a disaster? If they would analyze carefully the accounts of those years, they would find that a certain proportion of the salaries of the civic servants were practically paid out of borrowed money, because there was nothing else to pay them with. That was the manner in which the hon. gentleman had carried on the finances of the province. In July, 1897, he had claimed to have a surplus of \$236,000. Why? Because a loan had been negotiated two years before, and he had not

been able to get rid of all of it. (Laughter.) Then he went on the other tack, and in 1898, when he saw that there was a surplus at the bank of something over \$330,000, he said: "That is nothing; it is to our credit; it shows that we are in such good standing with the bank that they will let us overdraw." If that was sound logic in 1898 the Finance Minister considered that the financial standing of the province under him was four times better than under his predecessor, because in July, 1896, he had had an overdraft of three and a quarter million. (Laughter and a voice: "And you wanted to give a million to the Pacific cable.") Mr. Carter-Cotton claimed that Mr. Turner's finances would not bear investigation. The Minister of Finance next took up the \$5,000,000 loan allowed by the bills of 1897 and 1898. The estimates prepared by the hon. leader of the opposition, which came down to the end of June, 1898, left at that date, a deficit of about a million and three-quarter dollars. In the public works loan of 1898 amending the act of 1897 there was a clause, to the effect that any balance of the money raised under the act, not required for the payment of the railway subsidies authorized, should be distributed in such manner as the legislature might from time to time authorize, either for the construction of roads or other public works. That was the way in which the hon. gentleman thought he would like to see the money spent. But as a matter of fact, as pointed out in 1897, he did not think the government could touch any of those moneys for ordinary public works until they knew exactly what they had to pay out for subsidies, and knew exactly what the balance was. Out of the \$5,000,000 there would, in round figures, be \$840,000 available if the companies carried out their works and were entitled to their subsidies. From that, they would have to take the commission and charges for the loan, and the amount of the balance available would not have amounted to more than \$400,000. In order to satisfy himself how this matter stood when the government came into office and was confronted with a large deficit, he submitted this matter privately in London to a bank and asked them to take the opinion of their solicitor. He had been given the decided opinion that no money could be advanced until after the subsidies were paid. And further that the wording in the clause "in such manner as the legislature may direct" required that the government should say that the money provided in this bill in this way. The hon. gentleman waxed virtuously indignant over the fact that there was a statement in the loan that notwithstanding the remission of taxation the revenue of the country was well maintained. He said it was impossible that there could have been any remission of taxation. He was quite wrong. There was a considerable falling off from what the government expected to get for free miners' certificates. That was after the discovery of Atlin. He would just take a few figures. In January, 1899, the issue of free miners' certificates increased, over January, 1898, no less than 75 per cent. The Alien act had not been passed then. February felt that difference to the extent of 13 per cent, as compared with the issue in the month of January in the previous year. He showed a further falling off of 11 per cent. In April it fell off 15 per cent. In May it increased in consequence of the fact that the law referring to free miners' certificates required those certificates to be taken out afresh, though in his opinion they were not required to do that. It went up 38 per cent. Just after the June it increased 84 per cent., also in consequence of that opinion. That shows that there was a considerable remission in the way of miners' licenses. Mr. Turner claimed that the Finance Minister had not shown it. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—I think these figures show it. Mr. Turner—I cannot see how. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—That is what I say—we cannot make you understand it. Mr. McPhillips asked the Finance Minister if these figures did not prove that the policy of the Placer Mining Act was bad. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton's reply was inaudible. He went on to note that the leader of the opposition had made a great attack on the government for the way in which it negotiated the loan, and compared the price he obtained for it with the price obtained by that hon. gentleman for his last loan. He read to the House a short extract from a letter received from the board of directors in London of the Bank of British Columbia by Mr. Gillespie, the manager of the bank in Victoria, as follows: "As intimated to you per our cable advice of the 4th instant, the new 3 per cent. stock was issued by public tender on Monday last, 10th instant, to the extent of \$340,000, at a minimum price of 95 per cent. The provincial government is to be congratulated on the success of the issue, which was made in the face of a somewhat stringent money market and a consequently fall stock market. So much was this the case that Nova Scotia's 3 per cent. loan, since offered at a minimum of 85 and backed by the National Provincial Bank of England with its enormous clientele, only realized an average price of 95 1/2 per cent. (295 1/2 per cent.), while a Cardiff corporation issue at 2 1/2 per cent. offered at 96 per cent. could not be underwritten at all, and had to be withdrawn. We trust therefore that the government officials in your city will realize that, under the circumstances, their issue has been a very successful one." He could also give him the opinion of the general manager of the Bank of Montreal. He could also tell him that the second or third largest bank in London voluntarily communicated with the government and offered to take the loan at a fixed price of 93. That under the circumstances was a very good price to offer; he could also refer to the hon. gentleman to the general manager of the Imperial Bank, who told him himself that he did not think they could have obtained any price like 96 in the condition of the market. The leader of the opposition had said that they ought to get a good deal more for a loan in 1899 than he got in 1895; he knew very well that the money market had changed entirely, that all securities, especially col-

onial and foreign state securities, had fallen very largely. The Minister of Finance then read an extract from the London Money Market Review of December 23rd last showing that the altered condition of the money market since 1896 had caused a heavy depreciation in all classes of government securities. While money in 1895 and for many months afterwards was a drug on the market, investors freely purchased government securities bearing 3 per cent. interest and all colonial stocks advanced in price. But when that period of the business stagnation which had its origin in the Baring collapse—had passed away and activity again prevailed, so that hundreds of industrial and other companies secured what capital they required, the conditions rapidly changed. Investors were no longer content with 3 per cent., but sought to dispose of their government stocks in order to invest in securities giving better returns. As a result all classes of government stocks declined. Falls among the number, which had fallen from about 112 to below par. Quoting from the Money Market Review of December 30th last the Minister of Finance showed that Canada 3 per cent. stocks had fallen from 104 to 86 per cent. of Good Hope 4 per cents from 113 1/2 to 103; Natal 3 per cents from 104 to 94; New South Wales, 3 per cents from 101 1/2 to 88; and New Zealand 3 per cents from 99 1/2 to 86. The Minister of Finance passed on to deal with the Pacific cable matter. He explained that the government had never proposed to hand over one million dollars of cash or even one dollar to the Imperial government or any other government for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a Pacific cable. As was well known the scheme was formulated by the Ottawa conference in 1894. It was proposed that the Imperial government should assume one-third of the costs, Canada one-third and the Australian colonies one-third. The basis of the whole scheme was that not one dollar of money should be found by any colony, but that Imperial cable stock should be issued at a rate not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent. It was estimated that the cost of the cable would be about \$9,000,000, and the total cost for interest would only be about \$175,000 per year. The Eastern Telegraph Company, with its great parliamentary influence, retarded the scheme, and as a result the Australian colonies intimated that they would withdraw. The Imperial government appeared unwilling to oppose the powerful influence of the Eastern Telegraph Company, so it said it would make an annual grant. That was departing from the original proposition and would require the whole of the government's attention. This government stepped in then and telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the province proposed to subscribe for \$1,000,000 on the same terms as the Australian colonies. This offer was telegraphed to England and had the effect of bringing about the desired result. The only thing the government did was to offer to take up a block of the Pacific cable stock. It never thought of giving \$1,000,000 in cash or even \$50,000. The minister passed on to tell how he had very reluctantly taken the double offices of Chief Commissioner and Finance Minister. He thought, however, that the country would acknowledge the good services rendered to both departments. As to education, the government's scheme was in some such direction as that spoken of by Col. Baker. As to the want of mention of agriculture in the speech he told of the good work done by the government for the farmers, and said that a scheme had been perfected whereby fruit could be properly shipped this coming season to Manitoba and the Northwest. As to the eight-hour law trouble he said the government did not think a provincial commission desirable. He had offered his good offices to settle the dispute in the Stocan and was over now in communication with the parties. As to the objections to the alien labor bill the government would introduce a measure so as to give Canadians and Britishers power to sell their claims to foreigners. He hoped now that the debate on the address would end. It was time the opposition allowed the House to get down to business. Speaking of our loyalty to Great Britain he said that no one could fail to realize that in a few years there would be a tremendous conflict on the other side of the Pacific. It was desirable that we should build up British power in the province. We wanted to make this country for British people and should keep out yellow-skinned Asiatics. He finally appealed to hon. members to ameliorate the bitterness of attack in debate and to eliminate personal feeling. "In doing so," he said, "we shall not only raise the tone of the estimation of the people, but conduct largely to the interests of this great province." (Loud cheers, during which the Finance Minister sat down, having spoken an hour and a half.) The Stocan Strike. Mr. Eberts moved the adjournment of the House so as to call attention to what he called the serious state of affairs in the Stocan. He read the following duplicate of a telegram which had been sent to Supt. Hussey of the provincial police: Sandon, B.C., Jan. 16, 1900. F. S. Hussey, Supt. Provincial Police, Victoria, B.C. On behalf of the Payne Consolidated Mining Company I demand ample and immediate police protection for life and property. About midnight on the 14th inst. a mob of about 20 men came to the Payne tramway to prevent miners who had just arrived from going to work at the Payne mine. The secretary of the Sandon Miners' Union, who was the chief spokesman, said threateningly among other things, "if you want dirty warfare we will give you all you want." The threatening attitude and the violence of the language used on the occasion leads me to believe that I am justified in appealing to you for protection. (Signed) C. H. HAND, Manager, Payne Mine. Mr. Eberts asked the Attorney-General for an assurance that proper precautions would be taken to protect life and property. Mr. Green, who represents the Stocan,

the province, and... the late government... the late government... the late government...

ment will get in royalties at the rate of... Mr. Macpherson—I say you are aiding... Mr. Macpherson—I say you are aiding...

to the Clerk of the House as to whether... Mr. Pooley—When was such a decision... Mr. Pooley—When was such a decision...

Mr. Turner, Col. Baker and Mr. Eberts... Mr. Turner—Then you go contrary to the... Mr. Turner—Then you go contrary to the...

Mr. Pooley—When was such a decision... Mr. Pooley—When was such a decision... Mr. Pooley—When was such a decision...

Good Common Sense. Common sense teaches that a debilitated system cannot be built up by continued purging... Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. do NOT act upon the bowels. They renew and enrich the blood and make weak, tired nerves strong.



COMOX DISTRICT. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) There have been several Mansion House entertainments in this district during the last two months...

TO THE PUBLIC. I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. Ignorance of Woodcraft Results in the Death of a Jap and in the Mutilation of Two Others. On Saturday afternoon another of those terrible accidents which are directly traceable to the ignorance of Oriental races...

Along the Waterfront. There is still no news of the long missing steamer City of Seattle, and great is the anxiety for her in not only this city, but in Vancouver, Seattle and other coast ports.

Surgical Operations as a Cure for Piles. Are Painful, Expensive and Dangerous. The Only Certain Cure is Dr. Chase's Ointment. Besides the acute misery produced by the itching and burning of piles, this horrible disease is the more dreaded because a surgical operation is commonly considered the only effective cure.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. IMMENSE INCREASE in the sale of the D. Menthol Plaster evidence the fact that it is useful for all rheumatic pains, lumbago and lame back pain in the sides, etc.

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Railroad Matters

City Council Hold a Conference With Sponsors of Another Company.

The Legislative Committee Submit a Long List of Recommendations.

For almost two hours last night the city council endeavored to secure from the sponsors of the last proposal regarding the Victoria & Chilliwack railroad the details of their offer and the authors of the same. The attempt signally failed, for while Messrs. Potts and MacGregor were willing to vouch personally for the bona fide nature of the proposal, they flatly declined to disclose the identity of their principals. The meeting broke up with the exception that it provoked one more advantageous proposal from Mr. Renouf on behalf of another company upon the basis of the offer made by Mr. Potts's syndicate.

All the members of the council were present in addition to the champions of the two schemes which are now before the council. Immediately after assembling the council adjourned for the purpose of holding a conference with the promoters. Mr. Potts said he was not prepared to say what the details of the proposal were, excepting that the scheme was bona fide. They were going into the matter seriously, and did not want to be taken for the council's hands. All they wanted was for the city not to be hampered by any previous arrangements when they came to deal with them.

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foreign one, or are a majority of the members of one or the other class? Mr. Potts—My instructions would prevent me disclosing that.

The Mayor—Can you give us an assurance that this is not done simply for the effect of killing the original scheme? Mr. Potts—Certainly.

Mr. Renouf asked if it was to be a tramway or a railway. He was assured that it would be a bona fide railway. Mr. Potts said he could bring a letter from the manager of a local chartered bank vouching for the financial ability of the promoters.

Ald. Yates said that ratepayers should issue debentures guaranteed four per cent. by the city, and his experience was that where interest was guaranteed, the contractor managed to avoid payment.

Mr. Belyea said the provision as laid out in the letter was that the city pay the interest whether the road paid or not. The company merely wanted to take the profit out of the road, while at the same time they asked the city to guarantee the interest.

It was pointed out by Messrs. Belyea and Yates that guaranteeing the interest meant that the city would pay the interest whether the road pay one hundred per cent. profit or not.

Mr. Potts held that such an inference should not be gathered from the letter. When an agreement came to be drawn up he could assure them they would come to a profitable arrangement.

Ald. Stewart asked if the road would be an independent line. Ald. Yates said that while Mr. Potts would not definitely divulge the names of his principals, yet he might give some negative information. Would he say that the C. P. R. was not at the back of the scheme?

Mr. Potts—I will neither in a negative or in any other way divulge the names of my principals. I am surprised that you should ask me.

Ald. Brydon said that the information was extremely vague, and the council had nothing before them beyond what was contained in the letter.

Mr. Potts in reply to a question said his company would come forward with a proposal even if the council went on with the original scheme.

Mr. Renouf asked whether the council would favor a scheme similar to the original one, or one such as Mr. Potts proposed? If the council would indicate which they preferred he would have something to say.

Ald. Yates said that no time be lost. He was opposed to playing one company against the other, and between the two coming to the ground.

Mr. Renouf said that he was authorized to state that if the council were disposed to a million dollar bonus that a gentleman who was in town for financial deal on both sides of the line would be ready in two weeks. The company would be composed of Victoria merchants and distinctly a Victoria concern.

(Applause.) This gentleman would appear before them on Monday evening if the council would express themselves as willing to deal on this basis.

Ald. Stewart said a man had told him that he could get a company to take over the matter in six days.

The delegation then withdrew, and upon the council re-assembling Ald. Yates said no reply should be made to the communication until Monday night, when Mr. Renouf's offer could be received. Action was therefore deferred until next Monday.

The legislative committee's report was then taken up and adopted clause by clause as follows: Your legislative committee, having considered the undermentioned subjects, beg to report and recommend as follows:

Re the Municipal Clauses Act and amending acts: The provincial government be requested to amend the "Municipal Clauses Act" to be amended as follows:

Vacant Lots. Sec. 50, Sub-Sec. 115.—Amend subsection 115 of section 50 of the "Municipal Clauses Act" by making every vacant lot fronting on a sewer liable to the payment of a sum not exceeding the minimum sewer rental levied on buildings in the same street.

Your committee are of opinion that this proposed amendment should be dispensed with, and as an alternative course the assessor should be instructed to add to the assessments of all lots fronting on a sewer the increased value derived by such lots by reason of the proximity or contiguity of such sewer thereto.

Street Sprinkling. Sec. 50, Sub-Sec. 170.—Add a new subsection, to be numbered 170, to section 50 of the "Municipal Clauses Act" giving municipalities power to pass by-laws: For imposing a special rate not exceed-

ing three cents per foot frontage per month upon the occupiers of all stores and premises of every kind fronting upon any street within the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of watering such streets, the council to be at liberty to make any such rate payable by monthly payments or instalments and payable whether or not any such watering shall in the opinion of the council be rendered unnecessary by wet weather, and the council shall be at liberty to add any amount to the said cost of such watering not exceeding ten per cent. of such cost, and to allow or deduct such added amount from all payments that shall be made to the city treasurer or collector or other person to be named in such by-law within seven days of the day when such payments respectively shall become payable.

Municipal Act. The "Municipal Clauses Act, 1898." Amend section 7 and 11 by making every sale of real property include the costs of obtaining the title of the purchase thereto, including the cost of obtaining the judge's order confirming the sale, in addition to the "contingent expenses of the sale."

"Municipal Elections Act." That section 14 of the "Municipal Elections Act" be amended by striking out the following words in the third line, namely, "divided into separate columns with headings," and inserting after the word "statute" and before the word "under" in the fourth line the words "in a separate column."

Note—If the section were so amended the voters' lists hereafter prepared would contain all the information given as it now stands, but the cost of printing would be reduced fifty per cent.

Trade Licenses. Sec. 171.—Strike out subsections 10 and 11 of section 171 of the "Municipal Clauses Act," and substitute as a new subsection to section 50 of said act the following: Sub-Sec. 171.—For imposing a license fee upon all persons carrying on the business of a merchant or trader whether by wholesale or retail, the amount of such license fee to be based upon the rental value of the premises occupied by such merchant or trader for the purposes of such business.

Local Improvements. Sec. 245.—Amend sub-section 17 of section 245 of the "Municipal Clauses Act" by giving power to the council to raise the city's share of any improvement together with the balance of the cost of such improvement on debentures to be secured by special rates upon the property benefited by such work. The by-law for such purpose does not require the assent of the ratepayers.

Re Dr. Fraser's Complaint. Referring to the letter of Dr. Fraser to the mayor and aldermen respecting the unsanitary condition of Chinatown, which has been referred to you, your committee has the honor to report as follows: That whereas the condition of the Chinese quarter and other dwelling houses in the occupation of Chinese, Japanese and Indians appears to your committee to be unsanitary and a menace to the health of the community; and in view of the presence of infectious diseases at this time in the city of Victoria, it is in the interests of the city that all necessary precautions be taken to avoid the outbreak and spread of any such diseases, and your committee respectfully recommends as follows: That the legislative assembly of the province be requested to amend the "Municipal Clauses Act" as follows: These were 516 engaged in the rural schools, and of the latter number 35 were monitors. The percentage of average daily attendance was 84.13, the highest since the establishment of the present school system in 1872. The expenditure for education proper during the year was: Teachers' Salaries \$184,387 57 Incidental Expenses 14,128 35 Total Capital Grant to City District Education Office 19,602 12 Total \$208,118 04

premises sought to be licensed in such a manner as to be readily perceived by the public, for the space of at least thirty days before the sitting of said board, and the board of licensing commissioners shall have power to grant or refuse the same upon the expiration thereof, if in the opinion of a majority of the board then present such grant or renewal is in the public interest.

Ald. Brydon characterized the step as a retrograde one, as he was of the opinion that the city already had too many of these saloons. He submitted a petition signed by 800 ratepayers against the proposed change. It was as follows: "To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria: 'Gentlemen—Having learned that there will be submitted for your consideration a proposition to have the Municipal Clauses Act amended in such manner as to eliminate the provisions regarding a petition to be submitted to the Board of Licensing Commissioners before a license for the sale of liquor can be granted, we, the undersigned citizens, request that you will refuse to ask for any such amendment, on among others, the following reasons:—'1. Such an amendment will, if carried, be detrimental to the best interests of the city.

"2. There are at present too many houses licensed for the sale of liquor in Victoria.

"3. It required years of agitation and labor on the part of many citizens of Victoria to bring the law on the subject of license to its present state of perfection and it is unjust and unfair to those that the council should now join hands with their opponents and endeavor to upset their labor of years.

"4. That the contemplated move is a retrograde step, and we trust you will deem it unworthy the support of the municipal council of the city of Victoria."

Ald. Yates said the petition had been sent up by misrepresentation, a statement which was resented by Ald. Brydon, Ald. Beckwith and the mayor also opposed the motion, while Ald. Stewart, Kinsman and Williams favored it.

The council were still deep in the discussion of the matter, when the clerk drew their attention to the fact that they were sitting in violation of their rules, which required them to rise at eleven, unless a majority then took the voted otherwise. The mayor then took the matter into committee. It was pointed out that such a course was irregular, and the council rose.

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construction, repair, etc., of school houses made by the Department of Lands and Works during the past five years: 1894-95 \$18,963 35 1895-96 29,404 72 1896-97 15,870 94 1897-98 42,498 80 1898-99 67,362 84

The total cost to the provincial government for all purposes of education during the past year was: Education Proper \$298,653 46 Department of Lands and Works 67,362 84 Total \$366,016 30

The report of the Inspector Netherby on the schools in Victoria and vicinity is flattering to the staffs. It is as follows: Cedar Hill—Inspected, September 20th, December 21st, 1898; January 19th, May 17th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Sanitiam—Inspected, December 5th, 1898, and March 2nd, 1899. Excellent work is being done in this school. Order and discipline good.

Duncan—Inspected, August 17th, December 6th, 1898; February 28th, May 2nd, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Elk Lake—Inspected, October 3rd, 1898; January 18th, May 11th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Esquimalt—Inspected, October 3rd, 1898; January 18th, May 11th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Goldstream—Inspected, September 21st, 1898, and March 10th, 1899. Progress fair. Order and discipline fair.

Gordon Head—Inspected, September 26th, 1898; and January 9th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Metchoon—Inspected, September 15th, 1898; March 7th, June 1st, 1899. Excellent work is being done in this school. Order and discipline good.

Oak Bay—Inspected, September 15th, 1898; January 20th, May 16th, 1899. Progress unsatisfactory (probably irregular attendance injures the standing). Order and discipline only fair.

Rocky Point—Inspected, September 21st, 1898, and March 8th, 1899. Order good. Standing fair.

Sanitiam North—Inspected, October 10th, 1898, and March 13th, 1899. Subjects well taught. General management of classes satisfactory.

Sanitiam South—Inspected, October 11th, 1898, and March 14th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Class standing good. Order and discipline good.

Sanitiam West—Inspected, October 11th, 1898, and March 14th, 1899. Classification good. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Sablham—Inspected, August 16th, 1898, and May 5th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Shirburn—Inspected, August 15th, December 15th, 1898; March 2nd, 1899. Subjects well taught. School well conducted generally. Order good.

Sooke—Inspected, September 20th, 1898, and March 9th, 1899. Progress fair. Order and discipline fair.

Sooke East—Inspected, September 20th, 1898. Progress slow, owing to irregular attendance. Order and discipline good.

Strawberry Vale—Inspected, September 22nd, 1898, and March 15th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Standing of classes good. Order and discipline good.

Tolmie, Division 1—Inspected, September 28th, December 20th, 1898; May 19th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Tolmie, Division 2—Inspected, September 28th, December 20th, 1898; May 19th, 1899. Class standing good. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Tolmie, Division 3—Inspected, September 28th, December 20th, 1898; May 19th, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Victoria High School—Inspected, September 30th, 1898; January 12th, May 8th, 1899. Examined, June 14th, 15th and 16th, 1899. Standing of classes good. General management satisfactory.

Victoria Boys' School—Inspected, September 29th, November 25th, 1898; January 6th, May 20th, 1899. Examined, June 19th, 20th and 21st, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Victoria Girls' School—Inspected, Sep-

tember 29th, November 25th, 1898; January 6th, May 20th, 1899. Examined, June 19th, 20th and 21st, 1899. Progress satisfactory. Order and discipline good.

Victoria Girls' School—Inspected, Sep-



Corticelli Skirt Protector
with its soft, porous, elastic weave is the best kind of bottom finish for a winter skirt, because it dries out quickly. It is steam shrunken before it is dyed and it cannot draw or pucker the skirt bottom. Made of specially grown and spun wool. Sewed on flat—not turned over, one or two rows of stitching. Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard—See that it is labelled.

SPINNING EXAMPLES
Of our square dealing—giving honest goods at the lowest prices—are to be found everywhere. The advantage to be derived from buying of us is clearly perceived when you discover the difference in price and quality that distinguishes our goods from others.

Roller Oats, 7 lb. sack..... 25c
Roller Oats, 32 lb. sack..... 85c
Roller Oats, 45 lb. sack..... \$1.05
Roller Oats, 60 lb. sack..... 3.00
Quaker Oats, 2 pkgs..... 25c
Fresh Eggs..... 50c dozen
Morgan's Eastern Oysters, 75c tin

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Educational Report

Premier Semlin Submits the Details of Work in That Department.

Large Increase in the Number of Pupils—How the Victoria Schools Rank.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Minister of Education, Hon. Charles Semlin, was submitted to the House a day or two since.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 10,185, an increase of 1,537 over that of the previous year, while the average actual daily attendance was 12,804.92, an increase for the year of 1,248.67. During the year there were 280 schools in operation, an increase of 19. These schools were constituted as follows: High schools, 4; graded schools, 22; common schools, 244.

The total number of teachers and monitors employed was 461, an increase of 39. Of this number, 15 were employed in Vancouver, 22 in New Westminster, 64 in Nanaimo, and 50 in Victoria. There were 516 engaged in the rural schools, and of the latter number 35 were monitors.

The percentage of average daily attendance was 84.13, the highest since the establishment of the present school system in 1872.

The expenditure for education proper during the year was: Teachers' Salaries \$184,387 57 Incidental Expenses 14,128 35 Total Capital Grant to City District Education Office 19,602 12 Total \$208,118 04

The education office is indebted to the Department of Lands and Works for the construction of new school houses, furniture, repairs and improvements to school property. This expenditure for the year was \$67,362.84.

The following shows the expenditure for

When you get to the roof use our famous

Eastlake Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock.

Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Write us for full information.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, S.R. SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

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Purchased J. B.

The Briton on Hwy. 8 a number of Washington ing to the t at present st Le Roi as in view of these nearby in connecti development a penny, will be in 1898 the Boscovitz of Boscovitz sp prospects.

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A Fortune in Copper

Montana Men Developing a Rich Property on Howe Sound

Purchased the Mines from J. Boicowitz, of This City.

The Britannia group of copper mines on Howe Sound are being inspected by a number of mining men of Montana, Washington and California and according to the miners, the mines which are at present shipping ore will surpass the Le Roi as a money winner.

In view of the coming importance of these nearby mines, the following facts in connection with the purchase, development and present status of the company will no doubt prove of interest:

In 1894 a trapper on Howe Sound located the claims, and sold them to J. Boicowitz of Victoria for \$20,000. Mr. Boicowitz spent \$15,000 proving the property.

All work was carried on in a very quiet manner. In fact for the past 18 months 16 men have been hard at work on the Britannia group, but few mining men in British Columbia were aware of the fact.

Mr. Adams, one of those interested in the property, said he thought he knew all of this province's mines, but it was not until he was visiting Patrick Clark at Spokane that he learned of the Britannia mines. He became interested, visited the group and got a 30 days' option on the property. Then he went through this province looking for a man with money and mining instinct to help him, but what he thought was the best property in the province. He could not find a partner, and wired H. C. Walters of Montana that he had 50,000 tons of 5 per cent. copper ore in sight, vein traceable 3,000 feet; vein 40 feet wide.

Mr. Walters came expecting to be disappointed, but when he saw the property and spent five days examining it, he remarked: "It's no dream, Adams, you are below the mark." The owners were with him on this examination and they closed the deal verbally on the spot and at once instructed the men to work at a point 500 feet east of the principal workings where the vein stands 400 feet in length, and 10 to 150 feet in height.

On their first examination they discovered that the mammoth bluff was well mineralized and they instructed the workmen to investigate this bluff. On their return they found that they had broken into ore running 6 per cent. in copper. This crosscut tunnel had been driven in 203 feet, on their first visit, in an attempt to tap the vein 190 feet from the top. The tunnel was being driven west, they instructed that it be diverted south, and on their second visit they found the workmen had struck the vein at a depth of 160 feet. The vein has since been crosscut, and is 26 feet from wall to wall, and will run 6 per cent. in copper, or about \$10 in all values.

On their return from their first trip, they proceeded to Victoria and closed the deal, which in itself was of very large dimensions. The first payment was \$10,000 cash, and when all the payments are made and the mine put in shape it will have cost Mr. Adams and his associates \$200,000. After the deal had been closed Mr. Walters said to Mr. Adams: "Are you dreaming? We have paid an enormous sum for a British Columbia property that no one seemed to have known anything about and people wouldn't touch. We had better go to it and see what it is worth." They visited the mine again, but were still more favorably impressed.

The extent of the body of ore is of vast proportions, and very unusual richness. The ore in sight has been variously estimated by mining engineers. One mining man said that there was enough ore proved up to keep a Black-ett train running with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day every day for ten years. But it may be safer to say without the slightest fear of mistake that there are there 200,000 tons of \$16 ore in sight, or about \$3,200,000 in value.

The company have as many men as they can place at work now, and will keep hiring men as they can find a place for them. A concentrating plant will be erected and later on a smelter and tramway. Offers are already in for a 400-ton smelter and a tramway from the mines at the earliest possible time, as they are going to work the mines for all they are worth from the start.

CARBOLIC ACID GOES UP.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Jan. 17.—Wholesale druggists have forced up the price of carbolic acid one hundred per cent. on receipt of the news that the British government has forbidden further export of the acid. Quinine has advanced 20 per cent. because of the prevalence of influenza, and the large quantities needed for the armies in South Africa.

LORD ROSBERY.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Jan. 17.—A speech to the World from London says Lord Rosbery has resigned the presidency of the Eighty Club, in which he succeeded the late Mr. Gladstone. Lord Rosbery's resignation is regarded as an indication that he desires to place himself in a position where he can accept office in a reconstructed Unionist ministry.

NICARAGUAN CANAL SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate committee of inter-oceanic canals today agreed unanimously to report a bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

THE SANTO DOMINGO TROUBLES.

(Associated Press.)
Paris, Jan. 17.—The French government expresses itself as pleased with the settlement of the Santo Domingo trouble.

A Fugitive Editor

D. W. Semple, of the Dawson Gleaner, Arrives Here to Appeal His Case.

Fled From Dawson the Day Before He Was to Be Tried For Contempt.

David William Semple, the editor of the Dawson Gleaner, who fled from Dawson city to avoid arrest for alleged contempt of the Dawson courts and judiciary, was a passenger from Seattle on the steamer Victoria this morning. He came here to appeal against the proceedings taken against him at Dawson.

The Gleaner, of which he is editor, is a daily paper of Dawson, which is seldom without glaring headlines telling of a corruption of officials, the making of a bribe, some combination, or how the authorities are mistreating the miner.

He was here a year or so ago when a delegate from a number of miners of the Klondike district, he went to Ottawa, to complain against the actions of certain officials.

The present trouble into which the Dawson editor has brought himself is the outcome of attacks made by him in the columns of the Gleaner against Judge Dugas and the Dawson courts. Because of the attack he was fined \$1,000 and \$100 costs. He paid this and after his release wrote another article for the Gleaner bringing charges against two officials of Dawson. For this he was again cited for contempt, and the date of trial set for December 18th.

The day before he was to have been tried Semple fled from Dawson.

Semple's statement of his troubles, as given by himself, is as follows:

"A paper in Dawson, in glaring headlines, told the story of the 'leak' which work of two 'sick detectives' otherwise common, constabulary and military, in detecting the doing of marked cards in a prominent gambling house in Dawson, and crediting them with Hawkshaw abilities of an extraordinary character. The circumstances looked rather like blackmail or newspaper notoriety, upon the part of the two policemen. When the Gleaner commenced its investigation of the case, and without comment of its own upon the evidence, published what it had been seen in a factory proved to it to be a case of 'blackmail,' and which testimony, that money had been demanded by the policemen, was amply proved in the trial of the accused card dealer in the criminal court. The publication of the information ascertained by the Gleaner was made the basis of the charge of contempt of court, and I was summoned to appear before Judge Dugas. I was cited a hearing, was not permitted to make a defence, nor to file any affidavits, nor to reply through counsel. I was summarily adjudged guilty of contempt, fined \$1,000 and \$100 costs, and was committed in default committed to the Dawson jail for 90 days. Asking for 15 minutes in which to obtain this amount, the court refused, saying, 'You should have some prepared.' I was taken to jail where I remained 45 minutes, or until the money was brought into court, and I was released.

"Public sentiment was brought into a state of high excitement over the present state of the judge against a newspaper man who had dealt to the officials of the Yukon so many blows. The day following my release, I, of course, issued an 'excuse' according to the custom of the territory, and regular numbers, might be considered as 'warm numbers.'

"Gus was the strong arm of the law held up by me as a prosecutor, P. C. Wade, but not under charges, where a jury might be obtained, but the same charge of contempt of court, a summary proceeding against the editor of the Gleaner, and without appeal, practically shutting out the right of appeal to the courts of Victoria, which is the appellate court of the Yukon. Assured by my counsel that a fair trial could not be had in the Yukon territorial court, and acting under such 'left for Skagway.'

CANADIAN ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Jan. 17.—With a view to preventing the crowding of their cars, the Montreal Street Railway Company has decided to prosecute all citizens who persist in this infringement of their rules.

For Arthur, Ont., Jan. 17.—At a convention of the Ontario Liberal Association yesterday, Mr. James McMillan was again chosen as standard bearer for that constituency.

Windsor, Jan. 17.—An effort is being made to have the sentence of death passed on Levi Stewart, who was convicted of murdering James Ross on July 18th, 1898, commuted to life imprisonment. Stewart's execution is to take place on February 6th, if the effort for commutation fails.

Stratford, Jan. 17.—The thirty-third convention of the Butter and Cheese Association of Western Ontario opened here yesterday afternoon. A large number of delegates were in attendance. The reports of the directors and instructions for the past year read were of the most encouraging nature.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The Canadian copyright law was discussed at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association last night. A resolution was passed praying the government to grant such changes in the law that will protect Canadian authors.

It is rumored here that John Bell, Q. C., solicitor of the Grand Trunk railway for a quarter of a century and well known in railway circles all over the Dominion, will retire and be succeeded by E. Fullerton, formerly corporation counsel of this city.

A meeting of Anglican clergymen here yesterday discussed the advisability of the Anglican church inaugurating a century fund, following out the line of Presbyterian and Methodist churches of the Dominion.

Keston, Jan. 17.—A case of small pox is reported from Sharbot Lake. The victim has been isolated.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

A Trip From Dawson

Thomas Shaw Writes of the Different Road Houses Along the Trail.

Description of the Journey From the Klondike to Salt Water.

Thos. Shaw, who arrived from Dawson in company with Gus Gerow, on the steamer Danube, details the story of his trip from the Klondike capital as follows:

"We left Dawson on December 21st. It was 35 below and we had a head wind. The wind made the cold intense. We made 25 miles that day. Next day it was 45 below. There was a fair wind and our team of dogs made good time to Stary Mile post, where we slept. The following morning, when we had gone about four miles, we missed the trail. We went off on a road made by some hunting supplies from stranded scows, and had gone two miles before we found we had taken the wrong trail, and we returned, catching the wind full in the face on our return journey.

"It was 42 below and Gerow got his face and hands frozen. We had a hard time of it for three hours until we again picked up the trail. Soon after we had got started on the proper road we came across a man in a tent, who was engaged in taking goods from two frozen-in scows. He gave us a cup of coffee and a flap-jack. I can assure you I never tasted anything better.

"The next place we made was a bunk house called the Ranch, a log cabin near Stewart river. It was about twenty feet square and fifteen of us stayed there for the night. We had a good supper and breakfast, but we won't say anything about the bed. The next bunk house we stopped at was called the I X L, but it belied its name. It did not X L. The charges were the same as at other places, \$1.50 per meal and \$1 for a bunk, but the grub was bad and the bunk was worse. It was nothing but a few poles laid alongside each other. We slept well, though, for we were tired. The next stop was made at a cabin called the Big Four. It was kept by a young man, who knew his business. We had a first-class supper. This was Christmas day, and we had a good Christmas meal, with beefsteak, soup, potatoes, coffee and fruit. The bunks were good. The day before we arrived at this place we had a very hard trip. But taking the journey all round, I do not think I ever enjoyed one better. The scenery was beyond my power to describe.

"From the Big Four cabin we went to Brooks. There was nothing of any note there, the breakfast being poor. At Selkirk we stopped at the Hotel Francis, and it put me in mind of the Grand Hotel. We had a good supper, a good bed and good breakfast. Our next stop was made at Minto. We had a trying time after leaving this place. We were about six miles out when we came to a short steep hill. I got out of the sleigh and tried to pack a sack of dog-feed up the hill, but I could not make it. When I tried it and got the sack up all right. When Gus was taking up the dogs and the sleigh they got stuck about half way up. I was on the top of the hill, but went down to the assistance of Gus. I never could see a mitten when doing anything and took them off. When I tried to put on my mittens again I found that I could not, all my fingers and my thumbs on either hand were frozen, and had it not been for Gus I would have lost both my hands. It was then 63 below, but the thermometer afterwards went down to 59 below.

"After a short stay at Mackney we went on to Montague, where we spent New Year's Eve. After breakfasting there we had a tramp of 24 miles before reaching the next bunk house at three in the afternoon, when we had dinner. We bunked there that night and had a good breakfast. James Smith, who runs this place, understands his business. The next place we stopped at was Chicago, about 24 miles further along the trail. Here we had a good supper and bed, but the breakfast was no good.

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MR. J. R. ROY AT OTTAWA.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Joseph R. Roy, who has been for four years resident engineer of the public works department in British Columbia, has been appointed secretary of the department of public works at headquarters. He commenced his new duties today.

Excitement at Esquimalt

Story of a Cipher Telegram and the Trouble it Caused.

A Torpedo Boat Patrols the Straits—A Naval Mystery.

There was considerable excitement at Esquimalt last night. To judge by the bustle and mysterious preparation, the strict guard, and the more than ordinary precautions that were being taken, the naval village seemingly expected that there was something in the wind. What this strange something was, though, not a soul was able to learn.

The primary cause of the excitement was the receipt of a cipher telegram by Capt. Fagen, who now that the admiral is absent in the south with flagship, is in command of the station. Where the message was sent from, who sent it, or what it contained, are questions that can only be answered by Capt. Fagen and his officers. With the usual secrecy of the British navy, they, of course, have kept the contents of the message to themselves, and its contents, to all others of Esquimalt are therefore only matters of surmise.

Whatever its contents, or whatever it was that sent it, one thing is evident, and that is that it was considered of the utmost importance, by Capt. Fagen and his officers, as what occurred after its receipt will show. Capt. Fagen was leaving the Leander when the message was received at the dock yard, but on the signman ashore flagging the ship telling of the receipt of an urgent message, he was intercepted and returned on board.

On his deciphering the message signals were flown from the Leander to the other ships in port, and at once the officers of each vessel were seen to leave and go on board the Leander. There, according to the crew of that vessel, they were closeted with Capt. Fagen for some time. After the conference, orders were sent to the torpedo boat destroyer Virago, ordering her to prepare at once for a cruise. Messengers were sent to find out what was going on from the vessel, ordering them to at once rejoin their ship. Steam was got up in forty-five minutes, and she was to have gone down the straits on patrol duty. She, however, did not leave port, one of the senior torpedo boats being dispatched in her stead. The small naval torpedo boat went down as far as Race Rocks and returned during the early morning. The Virago was kept in readiness, and her officers spent the night on board. Whereas while the vessel is in port, they usually sleep ashore. Last night, though, they were under orders to remain by the vessel.

Because of the news received by Capt. Fagen there was also excitement at the fortifications. A messenger was sent thither, informing them of "the something" and extra precautions were also taken there.

At the fortifications extra sentries have been placed on duty for the past week, and no one is allowed within its precincts. Should anyone be found passing there he would be at once challenged, and (according to the story given by a member of the force, fired on, if there was the slightest suspicion.

At the dockyard the precautions taken are causing considerable talk. All kinds of stories are being spread round. Again and again is the story told, by those who should be well informed, that after night, sentries have been doubled, and no one is allowed to pass after dark, unless he can satisfy the sentry that his business in the yard. As to what all the trouble is about, though, not a man can be found to say.

All last night, too, the smaller launches, it is said, were engaged in patrolling the harbor, and none were allowed near the ships. Those coming and going were all challenged, and none were allowed past the patrols without giving due satisfaction.

The story that three warships had passed the race rocks is not believed. In fact it is said to have originated with a resident of Esquimalt. It is on a par with a number of other stories that are floating around Esquimalt.

Of course, it may be that all the precautions, all the bustle and all the excitement is the outcome of a trifling affair, or, again, it may be that the fleet, like the fire department, are indulging "in a practice"; but whatever is the cause, the fact is certain that there was no end of activity at Esquimalt last night, and there is no end of excitement because of the same, to-day.

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DOMINION BY-ELECTION.

Candidates Returned Unopposed in Several Constituencies.

(Associated Press.)
Stouffville, Ont., Jan. 18.—T. J. Gould, Liberal, was to-day elected by acclamation to succeed the late Hon. Sir James Edgar, in West Ontario.

St. Catharines, Jan. 18.—Messrs. Bierswert and Portier, two Liberals, were nominated here to-day for the vacancy in Lotbiniere county, caused by the appointment of Dr. Rinfret to the inspectorship of the inland revenue department at Quebec.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 18.—Hon. John McIntosh, Conservative, and G. A. LeBardon, Liberal, were nominated here this afternoon for the vacant seat caused by the death of the Hon. W. B. Ives in Sherbrooke county.

Berthier, Jan. 18.—G. E. Archambault, Liberal, was elected by acclamation to-day in Berthier county. The vacancy was caused by the appointment of C. Beausoliel to the postmaster's office at Montreal.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Ed. Martin, Independent Liberal, and A. M. Poffe, Labor candidate, were nominated here to-day for the vacant Winnipeg seat caused by the death of H. W. Jamieson last February.

Papineauville, Jan. 18.—Henri Bourassa, who resigned his seat for Labelle county, as a protest against the government sending the relief contingent to South Africa without getting the sanction of the parliament, was re-elected to-day by acclamation.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Victor Geoffroy, brother of the late Hon. C. A. Geoffroy, was elected by acclamation in Chabry and Vercheres county. The vacancy was caused by the death of the Hon. C. A. Geoffroy.

THE TIMES IN DAWSON.

One of Its Readers Expresses His Appreciation.

Dawson, Dec. 22.—A new one to thank you for your great kindness in having the Times forwarded to me. I am receiving it very regularly, and I cannot tell you how great a boon it is, especially in these stifling winter times. I distribute them after reading, so that your kindness is appreciated by more than me.

Matters are quiet in the Yukon. There is very little money about, and even the gambling saloons are not driving too thriving a trade.

In government circles matters are moving smoothly. The government is well served here, and I think that there is absolutely no cause for complaint.

COMMISSIONER CLUTE.

Returns to Ottawa and Interviews Ministers Regarding Slocan Affairs.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Mr. C. Clute, the Toronto commissioner, who has concluded his investigations into the difficulties between Slocan, B. C., mine owners and miners, had a long interview with the Premier and Messrs. Mills, Sifton and Cartwright to-day on the matter. Mr. Clute has not yet made his report, but will do so very soon.

The evidence he took is said to be somewhat conflicting.

SMALLPOX IN MONTREAL.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Jan. 17.—Ald. Robitaille, 80 years old, of 225A Panneau street, is ill with smallpox. The case was discovered this morning and the patient at once removed to the contagious diseases hospital. Robitaille came from Campbellton, N.B., on January 1st, passing through the affected district of Kamarriver could not see a mitten when doing anything and took them off. When I tried to put on my mittens again I found that I could not, all my fingers and my thumbs on either hand were frozen, and had it not been for Gus I would have lost both my hands. It was then 63 below, but the thermometer afterwards went down to 59 below.

After a short stay at Mackney we went on to Montague, where we spent New Year's Eve. After breakfasting there we had a tramp of 24 miles before reaching the next bunk house at three in the afternoon, when we had dinner. We bunked there that night and had a good breakfast. James Smith, who runs this place, understands his business. The next place we stopped at was Chicago, about 24 miles further along the trail. Here we had a good supper and bed, but the breakfast was no good.

From here we went 32 miles to the foot of Lake Lebarge, reaching a house kept by Brackett Bros. at nightfall. Next morning we went on to the head of Lake Lebarge, and from there on to White Horse. Here we stopped at a house kept by Frank Wolf, alias Swift. This man serves the best meals along the trail. At Cariboo, the next point of call, we stopped with a German, who keeps a good house, good grub and good beds. Next day we reached Bennett, where we stopped at the Grand Palace Hotel. This is a good house.

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MR. J. R. ROY AT OTTAWA.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Joseph R. Roy, who has been for four years resident engineer of the public works department in British Columbia, has been appointed secretary of the department of public works at headquarters. He commenced his new duties today.

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 19.—A statement of the trade of the Dominion issued by the customs department shows a total aggregate trade on Canada for the six months ending December 31st last to be \$70,349,615, an increase of \$25,677,297 over the same period of last year. Imports increased by \$14,736,525 and exports by \$10,890,772. There was an increase in the duty collected of \$2,174,464. This is a most gratifying showing, notwithstanding that last year's trade for the same time far exceeded that of any other previous year.

THE TIMBER QUESTION.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Jan. 18.—A Detroit dispatch says Senator McMillan saw Secretary of the Treasury Gage at Washington yesterday and was informed that the Dingley law, as it stands, will not warrant attempting retaliation on Canada for Ontario's prohibition of exportation of saw logs. The senator sees nothing for American holders of Ontario logs now except further legislation by congress either in the direction of retaliation or a reduction in United States lumber tariff as will lead Canadian to soften their attitude.

SPAIN AND THE STATES.

(Associated Press.)
Madrid, Jan. 18.—In the senate yesterday the premier, Senor Silveira, announced that preliminary steps had already been taken with a view to the conclusion of a commercial treaty with the United States.

MR. NEVILLE DEAD.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Comm. Neville, collector of inland revenue, died this afternoon after two weeks' illness. Previous to entering the service he was prominent in business circles.

RUSSIAN IRONCLAD AGROUND.

(Associated Press.)
St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—The Russian ironclad Poltava, of 10,900 tons, is dangerously ashore near Libau, on the Baltic. The cost of her construction was \$49,000.



AMPLES

giving honest goods are to be found everywhere perceived when you see in price and quality our goods from

Wh. sack.....25c
2 1/2 lb. sack.....35c
5 lb. sack.....\$1.05
10 lb. sack.....3.00
20 lbs.....25c
30 lbs.....30c
40 lbs.....35c
50 lbs.....40c
60 lbs.....45c
75 lbs.....50c

Cross & Co.

her 25th, 1898; Jan. 1899; Examined, June 1899. Progress satisfactory good.

ark School.—Inspected, November 12th, 1898; 30th, 1899. Examined, 21st, 1899. Progress and discipline good.

rd School.—Inspected, November 29th, 1898; 25th, 1899. Examined, 21st, 1899. Progress and discipline good.

chool.—Inspected, September 2nd, 1898; January 13th, 1899. Examined, 20th and 21st, 1899. Order and discipline good.

lter School.—Inspected, December 2nd, 1898; 17th and May 23rd, 1899. Order and discipline good.

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NEWS.

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CENTURY FUND.

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Cocos Island Treasure

Story of How the Thirty Millions Was Stolen From the Peruvian Government.

Expeditions That Have Gone from This City in Search of the Wealth.

As told yesterday an expedition of miners will probably sail from this city to search for the Cocos Island treasure. In view of this fact the following narrative, telling how the treasure was stolen from the Peruvian government and buried there, of the mysterious death of C. Hartford, the American whose coming on the schooner Aurora dredged many Victorians with the desire to dig for it, will no doubt be of interest:

The Cocos Island treasure is thought to be of fabulous wealth. It consists of the stolen gold and jewels of a Peruvian government. In the last thirty years have lain buried on a rock-bound island of the Pacific. Away back in 1838, the story goes, it was stolen by the crew of the bark Mary Dea, of Boston, Mass., from the Peruvian government and buried upon Cocos Island. As the story was given to the writer in 1888 by the bark Mary Dea, in command of Capt. John Keaton, whose widow came here about two years ago with the plans of the hiding place of the treasure, sailed from Boston, for Callao, Peru. At that time the Peruvian government was engaged in a bitter struggle with Chili, and the fortunes of war were such that when the Mary Dea arrived at Callao that city momentarily expected an invasion from the besieging forces of Chili. None of the warships of the former government happened to be in the harbor at the time, and in order to save the funds of the national treasury, the church plate and the wealth of many private individuals, the Peruvian government sought the protection of the United States flag, and Capt. Keaton was implored for a speedy consideration to hide the treasure on his ship until the crisis had passed.

This he consented to do, and the immense treasure, consisting of gold, silver and diamonds was secretly brought on board the Mary Dea and stowed away. A guard was posted to keep watch over it. The temptation was more than Capt. Keaton could stand, and during the silent watches of the night, the guard was overpowered and murdered, the anchor chain was slipped and the anchor left behind. The captain and crew were not seen and went away undiscovered. They reached Cocos Island eighteen days later and buried the treasure. Madened beyond the point of endurance, and with their blood boiling for revenge for the theft that had been perpetrated on them, the government of Peru, as soon as they could communicate with their warships, sent one of them after the Mary Dea.

The bark was overhauled three days after leaving Cocos Island, the crew were killed, and Capt. Keaton and mate Thompson were taken on board the warship to be carried back to Peru, where they had buried the treasure on pain of death. While the ship was returning to Callao it was becalmed, and as fortune would have it, an American whaler was also becalmed near it. Keaton and Thompson, strange to say, were allowed the liberty of the deck, and they saw and recognized the American whaler. At night they managed to slip past the guards and get over the rail to the water. They swam to the whaler, and here again fortune favored them, for before their absence had been discovered a breeze sprang up, and the American vessel spread her sails. When the sun rose she was out of sight of the warship. The two men gave assumed names and told a wild story of capture and harsh treatment to the captain of the whaler. The officers of the Peruvian ship, when they missed their prisoners, supposed that they had attempted to swim to the other ship and being drowned, and besides the whaler having disappeared they did not know in which direction to search for them.

After eighteen months at sea Capt. Keaton managed to get back to Boston with his secret undivulged. The chance of fortune had, however, separated him from Thompson. Keaton guarded his secret with a jealous silence, and ten years after his return to Boston he fitted out a ship to go and bring back the treasure. The crew was a mixed one, and managing to get wind of the purpose of the expedition they mutinied, and the disappointed Keaton was obliged to return. He did nothing for five years, and then associating himself with a Capt. Bogue they went together to the island and unearthed the treasure, but it was of so great magnitude that they could not carry it away on their persons, and feared that the crew of their vessel would learn of it. Therefore they took out about \$20,000 in gold each, which they carried in sacks and in their pockets back to the vessel. When the ship reached Panama, Bogue in some manner slipped while carrying his gold ashore and fell into the sea, being drowned, together with his gold. Force of circumstances prevented Keaton from making another attempt to recover the treasure. Before he died he gave the secret of the hiding place of the gold to his son-in-law, one Young.

Mate Thompson never again reached the island. He started there, but on arriving at Honolulu en route he lost his mind. He is thought to be still alive. Many attempts have been made to find the treasure, the most notable, because of the vessels and men engaged, being that of the Danish Imperator, and other vessels of the North Pacific squadron under Admiral Palliser, which

made a thorough search. The attempt of the warships to find the gold was practically the outcome of the Aurora expedition, which went from here under command of Capt. Fred Hackett on the sailing schooner Aurora. With the party was Mrs. Brennan, the widow of a ship chandler in Nova Scotia, who had obtained one of the maps of the hiding place of the gold from the late Capt. Keaton. With this expedition were a number of sealing men, including A. B. Livingstone, who when last heard of was still on the island searching for the treasure. The expedition sailed from Victoria about three years ago and landed in Chatham, on the northerly point of the island. They searched for some time, but were unable to locate the treasure. On the island they found that other treasure hunters, Capt. Gissler, a German, who sailed from Stockton, Cal., about six years ago, his wife, and an American named Charles Hartford, were pursuing the treasure. When Capt. Hackett and the men from Victoria had all but abandoned the search, Hartford came to Capt. Hackett and made the following proposition:

"I, Charles Hartford, have an agreement with and permission from the Costa Rican government, to search for hidden treasure on Cocos Island. I was landed here by the said government on September 22, 1898. (I think and the government agreed to come back for me inside three months. I have not heard from the said government since, and being in a starving condition and with no means to obtain food and no way to get off the island, and having located the hidden treasure, I would make this agreement with you, the captain and crew of the schooner Aurora, of Victoria, B.C., to let them take half of the treasure of whatever nature, whether gold, silver or precious stones, for their side of the agreement, and to land me, Charles Hartford, at some convenient port in the United States, with the other half of said treasure."

This document was subscribed to by Capt. Fred Hackett, who endorsed it as follows: "The information we came to the island for proving no good, we have hunted, dug and bored, and were about to return home, when said offer was made and accepted."

Hartford, on his arrival here on the schooner Aurora, which brought him, but not the treasure, Capt. Hackett having determined after a thorough search in company with Hartford, that the treasure was not to be found told the writer that he had obtained a concession to search for the treasure from the Costa Rican government. This concession gave him the exclusive right to search for the treasure, with the understanding that he should pay over half of what he found. He brought a chart, and with a gang of men was landed from the gunboat Turaba. He began investigations, and after several weeks of unsuccessful work the men became discontented and insisted on returning to Costa Rica. The captain of the gunboat advised that they be allowed to go, and promised to return with a new gang. Hartford continued the search alone, believing he had found the right location and fearing to lose it. The Turaba never returned and he was left alone on the island until the arrival of Gissler from the mainland, where he had been for some time. He and the German both searched independently and watched each other day and night. None, however, had yet found the treasure. Gissler has failed. Hartford failed, and an expedition which sailed from San Francisco on the schooner Vine in 1897, also had no better luck. In fact the treasure is seemingly guarded by some unknown hand as were the golden apples of the Garden of Hesperides by the Angel of Death.

When Hartford arrived here he endeavored to interest local business men in the scheme to form another expedition. Several meetings were held, and it seemed as though a steamer would be chartered to carry a number of men to the island. Ultimately, though, the scheme was dropped. Then Hartford found a friend in E. A. Harris, of this city, who introduced him to Admiral Palliser, and when the feet left for their usual cruise in southern waters, they took Hartford down as "an interpreter," and E. A. Harris, as "a correspondent of the New York Herald."

Thus they were known to the ship's company of the Imperator. A hundred or more sailors from the warships were landed on the island under Lieut. Lee, and deep trenches were dug in parallel lines, at a distance of six feet apart at the place indicated by Hartford, but nothing was found. After some days' work the warships abandoned the search and returned north, Hartford being left at San Jose de Guatemala, where he made a futile attempt to persuade the captain of the U.S.S. Alert to go down to the island to make a search.

From San Jose de Guatemala, Hartford remained for some time. He loafed around the American consulate, lamenting his bad luck, and telling people what he would do with the treasure—when he found it. Soon, though, stories of buried gold among the ruins of old Panama, which was destroyed by Morgan, the English pirate, two hundred years ago, excited him, and hiring a negro laborer he spent several weeks examining the crumbling walls and slimy cellars of the ruined city. He returned to Panama for a short visit last spring and then went, with his negro assistant, into the mountains of the Isthmus of Darien in pursuit of another "will of the wisp."

About the end of August last the negro returned to Panama alone and told enquirers that Hartford had died of fever in the mountains, but no one took enough interest to report his death to the consul. Owing to the many contradictory stories of the negro, suspicion was afterwards aroused that there had been some foul play, and some of the American citizens decided to make an investigation, but the negro suddenly disappeared and was not seen again.

Hartford was said to hail from Connecticut, where he had been engaged in business as a watchmaker. If Capt. Haan decides to return to the island, this is not likely to be the only expedition from here, for before Mrs. D. Hitchcock, authoress of two books on Atlin and Klondike, left for New

Originators of the War

Mr. Reitz and His Co-Workers Have Been Plotting for Years.

The Cape Times contains an important letter from Mr. Theodore Schreiner, a brother of the Cape Premier, well known for his temperance and religious work, passed by the House of Representatives, Orange Free State, by Mr. Reitz, State Secretary of the Transvaal. Mr. Schreiner says:

In this shameful and shameless document, Mr. Reitz, the originator of the British Cabinet, the Queen of England and the British nation are declared to be murderers, robbers, breakers of treaties, etc., and the responsibility for the present war between the Republics and England is laid on their shoulders in a wealth of scurrilous and mendacious statements.

I feel impelled to write the following lines, not to discuss matters which have passed beyond the jurisdiction of the law, but to throw a little personal historic light on the question as to who is responsible for the present war, which may serve to show that not England, nor England's Queen, nor the British government, are the real originators of the same.

I met Mr. Reitz, then a Judge of the Orange Free State, in Bloemfontein, between 17 and 18 years ago, shortly after the commencement of the Transvaal war, when he was busy establishing the Afrikaner Bond. It must be noted to every one that at that time, at all events, England and its government had no intention of taking away the independence of the Transvaal, for she had just "magnanimously" granted the same; no intention of making war on the Republics, for she had just made peace; no intention to seize the Rand gold fields, for they were not yet discovered. At that time, then, I met Mr. Reitz and he did his best to get me to become a member of his Afrikaner Bond, but, after studying its constitution and programme, I refused to do so, whereupon the following dialogue took place between us, which has been indelibly imprinted on my mind ever since:

Reitz—Why do you refuse? Is the object of getting this people to take an interest in political matters a good one? Myself—Yes, it is; but I seem to see plainly here between the lines of this constitution much more ultimately aimed at that.

Reitz—What? Myself—I see quite clearly that the ultimate object aimed at is the overthrow of the British power and the expulsion of the British from South Africa. Reitz (with a pleasant conscious smile, as one of whose secret thoughts and purpose had been discovered, and who was not altogether displeased that such was the case)—Well, what if it is so? Myself—Only this, that when that struggle takes place you and I will be on opposite sides of the water, and you will be on the side of the Transvaal in the late war, because it had right on its side, will be on the side of England, because we must view with abhorrence any plotting against the independence of Great Britain, and position in South Africa, which have been ordained by Him.

Reitz—We'll see. Thus the conversation ended, but during the 17 years of his existence I have watched the propaganda for the overthrow of British power in South Africa being ceaselessly spread by every possible means—the press, the pulpit, the platform, the school, the bar, the theatre, and the street. It has culminated in the present war of which Mr. Reitz and his co-workers are the origin and the cause. Believe me, sir, the day on which F. W. Reitz sat down to write his sensational article in the British press, the proudest and happiest moment of his life, and one which had for long years been looked forward to by him with eager longing and expectation.

Reitz, his co-workers have for years past plotted, worked, prepared for this war, and the only matters in connection with it in which they are disappointed are—first, that they would rather the war had come several years later, so that their anti-British propaganda might more fully have permeated the country; secondly, that they would have liked to have declared war against England at a time when she would be involved in some great struggle with a foreign power, instead of at a time when she is free to give all her attention to South Africa; and, lastly, they are disappointed in finding out that English soldiers are fighting.

It is true that an active factor in bringing about this war has been the existence of the gold fields of the Rand, not, however, as asserted, because England covets them, and has determined to seize them, but because the wealth drained from them has enabled the Republics to become military powers of a strength far out of proportion to their position, and thus has led F. W. Reitz and Co. to think that their dream of a pan-Afrikaner Republic and the ousting of the British flag may become a reality. Hence their declaration of war against England rather than grant just political rights to the inhabitants, and because the wealth drained from them has enabled the Republics to become military powers of a strength far out of proportion to their position, and thus has led F. W. Reitz and Co. to think that their dream of a pan-Afrikaner Republic and the ousting of the British flag may become a reality. 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Provincial News.

CASCADE CITY.

The foundation of site work for the power house of the Cascade Water Power and Light Company will be completed in a few days.

SANDON.

Alex. McLaughlin was admitted to the Miers' hospital last week suffering from a broken leg.

REVELSTOCK.

"Pay, pay, pay" was what the bard sang, and Revelstoke made a record to be proud of when its patriotic people paid to the tune of \$500, which was contributed to the fund, the proceeds of the concert given by the Revelstoke Rifles with the assistance of other local talent.

MIDWAY.

The tracklayers are now at work completing the Robson-Midway extension of the Columbia & Western railway. Owing to a shortage of rails, tracklaying was stopped two or three months since at a point about a mile below Greenwood. Last week work was resumed here, and on Tuesday morning the 9th inst., the rails were laid beyond Boundary Falls, and to within four miles of Midway.

FERNIE.

The Free Press gives a list of buildings erected in the town during the past 18 months. Nearly \$400,000 has been spent on them. The list does not include a hundred and twenty-five houses of different kinds.

Miss Fernie, the new teacher for the public school, from Victoria, took charge of the junior department on Monday last.

FORT STEELE.

The members of the Fort Steele brass band have decided to erect a new building which will answer the purpose of theatre, practice and dance hall. The building will be thirty by seventy feet. The construction of the building has been commenced.

The members of the Kootenay club are agitating the subject of a new club building to be erected on Riverside avenue, between Mrs. Levett's and the office of J. A. Healey.

There is a strong probability that the secret orders, of which there are many members in Fort Steele, will jointly build a hall suitable for their meetings.

CRESTON.

A C. P. R. train was wrecked on the Crow's Nest road about noon on Sunday. By a miracle no lives were lost, but three men were more or less injured.

The loss to the company will be heavy. The accident happened at a point one mile east of Creston. The train comprised a locomotive and tender, baggage car, colonist car, first-class coach and Pullman car. The train was running at an ordinary rate of speed and was rounding a curve when the crash came.

The "o-mo-line" kept the rails, and the tender, baggage car, colonist and first-class coaches were hurled some distance from the track.

SFUZZUM.

A serious landslide took place on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway near Spuzzum on Sunday afternoon. The watchman on his regular rounds found that about 1,000 feet of track, just this side of Spuzzum, which is about three hours run up the line from Vancouver, had been covered by a slide of earth, rocks and trees from the side of the steep hill above. He immediately notified the nearest telegraph station.

A large gang was sent out and a temporary track was constructed around the break. Later on another slide occurred, effectively covering both tracks, and it was decided then to excavate the track right through. This work was going ahead all day Monday, and on Tuesday night was far enough advanced so that the east-bound train going out.

GRAND FORKS.

For some time there has been much complaint because of a lack of certain conveniences in the public school building. David Woodhead having become interested in the matter took a subscription paper this week and raised \$184 with which the necessary repairs were made.

Very good progress is being made on the smelter. The grading of the rail road through the ground and out to the main line has been almost completed. There remains nothing to do but to finish some rock work on each side of the river near the dam. However, it will probably be sixty days before the road is ready for traffic.

The power house are now all in and the walls are now going up. The building will be up in a short time ready to receive the machinery. Everything else about the smelter is well advanced.

NELSON.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday morning at the residence of W. A. Martyn, Victoria street, when Miss Jessie Jamieson of Nelson was united to James C. Tuttle, of Salsburg, Idaho. Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Methodist church, officiated.

Rev. W. C. Hedley, curate of Grace church, Brantford, is shortly to remove to Rossland. Rev. Mr. Hedley is a brother of R. R. Hedley, manager of the Hall Mines smelter, and of Mrs. Rex Macdonald.

The last meeting of the members of the council who were elected in January last was held on Wednesday. The business which came before the council was chiefly of a routine nature. The most important was the consideration of the financial statement for the financial year ending December 31st, 1899, which upon review, arrived at here on Wednesday. Mr. Hill has recently become president of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, and is making his first tour of inspection

over the line. It is understood that one of the principal reasons for Mr. Hill's visit was the proposition for joining the tracks of the road with those of the C. P. R., and that the project is reasonably sure of materializing.

Fifteen patients are undergoing treatment at the general hospital. The house physician has been compelled to refuse several cases during the past week through lack of accommodation.

The project of establishing a high school in Nelson will have a strong supporter in the person of Inspector Wm. Burns, who has returned from a lengthy trip through his northern district. Mr. Burns says: "I shall be very much pleased to see a high school in Nelson, and one in Rossland as well."

PHOENIX.

Miss Minnie B. Smith, of Foxwarren, Manitoba, has been engaged to teach the Phoenix school, and takes the place vacated by Mr. D. J. Matheson, recently appointed postmaster of Phoenix.

It is understood that the Nelson & Vernon Telephone Co. are arranging to put a switchboard in Phoenix some time in the course of a month.

Last week bold, but burglars walked into the Phoenix hotel bar, sampled the choicest wines and went off with \$15 in change. Through an inadvertence the front door and cash register had both been left unlooked.

Little eight year old Elmer Stover, who was seriously hurt four weeks ago, while playing with a dynamite cap, and who was taken to Spokane for treatment by his mother, returned last week. It seems doubtful if his eyesight can be saved.

The work of excavating for the cold storage warehouse to be erected by Vaughn & McInnes, was started last week. It will be located on Knob Hill avenue, and will be 28x70 feet in size, three stories in height.

For some time work on the interior of the immense new bank house of the Old Ironsides Co. was delayed by non-arrival of material. Last week, however, Jones & Jones, of Greenwood, who have the contract for plastering the huge structure, began, and are now pushing it with all speed.

CHILLIWACK.

Polling for four wards took place here on Thursday, viz., Nos. II, III, IV, and VI, the results being as follows: Ward II, Peter Cranshaw, 21 votes, his opponent only receiving 16. In Ward III, the contest was between Jonathan Reece and C. B. Reeves. Mr. Reeves received 65 and Mr. Reece 54. In Ward IV, Jas. Bailey received 25 and A. Kipp 11. In Ward VI, James McConnell polled 25 votes to H. Frocton's 12.

C. C. Creaner, of East Chilliwack, died on Thursday after a painful illness lasting several years.

A successful patriotic concert took place here on Saturday night. The second annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute took place last Saturday afternoon in the court house. The president, C. F. Higginson, gave a detailed statement of the working of the institute for the past year, and spoke of the benefits derived from such institutions throughout the province and elsewhere. He also spoke for some length on the proper mode of fruit packing, and gave some wholesome advice to those present.

The following were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year: C. F. Higginson, re-elected president for the third term; G. R. Ashwell, re-elected vice-president for the second term; G. W. Chadsey, secretary and treasurer, re-elected for the third term. Messrs. H. Webb, M. F. Gillanders, A. C. Wells, D. McMillan, and A. J. Evans were the choice for directors for the year, and Joseph Arnold, auditor.

ROSSLAND.

The polling on Thursday resulted in the re-election of A. S. Goodeve for mayor, defeating Hector McPherson by a majority of 43. There were 539 votes cast, and of these Goodeve received 306 and McPherson 233. The council elected is as follows: First Ward—C. R. Hamilton and Jno. Deane, who defeated Alexander Dunlop and J. H. Robinson. Second Ward—Hector McPherson and Alex. Mackenzie, who defeated Ross Thompson. Third Ward—Jno. S. Clute, jr., and G. Talbot, who defeated John Edger and M. W. Simpson.

At 9.20 on Wednesday night fire was seen bursting through the roof of the McMillan building on Columbia avenue. An alarm was turned out and the firemen reached the scene about half a minute later. When the firemen got to work the furnishing goods and tailor shop of Jones & Kimball was all ablaze, and the flames had penetrated through the ceiling, and were bursting through the roof in the north-west corner of the building.

The fire had gained such headway that it looked like a difficult one to suppress. The department worked energetically, and in about 15 minutes after it arrived on the scene the fire was out. The store of J. Jones & Kimball was completely gutted, and the stock of furnishing goods and cloth is practically a complete loss. The firm valued its stock at \$10,000, and says it was only partially covered by insurance. The store of Crow & Morris was damaged by water and smoke to the extent of \$200. The building, which is owned by Mr. A. P. McMillan, was damaged to the extent of \$250, which is fully covered by insurance. The Bank of British North America building was damaged to the extent of about \$100. This would make the total loss \$10,500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

VERNON.

The death occurred on Saturday last at the hospital of Elijah Hartley, an old timer of about sixty years of age, who came up from Keremeos some three weeks ago. Death was due to valvular disease of the heart.

The waterworks system is not yet in such a perfect state of completion as to be taken over by the city. Contractor McQuarrie has been much bothered with numerous leaks, most of which are not yet stopped, but he expects to have the last of them fixed in a day or two, and a settlement will probably be reached at the next meeting of the council.

A larger crowd probably never assembled under one roof in this city than that which gathered on Wednesday evening of last week, the occasion being a "farewell social" to the Rev. G. A. Wilson, whose pastorate, extending over five years in the Presbyterian church here, has terminated. The choir was

occupied by the Rev. Thos. Muir, Rev. E. Robson also occupying a seat on the platform. During the evening both gentlemen, in the course of speeches, bore strong testimony to the esteem in which Mr. Wilson was held by all classes, and the sorrow felt upon all sides at his departure. An address was presented to the departing clergyman.

Monday was nomination day in connection with the municipal government, and the result was the return of the mayor and aldermen who served through 1899 by acclamation. Mayor McGow in therefore continue to occupy the chief magistrate's chair, with the following board of aldermen: South Ward—J. C. Campbell, W. O. Pounds, H. W. Knight, North Ward—S. C. Smith, A. C. Carew.

At a meeting of the directors of the Okanagan and Spallumcheen Agricultural Society the secretary read a statement which showed that if the price money were paid in full a deficit would occur of \$31.63, and for this reason he had only been paying 75 per cent. of the awards. It was the opinion of all present that such action would materially militate against the success of future exhibitions, and it was decided to raise the money on the directors' note at the bank, and pay off all prices in full.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The corporation workmen commenced today to give the Victoria bridge a thorough overhauling. This included the replacing of the present 5-inch double planking by a single layer of 4x10 planks.

A number of Great Northern railway officials paid the city a flying visit on Saturday. The party including vice-president Mr. Lehan, wife of Mr. Victor Lehan, General Superintendent Jim Hill, and General Superintendent Ward. The mayor and several of the aldermen met the gentlemen, but there was not time for much more than an exchange of courtesies. It is quite possible, thinks the Columbian, from some remarks that were dropped, that another effort will be made to extend the company's tracks to South Westminster.

Captain Pittendrig, county coroner, returned on Saturday from Mount Lehman, where he had gone to hold an inquest on the body of the late Mrs. Mary M. Lehman, wife of Mr. Victor Lehman, who died suddenly at her home on Wednesday evening. The evidence of the husband and a neighbor, Mrs. Joseph A. Wadell, showed that deceased had been unwell for a day or two, and that they had attended to her as well as they could, but the pains continued intermittently. Dr. Boggs, who accompanied the coroner, and made a careful examination, testified that death was due to hemorrhage, brought on by over-exertion. The coroner's jury reported a verdict of death from natural causes, and not from any violent means whatsoever.

Mr. C. W. Durrant, accountant of the local Bank of British Columbia staff, left by Monday evening's Atlantic express, en route for a three months' visit to his old home in England. Mr. Durrant was accompanied by Mrs. Durrant and the children.

The Columbian Mission House fund was started on Saturday, and has already made considerable advance, due chiefly to the liberal contribution by Mr. James Cunningham, of the suburbs, \$10; J. A. Pagan, \$1; James Cunningham, \$10; John Power, \$2. The Columbian will receive and acknowledge all subscriptions, large or small, and when the fund is closed which will be within a reasonable interval after subscriptions cease to come in will forward the full amount realized, with the names of the contributors, to the Lord Mayor of London, the custodian of the Mansion House fund.

It is understood that City Electrician Bowler has handed in his resignation, to take effect on March 1st.

There was a wedding in Chinatown yesterday, when Mr. Wm Sam Young took unto himself a young wife, who had just arrived from the Chinese colony in Victoria.

The fire committee of the city council met on Tuesday afternoon in special session to investigate a little difference which has arisen between the chief and one of the department.

The exhibition buildings, grounds, stables, etc., have been offered to the government as accommodation in mobilizing British Columbia's contingent of mounted scouts.

There is no doubt now as to the identity of the man found by the railway track near Westminister Junction. A letter has been received from L. H. Hinkle, of Denver, enclosing a photograph of Robert Porter of that place, which shows him to have been the suicide.

KAMILOOPS.

Monday being a day appointed for that purpose, nominations were made for mayor and aldermen. The following gentlemen were elected by acclamation: Mayor, D. H. Campbell; Ward 2, Ald. James McInnes and Ald. D. C. McLaren; Ward 3, A. J. James Munro and Dunc MacKenzie; Ward 4, James McInnes. Candidates: Ald. James McInnes, Ald. W. H. Brown and Tom Roadiey, Messrs. Michel and Brown were elected.

The Inland Sentinel acknowledges the receipt of \$34 to the Mansion House fund. Of this amount Barkerville has contributed \$187 and Princeton \$25.50.

Miss Norris and the Rev. J. C. Stewart and wife returned from the Coast on Thursday.

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning Mrs. Karacher was awakened up by hearing the side door broken open and someone going through the house. She would be chief, however, was frightened away, as the screams of Mrs. Karacher attracted the attention of two passers-by, who ran to her assistance.

During 1899 ninety-one cases were disposed of in the police court. There were 80 convictions, six of the accused being discharged.

The marriage of Joe Pitcher and Miss Sadie McCurdy, both of Keremeos, took place on Monday night at the Methodist parsonage, the Rev. C. Ladner performing the ceremony.

Joseph Evans, a native of Newfoundland, and died in the city on Wednesday evening 13th. Deceased was 66 years of age. He came to the Home from Victoria on December 9th, 1899.

The marriage of Walter Campbell and Miss Lizzie Martin, the youngest daughter of Mr. G. B. Martin, of Ducks, took place at the residence of L. W. Campbell, on the South Thompson, on Wednesday last.

At the annual meeting of the K. M. & A. A., Angus McLean, who has acted as vice-president for the past 12 months, was nominated and elected president for the coming year. The position of vice-president was vacated for there being two nominations, viz., Dr. M. S. Wade and W. F. Wood. The former was elected by a majority of three votes. T. H. Leeming was unanimously re-elected secretary, and J. N. Moore treasurer.

They may be on D. H. Campbell on Tuesday to answer to the charge of making an assault upon J. H. Russell, occasioning him bodily harm, at the Montreal house yesterday afternoon. F. J. Fulton appeared for the plaintiff, and W. H. Whittaker for the defendant. At the request of the former the case was adjourned till 2 o'clock. The court was crowded. Mr. Whittaker informed the court that the plaintiff had decided to change the charge to one of common assault. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs, and bound over in three sureties of \$100 each to keep the peace for 12 months.

ALBANY. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) Several gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Hayes from Victoria are down the canal inspecting various properties. As soon as the weather permits several visiting gentlemen are going to Spruce Lake to look at some of the properties on the Taylor Arm and elsewhere. A rush of prospectors into that district is expected as soon as the snow clears.

A permanent exhibition of mineral exhibits is to be established here for the benefit of the visiting mining men. Mr. Sels has kindly offered a building in the centre of the town for the purpose. This will fill a long felt want.

Mr. W. B. Gauard, wife and child, have gone out to Nanaimo on a visit. They may go on to Vancouver on Tuesday night by the New Alberni hotel.

Some of the patriotic citizens of Alberni have chubbed together and established a war club. The result is we get daily bulletins of the progress of the war.

The Golden Eagle, at the head of China creek, has been temporarily shut down on account of the snow. Work will be commenced again in the early spring. The mill went over the road last Saturday. The manager, Mr. S. Toy, is in Victoria.

A gang has gone to start work on the claim recently sold by McConnell at Hill's Gate. The gang will be increased shortly.

Mr. T. Byrne is working steadily at the Ambrosial group, in Snug basin, Uchnesist. He has been down there for over two months. Mr. Brewer is expected in on the first boat. He is bound for Anderson lake, where he will look over some recent strikes.

Beaver Creek is as yet without a school teacher.

The Alberni school, which by the way is over a mile away from Alberni, was reopened on Monday.

The first camp poet has appeared in Alberni. It being fixed outside St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, St. Andrew's Bishop of Columbia is coming in at the end of the month to consecrate the English church and hold confirmation.

Quite a little curiosity is evinced as to who will stand against Mr. Neil in event of another election. The weather here continues wet and cold.

Mr. J. J. Aklit, who came recently from Victoria, has joined the Greenwood staff of the Bank of British North America.

In the absence of the police magistrate, A. M. Whiteside was appointed as judge of the court of revision.

The Greenwood public school opened Monday morning with Principal Bigg and his assistant, Miss Mary Laird, in charge. Arthur McE, the principal, was married during his absence, and a residence is being erected for him near the school house.

The annual meeting of the Greenwood Club was held on Friday evening. The following officers were elected: President, P. A. Finlayson, vice-president, Thos. Hardy; committee, C. S. Galloway, G. A. Guess, Clive Pringle, Duncan Ross, L. S. Moulton Barrett, Dr. Schon, A. K. Stuart. The treasurer's statement showed the club to be in a good financial position.

W. E. Tye, general superintendent of the line to Phoenix, J. G. Sullivan, assistant engineer, M. Sullivan and A. W. Stewart, all of Trail, arrived in the city Wednesday on business in connection with the railway. Mr. Tye was interviewed as to the completion of the various spur lines. He said the traffic returns would justify the great expense of completing and keeping open the line to Phoenix, and he said it was not the intention of the company to do so until spring. There is some bridging to do on the spur to the Mother Lode so complete it, which will be operated if there is sufficient ore to ship, not otherwise.

The Miner will publish a list of buildings this week for 1899, prepared by a local architect. There were 130 buildings erected at an actual cost of \$320,000 last year.

A man was found dead near Boundary Falls on Tuesday with bruises on his face and head. He was brought to Greenwood and identified as Thomas Lewis, or Ellis, recently released from jail here, where he spent thirty days for petty larceny. He left last week to go to Camp McKinley. Dr. Jakes thinks death was caused by exhaustion. Lewis was formerly a member of the W.M. Police, and worked on the C. & W. construction.

The laying of steel has been completed to Midway, and the first locomotive steamed in there on Tuesday. It will be some days before the regular service is inaugurated, as surfacing has to be completed.

The Mendocino Male Chorus Club is the name of a musical society that has been formed in this city. The club has rented a house at the head of Greenwood street, which has been suitably furnished for the use of its members. A piano has been purchased and the singing members are now rehearsing for the first concert to be given some time in February. It is proposed to hold a concert once a month. The officers of the club are: President, H. J. Strong; first vice-president, D. A. Cameron; second

vice-president, F. H. McKenzie; secretary and treasurer, B. F. Fitch; musical instructor and director, A. W. Bennett; assistant, Mr. Maynard, and advance agent, F. R. Eyles. The executive committee is composed of T. B. Winnett and Archibald. Other members of the club are: W. H. Laseal, B. N. L. Brown, Rev. Duncan Campbell, Frank A. Mellis, George S. McKenzie, Rev. R. W. Trotter, Percy Biggart and Rev. B. H. Balderston.

VANCOUVER. Medical Health Officer MacLean, in his annual report, says: The death roll of 1899 numbered 314; that of 1898 was 297; of 1897, 220. As usual, tuberculosis (phthisis, consumption) heads the list with the number of 47, about 63 per cent. of the whole mortality from infectious diseases, and 11.7 per cent. of the total number of deaths from all causes. These per centages in 1898 were respectively fifty-one and four; in 1897, about thirty and eleven. The number of typhoid fever cases reported during the year, corresponding to the respective annual numbers of 23 and 23. The yearly total of deaths from tuberculosis is in reality much higher than that credited to it. There were 219 cases of infectious disease reported during the year. The majority of the typhoid fever cases reported came in or were brought from outside the city limits; a few from up North; a considerable number from Stevenson and other fishing and logging localities, including several neighboring and Japanese; one or two from neighboring cities, coming from logging camps, etc., along the Fraser river, etc. Very few cases were reported as having begun their illness or having had their origin in the city proper. The mortality of the year from the reported infectious diseases has been small. Excluding typhoid fever, which numbered 18 deaths, it has amounted to seven. In 1898 it was seven also, and the same number gave also the typhoid fever mortality for that year.

The Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association has fixed the dates for its annual exhibition for February 5th to 10th.

Over \$500 was raised by the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship Empress of Japan, which arrived in port on Thursday morning, at a concert held on board of the way across, in aid of the Mansion House fund.

H. H. Watson has been presented with a gold watch and chain at a meeting of Vancouver Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, as an appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the chapter.

The following officers were installed: H. E. Brown, Z. P. M. Morrison, third P. H.; J. W. Brown, S. J. Sharp, S. E.; J. F. Schofield, J. S. H. Brooks, S. E.; S. N. Jarrett, S. N.; W. Downie, treas.; E. H. Hosker, tyler.

The senate of St. John's College, Winnipeg, has conferred the degree of D.D. upon Ven. Archbishop P. Archdeacon, B.L.P., in consideration of great services rendered to the church in the diocese and ecclesiastical province of Rupert's Land, and in his present sphere.

Police Detective Harris on Friday caught a man whom the police have been searching for several days. He was Harry Speed, and from the way he kept out of the way it seemed that he really did a very speedy act. He was charged with having stolen a pair of boots and, second, several charts from the steamer Vera. He pleaded guilty to both charges and was sentenced to six months in jail on each.

A very serious accident occurred on Saturday at Squamish. The victim was a young man named John Young, a well-known employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The young fellow was out shooting and in some unexplained manner his gun discharged. He received the contents of a shot cartridge in the chest, a little above the heart. He was brought down by the steamer Despatch and taken to St. Paul's Hospital.

People interested among those prominent in upholding the Deadman's Island matter as a political issue have decided to form themselves into the Vancouver Industrial and Commercial Association, whose special object it will be to induce manufacturers to locate in Vancouver. It was considered that the Deadman's Island movement, as far as political issue was concerned, was now at an end.

A man named King was brought in to the New Westminster asylum on Saturday's train from Port Hammond. He had been working on the road gang there, and on the night before last he had the peculiar hallucination that it was necessary that the whole woods in that section should at once be cut down. He suited the action to the word and started out in the middle of the night on hacking the big stumps in the vicinity.

On Friday the police paid their periodical visit to all the bakeries in the city and weighed all the bread they could find. Very little under weight was found, a fact that is decidedly to the credit of the bakers of the city. Two men named "Squaw" and "Squaw" were taken Saturday to the police court. One man explained that some of his wares were weight and the magistrate warned him that he had no business to put his wares on the scale to be done by a junior. Both prisoners were let go on suspended sentence.

The death is announced of Miss Christina Stewart, sister of Mr. D. M. Stewart, of the Pioneer Steam Laundry. The deceased lady has been in poor health for some time. She was well known in Vancouver, as well as in Moxyville, Ont., where she was born.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year by the Street Railway Men's Union: President, James Barton; vice-president, D. V. McLeod; secretary, H. O. Thomas; treasurer, J. F. Finlayson; conductor, J. B. McCann; warden, Arch. Russell; sentinel, John Manning; auditors, J. Coenens, R. Brunt and A. Davies.

At Monday's meeting of the new council, the mayor handed down the draft of committees for the year. The draft was as follows: The first named were education; Board of Works—Ald. Grant, Neelands, McPhaiden, Foreman and Wood, Water and Market—Ald. Foreman, Shaw, McQueen, McGulgan, Baxter. Finance—Ald. McQueen, Shaw, McQueen, Barker, Baxter. Fire and Police—Ald. Wood, Shaw, Neelands, McPhaiden, Barker, Heath—Ald. McGulgan, Grant, McQueen, Foreman, Wood, Railway and Light—Ald. Mc

Phaiden, Grant, Neelands, Barker, Baxter. A very representative meeting of former supporters of Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P.P. for Vancouver city, took place on Monday evening, at the office of the secretary, Mr. Thomas Matthews, Colonel Falk, Warren occupied the chair, the business transacted being very much to the point, as may be judged from the following resolution passed, which, significant as it is in its verbiage, is understood to be a good indication of the sentiment that is more or less general throughout the constituency and province: "We, the undersigned, who were supporters of the Hon. Joseph Martin, at the last provincial election, desire to express our disapprobation of his present conduct. We desire to direct his attention to the fact that he was elected to oppose the late Turner government, and that, in allying himself with the Turner party, he has betrayed the trust reposed in him by the electors of Vancouver. Further, we earnestly protest against his present course in the Legislative Assembly, as being a deliberate attempt to destroy the party whom he was elected to support, and we can no longer recognize him as the representative of our political opinion." Copies of the above resolution will be left at the offices of the city newspapers for signature by all who are in accord with its sentiments.—News Advertiser.

Passengers who came in on Tuesday's train from the East say that the mudslide on the line near Agassiz is nearly all cleared away, and in a couple of days there will not be enough of it left to catch the notice of passers-by.

A new fire alarm was put in yesterday at the police station, so that in future alarms will be sounded there as soon as they are in the fire halls themselves.

Mr. Shiles, formerly traffic manager in Vancouver for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, having been removed to New Westminster, his place is taken in this city by Mr. J. J. Franklin, a popular official of the company in Vancouver.

A very quiet wedding took place on Saturday evening, the contracting parties being Mr. Steve Madison, the well-known water-works foreman, and one of the most popular young men in the employ of the city, and Miss M. C. Saint. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Prof. Whittington.

Among the arrivals in the city on Tuesday from the North was Mr. Bob Lilly, formerly captain of the brigade at No. 1 fire hall. Mr. Lilly has been in Atlin ever since that place was known to be anything, and has altogether been in the North for a couple of years, having gone in in the first place by striking trail. Mr. Lilly is looking well, and will return to the North after a few days in the city.

Thos. Wheeock, just arriving from White Horse, says that the suffering of those working on the White Pass railway has been terrible. They have been coming into Bennett and White Horse every day with frozen feet and hands. He had been assured on the way out, on the very best authority, that the Dyce roadway to Bennett would be completed next summer.

A GRIZZLY AT BAY. One of Seton-Thompson's Anecdotes of a Wild Animal He Has Known.

In the November Century Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson began "The Biography of a Grizzly," telling of the days of the monster's cubhood. In the December number he tells of the days of his strength. The story opens with this anecdote—which is grizzly in more senses than one:

Wahb's third summer had brought him the stature of a large-sized bear, though not nearly the bulk and power that in time were his. He was very tight-colored now, and this was why Spahwat, a Shoshone Indian who more than once hunted him, called him the Whitebear, or Wahb.

Spahwat was a good hunter, and as soon as he saw the rubbing-tree on the Upper Metecsee he knew that he was on the range of a big grizzly. He hustled whacked the whole valley, and spent many days before he found a chance to shoot; then Wahb got a stinging flesh-wound in the shoulder. He growled horribly, but it seemed to take the fight out of him; he scrambled up the valley and over the lower hills till he reached a quiet haunt, where he lay down.

His knowledge of healing was wholly instinctive. He licked the wound and all around it, and sought to be quiet. The licking removed the dirt, and by massage reduced the inflammation, and it plastered the hair down as a sort of dressing over the wound to keep out the air, dirt and microbes. There could be no better treatment.

But the Indian was on his trail. Before long the smell warned Wahb that a foe was coming, so he quietly climbed farther up the mountain to another resting-place. But again he sensed the Indian's approach and made off. Several times this happened, and at length there was a second shot and another galling wound. Wahb was furious now. There was nothing that really frightened him but that horrible odor of man, iron, and guns, that he remembered from the day when he lost his mother; but now at fear of these left him. He heaved painedly up the mountain again, and along under a six-foot ledge, then up and back to the top of the bank, where he lay flat.

On came the Indian, armed with knife and gun, deftly, swiftly, keeping on the trail; gloating joyfully over each bloody print that meant such anguish to the hunted bear. Straight up the slide of broken rock he came, where Wahb, ferocious now with pain, was lying on the ledge. On cracked the dogged hunter; his eye still scanned the bloody spots or swept the woods ahead, but never was raised to glance above the ledge. And Wahb, as he saw this shape of Death relentless on his track, and smelted the fearful smell, poised his bulk at hasty east upon his quivering, mangled arm, the first hand used the proper manner, then to his sound arm's matchless native force he added all the weight of desperate hate as down he struck one fearful, crushing blow. The Indian sank without a sound, and then dropped out of sight. Wahb rose, and sought again a quiet nook where he might nurse his wounds. Thus he healed, and then one must fight for rest; for he never saw that Indian again, and he had time to rest and recover.

Dawson Water Supply

How They Manage to Keep the Hydrants From Freezing.

Warming Huts—Opening of First Public School—A Shipping Disaster.

Faith Fenton, writing to the Toronto Globe from Dawson, under the date of November 14th, says:

Whether the system of waterworks inaugurated in Dawson during the past summer will prove efficient for winter service is a question which is at present affording considerable speculation. Last winter, all the water used was carried on haulets from the river, holes having been broken in the thick ice for the purpose. The method was effective from a picturesque point of view—the dog teams bearing the water barrels making their daily rounds, and the individual carriers with their shoulder poles and buckets balancing from either end. But it was tedious and costly. In the spring the river water became unfit for use, and several companies applied for the privilege of supplying the town with pure water. The most successful of these sank a well just above the mouth of the Klondike, placed a tank on the hill above, ran wooden pipes down the leading streets with hydrants at various points, and during the past three months has been able to supply Dawson in ample measure with pure water.

Precautions for Winter. Within recent weeks special precautions have been taken with a view of fighting the winter thermometer. The well is twenty feet deep, eight feet deeper than the actual bed of the Klondike. It is boarded and covered with six-inch square timber, and this again is covered by several feet of sawdust and earth. The water comes in from the bottom, and is what the miners term "bed-rock water."

A steam pipe from the pump house runs down the side of the well, thus heightening the temperature of the water. The tank on the hill, which holds 10,000 gallons of water, is also heated by a steam exhaust pipe.

The two miles of wooden water pipes are of two sizes, and are respectively three and five inches square. These are covered with sawdust from four to six inches deep. The water is kept running all the time and the pumps work night and day, the waste pipes carrying off the surplus.

Perhaps the most curious feature in connection with the scheme is the method taken to keep the hydrants from freezing. Over each of these very small houses or cabins have been erected some six feet square and of equal height. A stove has been placed in each one, and night and day the fire burns cheerily. These tiny hydrant-huts are not locked, and anyone who chooses may "pull the string and lift the latch."

As we pass one or another of these odd little hydrant houses, lifting each its curl of smoke into the snappy November darkness, we open the door for a whiff of warmth, and there the small Yukon stove glows red and brisk, while beside it the hydrant drops little soft water beads—quite a companionable couple for the human third, who lingers a moment to warm chilled fingers or feet, then carefully closes the door and leaves these strange comrades to their solitary duty.

Weather Up-to-date. Between below zero has been the lowest marking thus far, and the water supply is as yet unaffailing. But the season of the thirties and forties below is close upon us, and we wait the result with a good deal of interest, since even the company which has done such successful work thus far view the effort as purely experimental.

In view of the several disastrous fires of last winter, effective measures have been taken to secure better fire protection. The Dawson fire brigade now consists of twenty paid members, who are under agreement to live in the fire halls and give their whole time to the service. A new hall has been built at the south end of the town, while two steam engines and a chemical engine are kept ready day and night.

In a town consisting entirely of frame and log houses, chinked with moss or pitch, and without chimneys, only instant fire service is of any practical use. The people are better satisfied to have a good fire service, even though they have to pay a heavy tax for the same.

To anticipate immunity from fires during the coming months would be absurd, but the expectation is that the improved service will render any that may occur much less disastrous than those of last year.

First Public School. The first public school opened in Dawson last week, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church. It is announced that the teaching will be non-sectarian, and parents of all faiths or no faith are invited to send their children. The school building has been erected by the church authorities and stands on church ground. It will be taught by one of the church sisters. There are now about 150 children in Dawson, of which perhaps one-third are of school age. For nearly a year there has been openly expressed desire that public schools should be established. The effort made by the Roman Catholic church will probably be appreciated by parents of all creeds, since it is the only educational resource in the town.

Wrecked Steamers. The wreck of the steamers Stratton and Willie Irving has been the only disasters of our "hauling" month. The former is a total loss—the vessel and all that it contained of mail being crushed and submerged at a moment's notice, the passengers barely escaping. The Willie Irving broke to pieces more deliberately, so that all the cargo was

saved. But the vessel itself eventually disappeared. The story of the disaster will doubtless have reached the East from river points long before this letter appears; but the full thrill of it is only realized as we listen to the passengers of the wrecked vessels, the majority of whom have just reached Dawson, after a weary, dangerous and painful "hauling" over the one hundred and thirty intervening miles. At midnight, in the cold and desolation of late November, these two brave little boats, picking their slow, late way down the river, now bucking great bodies of ice, now threading between huge floes, came to a pause in a narrow pass between tall cliffs of granite. The ice appeared to be jammed at this point beyond all hope of breaking again.

A sudden roar sounded from above them up the river. Then a rush of water and ice from a broken jam swept down upon the vessels, turned the Stratton, which lay full in the current, broadside, then turned her bottom up, and engulfed her completely.

The passengers had barely time to scramble on to the side of the boat as she turned slowly over, then on to the bottom, from which place they jumped to the ice and scrambled over the floes to the shore, 350 feet away. In two minutes not a sign of the boat remained.

The living passengers, less than a quarter-mile away, saw the Stratton disappear, deserted their own boat, which was badly crushed with ice pressure, and made for the opposite shore. Camp fires were lit on the banks, and the shivering, terrified people stood around these while several people stood around their way to the Selwyn N.W.M. quarter-mile distant. Here the women and children, with some of the men, were housed in some fashion, a neighboring bunk house took others. There was neither food nor blankets to supply so many. Assistance was telegraphed for to Dawson, and to Selkirk, which was only thirty miles away, but the condition of the river rendered it difficult to reach the sufferers. In view of the lack of accommodation and the discomfort at Selwyn, a number of the men, with one woman among them, started on foot for Dawson. sleds were sent for the others, until now nearly all have reached their destination. Money, clothing and provisions were sent, and only the memory of a thrilling and exceptional experience to retain as a souvenir of the journey.

The Man for the Occasion. Dawson can generally produce, from its cosmopolitan population, the man for the occasion, however exceptional it may be, and several deep-sea divers came forward with offers to seek beneath the Yukon waters for the lost mail. Current examination, however, showed that not the slightest chance remained to recover the mail bags, which were attached to the upper part of the vessel, and were doubtless swept away with the framework of the boat when it turned bottom upwards.

Last year it was the first outbound mail that went under this year it is the last inbound mail. An extensive mail it will prove—one whose proportions will grow with the months. The letters that should have been written, the letters that good resolution intended to write, the drafts that ought to have been forwarded, the money confidently expected—all these and a thousand more will have gone down in "that last mail." Ah, well; turn about is fair play, and the game belonged to Dawson last year.

New Mail Route. Our first mail went out last week, on November 8, as we wired the Globe. It was a trial trip, and something of a venture. With last year's experience still fresh in memory, people were not inclined to take risks, so that the mail sent was light and unimportant. Since the carriers will have to "break trail" — a slow process—the present mail will in all probability overtake that of last week, and the two will reach the coast together, provided, of course, that they do not go under.

The new mail route cuts off the most uncertain and difficult portions of the inland part of the journey, that of thirty-mile and Tagish Lake. The new route is from Cariboo to White Horse, over the railway trail, thus saving 45 miles of Tagish trail; along the east shore of Lower Lebarge Lake, thence by the new overland trail, recently cut by Mr. McCathern, to Tanahmah, near Fort Selkirk, thus saving an additional sixty-five miles. From Selkirk the trail will follow the Yukon river, an ice trail, to Dawson.

The new route saves an entire distance of over one hundred miles. Dawson citizens are prepared to criticize the work of the Canadian Development Company, who have the mail contract for the coming winter. But since this company gave good summer service, a regular weekly service may be expected. One of the curious features of the winter trip from White Horse to Dawson will be the large number of scows frozen in the ice. It is reported that over one hundred may be counted on the trip down. Many of these are deserted, some almost snowed under, but each is laden with freight. Major Perry commanding officer of the Northwest Mounted Police, has given instructions that the police at the various river posts patrol these scows, and thus prevent looting.

Wagon Roads Made. Much satisfaction prevails over the wagon roads and trails up the creeks, over fifty miles of which have been recently constructed. What is commonly termed the Ridge road, which keeps to the hillsides, is used by freighters who go directly to Dominion Creek. The creek roads up Bonanza, Hunter and their tributaries are for the miners on these creeks, and are of great local service. Nearly a quarter of a million dollars has been already saved in freightage by the construction of these roads.

The miners are all at work again. The weather is favorable, and operations have begun in earnest. Machinery will be used extensively this winter, in contrast with the manual labor of last season. The output next year should show a corresponding increase.

Market Quiet. The mining market is quiet, since most of the transfers have been made, and this is the beginning of the working season. Some extensive and heavy sales were made in September and October. Quartz miners are still busy prospecting and locating. The recording office records show that quartz staking has been in the lead during the past month or two. The large trading companies as well as leading mining companies have each their quartz expert, whose business it is to investigate and report on all quartz "finds," or staking, and if they show any likelihood of good results to make offer for the same.

There seems every reason to credit the report that a rich quartz find has been located some seven or nine miles up the Yukon. The claims are being now opened up, and further results will soon be made known. It is also claimed that valuable quartz ledges have been located on famed Bonanza and El Dorado creeks. There is a general feeling prevalent that important quartz ledges, the "mother-lode" of these rich gold fields, may be unearthed at any moment, and local capitalists are on the quiet alert to be on the ground at the proper moment.

Rumors of Foul Play

Danube Brings News of the Disappearance of Two Men on the Trail.

Body of One Reported Found—Man Who Was in Company With Them Arrested.

Steamer Danube arrived at three o'clock this morning from Skagway and northern ports. She had a rough trip. Trains were running on the White Pass railway again when she left, but snow began to fall after she left, and there was a prospect that travel would again be interrupted for a time. There were 33 passengers in all on board, many of whom were from Dawson. The arrivals from the Klondike capital were Gus Gerow and E. Frank, of this city. The list in full was as follows: Alex. Spring, E. Frank, K. Thompson, S. Lee, G. H. Chener, S. Hartman, R. G. Skelley, A. McKibbin, D. Cozier, C. J. Anderson, Jerome Dugas, E. J. Manson, Thomas Wheelock and J. Valentine.

News was brought by the Danube that great fears are being entertained at Skagway for the safety of Fred H. Clayton, who left Dawson on the 17th for the outside. He should have been out about two or three weeks ago. He was last heard of at Minto, which place he left on December 15th in company with Olsen, a Dominion telegraph man, and a third man, whose identity was not known.

To this third man suspicion has been attached, for it is now believed that the missing merchant has met with foul play. Will H. Clayton, a brother of the missing man, together with the police, have been making investigations along the trail. On the 21st they met with a man, who they believe to be connected in some way with the internal affairs of these

Hard-Fighting Mountaineers. In 1872 an agreement was reached with Russia by which Afghanistan was declared to lie beyond the sphere of the Czar's influence and the northern bank of the river Oxus, all the way from its sources in Lake Shirouk to the western confines of Baluchistan in Afghanistan. The English race without sound physiological reasons for its abstinence in this particular, say the men who know. Scientific evidence is there in abundance to prove that the races of Southern Europe may intermingle their blood with that of the Asiatics and the resulting Eurasians will retain the virtues of both parents, becoming themselves the parent of a new race, healthy in mind and body, while a similar intermingling of the native and Northern European stock results disastrously in every way, mentally, morally and physically.

Whatever the underlying facts, the old saw, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," is fundamentally true, as the books approve, and the Russian soldiery come down into Asia, many of them of the same race as the very tribes they live among, marry the inhabitant women and there form a true colony. The Russian possesses a form of Christianity which is capable of impressing the manner beyond the power of England's simpler and less spectacular faiths. If Great Britain surpasses Russia in her official dealing with the Asiatic peoples, Russia has no less the ethical advantage. In the event of a Russian Invasion of India

England possesses enormous advantages, but these may all be offset if once the native mind, won over by Russian sympathy and by the very cruelty it can grasp so much more readily than England's dispassion, sees in the invader a liberator. This is the cause for England's fear all through the vast Indian peninsula—and a very proper fear it is.

England now holds Quetta and with it the Bolan pass. A note of war would send an army to Cabool and cover the Khyber pass. England is operating along interior lines, moreover, and with command of the sea assured as it is has a question of transportation rather less difficult than Russia's carriage of men and supplies overland. Finally the great River Indus stretches from the alluvial plains of ancient Scinde to the very mountains of Cashmere, giving a second line of defenses which even Gen. Skoboleff regards as impregnable unless Russia is allowed to carry freedom for the Hindus on the wings of her war eagles. An advance to Herat threatens the Hajigok and Kajak passes of the Hindoo Koosh on the way to the Khyber. Word of it might very well reach London and be unknown to all the world besides. Even now the troops of the viceroys may be

opportunity. The effort of either Russia or England to occupy it. Would Undoubtedly Mean War. Herat is the very centre of all possible trouble at the present time. It is idle to deny the apprehension which Great Britain feels over the Asiatic situation, say international experts. For years Russia has been the bugar of the Indian empire. It is not only unwilling to take a hand in governing the Asiatic peoples, but it is already in full ownership of enormous tracts of Asiatic territory. China seems to be falling under the spell of Muscovite diplomacy. Russian agents are popularly supposed to be at work in India itself, preparing the natives for a revolt against their British masters. The prose tales of Kipling show what the feeling is on the part of the ruling class. Such hatred as he shows against the Czar means nothing less than that Russia is hated because she is feared. Nor are the reasons far to seek. All that England asserts in respect of good rule in India is true, but with a single reservation. The British administration has made life and property secure over the whole peninsula in a manner which has no precedent in all the previous thousands of years of Indian government and misgovernment of one kind or another. It has given the natives justice; it has preserved their rights to a far greater degree than they could themselves preserve them. It has abolished cruelties unspeakable and customs coming down through the ages which were a living horror. It has respected the naive religions and forced them to respect one another. It has done everything a wise and powerful nation could do for a congenial of weak and foolish peoples, with a single exception—it has withheld human sympathy. Operating with the exactitude of a mighty machine, it has produced results no more sympathetic. The natives view it with amazement, with awe, with all the feeling a savage might have for a locomotive—and there the sentiment ends. Charles Francis Adams has pointed out that the Anglo-Saxon Civilization shows no tolerance for darker skins, and this is true in India. There is no social intercourse between the natives and their lords. In an intermarriage takes place between the races the white is socially ostracized and the children of the union share in the obloquy.

To India By Way of Herat

The Significance of Some Recent Russian and British Movements.

Czar's Forces Are Probably Busily Preparing for an Invasion.

Great Britain is sending out a powerful fleet down through the Mediterranean sea, the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aden into the Arabian sea, with its destination said to be the Persian gulf. This means one thing—and only one—Russia is active along the frontier of Afghanistan and is urging Persia to put a hand already burned into the fire and pull out one more chestnut. Herat is reported to have been seized by the czar.

British India is admirably defended. On the east the Bay of Bengal and British Burma keep it safe, Assam coming up almost to the gigantic chain of the Himalayas to the north. Just within the Himalayas of Nepal and Bhotan, certain in the course of human events to fall into the British empire. At the north-eastern corner of this domain the broad sweep of the Brahmaputra, springing into fertile India the waters from the northern slopes of the Himalayas, leaves an open space through which an enemy might find an easy way. But stretching all above the rise of the river is Tibet, more or less populous along the valleys near at hand, but the home of wild beasts and an arid, inhospitable region for many leagues beyond. The weakness of China and the impossibility of supporting an army through its dependencies, it is feared, will not be a serious obstacle, constitutes an effectual

Safeguard for British Interests to the north and west. On the south lies the Indian ocean and westerly the Arabian gulf. From India to Persia runs British Baluchistan and Baluchistan proper, the latter nominally independent under the rule of its Khan. In reality a treaty made in 1876 grants him an annual subsidy not far from 150,000 rupees in value and binds him to oppose all the enemies of Great Britain. He has also ceded the important city of Quetta, commanding the Bolan pass, and this is occupied by British troops behind powerful and efficient defenses. Baluchistan runs along the Arabian gulf and is bounded on the west by Persia. It is therefore an important buffer state and a possible base of operations against Persia in the event of Russia obtaining undue control of the country.

This accounts for all the neighbors of British India with the important exception of the Afghans. Afghanistan lies to the north and west and gives the focus of all British policy in the north and west. It is in Afghanistan that an area of low barometer in Eastern politics may always be said to lie, and from Russian Turkestan to the north to Cabool on the south a storm centre may be expected to declare itself at any moment. The movement of the British fleet to the Persian gulf may be connected in some way with the internal affairs of these

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moving north and west, while the squadron recently set in motion sails east and south. Herat is The First Move of the Game, and Herat is worth a study in itself. The founding of this ancient town is lost in the mists of remotest antiquity. It is the "key of India" and for countless centuries, in one language or another, this has been its rightful designation. It is in the very middle of things, lying 550 miles west of Cabool, where the British would begin their advance; it is 600 miles south of Bokhara by way of Mymeneh and there the Russians would begin their march, the Khan of Bokhara being as strongly pledged to their interests as the ruler of Baluchistan is to the interests of England. Herat, however, is hardly more than 125 miles from the Turkman frontier, which, again, is less than 600 miles from Khiva, and seventy-five miles will cover the distance from the Persian line, it being not more than 225 miles to Meshed in Persia, going by way of Turbat. As the offensive would necessarily proceed from Russia and as Persia is subservient to Russian interests and acts along the Persian gulf necessary for Russian expansion, it will be seen that the advantage which always attaches to a first offensive movement will lie strongly in favor of the Russian armies.

Next Herat, on the way to fight the British if Cabool and the Khyber pass is avoided, is the ancient City of Kandahar, largest of the towns in Afghanistan. Kipling has his soldiers singing on the threat of a Russian war. Then we brought the lances down, then the bugles blew. When we went to Kandahar, ridin' two by two. It commands the great high road from the Persian frontier and the road from Herat which passes by Farrah to cross the Helmand at Girishk. Herat is 215 miles away, Farrah 225 miles and Girishk seventy-five on this natural high way, of which Herat and Farrah form the altitude lying north and south; Farrah, Girishk and Kandahar the base, lying nearly east and west, and Herat and Kandahar the hypotenuse, lying north-west and south-east, of a right-angled triangle. From Cabool by way of Khat-lai-Ghizai and Ghazni it is 315 miles, almost due northeast. Here again the advantage is so slight in favor of Cabool taking the character of the ground into account, that Russia with the first move may be said to have the advantage. Many routes lie from Kandahar to the mountainous region of the Kojak pass, where an excellent road has been built through the Pishin valley down the Zhoobe river or the Bori, through the Sulman range, to either Dera Ismail Khan or Dera Ghazi Khan, as the case may be. Bue Quetta is little more than 150 miles from Kandahar as the crow flies and much nearer the northern frontier of Baluchistan.

It is certain, therefore, that the attack if made by Russia at all, will be made by way of Herat on Kandahar in preference to Cabool. Even if it should go no farther and no open demonstration be made upon India proper, it would give the Russians An enormous Strategic Advantage for future operations. Persia, it is likely, would also fall into Russian hands with the exception of the seaboard which the British navy could still control. And if seized history shows that all that falls into the paws of the great northern bear remains there. Herat is a town capable of becoming an inland Gibraltar in the hands of modern engineers. At present it is almost a mile square and surrounded by an earth-work 50 feet high and not less than 250 feet broad at the base, surmounted by a wall 25 feet high and 14 thick at the base, with 150 semi-circular towers overlooking a ditch 45 feet wide and 16 deep. It lacks flanking towers, and there is rising ground at the northeast angle, which dominates the whole. The water system, too, is defective; but all these things are easily corrected by competent hands. Kandahar is strong in the same manner, being almost a mile square and surrounded by a wall 15 feet thick and 25 to 30 feet high.

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British India is admirably defended. On the east the Bay of Bengal and British Burma keep it safe, Assam coming up almost to the gigantic chain of the Himalayas to the north. Just within the Himalayas of Nepal and Bhotan, certain in the course of human events to fall into the British empire. At the north-eastern corner of this domain the broad sweep of the Brahmaputra, springing into fertile India the waters from the northern slopes of the Himalayas, leaves an open space through which an enemy might find an easy way. But stretching all above the rise of the river is Tibet, more or less populous along the valleys near at hand, but the home of wild beasts and an arid, inhospitable region for many leagues beyond. The weakness of China and the impossibility of supporting an army through its dependencies, it is feared, will not be a serious obstacle, constitutes an effectual

Safeguard for British Interests to the north and west. On the south lies the Indian ocean and westerly the Arabian gulf. From India to Persia runs British Baluchistan and Baluchistan proper, the latter nominally independent under the rule of its Khan. In reality a treaty made in 1876 grants him an annual subsidy not far from 150,000 rupees in value and binds him to oppose all the enemies of Great Britain. He has also ceded the important city of Quetta, commanding the Bolan pass, and this is occupied by British troops behind powerful and efficient defenses. Baluchistan runs along the Arabian gulf and is bounded on the west by Persia. It is therefore an important buffer state and a possible base of operations against Persia in the event of Russia obtaining undue control of the country.

This accounts for all the neighbors of British India with the important exception of the Afghans. Afghanistan lies to the north and west and gives the focus of all British policy in the north and west. It is in Afghanistan that an area of low barometer in Eastern politics may always be said to lie, and from Russian Turkestan to the north to Cabool on the south a storm centre may be expected to declare itself at any moment. The movement of the British fleet to the Persian gulf may be connected in some way with the internal affairs of these

Hard-Fighting Mountaineers. In 1872 an agreement was reached with Russia by which Afghanistan was declared to lie beyond the sphere of the Czar's influence and the northern bank of the river Oxus, all the way from its sources in Lake Shirouk to the western confines of Baluchistan in Afghanistan. The English race without sound physiological reasons for its abstinence in this particular, say the men who know. Scientific evidence is there in abundance to prove that the races of Southern Europe may intermingle their blood with that of the Asiatics and the resulting Eurasians will retain the virtues of both parents, becoming themselves the parent of a new race, healthy in mind and body, while a similar intermingling of the native and Northern European stock results disastrously in every way, mentally, morally and physically.

Whatever the underlying facts, the old saw, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," is fundamentally true, as the books approve, and the Russian soldiery come down into Asia, many of them of the same race as the very tribes they live among, marry the inhabitant women and there form a true colony. The Russian possesses a form of Christianity which is capable of impressing the manner beyond the power of England's simpler and less spectacular faiths. If Great Britain surpasses Russia in her official dealing with the Asiatic peoples, Russia has no less the ethical advantage. In the event of a Russian Invasion of India

England possesses enormous advantages, but these may all be offset if once the native mind, won over by Russian sympathy and by the very cruelty it can grasp so much more readily than England's dispassion, sees in the invader a liberator. This is the cause for England's fear all through the vast Indian peninsula—and a very proper fear it is.

England now holds Quetta and with it the Bolan pass. A note of war would send an army to Cabool and cover the Khyber pass. England is operating along interior lines, moreover, and with command of the sea assured as it is has a question of transportation rather less difficult than Russia's carriage of men and supplies overland. Finally the great River Indus stretches from the alluvial plains of ancient Scinde to the very mountains of Cashmere, giving a second line of defenses which even Gen. Skoboleff regards as impregnable unless Russia is allowed to carry freedom for the Hindus on the wings of her war eagles. An advance to Herat threatens the Hajigok and Kajak passes of the Hindoo Koosh on the way to the Khyber. Word of it might very well reach London and be unknown to all the world besides. Even now the troops of the viceroys may be

moving north and west, while the squadron recently set in motion sails east and south. Herat is The First Move of the Game, and Herat is worth a study in itself. The founding of this ancient town is lost in the mists of remotest antiquity. It is the "key of India" and for countless centuries, in one language or another, this has been its rightful designation. It is in the very middle of things, lying 550 miles west of Cabool, where the British would begin their advance; it is 600 miles south of Bokhara by way of Mymeneh and there the Russians would begin their march, the Khan of Bokhara being as strongly pledged to their interests as the ruler of Baluchistan is to the interests of England. Herat, however, is hardly more than 125 miles from the Turkman frontier, which, again, is less than 600 miles from Khiva, and seventy-five miles will cover the distance from the Persian line, it being not more than 225 miles to Meshed in Persia, going by way of Turbat. As the offensive would necessarily proceed from Russia and as Persia is subservient to Russian interests and acts along the Persian gulf necessary for Russian expansion, it will be seen that the advantage which always attaches to a first offensive movement will lie strongly in favor of the Russian armies.

Next Herat, on the way to fight the British if Cabool and the Khyber pass is avoided, is the ancient City of Kandahar, largest of the towns in Afghanistan. Kipling has his soldiers singing on the threat of a Russian war. Then we brought the lances down, then the bugles blew. When we went to Kandahar, ridin' two by two. It commands the great high road from the Persian frontier and the road from Herat which passes by Farrah to cross the Helmand at Girishk. Herat is 215 miles away, Farrah 225 miles and Girishk seventy-five on this natural high way, of which Herat and Farrah form the altitude lying north and south; Farrah, Girishk and Kandahar the base, lying nearly east and west, and Herat and Kandahar the hypotenuse, lying north-west and south-east, of a right-angled triangle. From Cabool by way of Khat-lai-Ghizai and Ghazni it is 315 miles, almost due northeast. Here again the advantage is so slight in favor of Cabool taking the character of the ground into account, that Russia with the first move may be said to have the advantage. Many routes lie from Kandahar to the mountainous region of the Kojak pass, where an excellent road has been built through the Pishin valley down the Zhoobe river or the Bori, through the Sulman range, to either Dera Ismail Khan or Dera Ghazi Khan, as the case may be. Bue Quetta is little more than 150 miles from Kandahar as the crow flies and much nearer the northern frontier of Baluchistan.

It is certain, therefore, that the attack if made by Russia at all, will be made by way of Herat on Kandahar in preference to Cabool. Even if it should go no farther and no open demonstration be made upon India proper, it would give the Russians

To India By Way of Herat

The Significance of Some Recent Russian and British Movements.

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