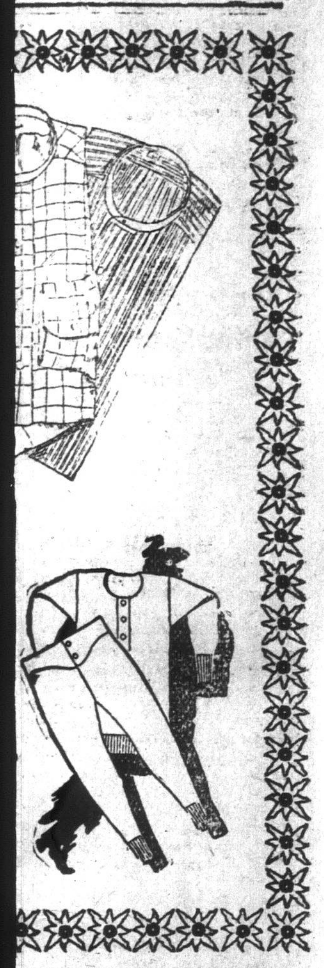

we can rely to serve the best
of the people;
we hereby urge every constit-
take similar action and form
ation;
each association elect five dele-
each member the constituency
represent it at a conference to
at the earliest possible date;
each association direct its sec-
correspond with the secretary
sociation, with a view to ar-
conference at some central

the conference decide on a
the general association, and
executive, to consist of one
or each member to be elected;
the executive do at once draw
itution and platform, and take-
ary steps to secure unity of
such a vigorous prosecution
ning campaign as shall result
umphant return of the candi-
he association;
a copy of this resolution be
the newspapers of the prov-

further suggest that the ques-
ader remain in abeyance until
election, when he could be
full caucus of the members.
What constituency will
first move and have the honor
rating a campaign which will
country out of its present un-
political condition? Tempus.

A COWICHAN VOTER.

OOD GOVERNMENT.

nce the affairs of the province have
re or less to a crisis, the effects
will reach a great way in one of
ctions, it behooves each individual
o do what he may—be it never so
wards shaping the course of events
and honesty.
ear that under a democratic govern-
s the fault of the people if they are
governed.
suggest that many of Carlyle's
in his "Past and Present" are pe-
applicable to present circumstances,
ters could be induced to take warn-
his precepts, I venture to think
uld awaken a latent sense of re-
lity.
me to quote the following passages,
g to a certain extent on the sub-
and:
I., Chap. vii., at the end—
s, it (the election) is a most impor-
al act; nay, at the bottom, the one
t social act. Given the men a
choose, the People itself, in its ex-
h and worthlessness, is given. A
eople chooses heroes, and is hap-
let or flunky people chooses sham-
what are called quacks, thinking
roes, and is not happy. The grand
y of a man's spiritual condition,
ings out all his hero-hood and in-
r all his flunky-hood and horn-eyed
, is this question put to him, What
t thou honor? Which is thy ideal
an, or nearest that? So too of a
for a People too, every People,
ts choice—were it only by silently
, and not revolting—in the course of
ry or so. . . . . . . A
electoral methods are, in the long
express image of its electoral tal-
are, at all stages, very significant
People."
words! one would say, and not
controvertible; yet what hope is
r a People that dare not look upon
s it is, but through the beautiful
making kaleidoscope of certain sec-
the press.
—Book II., Chap. ix., at the end—
s quotation is ludicrously relevant
ting circumstances:
the quack priest, quack high-priest,
ck-king! Why do not all just citi-
ush, half frantic, to stop him, as
ould a conflagration? Surely a just
is admonished by God and his own
all silent and articulate voices of
iverse, to do what in him lies to-
relief of this poor blockhead-quack,
a world that groans under him. Run
; relieve him—were it even by ex-
ing him! For all things have grown
tinder-dry, combustible; and he is
uinous than conflagration. Sweep
wn, at least; keep him strictly with-
hearth; he will then cease to be con-
on; he will then become useful, more
as culinary fire. Fire is the best
; but what a master! This poor
ad too is born for uses; why, elevat-
m to mastership, will you make a
ration, a parish-curse, or world-
of him?"
why indeed? Is it because we are
of him?
two quotations, among many oth-
ually applicable, allowing for their
esque figurative language, seem to
a moral which we shall do well to
r.
close a copy of verses handed me by
g friend as his contribution towards
use of good government. Doubtless
r. Editor, together with Mr. Bryd-
d Mr. Harman, will wonder at his
s use of the anapoestic line to illus-
such a subject, when one would think
he heroic couplet might better have
his purpose.

I. NERALDO.

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Vash.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1900 VOLUME XLII -NO.53

Southward Path Blocked

British Effectively Check Movements by Kimberley—Lord Rosslyn Captive.

Canadian Second Contingent Complete a Long March Without Opposition.

London, April 15.—There has been the usual Saturday night's news both from the war office and from other sources of information. The situation in its chief points is apparently unchanged.

Natives report at Kimberley that Col. Douglass engaged the Boers near Zwartskop on Wednesday and succeeded in driving them back. The British casualties were slight. The enemy's progress southward has been effectively barred by the British occupation of Joneskopf on the left and Umbulwani on the right.

The scouts have located the Boers in a strong position 11 miles north of the British forces at Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts has strongly protested to President Kruger against the treatment of prisoners' sick and wounded in his hands, and has formally demanded the observance of the Geneva convention.

A traveller recently arrived at Bloemfontein says that the Boers are working to persuade the Swazis that the British cause is lost, and are seeking to ingratiate themselves, hoping to secure a footing in Swaziland in peace, or to seize hold of the country if necessary.

A special despatch from Bloemfontein dated April 14 says: "A patrol of Royal Irish with whom was Lord Rosslyn has been captured. Lord Rosslyn has been sent to Kroonstadt."

De Aar, April 14.—The main body of the Carnarvon field force, in command of Col. Parsons, including the Canadian Artillery and the Mounted Rifles, arrived here this morning, after a five weeks' march from Victoria road, by way of Kenhardt, a distance of more than 500 miles. They encountered no active opposition. Col. Parsons pacified the district, which was previously in rebellion, and arrested the ringleaders.

London, April 15.—A special from Pretoria dated April 13 says: "Mrs. Kruger on being interviewed said that she trusted God would soon stop the merciless bloodshed, but that the republic would be vigorously defended, even if Pretoria were finally taken. She added that she had had in the field 33 grandsons, two of whom were killed, four sons, six sons-in-law and numerous other relatives."

CRONJE AT ST. HELENA.

Boer General Arrives in Good Health and Spirits—Received by the Governor.

St. Helena, April 14.—General Cronje and his wife and three members of the staff of the former Boer commandant, who with other Boer prisoners arrived here on the Niobe and Milwaukee April 10, were landed to-day, accompanied by Col. Reefe. They were met by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena, His Excellency Robert Sterndale, and Mrs. Sterndale at the castle, where the party remained for an hour, afterwards proceeding to Kent buildings. Gen. Cronje looks well and appears cheerful. The other Boer prisoners will disembark Monday.

Capetown, April 14.—The transport Lake Erie, with upwards of 500 prisoners, including French, German and Russian members of the foreign legion captured at Boshof, has sailed for St. Helena.

PRESENTS FOR THE PRISONERS.

Friends of the Britishers at Pretoria Are Keeping Them Well Supplied.

Pretoria, April 14.—The United States consul has received six and a half tons of presents for British prisoners, mostly from England and the Cape, comprising luxuries, groceries, cigars, cigarettes and beds. The Transvaal government has afforded every facility for their distribution, which has greatly gratified Mr. Hay. He recently visited the prisoners at Waterval and says that he found everything as well as could be expected under their circumstances.

Good Friday was observed as a holiday throughout the Republic. All is reported quiet at the front.

MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

Bold Housebreaker Secured by the Police—Arbor Day Proclaimed—Lacrosse Arrangements.

Winnipeg, April 14.—(Special)—Joseph Williams entered several residences on Thursday night and held up the occupants by threats of shooting. He was arrested with several missing articles in his possession.

The St. Paul, Minn., Lacrosse Club will join the Western Canadian Lacrosse Association and compete with Winnipeg teams.

May 4 will be Arbor Day in Manitoba.

AN UNKNOWN HANGED.

Added Murder to Burglary but Would Not Involve His Family in the Disgrace.

Toronto, April 14.—(Special)—An unknown man was hanged here this morning for the murder of J. E. Varcoe, grocer, Queen street, in November. He was burglarizing the store with another, who was shot by a policeman while escaping. The hanged man gave his name as Harry Williams, but admitted that this was not his right name. He refused to disclose his identity up to the last, not wishing to bring shame on his family, who it is understood comprise a mother, sister and children.

GREETING TO GENERAL WHITE.

Defender of Ladysmith Finds Himself the Object of an Appreciative Demonstration.

London, April 14.—The scene which greeted Gen. Sir George White when the steamer reached Southampton this afternoon must have convinced him of the gratitude of his countrymen for his gallant defence of Ladysmith.

The harbor presented a brilliant scene, and the vessel's berth at the wharf was resplendent with bunting and evergreens. There Lady White, the Mayor and members of the corporation in their state robes awaited the gallant defender of Ladysmith.

The greeting between husband and wife being over, Gen. White had to undergo much handshaking and receiving congratulations from personal friends before he reached the dock shed, where the municipal authorities presented him with an elaborately illuminated address of welcome. During the reading of the address the huge crowds in the vicinity seized every opportunity to hurrah, and the enthusiasm was indescribable. Gen. White was visibly moved at the warmth of his reception.

In acknowledging the address, he referred with admiration to his gallant garrison, every one of whom, he said, from Gen. Hunter to the brave trumpeter, had behaved magnificently."

General White and Lady White afterward proceeded to Netley, where the General will recuperate. Hundreds of congratulatory letters waited Sir George on his arrival at Southampton, including one from Queen Victoria, making an inquiry as to his health. The General and Mrs. White, accompanied by their daughter, arrived in London to-night.

English View Of Americans.

Hard Words of the Presidential Campaign Must Not Be Taken Seriously.

Britishers Friendly to McKinley Would But Injure Him by Saying So.

London, April 14.—The Spectator, which so often voices government opinion, has a lengthy and important editorial on the relations in the immediate future between America and Great Britain, during which it says, in part:

"The British people will have to keep their tempers for the next few months when they consider American affairs. There are rather an old series of circumstances. It happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relations of the United States and Great Britain, and of course in the frenzy of the campaign very hard things will be said by Mr. Bryan and his supporters who will pass resolutions calling upon the government to intervene strongly in behalf of President Kruger, who either by instinct or craftiness, always appeals to them through the literature which they know best—the Old Testament. We shall have a shower of hard words from their side and there may be even a difficult and perplexed argument to maintain through Lord Pauncefote. Then, too, we shall not be very strenuously defended by the Republicans. President McKinley will persist in his policy and carry his party with him, but still he is the Republican candidate for the presidency and cannot bear with the second term at stake to lose a vote. Mr. McKinley, therefore, and the Republican leaders will do nothing to show themselves friends of Great Britain. They will utter no plain protest against the chorus of ignorant reprobation, and will view with dismay any appearances on this side of any hearty wish for Republican success. We must, however, possess our souls in patience and receive American censure with that dogged stolidity with which we are censuring the remainder of the world. The electoral campaign will come to an end and with it most of the attacks upon Great Britain. The better opinion in the United States, including, we believe, a majority of the people, is upon the whole friendly to us and fully convinced that all the world over British and American interests are the same. Neither nation desires anything except to trade in peace.

"Of one thing we may be sure, the Americans will not caricature the Queen. In the fiercest of their electoral battles they will respect the aged lady who forty years ago was on their side in the civil war, and who now is the only monarch in Europe who watches their prosperity with ungrudging pleasure and without the idea that their growth, wealth and influence is a menace to the world."

This article voices better than anything that has recently appeared the tone of sentiment towards America held by the British government officials, and by those who are seriously interested in the relations of the two countries.

The statement that the senate will not ratify the Hay-Pauncefote convention this year, has created little comment. Those who maintain that England has given something for nothing in the Nicaragua agreement express pleasure and hope that it will never be ratified, while those who supported the convention accept the postponement of action as the most advisable step in view of the political conditions of the United States.

The Saturday Review says: "Whether McKinley's attitude regarding South Africa will remain equally correct depends entirely, not on his sentiments towards us, but on the success of Lord Roberts."

INVALIDED BY RHEUMATISM.

Toronto, April 14.—Pte. R. Walter Mills, of the 15th Battalion, has been sent to hospital at Capetown suffering from rheumatism.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Philadelphia, April 14.—The international cricket match between Canada and the United States will take place September 21 and 22. These dates have been arranged in deference to the wishes of the Canadians.

Trapping the Commandos.

British Closing In From Three Directions on the Boers Besieging Wepener.

Hint of Good News From Mafeking—Buller Content to Wait.

London, April 14.—The critics of the afternoon papers eagerly speculate on the possibilities of the Boer commands at Wepener being cut off. This seems quite possible, as the force from Bloemfontein is advancing by way of Dewetsdorp, Gen. Chermside is nearing the objective with the third division by way of Reddersburg, and Gen. Brabant's forces are moving from Aliwal North by way of Rouxville and Bushmankop, while across the border a strong force of Basutos are closely watching events. In the meanwhile Gen. Rundell's division is concentrating at Springfontein, Lord Methuen's force is trying to get to Hoopstadt, and it is believed that Gen. Hunter's division will strengthen the British left at Fourteen Streams.

The weakening of Gen. Buller's force by the withdrawal of the brigades now under Gen. Hunter is attributed to the fact that the General commanding in Natal has decided that the forcing of the passes is impracticable, and that he will merely attempt to maintain the status until Lord Roberts' main advance shall open his road through Laing's Nek.

Beyond the mysterious Capetown hint regarding the early expectation of good news about Mafeking, there is no further information in hand in connection with that beleaguered town, which must now be in great straits.

Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, accompanied by detachments of bushmen and Scotch scouts, sailed today for Capetown en route for Beira.

Prince Adolphus of Teck has returned to Bloemfontein, after a short visit to Capetown.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Boy Burglars Convicted and Sentenced—An American Vice-Consul's Affliction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 14.—W. M. Kenibbs, the new American vice-consul at Nelson, B.C., a few days ago received the sad news of his sister's death; this so affected him that he resigned his position at once and started for his home in Boston.

Mrs. H. F. Hill died yesterday in Vancouver. She was a sister of Dr. Hacking of New Westminster.

Two boys, Albert Kitchen and John McKay, 9 and 12 years old, respectively, were convicted of burglary to-day before Magistrate Russell. Kitchen was sentenced to one month in the dark cell, McKay to one year in the penitentiary.

A GERMAN WISEACRE.

Proclaims That If Lord Roberts Gives Up the Free State It Will Be Lost to Britain.

Berlin, April 13.—The latest events in South Africa are commented upon calmly. In the Lokal Anzeiger, Gen. Von Schmeling says a decisive turn in the campaign is about to be reached. He adds that if Lord Roberts is able to await things quietly in Bloemfontein then the complete occupation of the Orange Free State will follow. But that if Lord Roberts is compelled to retreat to the Orange River, the loss of the whole of the Orange Free State and all the insurgent districts is sure to ensue, and therewith the loss of the whole campaign.

WHITE HORSE COPPER.

Development of Rich Quartz Mines on the Yukon River.

Taylor Armantrout, the Skagway trader, on returning from a business trip to White Horse gave an interesting and encouraging report of the progress in development of copper properties in that district. He said:

"Development work is progressing on several of the properties. Those of which I gained a knowledge are the Grafter, the Rabbit's Foot and the Anaconda, within four miles of White Horse. The tunnel which is being made into the side of the Anaconda has been run in 125 feet, including a cross-cut. This tunnel was begun 100 feet below the original outcrop, and has already run into a good ledge of ore 12 to 15 feet wide. The ledge is, however, thought to be only a feeder to a greater and better ledge. There is no water in the tunnel.

"Two shafts have been sunk on the Rabbit's Foot. One shaft is down 25 feet and the ledge has proved to be from eight to ten feet wide, and the ore assays from 65 to 75 per cent. in copper.

"Fifty tons of ore from the Rabbit's Foot are on the dump and will be shipped out for a smelter test just as soon as the railroad reaches White Horse, which it is expected will be in June or July. A good trail already leads from White Horse to the mine, and a wagon road is to be built.

"The Anaconda and Rabbit's Foot are owned by William Plunkett, Ole Dixon, W. T. O'Neill and Charles Ward, all formerly of Mount Vernon, Wash. The Rabbit's Foot was located last summer and the Anaconda the year before.

"The British-America Corporation has 20 men working on the Grafter. It is on the same ledge as the other claims mentioned. This ledge can be traced ten miles."

VETERAN FIELD MARSHAL.

Leaders in Civil and Military Life Pay Parting Honors.

London, April 14.—The funeral of Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, who died at Algiers March 26 last in his 77th year took place here this afternoon. It was conducted with the fullest military honors and in the presence of a representative of Queen Victoria, who placed on the coffin a wreath bearing an autograph inscription expressive of Her Majesty's high regard for the distinguished veteran. The Prince of Wales was also represented, while the commander-in-chief of the army, Lord Wolseley, and the whole of the general staff, besides a host of high naval and military officers attended. The members of the cabinet and a number of distinguished civilians also participated.

Late Arrival From Nome.

Mail Carrier Wirt Came by the Steamer St. Paul Yesterday.

He Tells of the Conditions Existing During the Winter.

The collier St. Paul arrived yesterday morning from Kodiak, Alaska, and will leave to-day for Comox to take another load of coal for the far northern town. Among her passengers down was Loyal L. Wirt, of Cape Nome, the first man to come down this season from the new Eldorado by the ocean route, and the last who left Nome to reach the "outside." Mr. Wirt left Nome City on January 8 with the Alaska Commercial Company's mail, and had as a companion as far as Kodiak, where he found the St. Paul, Capt. Worth, the Alaska Exploration Company's mail carrier. The Captain took a steamer for Juneau, and should be down by one of the Alaskan liners shortly. They were 53 days in making the trip from Nome to Kodiak, travelling, however, but 40 days, 13 days being spent in resting, and Mr. Wirt describes it as "an outing." It was very cold, of course, the thermometer at St. Michael registering 40 below and running from that to 20 below during the trip, and on the Yukon a heavy snow storm was experienced which greatly retarded progress, but on the whole the weather was good and free from storms. With the exception of ten nights, when they slept quite comfortably in their sleeping bags, laid on a snow bank, the travellers got their night rests in Indian cabins. They had a good dog team and carried their own food, the stock being replenished five times en route. There is lots of game to be had, food for dogs is plentiful, and the Indians are friendly and kind.

The two mail carriers travelled by what is known as the Katmei route, which Mr. Wirt says is the most practical winter route to Nome and fully a thousand miles shorter than the one via Dawson and Skagway. They went from Nome to St. Michael, thence to Andraoefsky, from where they made a three days' trip to Kuskokwin river, which they followed to Bristol Bay, an arm of Behring Sea. From there the route continues to Nuskagak, thence across the peninsular range of mountains, which is on the mainland opposite Kodiak. They reached the latter place on March 2.

Mr. Wirt erected a hospital at Nome and a busy season he had of it during the winter. There were 300 cases of typhoid in the city during the winter and 125 were treated at the hospital. In all 30 people died of the disease, which was not of a virulent nature. This sickness and the shortness of fuel, beach wood, and poor beach wood at that, selling for $40 a cord, were the only things the people had to complain of. There is lots of food and everybody is comfortable, the few tents being double ones and quite warm.

There were 3,000 people in Nome on January 1, but many were coming in from Dawson and Kotzebue Sound. Those from Dawson had very hard trips, and at St. Michael Mr. Wirt heard that many had perished, although this could not be confirmed. All the ground within 100 miles of Nome has been staked, but there is lots of country outside that radius that will amply repay the prospector. Many new strikes have been made and are apparently very rich. There was little work done during the winter on account of the scarcity of fuel and thawing machines. A few boilers were taken from steamers and launches and in this way several beach claims were worked with considerable success. The report that prospectors had returned from Siberia with an account of fabulously rich ground on the far side of Behring Sea, Mr. Wirt said was absolutely false. A party left for Siberia a few days before he started, but none had returned.

Asked as to the prospects of the steamers which have already started reaching Nome, Mr. Wirt said that would be impossible until June 15. However, there is open water at the head of Norton Bay, 100 miles east of Nome and by May passengers might be landed within 50 miles of the city. But the wedge of ice between the Cape and Sledge Island will not go out until at least six weeks later.

At Katmei Mr. Lindbolm, one of the discoverers of Anvil Creek, and the richest of the Nome millionaires, was met with a party bound for the mines and at Kodiak was the steamer Golden Gate with United States post office inspector Wilcox on board. He is to report on the feasibility of the Katmei route for mail. Mr. Wirt supplied him with maps and other information.

CANADIANS FOR RHODESIA.

Battery of Artillery Assigned a Share in the Northern Operations.

Montreal, April 14.—(Special)—A cablegram has been received from Capt. Norman Leslie, "C" Battery, South Africa, saying that the battery has been ordered to Rhodesia.

Martin To Move London

Offers Action There Against the Asiatics If Endorsed by Electors.

Magic of His Referendum Proposal--Tired of Personalities in Politics.

Special to the Colonist.

Chemainus, April 14.—Owing to the sudden death of Hon. Smith Curtis' mother at the family home in Eastern Canada the people of this district were deprived of the promised opportunity of hearing the Minister of Mines at the political meeting here to-night, but they heard the Premier in an address quite in contrast to his Saanichton delivery in that Mr. Martin seemed to take self and audience seriously and made an effort at argument in support of his position. He emphasized his desire for the choice of distinctly party candidates, pledged either for or against the enunciated policy of the government, and appealed for clear cut and definite issues as against what he termed the curse of the past in provincial affairs, namely, personal politics. In taking credit for the settlement of the eight-hour law, Hon. Mr. Martin held that the suggestion of the application of the referendum in the originally promulgated platform had gone a long way toward inducing both the mine owners and miners to come to the recent final and mutually satisfaying settlement.

In considering the question of nationalization of railways, the Premier contended that he only aimed to initiate a policy of business principle as against a fictitious capitalization policy of speculators, by which system multimillionaires were made without the investment of a dollar of their own. He referred particularly to Lord Strathcona, who had been enabled, he said, to send his 400 men to South Africa, not by the proceeds of his own labor or applied energy, but by money that should have been in the pockets of the people of Canada.

The only interruption of the evening occurred while Hon. Mr. Martin was at this stage, Capt. Clive Phillipps Wolley asking him to mention any man who had made better use of his possessions than had Lord Strathcona, and pertinently inquiring if he (Martin) could assert that he had made as noble and patriotic use of his share of wealth as had the C.P.R. millionaire whom he sought to discredit even while admiration of his superb illustration of loyalty fired the hearts of all Canadians. Mr. Martin did not reply, but shirked the question in an explanatory apology that he had intended no reflection on Lord Strathcona, but merely condemnation of the system under which his millions had been honestly acquired.

By the substitution of the state-owned railway system, the speaker claimed, every industry of the province would be intelligently developed, while even if the experimental road from Kootenay to the Coast failed to pay from the first (though he anticipated it would pay), the province could afford to have it lose and go on losing up to the rate of $4,000 per mile, and still be in better position than under the old bonusing system, for the road would at all events remain an asset of the province.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter which was introduced at the Saanichton meeting, was again brought forward as evidence of the friendliness of Ottawa, and Mr. Martin took occasion to deny that he had ever sought assistance or interference from the federal Premier; he did not want it, he said, and thought if volunteered it would injure both Laurier and himself.

He again asserted that the sum of the difference between himself and his federal party leader lay in his insistence of the recognition of the right of the province to pass such legislation as that concerning Asiatic labor, which had been disallowed. This measure he not only proposed to re-enact, for the purpose of emphasising its necessity for the preservation of British Columbia to the Anglo-Saxon race; but if his government was returned one of its very first acts would be to send a minister to London, there to present to the home government the serious conditions here created through the unrestricted influx of Asiatic hordes, and should the issue come to the last extremity he felt that the British government would see in the preservation of this colony—strong in its British civilization and British population—a greater safeguard against all foreign menace than could be obtained by any sacrifice for the friendship of Japan or other foreign state. The principle that Britain's greatest strength exists in the united devotion of her colonies, would be, he thought, the principle prevailing in the end.

On the subject of roads, trails and bridges, the Premier asked the electors to express at the polls their willingness to bear increased taxation in order that one million dollars might be raised by special loan, for systematically constructed highways solidly built under most expert engineers, payment to be extended over fifty years, and the loan being expected to bear 3 per cent. with 2 per cent. additional for sinking fund. As for the necessary roads to mining properties, it would be the plan of the government to assume construction, assessing the cost proportionately among the interested owners.

The Premier will hold no meeting at Nanaimo on Monday, the political attraction for that day in the Coal City being a convention at which Mr. Ralph Smith is to be proposed in nomination as the city candidate. Instead of speaking there Hon. Mr. Martin will talk at Port Haney, his itinerary then being Mission City, Tuesday; Lytton, Thursday; Ashcroft, Friday; Revelstoke, Saturday, and Nelson, Monday week. Afterwards he will pass on to meetings in East Kootenay, Boundary, the Okanagan country, up the main line of the C.P.R., and back to Golden, whence he returns to Vancouver and the Lower Fraser, his final meetings in the campaign being held on Vancouver Island.

No candidate in the government interest has yet presented himself in Cowichan district, although there are two in opposition.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

How the Surplus Is Swelled—Chignecto Ship Railway Again—Adjutant for Yukon Garrison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 14.—The government to make a showing of a great surplus are now adding the expenditure on the contingents for Africa to those charged to capital account. Last month $898,000 was so charged to capital. The Conservative precedent set at the time of the Northwest rebellion was to charge the military expenditure against the current account.

Capt. Thacker has been appointed adjutant of the Yukon garrison.

The promoters of the Chignecto ship railway are again interviewing the government for better terms.

ENGLISH VIEW OF DEWEY.

Public Not Impressed by the Manila Target Practice—His Candidature Excites Laughter.

London, April 14.—Not a little interest is beginning to be taken in England in politics in the United States. Admiral Dewey's candidacy is regarded rather more humorously than in any other light, the popularity of the Admiral having never been quite understood in England, nor his achievements thoroughly appreciated by either naval or lay circles, whose attention has always been more confined to the American naval operations in the West Indies than to Manila.

The Scene of Triple Murder.

Police Locate the Spot Where Clayson Party Were Killed.

Bullet Holes in Trees Showing That There Was a Fight.

Inspector Strickland of the Northwest Mounted Police arrived from the North on the steamer Amur yesterday and left this morning for Vancouver to commence recruiting for the extra fifty men for Strathcona's Horse, whom he is to command. He first heard of his appointment at Union and received official notification upon arrival here. The Inspector corroborates the report that the men working on the Clayson case have found what they believe to certainly be the spot where the missing men were murdered. He went to Tagish only a few days ago, and was there but a short time, but he learned that the men working on the mystery feel that from indications on the little local trail, and the bullet marks in the nearby trees, they have located the spot of the last fight of the missing men. The Inspector doubts if the bodies of the men will ever be found. He thinks perhaps they were thrown in the river and carried away by the current.

Corporal W. Della Torre, who arrived at Skagway, fourteen days from Dawson, en route to England, brings word corroborative of the views given by Inspector Strickland, and says that the place of the tragedy is in the woods a short distance from where O'Brien's tent stood, a few miles south of Minto.

It is held by some that the victims were marched from the trail by O'Brien and his companion at the point of the guns, and that when the little party had gotten some distance into the woods, the murderers shot the unfortunate travellers. It is also held that O'Brien's partner was shot in the fight that ensued, and that O'Brien, rather than have a wounded partner killed him.

Corporal Della Torre had a talk with men working on the case at Minto, and learned that it is now felt beyond a doubt the place of the final struggle has been located. He says:

"Bullet marks have been found in the trees, and several small particles from clothing have been found in the vicinity of the tragedy. Blood stains have been located on the trail leading from the river to O'Brien's cabin, which is in a thickly wooded place. McGuire thinks probably the murderers decoyed their victims from the trail by asking them to give them aid in helping a partner who was caught by a falling tree while cutting wood.

"At the foot of the trail is a place in the ice in which the bodies may have been thrown, and members of the police force are there with a boat ready to drag the river as soon as they can."

J. W. Atkinson, on his way from Dawson, gathered information at Minto from Capt. Fussel, keeper of the road-house there, corroborative of the report of the finding of the place of the tragedy. He says that Capt. Fussel is much excited over the matter, especially so because some had spoken suspiciously of the captain being connected with the case.

A TASK FOR RUSSIA.

Report That She Will Promise Occupation of Cabul Unless British Make Peace.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The Czar and Czarina started last evening for Moscow.

Persistent rumors are current in Moscow that on Russian Easter Sunday the Czar will issue a manifesto containing an ultimatum to Great Britain declaring that she should make peace with the Boers forthwith, under the threat of occupying Cabul and Herat if Britain fails to comply.

ITALY'S POSITION.

Berlin, April 13.—The Tageblatt today in an inspired article repeats in detail that Italy without the protection which the dreibund affords never would have attained the powerful attitude in the Mediterranean which she has and never would have weathered such crises as the Sudowah defeat and the Milan revolt without injury.

Parisians In Their Element

Glittering Display at the Inaugural of the Mammoth Exposition.

Purely a Formal Function as Only Buildings Are Yet In Position.

Paris, April 14.—The Exposition of 1900 is open, but it will be at least a month before anything but buildings is to be seen. The day's ceremonies were a mixture of sumptuous splendor in the Salle des Fetes and widespread confusion and unreadiness everywhere. Nothing could have exceeded the picturesque settings in the building in which the inaugural ceremonies were held. The gorgeous uniforms of the diplomats and soldiers, the splendid orchestra and chorus and the magnificent effect produced by the grand staircase up which President Loubet proceeded to view the exposition, lined with about 200 picked men of the Republican Guards, with jackboots, white breeches, gleaming cuirasses and horsehair plumes streaming from shining helmets.

Fourteen thousand guests had been invited to the function and they had, because of the fine weather, only the dust to endure. The afternoon was a holiday in Paris by general consent, and a host of country people crowded into the city to swell the multitudes who from an early hour trudged in the direction of the exposition and took up positions along the route of the President's procession and at the approaches to the grounds.

The ceremonies within the Salle des Fetes was simplicity itself. The reception to President Loubet at the entrance lasted but a few seconds, and on reaching the tribune M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, immediately delivered his address handing over the exposition to the Chief of State. President Loubet then replied, and the speaking part of the function ended.

A feature of the proceedings was the series of tableaux presented to the gaze of the President and his party by the wonderful spectacle in the Salle des Fetes and the imposing vistas from the Palace Trocado down the Champs de Mars to the Chateau d'Eau and along the esplanade of the Hotel des Invalides from Napoleon's tomb to the Champs Elysees, while the view from the scene along the embankment, on which stands an irregular line of multi-colored national pavilions, presenting every conceivable form of architecture, might have been a scene from the Arabian Nights entertainments.

The ladies of the President's party reached the Salle des Fetes in advance of the others and took seats in the special gallery. Mme. Loubet, richly gowned, sat in front, surrounded by the wives of ministers. The spectacle that met President Loubet's eyes when, amid the resounding strains of the "Marseillaise," he stepped to the front of the dais on his entry into the Salle des Fetes, was probably never seen before within the walls of any building. The vast circus was filled with a sea of human beings, who overflowed the balconies jutting out from the sides. The decoration of the interior was certainly a triumph of artistic skill, with a handsome stained glass dome, through which the rays of sunlight filtered down upon the concourse below, and a color scheme in mural painting with the strikingly executed frescoes of allegories in brilliant relief. The galleries and balconies were draped with red plush, and the hall was profusely adorned with trophies of tri-colored flags opening fan-like from shields bearing the letters "R. F." The group among the great assembly which was the most attractive was the body of foreign representatives in picturesque attire.

On the conclusion of President Loubet's speech, the procession formed and proceeded across the Salle des Fetes, between a hedge of guards with fixed bayonets, to the grand staircase, which the party ascended, the cuirassiers lining the steps saluting. This was the moment when the climax of enthusiasm was reached within the hall, which rang with shouts of "Vive Loubet." On reaching the summit of the stairway President Loubet gave a last look at the scenes about him and then entered the salon of honor, where the ceremony of presentation of commissioners of foreign nations was gone through with.

The presidential cortege then descended into the grounds, and proceeding to where luxuriously upholstered river steamboats were waiting to embark the party.

ITCHING PILES.

False modesty causes many people to endure 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 completely cure the worst case of blind, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Berlin, April 13.—The Politische Correspondenz says Germany is now the third nation dealing commercially with Japan, adding that in 1896 German imports were twenty million yen, and in 1899 almost thirty-two million yen.

HAS FRANCE FORGIVEN?

Berlin, April 13.—The first French steamer built in Germany has been launched at the Rostock yard. She is the Baltique built for a Rouen firm.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C.
Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

Roberts' Confidence

British General Announces The Enemy's Forward Movement Is Checked.

Relief Nearing Wepener Garrison But No Comfort In Sight for Mafeking.

Boer Envoys to Europe Said to Carry Documents Involving Germany.

London, April 14.—(4:15 a.m.)—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated Friday, describing Lord Roberts and the troops attending Good Friday services, says: "But the troops are marching forward as well as to service.

"The forward movement of the Boers is checked" says Lord Roberts. This is taken to mean, not by fighting but by dispositions to head off their advance and bar their way to vulnerable points in the lines of British communication.

Relief is on the way to Wepener. The Boers in Natal appear incapable of developing an aggressive movement at Elandslaagte. Lord Methuen is at Zwartzkopfontein, twelve miles east of Boshof, and is sending small swift columns through the adjacent country. Lord Chesham, commanding one of these, encountered a small commando about ten miles southeast of Zwartzkopfontein. He found most of the farms occupied by the women and children only.

A note in the Daily Mail avers that Mafeking is in a very bad way and that the hope of relief is far off as no force is advancing from the south.

The war office announces that horses will arrive at the Cape this week. It is well understood that the animals are not fit for work until about ten days after the voyage. Two thousand more are due at the Cape next week.

The war office has called out the reserve companies of several infantry battalions which will be sent to South Africa for service.

The Boer peace envoys have documents, (the Rome correspondent of the Daily News says) showing that urgent advances to the Transvaal to wage war were originally made by Germany. This correspondent also asserts that Count Von Buelow the German foreign minister, who was said to have gone on a visit to a sick brother, really went to Milan for the express purpose of conferring with the delegates.

The Times has the following from Jammersberg, dated April 13: "Col. Dalgetty's forces have been surrounded by some Boers with eight guns, two pompoms and two Maxims on Monday. They have gallantly withstood a heavy attack on Monday and against a night attack on Tuesday. Thursday there was continuous shelling and rifle fire. We are confident of being able to repulse any attack. Our casualties are small. The brunt of the fighting as also of the loss has been borne by the Cape Mounted Rifles."

CONAN DOYLE IN AFRICA.

He Sees in British Irregular Cavalry the Distinguishing Marks of Western Plainsmen.

London, April 10.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: The air is thick with rumors of large forces of Boers to the southward, but there is no positive official information on the subject. On the other hand, the railway is said to be well guarded.

Dr. Conan Doyle contributes to the Friend of the Free State a picturesque description of the British infantry. He says: "Who could have conceived that had seen this prim soldier in time of peace that he could so quickly transform himself into this grim, virile barbarian? Bulldog faces, hawk faces, hungry wolf faces—every sort of face except a weak one. Most of them have swarthy faces and lean a little forward, with eyes steadfast and features impassive, but resolute.

"Here is a clump of mounted infantry, with a grizzled fellow, like a fierce old eagle, at the head of them. Some are maned like lions; some have young, keen faces, but all leave an impression of familiarity upon me. Yet I have not seen irregular British cavalry before. Why should it be so familiar to me—this loose-limbed, head-erect, swaggering type? Of course, I have seen it in the American cowboy over and over again. Strange that a few months of the veldt should have produced exactly the same man as springs from the Western prairie."

A MONTH FOR PERSONATING.

Montreal Woman in Trouble for Emulating Male Enterprise at the Ballot Box.

Montreal, April 13—(Special)—Madam Alma Boivin was yesterday sentenced to a month's imprisonment for personating at the municipal elections. When the judge asked her if she had anything to say in defence, she replied that she had not thought she was doing wrong in taking a bribe of $5 to vote in a false name, and had seen others do the same thing. She was poor and wanted the money for her children, who were in the convent. As the woman evidently did not appreciate the nature of the act, she received a light sentence.

ROYALTY VISITING.

Promised Interchange of Courtesies Between the Rulers of Germany, Austria and Russia.

Berlin, April 13.—Several of the leading papers of this city to-day publish special despatches from Vienna saying that the visit which the Emperor of Austria is shortly to make here will be reciprocated by a joint visit of Emperor William, the King of Saxony, the King of Bavaria and a number of other German rulers to Vienna for the purpose of commemorating Emperor Francis Joseph's 70th birthday, which occurs August 18. The statement is also printed that the Czar will pay a visit to Vienna in July.

HOLIDAYING AT PARIS.

Six Canadian Commissioners There but No One to Transact Necessary Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 13.—Inspector Strickland is due to arrive at Victoria to-night or to-morrow from Yukon. He will be appointed to command the fifty auxiliaries for Strathcona's Horse and is to immediately commence recruiting at Vancouver, thence proceeding eastward without delay. Equipment and stores are waiting for the men here.

Mr. Tarte and five other Canadian commissioners are at Paris, but between them they have made quite a mess of the arrangements for Canadian exhibits. It is just discovered that they have failed to get cold storage accommodation for Canadian fruits and dairy products, although long ago Professor Robertson pressed them to attend to the matter. Now Mr. Robertson has had to leave for Paris post haste.

Exposition Opens To-Day.

But Few Exhibits Are In Place for Inaugural Fisit of President.

Military Pardons and Rations of Wine—Additions to the Legion of Honor.

Paris, April 13.—The whole Exposition space is covered this evening with flickering lights, and hordes of workmen are busily engaged in clearing away scaffoldings, packing cases and debris of every kind which still litters all the arteries of the Exposition grounds.

The President to-morrow will not enter the Exposition buildings proper, but only inspect the edifices from the outside, for the excellent reason that the buildings where finished are thus far mere shells with scarcely any exhibits to be seen anywhere. After M. Loubet's visit to-morrow the scaffoldings will be rebuilt and the interrupted work of installation will be resumed.

M. Loubet has decided to celebrate the inauguration by pardoning all army and navy prisoners who are undergoing sentences for minor offences. Moreover, all soldiers and sailors are to receive a special ration of wine to-morrow.

A list of about fifty decorations of the Legion of Honor conferred upon French Exposition officials has been promulgated. Alfred Picard, commissioner-general, heads the list with the Grand Cross.

SHAH GOES TO RUSSIA.

London, April 14.—A despatch to the Times from Teheran announces that the Shah of Persia has gone to Tabris, North Persia, on his way to Europe. He will first visit St. Petersberg.

GREAT DAMAGES.

Colorado Springs, April 13.—In the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Nellie Lewis against President Sam Strong of the Coinage and other Cripple Creek gold mining companies, the jury to-day awarded the plaintiff $50,000 damages.

SOME OTHER REICHMAN.

Washington, April 13.—The war department to-day received the following cablegram from Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, relative to a published statement that Captain Carl Reichman, the U. S. military observer in the Transvaal, had been leading a Boer force:

"Pretoria, April 13.—Rumor of Reichman's active participation is absolutely false. (Signed) Hay."

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Capetown, April 12.—The loss by the Strathcona contingent of 160 horses during the voyage to South Africa was owing to an outbreak of pneumonia.

BANKER SENTENCED.

Berlin, April 12.—Herr Sternberg, the Berlin banker who was arrested in February on a charge of fraudulent practices, and who furnished bail to the amount of a million marks, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to a loss of civil rights for three years for a "crime against morality."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

Dublin, April 12.—Much to the public's surprise, the Queen drove out late this afternoon in a closed landau, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg. The route extended through Castle Knock village, returning by way of Phoenix Gate at 5:40 p.m. In spite of the pouring rain Her Majesty expressed pleasure at her outing.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

Berlin, April 12.—The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas will meet at Dantzic toward the end of May. To-day the Kaiser suddenly summoned the Generals of the Garde du Corps from Potsdam, to be ready for a conference."

SUPPLIES FOR AFRICA.

Five Thousand Tons from New York Including a Great Quantity of Hay.

New York, April 12.—More than 5,000 tons for the English army in South Africa and a large number of mules started for Capetown yesterday in the British steamer Clan Robertson. In the consignment are 27,000 bales of hay to be landed at Capetown.

Considerable staple articles consigned to private firms both at Delagoa Bay and Beira are known to be aboard the ship, but their ultimate destination cannot be foreshadowed. So far as can be ascertained no powder or guns went in the vessel.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Berlin, April 12.—In the forthcoming number of the Nation Prof. von Bar, of the University of Goettingen, will discuss international law bearing on the transportation of British troops through Portuguese territory and the action of Lord Roberts in requiring the Boers of the Free State to take an oath not to participate in further hostilities against England.

Losses of The Boers

Twelve Thousand Men Including Prisoners Estimate to End of March.

Moving to Attempt Renewed Sieges of Kimberley and Ladysmith.

Great Force in Free State Not Able to Cut off British Communications.

London, April 14.—The Daily Mail publishes this despatch dated Friday April 13, from Lorenzo Marques:

"The Boers are manufacturing shells, especially Vickers-Maxim, in large quantities in the Benheim foundry, Johannesburg.

"The actual Boer losses to the end of March, including prisoners are estimated at 12,000. Atl present there are 7,000 Boers in Natal and 37,000 in the Free State."

London, April 14.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The enemy have evidently determined to adopt new tactics. Two columns are known to be moving south of Bloemfontein. They are relying upon Cape carts for transport and are carrying scarcely any forage and only sufficient food to meet the immediate requirements of the convoy, with transport following at a secure distance. The Boer columns are thus enabled to move about almost as quickly as cavalry.

"It is reported that 9,000 Boers are to the south of Dewitsdorp, the force extending from that point to Odenhale." The burghers who had returned to their farms are undoubtedly rejoining the enemy.

"Lord Roberts has appointed the Duke of Marlborough to be assistant military secretary at headquarters."

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson discussing the military situation in the Morning Post says: "The objective of the 9,000 Boers south of Dewitsdorp is either Col. Dalgetty's force, the bridge at Bethulie, or the country south of the Orange river. Whatever its object, Lord Roberts has apparently checked it and if so the equipment and reorganization of the British force can proceed uninterruptedly and the new campaign will surely begin on the initiative of Lord Roberts."

Bloemfontein, April 13.—Lord Roberts' preparations for the advance are retarded by the scarcity of rolling stock, but the whole length of the railroad is strongly held and the Boers have not yet made any attempt on the British communications. Mr. Winston Churchill has arrived here.

London, April 14.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Elandslaagte, April 13: "The Boers are changing their tactics and are moving from Glencoe westward with a view of threatening our lines of communication to Ladysmith.

"On Tuesday, a corps of Carbineers and a number of Thorneycroft's Horse narrowly escaped being cut off owing to the treachery of a Kaffir and a native guide."

Kimberley, April 13.—The town guard has been re-mobilized and guns have been remounted at the forts owing to the fears of the populace that the Boers will again attempt a siege. A battalion of the Scottish Rifles has arrived and the redoubts around the town are manned with regular troops. The military authorities, however, regard these fears as groundless.

London, April 14.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Thursday, says:

"There is nothing whatever to cause uneasiness. It will be seen that the Boers are just where we want them. In a word, we are all right."

NEW DIVISION FOR COLONIALS.

Details of the Disposition Made of Canadian Artillery and Mounted Men.

Bloemfontein, April 13.—A new division, consisting of two brigades, has been formed under Gen. Ian Hamilton.

Gen. Hutton's brigade is composed of Canadians, New Zealanders and all the Australians except the cavalry. His staff are: Col. Martyr, chief; Lord Rosmead, aide-de-camp; Col. Hood of Victoria, Col. Bridges of New South Wales, and Major Cartwright of Canada, adjutants-general.

The brigade consists of four corps of mounted infantry, under Cols. Sanderson, Delisle, Pilcher and Henry. The first corps consists of the First Battalion Canadians under Col. Lessard, and Second Battalion Canadians under Col. Herchmer. Strathcona's Horse, under Col. Steele, and the Victorians, under Col. Bryce, are in the fourth corps. The second and third corps are composed of Australians. Each corps has a battalion of Imperial Mounted Infantry attached.

The Canadian and New South Wales batteries and a number of Vickers-Maxims will also join the divisions.

THE KOREAN FERMENT.

Rebellion on Large Scale in the Interior —A Kopje in Dispute There Too.

Seoul, Korea, April 14—By the terms of the secret agreement between Russia and Korea the latter pledges itself not to alienate the island called Kopje (?) situated in the mouth of Mazampo harbor.

A rebellion on a large scale has begun in the interior of Korea.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

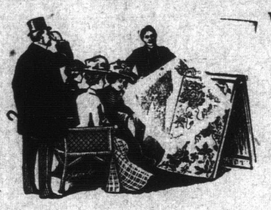
Dublin, April 14.—The Queen took her favorite morning drive yesterday on the private grounds of the Viceroy, and attended services in the royal chapel where a large congregation assembled. The Primate of Ireland preached. In the course of his sermon he referred to the Irish soldiers and the Queen. During the afternoon Her Majesty took a drive in the country.

PLAGUE AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, N.S.W., April 13.—It was officially announced to-day that 111 cases and 38 deaths from bubonic plague have occurred here.

WALLPAPERS.

The most Comprehensive assortment of



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Write for samples and prices. Give us an idea of what kind of a room you wish to use it on and leave results

WEILER BROS, . Victoria, B. C.

. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. . . . .

To Enmesh The Boers

Roberts' Plans Helped by the Widespread Operations of the Commandoes.

No Compromise or Patchwork in Settlement Says Sir Alfred Milner.

Their Failures at Kimberley and Ladysmith Spoiled Plans of Burghers.

London, April 13.—(4:05 a.m.—In a round-about way London hears that Lord Roberts, when wiring to the Prince of Wales at Copenhagen congratulations upon his escape from assassination, added two or three hopeful sentences pertaining to an early advance with wide-reaching combinations. Quiet assurances are passed around among military men that Lord Roberts is employing his great army effectively and that the adventurous Boer commandoes are likely to be enmeshed.

Scraps of news—a detail here and another there—have reached England tonight over comparatively idle cables, but they do not illuminate the situation.

The colonials at Wepener still hold off the Boers. Lord Methuen has worked eastward until he is within eighty miles of Kroonstadt. Boer scouts have gone around Ladysmith and have appeared at Dewdrop and other places on General Buller's flanks and rear. The officers of Buller's irregular horse estimate the Boers in Natal at 18,000, but these figures are probably excessive, 10,000 being regarded here as the outside number. After Gen. Hart's brigade leaves him, Gen. Buller will have close upon 20,000 men. It is generally assumed the brigade is moving to join Lord Roberts, but its destination is really unknown.

The Boer note to Portugal regarding the use by the British of the Beira route for the transportation of troops to Rhodesia, may, if the Boers act against Portugal, lead Great Britain to land troops at Lorenzo Marques. This possibility has been seriously discussed and is referred to at length in the morning papers today.

The work of the Boer peace commissioners has begun. Mr. Fisher has asked Italy to intervene and the Italian minister of foreign affairs has replied that while he would receive the commissioners the best he could do would be to transmit their proposals to London, thus following the course of the United States.

Sir Alfred Milner, when replying to a deputation of clergymen in Capetown, Thursday, said: "Never again" must be the motto of all thinking and humane men, but not from lust of conquest or a desire to trample on the gallant if misguided. There must be no compromise or patchwork in the settement, and no opportunity for misunderstanding or intrigue, the revival of impossible ambitions or accumulation of enormous armaments. The British will no longer tolerate dissimilar and antagonistic political systems in a country which nature and history have declared to be one." In these absolute utterances of Sir Alfred Milner, he speaks of the Imperial government.

It is calculated that Lord Roberts now has 214,000 effective troops, with 12,000 more afloat or under orders.

The war office has instructed officers not to take any more expanding bullets to Africa for revolvers.

Mr. H. Steyn, the brother of President Steyn, in the course of an interview at Bloemfontein, said: "The original war plan of the Boers was to overrun all Cape Colony, but on becoming involved in the sieges of Kimberley and Ladysmith the burghers found the design spoiled. To this I attribute the Boer failure to conquer the British. I expect the war to last until Christmas."

The seventh month of the war is beginning with Eastertide and the morning papers' editorials expatiate upon the need of soberness.

RIOTING AT CAWNPORE.

Plague Regulations Cause Rising of Natives—Five Constables Killed and Bodies Burned.

Bombay, April 12.—Plague riots have taken place at Cawnpore, where the segregation camp has been destroyed and ten persons have been killed. The rioters killed five constables and threw their bodies into the burning camp.

Order is now restored but all business is suspended and the populace is sullen. Troops and volunteers are patrolling the city guarding the mills and factories.

ALASKAN BILL.

Washington, April 12.—An agreement was reached after the senate adjourned to-day, by which the Alaskan bill is to be considered. Mr. Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, asked that it be laid aside informally, and if no objection is made Senator Lodge will move the consideration of the Alaskan bill.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Strathcona's Reserves Must Be Taken From the West—Telegraphers' Union—Mr. Bostock Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 12.—A telegram received by Dr. Borden this afternoon from the High Commissioner asks that the fifty additional men for Strathcona's Horse be recruited in the West. The recruiting officer will be appointed to-morrow. He will commence at Vancouver and travel east to Winnipeg, but not leave the line of the Canadian Pacific. He will remain one day at Revelstoke, two at Calgary, one at Moosomin and two at Winnipeg. Kootenay men will have to go to Calgary. The men must be good shots, good horsemen and unmarried. They will concentrate here, where they will receive uniforms and equipment. Horse equipment also will be taken but no horses. They will likely sail by the Lake Huron from St. John on the 25th for Liverpool.

The government has not conceded the demands of the Interconnial telegraphers to recognize the telegraphers' union, and grant the men fifteen days' holidays with pay.

The reciprocity deal with Trinidad is off, the island having made a bargain with the States.

Mr. Bostock has gone West to take a hand in the provincial fight.

BILLET FOR O'DONOGHUE.

Toronto, April 12.—D. J. O'Donoghue to-night resigned his position as secretary of the trades and labor council, which he has filled for eighteen years, the reason being his appointment as special officer to see enforced the recent resolution of Hon. William Mulock passed in parliament to prevent the subletting of government contracts and to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current for each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. The resignation was accepted with regret.

G. T. R. CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Lindsay, Ont., April 12.—Lindsay people were shocked this morning when news reached here of a fatal accident which happened to G. T. R. conductor J. F. Jobbitt at Coldwater, Mr. Jobbitt having resided in town for many years. The unfortunate conductor was on top of a car when the force of a collision threw him, and he alighted on his head, being instantly killed.

BANK MANAGER'S DEATH.

Bowmanville, April 12.—David Fisher, for many years general manager of the Ontario Bank, died to-day.

MANITOBA PROHIBITION.

Winnipeg, April 12.—The Manitoba legislature adjourned to-day until May 7th. Premier Macdonald stated that J. A. M. Aikins, Q.C., of this city was preparing the government's prohibition bill.

PROGRESS OF MEXICO.

Message of President Diaz on Opening Spring Session of Congress.

City of Mexico, April 1.—President Diaz opened the spring session of congress this evening. In his message President Diaz calls attention to the satisfactory termination of the suits entered in New York against Mexico by the Woodhouse bond claimants at the time the Morgans issued the Mexican loan. He says that not for a moment did he recognize that Mexico could be sued in a foreign court, and that the American highest court sustained this principle. The President reviews the Well and Abra case, which the American courts decided so satisfactorily for Mexico, displaying notable impartiality. He says Mexico will take pleasure in welcoming the pan-American congress.

The new treaty of commerce and friendship between Mexico and China will soon be sent to the senate for ratification. The President dwelt on the precautions taken to prevent the spread of yellow fever in Vera Cruz and on the Gulf coast, and denies that bubonic plague has made its appearance in Mexican territory. Increase in copper mining is mentioned, and antimony, lead and other minerals formerly not regarded with interest, now command the attention of enterprising miners backed by large capital. Colonization makes progress. The harbor works at Vera Cruz and elsewhere are making excellent progress, the postal receipts continually increase and there has been a similar gain in the service of the federal telegraph.

Gratifying conditions of finance enable the executive to carry out many works of public improvement, authorized by congress. The army is in good condition, and is being improved in many branches of the service. The President says the Yaqui war is not likely to be prolonged. It is the intention of the government to send the Yaqui prisoners to different parts of the republic and have them instructed in the arts of civilization. Decisive measures against the rebellious Maya Indians are now under way, and a new flotilla will operate in conjunction with the army against these Indians. The message gives general satisfaction as showing unchecked progress of the nation in every branch of the service.

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

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permananity cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Disabled Boer Guns

Wepener Garrison Put Weapons Out of Action and Bring Down Commandants.

Success of a Night Sortie—Relieving Force Close at Hand.

Roberts Cannot Be Drawn by Boer Occupation of the Little Towns.

Aliwal North, April 12.—News from a Boer source at Wepener, officially communicated, says that four Boer guns have been disabled and four commandants killed or wounded. On Tuesday night the British made a sortie, capturing a Boer gun and taking some prisoners.

London, April 13.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques says: "It is reported from Pretoria that a Boer commando is moving through Basutoland. This is said to be a clever ruse to draw the British away from Wepener.

"About 2,000 foreigners constitute the new foreign legion in Pretoria, including some Cossacks in uniform. Several fresh recruits left here for Pretoria today, including a French captain, brother of the late Gen. De Villebois Mareuil."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The latest news is that Col. Dalgaty's force occupies a position outside Wepener, while the Rouxville commando occupies the town itself. The pressure there should be partially relieved within the next twenty-four hours.

"Lieut. Nix, the Dutch military critic who was wounded at Koornspruit, died to-day under an operation."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Lord Roberts wisely declines to exhaust his men and horses in hunting the elusive Boers until his preparations are complete. He will leave to the enemy the barren comfort of the occupation of a few farms for a short time."

BOOTY FROM POST OFFICE.

Robbers Use Dynamite and Secure Thirteen Hundred Dollars' Worth.

Frederick, Md., April 12.—Three masked robbers blew open the safe in the post office at Mount Airy with dynamite last night and secured $950 in stamps and $350 in cash. The building was wrecked by the explosion. Charles Moser, a telegraph operator, was asleep in the building. He was covered with a pistol, taken into the building and witnessed the robbery. The robbers compelled him to stand with uplifted hands until they had made their escape.

BOHEMIA SHAKEN UP.

Continuous Earthquakes Threaten the Utter Destruction of Little Town.

Vienna, April 12.—A severe earthquake has occurred at Toron, Bohemia, a number of houses being destroyed though without loss of life. The shocks continue and it is feared the town must be abandoned altogether.

QUEEN OF THE MAY.

Alexandria Ewen Selected as Queen and the 4th Prox. Fixed for May Day Fetes.

The committee for selecting a May Queen, appointed at the meeting, Monday night, to arrange for this year's May Day fetes, at New Westminster, made their report, to-day, when it was given out that pretty little Miss Alexandria Ewen had been chosen. The day fixed for the celebration is Friday, May 4th, and, from now till then, the city band, will manage this ever popular annual affair for the children, will leave nothing undone to assure this May's festivities unequalled by any previous like event. With this end in view, committees have been appointed, and various preliminaries arranged, so that all that is required now to make the occasion a grand success and a gladsome day in the hearts of the young folk is for the citizens generally to lend a helping hand, and generously subscribe to the funds. Let it not be said that, while the children are increasing, the subscriptions are decreasing. The collecting committee is composed of the following gentlemen, who will begin work at once: S. Rees, J. M. Murphy and G. Cunningham.

The secretary of state has communicated with the commander-in-chief, Col. Scott, requesting him to hold himself in readiness to command the forces on that day, and direct the procession, which it is proposed, will be comprised, in part, of the Boys' Brigade, Bugle Band, and Central Park Band.—Columbian.

VICTORIA MAIL DELIVERY.

Extension to Southeastern Portion of the City Petitioned For to No Effect.

Col. Prior recently put the following questions in the Commons:

1. Have any petitions or letters been received by the Postmaster General, or his department, from residents of the southeastern portion of Victoria city, B.C. locality?

2. Has the post office inspector in Victoria been asked to report on the matter? If so, has he reported on same, and what is the purport of his report?

3. Is it the intention of the Postmaster General to grant the requests of the residents of that important district?

The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). In reply to the hon. gentleman, I beg to say: 1. A petition was received at the department, asking for letter-carrier delivery and the establishment of a letter-box in the southeastern portion of the city of Victoria. 2. This question was referred to the post office inspector, who reported that the greater part of the neighborhood was sparsely settled, but that the service would be a convenience to those resident there, and would entail an increase in cost. 3. A further petition to the same effect, having been received on the 31st ultimo, the matter will be looked into again, to see if present circumstances warrant the increased outlay which the service would involve.

FIVE LAAGERS LOCATED.

Boers Taking Up Positions Parallel to Line of Railway from Free State.

Capetown, April 12.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Cape Argus, says: "Olivier's commando is moving in the direction of Smithfield.

"Five different laagers are located between Bethany and the Kaffir river, lying parallel to the railway, 12 miles eastward."

ROBERTS TO THE PRINCE.

Spoke Hopefully of African Situation in His Message of Congratulation.

London, April 13.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail, says:

"Lord Roberts in a telegram to the Prince of Wales tendering congratulations on behalf of the troops in South Africa upon the escape of the Prince at Brussels, spoke very hopefully of the situation at the front."

Col. Hughes Makes a Hit

At Head of Corporal's Guard He Seizes Ferry and Stampedes the Boer.

RebelThough Reverend Member of Cape Assembly Taken Prisoner.

London, April 12.—The Times publishes the following special despatch:

"Capetown, April 11.—A Drachoender correspondent says that Gen. Settle's column reached Uppington on March 30. Col. Hughes, a Canadian M.P., and chief of Gen. Settle's staff, with two City Volunteer cyclists, two Canadians and two other colonials, seized the pont. The rebel rearguard evacuated the town hastily, after firing one shot, under the impression that a large force was upon them.

"Rev. Mr. Shroeder, a member of the Cape legislative assembly, was captured 75 miles west of Uppington and brought in. The rebels are surrendering their arms.

Uppington, about 150 miles west of Kimberley, is a small town, which has long been held by the rebels.

BIG BUILDING COLLAPSES.

Employers and Customers of Pittsburg Paint Dealers Buried in the Ruins.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 12.—A three-storey brick building on the corner of Wood street and 2nd avenue, occupied by Armstrong, McElvy & Co., wholesale paint dealers, collapsed shortly before ten o'clock. A score or more people were in the building at the time, and it is feared were buried in the ruins. A hundred men began tearing away at the debris to release the buried men.

Three injured and one dead had been taken out at 10:30. The dead body was recognized as that of a carpenter, name unknown. Two others who could be seen, but had not been reached, were believed to be dead. They are Eugene Berchard and a boy.

At noon two dead bodies had been recovered and three persons taken out alive. The number still in the ruins was variously estimated at from 10 to 25.

A few minutes before the collapse it was said at least a dozen people were in the front part of the building, including several customers. Over 100 firemen and volunteers were at work on the ruins, heedless of the tottering walls. To the danger from the walls was added the menace of the fire, as the stock carried by the firm consisted largely of inflammable paints, oils and varnishes. Thin wreaths of smoke commenced to curl up from the ruins immediately, before the dust clouds caused by the falling walls had settled. To this the firemen gave their attention, but an explosion was feared at any time.

While the rescuers were at work a portion of the third floor fell in, burying five of them. They were quickly taken out and were not seriously injured.

A 2 o'clock the bodies of a man and woman were found. They have not yet been identified.

BURGHERS ARE RESTIVE.

Will Not Remain With Commandoes Unless Continuous Operations Are Kept Up.

Bloemfontein, April 11.—According to information received here, the Boer activity east of the railroad and in proximity to the border is largely due to the fact that Presidents Kruger and Steyn have found they are unable to keep their forces together inactive, and the burghers declaring they are unwilling to remain with their commandos unless actively employed, as they are convinced the British game is a waiting game.

It is believed the Boer plan was originally designed to oblige Roberts to weaken his force at Bloemfontein in order to protect the railroad. Then the Boers would have attempted to recapture the capital. The burghers are evidently ignorant of the forces Lord Roberts has at his disposal.

Advices from De Aar siding say the Boers are busily entrenching their position east of Brandfort, running parallel with the railroad, while still strongly holding the Waterval Drift waterworks.

London, April 12.—A special despatch from Elandslaagte, dated yesterday, says: "Fighting was renewed beyond Elandslaagte this afternoon. The Boers steadily advanced upon the British position. There was a continuous rifle fire, and the Boers' big guns were in action. The British replied effectively, and after two hours' fighting, the Boers were checked."

Pretoria, April 11.—A heavy cannonade was heard this morning in the direction of Bultfontein, situated between Winburg and Boshof, in the Orange Free State, and north of Brandfort.

Advices from the Boer headquarters in Natal say that after a heavy bombardment the British are retiring in the direction of Ladysmith, and the federals are going to their old positions.

The Free State Gazette publishes an order to the effect that no person who has been commandered for active service has the right to send a substitute without the consent of the landrost. In reference to the matter of leave of absence, the Gazette says squads of 10 per cent. of each command will be relieved for periods of 12 days, their relief being chosen by ballot. This is intended to meet the wishes of the burghers desiring to plant crops.

Huge Tunnell Ente

Mountain of Metal In B to Be Exploited In Fashion.

Smallpox Quarantine a —Installing Plants— ments to Trai

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADA FOR DIZZIN FOR BILIOU FOR TORPI FOR CONST FOR SALLO FOR THE C

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Huge Tunnelling Enterprise

Mountain of Metal in Boundary to Be Exploited in This Fashion.

Smallpox Quarantine at an End —Installing Plants—Shipments to Trail.

Grand Forks, April 11.—The total imports at the port of Grand Forks for the month of March were valued at $16,054, on which a duty of $7,302 was collected.

A local company is being formed for the purpose of driving a three-mile tunnel through Hardy mountain, one of the hoary and prominent landmarks near Grand Forks. The undertaking is one of great magnitude. The object sought is to crosscut the formation, and tap blind ledges as well as the numerous leads that show on the surface. The promoters are John A. Kehoe and James Petrie, who have studied the stratification for months past, and who own claims in the camp. Beneath the summit of the mountain the tunnel will have a vertical depth of 1,500 feet. All the preliminay surveys have been completed. The projectors of this bold enterprise, which seeks to accomplish the results achieved in the Sutro and Palmer mountain tunnels, feel confident that rich ore bodies will be opened up, amply rewarding them before a tenth of the distance is traversed. The proposition is to crosscut the formation that dips towards Fourth of July creek. The huge boring will start at a point a quarter of a mile from the creek, and at an elevation of five hundred feet above the Kettle river valley. The general direction of the workings will be southeast. The ground to be traversed includes the Sunset, Mascot, No. 7, Iron Chief, Rabbit's Paw, Last Chance, Pearl, Little Babe, American, Monte Carlo and Monte Christo properties. The tunnel mouth on the opposite side of the mountain will be on Newby's ranch, a quarter of a mile above the C. P. R. track, two miles from Grand Forks. The dimensions will be 8x8, permitting room for two tracks. With a modern plant, it is estimated, the work can be performed for $10 per foot. It is believed that the upraises to be made to the surface in stoping ore will largely solve the ventilation problem. The enterprise will be known as the Hardy Mountain Co., and will have a capital of $1,500,000, in shares of the par value of $1 each. Among the local subscribers are Commodore Biden, Stanley Muir, L. P. Eckstein, T. W. Holland, Chas. Cumings, Geo. Fraser, R. F. Petrie, Hugh McGuire, Chas. Vahey, Alfred Kennion, W. R. Macpherson, Colin Campbell, C. C. Tilley and C. H. L. Evans.

A 15-foot crosscut from the 100-foot level of the Hartford in Wellington camp, has encountered eight feet of ore. A drift has just been run sixteen feet in ore.

The quarantine enforced at the boundary line for the last five or six weeks, owing to the smallpox outbreak at Republic, Wash., has been raised by the Canadian authorities. As a result travel from the south, which had been completely suspended, is likely to become lively at once.

Angus McNish, of Montreal, a director of the King Mining Co. (Oro Denero), is in town. He will visit Summit camp for the purpose of examining the property. A loan of $15,000 recently authorized by the directors will likely be devoted to the purchase of a larger plant than the one now in use, and to increase development work.

Geo. H. Braley, of Spokane, is here superintending the shipment by wagons of the new plant for the Quilp mine at Republic. The plant comprises a hoist, 100 h.p. boiler and a seven-drill compressor.

J. H. Mackintosh of the B. C. mine, Summit camp, states that the ore shipments to the Trail smelter exceed 100 tons weekly. Stoping will be commenced as soon as the new plant is installed. Two 80 h.p. boilers are being placed in position, and the shaft house and compressor building will be completed before the end of the month.

ANOTHER SMELTER.

Eastern Canadian Capitalists Think This a Good Investment in Boundary.

Greenwood, B.C., April 12.—Four Eastern Canadian mining men, Andrew Laidlaw of Spokane, to-day bonded the Moren claim, the seventh extension of the Buckhorne mine in Deadwood camp, for $30,000. Mr. Laidlaw has been spending the past two weeks here with a view to securing a site for a pyritic smelter. He has a deal on to purchase Boundary Falls power, three miles south of here.

CASH DOWN.

Chicago Thug—Say, Bill, we want ter hire yer hack fer three hours to-night! We're going ter abduct an actress, drive her down to a Clark street dive, and rob her of her diamonds!

Driver—Well, all right! But you tell her she'll have to pay fer de hack in advance!

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

BIG WORKS IN HAND.

White Pass Company to Erect Bunkers at Skagway—Extending the Line.

A $12,000 contract has been let by the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company to Mr. D. A. Robinson for the erection of large coal bunkers at Skagway. The bunkers will have a large steel travelling crane to be erected at the extreme outer end of the railroad wharf, to be used for the conveyance of coal direct from the ships to the cars, and bunkers at the shops in the north end of the city. The crane will operate over a span of 90 feet and be so easily operated that with the aid of two men it will convey 500 tons of coal from a ship to cars on the side track in eight or ten hours. The bunkers will have a capacity of 2,500 tons, and so arranged that locomotives and cars will be loaded from them by gravity. In the filling of the bunkers the cars will be drawn up an inclined track to a position above the bunker bins by a 40-horse power gasoline engine. The work will be done with despatch. Coal may be taken from the bunkers at either side or from the centre.

For the better prosecution of the work of extension of the road, Contractor M. J. Henry is going to build a large steam scow for carrying material from Bennett to Cariboo Crossing. The craft will be 100 feet long and 30 feet beam. The work on it will begin soon, and it will be ready for use by the time the lake opens.

Two big scows which the railroad is building for towage uses on Lake Bennett were to be ready April 12. They are being built right on the ice, and therefore will not have to be launched. Each scow will have a capacity of 150 tons.

"The railroad is also now busily engaged," says Superintendent Rogers, "turning out new freight cars at the Skagway shops at the rate of five a week, each car equipped with automatic brakes. Other fine rolling stock will be received by the time the road opens to Closeleigh. Four more engines will be on hand the latter part of this month. Two more coaches will get here from the East about the same time, and material will soon arrive for a new baggage car to be built at Skagway. More engines and cars will be supplied with the opening of the line to Closeleigh."

The Riches Of Similkameen

Capt. Scott Tells About the Mines and Farms Around Princeton.

Lot of Work Being Done on Copper and Kennedy Mountains.

Capt. S. F. Scott, who is largely interested in the placer, hydraulic and quartz mines of the Similkameen district, is in the city on one of his periodical visits and will remain for several days. The captain was one of the first to commence the systematic working of mines in that district. Some five or six years ago he took in a lot of hydraulic machinery to work the gravel of Whipsaw Creek and during the past year he took in two steam engines, which are now at work hoisting ore from the bottom of shafts, which he has sunk on his quartz claim. The quartz mines, Capt. Scott says, are showing up well and from the reports of experts who have visited the Similkameen, the district promises to be one of the richest in the wonderfully rich province of British Columbia. The placers and hydraulic mines have not paid to the present time, but it is only fair to state that they have not been given a fair trial, having been closed down because the first clean-up did not prove satisfactory. He was consequently not in a position to state whether they would prove paying properties.

A great many capitalists and experts are visiting the district and numerous settlers are taking up homesteads on the rich land in the vicinity of the rising town of Princeton, for the Similkameen is a good agricultural and cattle as well as a rich mining district. For years the ranchers have been sending cattle to the markets of the coast and before the miner came to provide a market near at hand, there were many acres producing hay, grain and vegetables. The climate is a favorable one and no pleasanter place could be found for a home.

Princeton is rapidly growing into a city. During the past year several substantial buildings have been erected; there are two good hotels; four general stores; and other establishments going to make up the centre of a mining and farming district, not to forget the weekly newspaper. The paper was first issued on March 31, the name being the Similkameen Star. It makes a creditable appearance.

A railway is badly wanted, the present transportation requirments being provided by a wagon road from Spence's Bridge to Princeton, thence to Whipsaw Creek, a distance of 130 miles. A mail stage makes the round trip twice weekly, a number of light rigs are ready to convey passengers and a string of freight wagons are constantly travelling backwards and forwards. There are good hotels along the roads where the passengers can be accommodated.

In addition to the various apparently rich mines on Copper Mountain, including the Sunset mine, there are many rich properties on Kennedy Mountain across the South Fork of the Similkameen. The veins and quartz leads can be traced from one of the mountains to the other through the valley.

Another attraction is the splendid hunting and fishing in the vicinity of Princeton.

Capt. Scott will return to Similkameen in about two weeks and resume his mining operations.

Beauty is born in the blood. Beauty is more than "skin deep," it is blood deep. When the blood is tainted by disease the flesh will feel it and the skin will show it. Sallow or muddy complexions, pimples, blotches and eruptions are only the surface signs of impure blood. Face washes, lotions, complexion powders, may palliate the evils but they cannot cure the disease. The only cure is to cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which is the cause of the outbreak in the flesh and skin. Impure blood can be absolutely purified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its effect on the flesh and skin is marked. Sores heal and disappear. The skin becomes smooth, and regains its natural color. The eyes brighten and sparkle, the whole body is radiant with the brightness and beauty of health. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. The use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery" by cleansing the system of clogging matter.

Grand Forks And Columbia

Beauties and Prospects of the Mining Boundary Cities.

Some Drawbacks to Locomotion in a Newly Opened Mining Community.

banks of the river, or across the green vale wherein Columbia nestles cosily in the arms of the engirdling mountains, the blue reek of its domestic fires rising straight into the unstained azure of "incense-breathing morn." And, sure enough, the "swallows twittering in the straw-built eaves" were there to tell that the reign of the North Wind was over, and that the peach blossom would not be long before it perfumed with the intoxicating fragrance of its dainty chalice, the soothing air coming up from the south. Irresistibly one was reminded of the Miltonic rhapsody; for the time, the place, the conditions were those of which the prince of poets sung:

"Sweet was the morn, her rising sweet
With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams on herb, tree, fruit, and flower
Glistering with dew, fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild; then silent night
With this her solemn bird and this fair moon,
And these the gems of Heaven, her starry train."

IT IS AN ENCHANTED VALLEY

for the mind that loves to watch with a lover's eye the changing, transient glories of the Hours where Nature has been fond to linger and loath to bid adieu. Such were the impressions gained by a Victorian rambling about trying to acquire an appetite for the truly sumptuous breakfast fare, furnished hotly forth at the Hotel Yale.

Coming back again through the city of the Forks I found the streets busily astir long before eight of the clock; the merchants at the receipt of custom, vehicles hurrying up and down, the sound of hammer and saw, and the music of the smithy sledge ringing out "with measured beat and slow." Life! Life! Life!—everything spoke of it at its highest pulsations. Energy, the restless onward impulse that carries the race to its great enterprises in forest and mine, in hamlet and metropolis in this mighty arena of America, was here worthily exemplified. Grand Forks is a little Chicago. It has high ambitions; no one who has conversed with its people can doubt they will be largely achieved, for the spirit that people is the same that has made the chief centres of American population what they are today. And the confidence of the Grand Forkers in the future of their little city is beautiful, inspiring to see. It is contagious, too; one becomes smitten with it as one talks to them, and hears of the projects contemplated and sees the evidences of strenuous forward movements on every hand.

The Forks is blessed with the presence of one of the ablest writers amongst the younger generation of Canadian journalists; perchance I risk his displeasure in naming him, for I think his work for his adopted city deserves recognition wherever it can be honestly given—as this is. I refer to Mr. William A. Harkin, formerly a member of the editorial staff of the Montreal Daily Star. Perhaps no better evidence of the business shrewdness of the Townsite Company need be adduced than that they have secured the services of this wide-awake and whole-souled young man to help them to keep the world informed of Grand Forks' claims. Some may set this down as fulsome flattery; but wait till they visit the Forks and learn personally the facts recited. Any Victorian going to the Forks will find in Mr. Harkin a model cicerone.

But if the Forks has its Harkin, Columbia, the gem of the Kettle River Valley, has its

INCOMPARABLE A. W. ROSS.

Having often heard of the famous townsite discoverer, it was with feelings of the liveliest anticipation that I looked forward to meeting him on his native heath. It is an experience worth travelling all the way to Columbia to enjoy, to be taken in hand (literally) by this prince of descriptive artists. Columbia had seemed to me beautiful enough and advantageously situated enough in all conscience, but when Mr. Ross proceeded to descant upon its superlative merits I was thunderstruck at my own blindness in failing to grasp at a glance the fact that it is the most magnificent townsite in all the Boundary. In delightful and convincing narrative he sounded the praises of Columbia. See, how it was situated at the southern end of a vast valley which extended for forty miles northward from the valley of the Kettle, and was filled with rich mines, and clad with forests estimated to be able to yield five hundred million feet of lumber. Would not the mine superintendents and officials build their homes in lovely Columbia and return to the bosom of their families at the week's end, to spend the Sabbath in blissful ease, most acceptable dolce far niente after the moil of six weary days about the smoky mines? And yonder, far southward, where the winding vale lost itself in the swelling mountains, there was coming one day soon, the long-looked-for railway from the States; it would centre here; shops and warehouses would be erected, hundreds of workmen would make their homes thereby. There would be no smelters with their choking fumes to ruin the

EXQUISITE RESIDENTIAL AMENITIES

of Columbia; that lofty butte, which dominates Grand Forks on the west would effectually confine the smoke of the Granby and other smelters on the eastern side, and so save Columbia from pollution. Then, behold the site of the future city! Smooth and level as the lawn before some English mansion of the olden time; stretching fair, and wide and green to the silvery stream that gives its most homely name to the whole lovely region. True, through a misunderstanding the present town of Columbia stands half a mile from the station, round which has arisen the nucleus of a miniature Columbia, the one hotel in which is doing a "roaring" business, especially when the picturesque freighters come up from Republic, in Washington State, with their curious "outfits."

And what a jolly, devil-may-care, thoroughly Western set the freighters are. Great, hearty fellows, who salute the stranger on the road with the large, open cheeriness of the Old West, snap their prodigious blacksnakes with boyish gleefulness, set tinkling bells at their nags' broad chests, and troll out noisy ditties as they swing along the trail. They get fifty dollars a month and board. Speaking as one who has been over what was described as the better half of the road they have to travel, they richly earn their money.

But, A. W. Ross: He is the moving spirit in Columbia; the experience gained in Winnipeg and Vancouver stands him in good stead now, and if Columbia be not making that progress which his abounding confidence in it might seem to justify, it is no fault of his. It was a great pleasure to meet two former Victorians at Columbia. The Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, who lives in a pretty villa by the side of the river, where it bends with graceful sweep amid its verdured slopes into the sunny West. He is known as the most energetic preacher of the gospel in all the country side; and principally through his efforts the denomination which is fortunate enough to have him for pastor is

ONE OF THE MOST FLOURISHING

in Boundary. Needless to remark, the reverend gentleman is quite as enthusiastic as Mr. Ross about his adopted home.

Then the excellent Monsieur Escalet, formerly of the Delmonico Restaurant, "runs" the largest hotel in Columbia, and purveys with the same artistic skill as of old for the stranger who may happen to enter his gates. Indeed, the fare provided at his establishment there, out on the prairie, would put to shame the pretentious spreads of larger caravanserais in more important places. The Escalet house has had some sensational adventures; such, for instance, as the attack upon it by some persons supposed to have come from Grand Forks, and who actually burned it down.

Columbia has a mayor and council, and until recently it had a newspaper, published by a typical Western youth, Mr. Nesbitt. The first glimpse I got of this moulder of public opinion was impressive. He was leaning up against the door jamb of his office smoking a cigar and serenely surveying the main avenue with an air of proprietorship that was most interesting to a humble individual like the writer. Mr. Nesbitt, though, like most of the scribbling clan, is a capital fellow, and hospitable as any man in the community; and of that I found no scarcity. His office is not much larger than one of Mr. David Spencer's packing boxes, but with its little Gordon press and tiny cases, all waiting for the hour when the call for thunder should come (I understand it has since then come, with a somewhat Fourth-of-July recoil upon the unfortunate Mr. Nesbitt), it looked quite as ready for business as its lively owner. At the editor's desk, when Mr. Ross and myself got inside, sat a hirsute gentleman in mud-stained clothing, evidently from the rural constituencies, writing, or as the proprietor remarked, "making a few rabbit-tracks" for the next issue. He was, and looked like, "A Constant Subscriber." Columbia has the finest site of any place which I visited in the Boundary. And this without having seen Fairview, which I was told was the queen townsite of the Boundary. Grand Forks has been described as

A "WIDE-OPEN" TOWN.

With a view to ascertaining how much truth there was in this allegation two of us, both from close-shut Victoria visited some of the haunts of the gamesters, after the darkness had set in. In each and every saloon was a roulette table in full view of the bar, and near-by other tables at which black-jack, faro, monte, and the like mysteries were in full career. To test the wickedness of the place still further and practically, we scornfully laid some small stakes on the wheel table—and, of course, lost them. Incensed at this apparent unfairness, we defiantly renewed the challenge, when, to our united horror, a tall, solemn-looking man in blue, with brass buttons, and bearing in the front of his helmet the talismanic word "Police," quietly took his stand at the end of the table, and keenly, as we suspected, scrutinized the couple of law-breakers. The impulse to rake off the damning evidence of crime on the board was nearly taking effect in action, when. No! Yes! Why, the constable himself calmly fished from the depths of his pockets sundry coins, which he as calmly deposited on the board—and lost, to the further solemnizing of him. He sighed and went away somewhat disgusted. Comforted at finding the guardians of the law particeps criminis—well, anyhow, Grand Forks is a nice, lively little city, and no one need die of ennui there if he have a mind to study human nature.

One night recently a Swede, employed in the mines above Grand Forks, went into one of those gaming places with two dollars and fifty cents, so the legend runs. By a lucky selection at the start he was enabled to play high, and an hour later marched out with a thousand dollars in his pockets, which I was told, he clapped in the savings-bank next morning, a la mode de Yon Yonson.

Besides the mines with which it is surrounded Grand Forks has another great asset, namely, the

SPLENDID AGRICULTURAL AREA

of the valley. There the finest fruit and cereals are grown, and most lucrative employment is the cultivation of them. The prices obtained for fruit in Grand Forks might surprise Victoria dealers; the miners must have fruit fresh from the orchards, and they care little what they pay provided it be good and fresh. Consequently the fruit ranches and the farms of the Kettle Valley are yielding opulent returns to their fortunate owners. It will be pleasing to Colonist readers to learn that the controllers of the great tracks of land are discouraging the holding of big farms, and are parcelling out the ground in five and ten-acre blocks for fruit-ranching purposes. This is a wise course; and although it may not be dictated by a knowledge of the ancient saying and fact: "latifundia perdidere Italiam" (great estates were the ruin of Italy), it is yet worthy of commendation. Those little farms are being taken up by the right sort of people, and it will not be long before the valley becomes known as one of the principal fruit-growing districts of the province. Therefore, Grand Forks has a twofold source of strength, and as a natural result the place is growing apace, and will certainly be one of the great centres of the upper country within a few years. There can be no doubt the rivalry between Grand Forks and Columbia will be settled in the proper way, that is by union. I cannot see how it can be otherwise. Columbia will be the residential quarter, while the business will be done in the Forks. Grand Forks is too firmly planted now ever to be influenced by the rivalry of any contiguous town. Its future is assured; and if its citizens continue to display the same business-like qualities that distinguish them now the city must flourish and become a most important centre.

Quite a large number of former Coastmen are

"LOCATED" AT THE FORKS,

and none is taking a livelier interest in its fortunes than Mr. L. P. Eckstein, who is well-known in Victoria. Mr. Eckstein takes a prominent part in the politics of the place and he is also legal adviser to the city council. Mr. Alexander Miller, formerly of New Westminster, is now manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Grand Forks, and is very popular. None of the Coasters would return to the Coast after living in Grand Forks, and that perhaps more than anything speaks for the charms of the spot. The Forkers are constructing a lawn tennis court over in Columbia, and the bicycle is coming more and more into action as the roads improve. At present the dodging of gigantic stumps and rocks provides the main diversion for the enterprising wheelman.

THE SMALLPOX SCARE.

was at its height when I was at Grand Forks. Dr. Fagan, the provincial medical health officer, was through looking into the arrangements. There were two cases in the Forks, one of them, according to a young medical man, with whom I conversed, "as lovely a case as he had ever seen." The patient was to be viewed through the window of his cabin, and the spectacle presented by his hideously-bloated face was one that only an enthusiastic medico could describe as "lovely." But that is only the way the medical men hit us when we are down, and cannot help ourselves

Dr. Fagan found it necessary to proceed to Republic, Washington, where he had been informed, lay the source of the trouble—"fons et origo malorum." On sight seeing bent I required no persuasion to accept the kind invitation of the Doctor to accompany him on his lonely drive down the Republic trail. It was an experience one needs no penciled notes to remember in all its details. Some pretty tough roads both of us had seen, but that route beat them all handily. It was decided to christen it "the milk-shake route," as progress over it behind two spunky cayuses resembles nothing so much as the action of one of those infernal machine with which the purveyor of milk-and-soda blends the mixture for the parched public in summer time. The Doctor has travelled over some of the harest country in the Irish Highlands, and I have ridden some hundreds of miles in that device of the Evil One, a Red River cart, over the Assiniboian prairie, but feather beds and a couch of thistles do not compare less harmoniously than those rosy baths and that difficilis descensus Averni.

At one moment the vehicle would be careened like a sloop in a squall, with all hands clutching the weather side to avoid a capsize; the next the axles would be gurgling through a lake of liquid mud. Then there was what one of the freighters, with passable humor, described as a "sprinkling of coarse sand" along the trail. The said "sand" consisting of boulders the size of a flour barrel. Amongst those grains of sand the ponies picked their way. It was pleasant, of course, travelling through the avenues of tall pines, which scented the air with their aromatic odour, but underfoot it was not nice. Finally we reached

THE GOOSMOOS SWAMP.

Place and name were never more happily wedded. Had Christian encountered the Goosmoos Swamp in his perambulations in search of the Delectable Mountains, it is doubtful if he would ever have made the satisfactory ending to his journey that Master Bunyan would have us believe. Here in this swamp of succulent name disaster overtook us, by the snapping of the double-tree, which was worn half-through in the first place. It was a predicament to call forth the cheeriest whistle in the body of Mark Tapley. The ponies nibbled the grass at the side of the trail, with beautiful carelessness; birds piped merrily on every tree, the sun above radiantly, but all those things were scarcely compensating values for the fact that we were up to the axles in tenacious mud, miles from any human habitation, as we at first supposed, high noon coming on and no luncheon-basket provided. But a little prospecting soon brought to light a cottar's hut in the depths of the forest. Only the good wife, a buxom, comely woman, but with the sad eyes of the much-alone, surrounded by her rosy urchins and babies, was at home. She did what she could for us, providing stabling for the insouciant bronchos, and directing us in our attempts to cobble the broken double-tree. Just then the stage from Republic, going to Columbia, rattled up with clank of chains and pistol-cracks of the whip. The driver was a jovial Irishman, a native, though, of Fort Macleod, N.W.T., and rover of the Wild West all his born days. His laugh is worth a fortune, it makes anybody in hearing smile. And his name is Murphy, bedad. With a brogue worthy of Cashel or Limayaddy, he advised us to go back with him to Columbia, for the road ahead of us was untraversable by anything like our disrupted "rig." "Be jabbers," said he, "yez think the road yez hev come acrost is coarse, do ye? Faix, it'd be dead yez'd be by the toime yez got to Raypublic in that consarn, for the wurst rst of it's forninst yez. Och, ye should jist see the puddle beyant the nixt post.

IT BATES BARAEGHER,

an' that bates the divvle himsilf. Up wid yez an' we'll roll down to Columby a-sneezin'." Here was the password and the gripp as well. So, with Murphy on the dickey we went noisily through the woods, the passengers listening to his merry nonsense and forgetting the forlorn "outfit" away back in the bush. Two stages travel the Columbia-Republic trail every day, and both drivers are of the same nationality, the other man being named Sullivan, quite as much a cure for the blues as his "pardner," the rollicking Murphy.

On reaching Nelson, Wash., almost on the international boundary line, we found some interesting experiments in amateur smallpox-curing in progress. The Doctor enquired if the mail was being fumigated, and was assured that it was getting such a dose of three star sulphur fumes that the hardiest specific microbe of the smallpox tribe yielded up the ghost with pleasure and alacrity. But the Doctor wanted to see the process, and perhaps it was as well he did, for it was primitive almost back to the time of the Garden of Eden. The modus operandi consisted of placing each letter on a plate; an old, cracked, willow-pattern plate, and setting it besides another infirm representative of the respected plate family on which some sulphur was burning and emitting about enough fume to excite a cough from a passing mosquito. Over the two plates was placed with gingerly care a metal cover usually employed to accompany the roast to table. I did not see the operator scoop out the corpses of the annihilated microbes as they lay thickly encrusted on the inside of the germ-slayer, but the mortality was reported to be very high at each covering. The letters were not punched or clipped at the corners, the bland operator

TRUSTING TO PROVIDENCE

and the ornery common sense of the intelligent microbe to come out of the envelopes and get smoked for nothing. Dr. Fagan, to the surprise of the scientist who was running the machine, laughed, actually laughed heartily, at the whole arrangement. Had it not been on American ground he might have interfered to put a stop to it; but advised them to adopt some more modren means of accomplishing the decease of the proscribed bacteria. It was gratifying to note that the United States officials showed the greatest deference to Dr. Fagan, the British representative, and readily acceded to his wishes in the way of removing some of the more ridiculous particulars of quarantine. One of those was the prohibition of all freight coming from the Canadian side across the line. This was put on simply because the officials felt they had to do something, and the easiest men to hit seemed the freighters. Dr. Fagan pretty soon had this absurdity removed, and the tinkling bells of the teams once more rang out on the Republic trail.

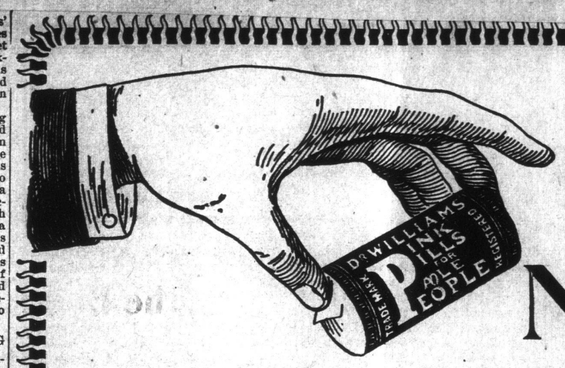
T. L. GRAHAME.

Vancouver, April 13, 1900.

THE RULE OF THREE.

(Modernized from "Mother Goose.")

Three Kings were in a poker game,
Counted good as money;
Three Queens were in another hand,
Looking sweet as honey;
Three Aces were in the dealer's fist,
Howsoever got,—
When down came Three Aces, and
Gathered in the Pot.



For Use Now

The necessity for a Spring Medicine is recognized by most people. The reason is easily explainable. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms during the winter months makes people feel languid, depressed, easily tired and generally "out of sorts." Nature must be assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system during the winter months, else people fall an easy prey to disease.

Purgatives are of no use—they only leave people still weaker. It is a tonic that is needed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

Surpasses all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening qualities. These Pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, which is solid proof of their merit. Wherever they are used they make dull, listless men, women and children feel bright, active and strong.

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I may say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are **not** Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1900.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Mr. Martin has not yet felt called upon to take the public into his confidence as to the manner in which he proposes to raise money to build railways under provincial ownership. Of course, the raising of any sum of money from $12,000,000 to $50,000,000 is a very small matter; but it would be of some interest if Mr. Martin would explain the modus operandi by which he thinks he could procure it. He is going to speak in divers and several localities, and we are sure that he would lay the country under an obligation if he would enlighten the people upon a few points. Here are some questions which he might take up:

What will his proposed railway to Kootenay cost, where is it to be located, where will it cross the mountains, where is it to terminate and when is the work of construction going to be begun?

Is this the only railway which he considers is now needed by the people of British Columbia, and if not what other railways does he think ought to be undertaken, and when does he propose to undertake them?

How much money does he expect to be able to borrow for the purpose of building government railways, when does he expect to borrow it, what interest does he expect to pay for it, how much does he contemplate laying aside for sinking fund, and at how great a discount from par does he expect to float the loan?

Does he know whether the railway which he proposes to build, or any others which he may have to agree to in order to get the legislature to sanction that one, will pay running expenses, interest and sinking fund from the start, and has he considered by what species of taxation he will raise money to make up the deficit in case they do not pay?

As his railway will be unable to make connections with lines in the United States without the assent of parliament, has he any guarantee that such assent will be given?

Has he the least reason to suppose that the Dominion government will ask parliament to grant aid to railways to be owned and operated by the province?

There are a number of other questions that might be asked, but if Mr. Martin undertakes to reply to these categorically he will have all he can do, and he will afford sufficient material for discussion on his railway policy during the whole campaign.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE EMPIRE

There is every probability that before many years an entirely new issue may be presented to the people of Canada in common with those of other parts of the Empire. Those who remember the years preceding the original confederation of the British North American provinces hardly need to be reminded of the similarity between what then transpired and what is now going on. Only comparatively few people in this province can recall the incidents of the pre-confederation days, so many of these having come from Great Britain and such a very large proportion of those who are Canadian born having been too young, if they were alive at the time, to have taken such notice of the occurrences, the ebbs and flows of public opinion, the proposals made only to be abandoned and the accidents of politics which led up to and finally made Confederation possible. When we say that there is a similarity between what is now transpiring in relation to the consolidation of the Empire and what took place in the original Canadian provinces, we do not wish to be understood as saying that there is anything like an exact parallel, for there is not. We only mean that a change in the relations of the component parts of the Empire to each other seems to be in process of evolution.

The similarity is quite remarkable in one respect. Among the first of the provincial political leaders to advocate a union of the provinces was the late Joseph Howe. Some of the finest passages in Canadian oratory are those in which Mr. Howe spoke of the future of the British possessions on this continent after a union had been effected. But when the time came to carry the grand idea into effect, Mr. Howe was found opposing Dr. Tupper, who led Nova Scotia into the union. Now curiously enough we find Dr. Tupper, now Sir Charles, who was almost the first of Canadian statesmen to identify himself with the movement for Imperial Federation, constrained by his judgment to take a position that is being, unjustly we think, construed as opposed to it.

It is evident from the widely diverse views which have already been expressed that the issue when it is finally presented will be keenly contested, no matter what form it may assume. No one doubts the loyalty of both Sir Charles and Sir Wilfrid to Canada and the Empire. There is happily no room for doubt. But there is a great divergence of view between them as to the manner in which Imperial interests should be consolidated. We think it would be a mistake for any one to commit himself to any very decided views on this question, which is only now beginning to shape itself, and may lead to a complete change in political alignments in the Dominion. We venture the prediction that Imperial Consolidation will be the great issue of the near future, not only in Canada, but in other colonies. It will probably not take concrete shape until after peace has been restored in South Africa and the confederation of the Australian colonies has been brought about.

LAURIER'S LETTER.

If proof were wanted of the unsoundness of Mr. Martin's judgment, it has been furnished by his action in reading at the Saanich meeting the letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It indicates either that he is unable to understand the Queen's English or that he believes the general public can be gulled with anything he may choose to say. The letter says, as plainly as words can, that Mr. Martin appealed to Sir Wilfrid for support and was refused. The self-styled champion of provincial rights, he invited the interference of the federal government in a provincial election, only to be told that the Liberal premier of the Dominion after some days' consideration had "come to the conclusion that he should not interfere at all." The most that Sir Wilfrid would promise was not to interfere against him, and he is careful to place this largely on the score of personal friendship. Commenting on this letter, Mr. Martin said that it was a refutation of the charge that he is unpopular at Ottawa. To the ordinary mind exactly the opposite conclusion will appear irresistible. Any disinterested reader of the letter would conclude that it was written by a man to one who had been a personal friend, but to whom he felt unable to give political support. Mr. Martin appears to think that because Sir Wilfrid's letter does not abound in invective it is to be construed as an endorsement. In point of fact the letter is a courteous disclaimer of any political responsibility for Mr. Martin, and an intimation that if he comes to grief in his political ventures he will only have himself to blame. It is the distinctest possible renunciation of Mr. Martin and his political works. There is a fine piece of sarcastic reproof in the sentence, "if party lines are to be maintained, I will expect that the policy of the federal government will be respected." In other words, Mr. Martin is informed that if he imagines that he can have the support of the Liberal party to work out his schemes, he is very much mistaken. "There are no party lines in your programme," Sir Wilfrid reminds him. Here we have a delicate suggestion to Mr. Martin that the hollowness of his claim to be recognized as the representative of the Liberal party in this province and that his cause is the cause of Canadian Liberalism is very well understood at Ottawa. That an appeal on party lines was only a last resort with Mr. Martin is well known to those who are familiar with the efforts made by him during the week following his appointment as First Minister. Mr. Martin is great on denials, but he will hardly venture to deny that he schemed for the support of certain prominent Conservatives, and was willing to pay a substantial price for it—not out of his own pocket, of course, but out of the public treasury. Failing to secure this, he decided upon precipitating a struggle upon federal lines if he could. Hence his appeal to Ottawa. We pointed out some time ago that the plan was to divert attention from the violence done to constitutional usage and if possible save the Lieutenant-Governor by making federal issues prominent in the campaign, so that by and bye it might be said that it was not Mr. Martin's unpopularity but that of the Laurier ministry that caused his defeat. In a Smart Alec way Mr. Martin tried to catch the federal Premier, but either the hook was too clumsily baited or the expected catch knew too well the man at the other end of the line. We cannot compliment Mr. Martin upon his astuteness. It was bad enough to be turned down by the Liberal convention. To be sat upon by the federal Liberal leader is indeed "tuff."

DR. CHASE TREATS THE LIVER

The Largest Organ in Human Body Proves the Efficiency of His Kidney-Liver Pills.

No organ in the human body has a greater influence on the general health than the liver.

A torpid, sluggish liver leaves bile in the blood to poison the system and upset the filtering and digestive systems.

It causes indigestion, stomach troubles, headache, backache, pimples and blotches on the skin, constipation and looseness of the bowels, depressed spirits, dizziness, weakness and sometimes palpitation of the heart and menstrual derangements.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unique as the only treatment that acts directly on both the liver and kidneys. Their success in curing liver complaint, biliousness and the most complicated ailments of both the liver and kidneys has been phenomenal. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box at all dealers, or postpaid by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Don't cough; use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine; 25 cents a bottle, 60 cents for a bottle containing three times as much.

HOSPITAL WORK.

One of the most pleasing features of social life at the present time is the great interest taken by women in hospital work It has been particularly marked in connection with the South African war, although it was very strongly manifest during the war between the United States and Spain. Indeed a lively interest in the alleviation of the trials and sufferings of the sick is coming to be a sort of hall mark of true gentility. We should be sorry to believe that this is simply a passing fad; for we think it is really evidence that the spirit of Christianity is making itself felt in a new direction. Christ himself likened the Kingdom of Heaven to a little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump, and so we are glad to be able to think that this fresh and broadening interest in hospital work is a proof that the leaven of the Kingdom is making itself felt among those who are apparently the furthest removed from the necessity of public assistance in hours of sickness and suffering.

If there is any work, which "blesseth him who gives and him who takes," it is that which provides a means whereby those who have to pass through the deep waters of physical suffering can be buoyed up with all the appliances that modern science, sympathetic watchfulness and the absence of present anxiety can afford. If we were asked to mention the characteristic feature of latter day Christian civilization, we should name hospital work. Very happily the majority of us know very little about it. It is only those for whom the veil has been lifted, or who have unfortunately been obliged to lift it themselves, who can form any conception of the immense amount of good that is being done by hospitals and kindred institutions.

We are led to make these observations because we are reminded that during the coming week the people of Victoria will have the privilege of contributing to the support of the Royal Jubilee Hospital. Two dances have been arranged on a plan that will enable every one to contribute towards this excellent object. That they will be largely attended goes without saying. The plan adopted is one that will enable all who so desire to meet upon a common ground in doing a good work. The constituency appealed to is as wide as the range of human suffering, and it is pleasant to know that the response is equally general. In hospital work there is no distinction between classes. The social clique has no place in it. This is especially the case in Great Britain, where this work has reached its highest development. It is every year coming to be more and more the case in Canada and the United States. It is pleasant to know that however much Victoria may be divided on other matters there is complete unity in this.

"WHAT WILL THEY SAY IN ENGLAND?"

Perhaps some readers will recall the first war song of the Crimean War:

What will they say in England,
When the story there is told
Of deeds of might on Alma's height
Done by the brave and bold—
Of Russia, proud at noon-tide,
Humbled ere set of sun—
They'll say 'twas like old England,
They'll say 'twas nobly done.

These almost forgotten lines come back to memory on reading the story of Paardeberg, as told by the special correspondent of the London Times. We make no apology for printing this new version of the gallant deed of our boys on that day. It is a story that will never grow old. We are told that it was "the insistence of Canada" that induced Lord Roberts to assent to the attack which brought Cronje to his senses. We realize that it was the fire of the Canadians that made the Boers feel that resistance was hopeless. And you want to get it into your mind that these brave fellows, who lay for hours on the veldt, pouring the terrible fire upon their entrenched foe, were just every day fellows like the rest of us. We have thousands more that would have done the same thing. Most of them had never shot at a man to kill and probably none of them had ever been shot at with the same intent. But there they lay in the darkness firing at the flashes of the rifles of their hidden enemy and pouring in a storm of bullets with such precision that the Boers dare not raise their heads above the entrenchments. But we will let the Times correspondent tell his own story:

The events of the early morning of the 27th can best be told from outside.

Brigadier-General MacDonald sent from his bed a note to Lord Roberts reminding him that Tuesday was the anniversary of that disaster which, we all remembered, he had by example, order, and threat himself done his best to avert, even while the panic had been at its height; Sir Henry Colvile submitted a suggested attack backed by the same unanswerable plea. For a moment Lord Roberts demurred to the plan; it seemed likely to cost too heavily, but the insistence of Canada broke down his reluctance, and the men of the oldest colony were sent out in the small hours of Tuesday morning to redeem the blot on the name of the mother-country.

From the existing trench, some 700 yards long, on the northern bank held jointly by the Gordons and the Canadians, the latter were ordered to advance in two lines—each, of course, in extended order—30 yards apart, the first with bayonets fixed, the second reinforced by 50 Royal Engineers under Colonel Kincaid and Capt. Boileau. In the dead silence and covered by a darkness only faintly illuminated by the merest rim of the dying moon, "with the old moon in her lap," the three companies of Canadians moved on over the bush-strewn ground. For over 400 yards the noiseless advance continued, and when within 80 yards of the Boer trench the trampling of the scrub betrayed the movement. Instantly the outer trench of the Boers burst into fire, which was kept up almost without intermission from five minutes to 3 o'clock to ten minutes past the hour. Under this fire the courage and discipline of the Canadians proved themselves. Flinging themselves on the ground they kept up an incessant fire on the trenches, guided only by the flashes of their enemy's rifles, and the Boers admit that they quickly reduced them to the necessity of lifting their rifles over their heads to the edge of the earthwork and pulling their triggers at random. Behind this line the Engineers did magnificent work; careless of danger the trench was dug from the inner edge of the bank to the creek, and then for 50 or 60 yards out through the scrub. The Canadians retired three yards to this protection and waited for dawn, confident in their new position, which had entered the protected angle of the Boer position, and commanded alike the rifle pits of the banks and the trefoil-shaped embrasures on the north.

Cronje saw that matters were indeed desperate. Many Boers threw up their hands and dashed unarmed across the intervening space; others waved white flags and exposed themselves carelessly on their entrenchments, but not a shot was fired.. Colonel Otter and Colonel Kincaid held a hasty consultation, which was disturbed by the sight of Sir Henry Colvile, General of the Ninth Division, quietly riding down within 500 yards of the northern Boer trenches to bring the news that even while the last few shots were being fired a horseman was hurrying in with a white flag and Cronje's unconditional surrender, to take effect at sunrise.

Of the three Canadian companies the foremost and that which suffered most, was the French company, under Major Pelletier.

THE FESTIVAL OF HOPE.

The lesson of Easter is a lesson of hope. Hence it is one of the most cherished seasons in the Christian calendar; for the very essence of Christianity is hope. Herein it possesses a characteristic that distinguishes it from every other system of religion. It is a religion of promise. It teaches that no matter what the present may contain, it is nothing as compared with the "exceeding weight of glory" that awaits those who live so as to enjoy its promised blessings. Confucius stopped at the grave in his teachings. He did not say there was nothing beyond; but admitted the proposition to be too deep for his knowledge. Buddha sought to penetrate the mystery of the future, but could find nothing better than the extinction of individuality, and for this he bade his adherents strive. Many teachers tell us that there is room for doubt as to whether the ancient religion of the Jews taught of a future life. But there can be no doubt about Christianity on this point. To it the present is little; the future everything. The very foundation stone of our religion is inscribed with the words: "I am the resurrection and the life." The Christian religion does not date from Calvary, but from the morning of the resurrection. It is open to doubt whether the Disciples looked upon Christ crucified as an atonement for their sins; but no question can be raised as to their regarding the empty tomb as proof of the reality of His present and their future glory. It was not the laden cross, but the vacant sepulchre that gave life to the religion of the Nazarene. But for this proof of His divinity, His life of purity, His instruction of wisdom and His death of martyrdom might have been forgotten. Without the resurrection, Christianity would have been impossible.

It is this peculiar feature of Christianity which has rendered progress possible in Christendom along social as well as material lines. In the mere matter of physical achievements it may be doubted if we have as yet equalled what preceding generations of mankind attained to. The magnitude of the creations of ancient architecture are beyond anything which we attempt to-day, and while we may not be able to explain the purposes of the vast ruins found in many parts of the world, it is to be presumed that they had a practical utility and were not mere accumulations of material with little more purpose in their erection than there is in the heaps of sand which children make along the beach. But so far as we are able to understand ancient civilization, it stopped at the material. It did not extend to the amelioration of the masses of the people. We may have no lords as rich and powerful as those of Egypt and Babylon, but on the other hand we have nothing comparable to the serfdom of those days. The leaven of Christian hope has worked through all strata of society in Christendom, and the result is that the general level has been elevated. But it is more by comparison with contemporary peoples, who profess other religions, that we can gain a correct conception of the influence of hope. We know comparatively little of the beliefs of the past. We may, however, take the two great modern cults, which numerically rival Christianity, namely Buddhism and Confucianism. As we have already pointed out, there is little of the element of hope in these, and the result is that they are dead, and the people who profess them have been stagnant for centuries. In many respects Mohammedanism is the peer of Christianity, but it is utterly lacking in the higher hope of the latter. It has no story of a resurrection. Surely it is more than a coincidence that there has been substantially no social progress under Mohammedanism?

With the story of the Resurrection Morn the name of Mary is more closely identified than any other. The first to hear that the Lord had risen was a woman; the first person to be greeted by Him was a woman. It is also true that woman has gained more perhaps even than men—that is so far as this life is concerned—by the doctrine of hope which Easter awakened into new life. The position of women in Christendom is incomparably better than under any other system of religion. Some people say that Christianity is a woman's religion. If it is, there is good reason for its being so. To-day millions of women all over the world will take special means to celebrate this festival, and well they may, for it is the anniversary of their emancipation. Led by love to seek the tomb of her Lord, Mary found hope for her sisters for all future ages.

WOMEN IN FRANCE.

We print in to-day's supplement a very interesting article on the women workers of France. The advocates of equality of the sexes will find in it some statistics that will set them thinking. Clearly in France equality in the right to earn bread by the sweat of the brow, has placed women in a very remarkable relation to men. At present about 40 per cent. of the wage earners of France are women, and this takes no account of those who labor in the fields or in domestic service. What is more extraordinary still is that the number of men employed in industries is actually decreasing. The inevitable consequence of this state of things is only too apparent. When men do not labor, they will not marry and bring up families, and the responsibilities of maternity will interfere too much with the wage-earning women to allow them to be assumed. Of late we have seen very many reasons assigned for the low birth rate of France, the common practice being to attribute it to immoral and criminal practices, but we fancy the true explanation is to be sought in these statistics of labor.

France seems clearly to be a decaying nation. Its men are to a very large extent dependent upon the labor of its women for their support; they have therefore abundant leisure for political hysterics. They are losing that virile strength which comes from the responsibility attaching to the position of the head of a family. The family itself is going out of fashion. It is becoming impossible in the working classes, from which the ranks of all other grades of society are re-inforced in other countries. No relief is in sight. From year to year the proportion of woman workers will increase, for the "easy descent" having been begun, it will increase in speed.

Mr. W. H. Ellis, who for sixteen years has been connected with the Colonist, first as part proprietor and, after the paper passed into the hands of a joint stock company, as manager, resigned that position yesterday. Mr. Ellis was largely instrumental in building up the Colonist as a newspaper, and it was always his object to have it maintain a high standard. He aimed to make it a clean and wholesome publication, and the tone of the paper on public questions and its treatment of news were largely due to his influence in this regard. He has none but friends on the Colonist staff. His thoughtfulness towards his subordinates and his readiness at all times to give them the benefit of his experience in all lines of newspaper work will always be gratefully remembered by them. Though he has retired from the management, Mr. Ellis has not as yet wholly disconnected himself from the business of the Colonist Printing and Publishing Company. When he does so, we are sure that Colonist readers will wish him a full measure of success in what he may then undertake.

We are glad to see that the Times realizes the very important questions involved in the exclusion of Oriental labor. These questions must be solved, and the first step towards their solution is to comprehend just what they are. If British Columbia is to be overrun with Orientals, as our contemporary thinks possible, the future of the province will be very different from what we have all expected and for which we have all been striving in our several ways. The question to be considered is not only how this immigration can be kept within small limits, but what economic changes will be rendered necessary by the practically exclusive employment of white labor in the various industries of the province. We cannot get away from this problem by shutting our eyes to it. Will not the substantial exclusion of Oriental labor mean an increase in the number of white laborers, but at the same time a general lowering of the rate of wages, so as to enable British Columbia industries to compete with those of other countries where white labor is cheaper than here? We confess that the problem seems too difficult to work out, and that the only course that appears safe is to adopt some speedy means to check the tide of Oriental immigration, now growing so rapidly, and trust to the future for a solution of the other phases of it.

At present the people of the United States are very greatly concerned over the fiscal relations that must exist between the Union and its over-sea possessions. The Puerto Rico tariff bill bids fair to cause the fiercest discussion although it has become law, and when it comes to providing for the terms upon which goods may be imported from the Philippines, there will be an even more difficult problem to deal with. The federal constitution does not provide for anything resembling the colonial relation. Under its provisions any new territory acquired by the United States must stand upon precisely the same footing as the states themselves. It is perhaps incorrect to suggest that the constitution actually requires this, but in the absence of anything to the contrary, no other conclusion is logical. This was all very well as long as the expansion of the union was confined to contiguous territory, or only included a region like Alaska, which cannot come into competition as a producer with the states; but now that Puerto Rico has been acquired and a regular government must be provided, and arrangements must be made for the Philippines, it is very evident that the old idea cannot be adhered to. In the case of Puerto Rico 15 per cent. of the Dingley tariff is imposed upon goods imported into the United States from the island. The revenue thus raised is to be used to defray the cost of the local government, but the reason of the imposition is to protect the products of the United States from competition from the produce of the newly-acquired territory. It is easy to see that this gives rise to a new set of conditions, that may cause no little difficulty in the future.

If Mr. Martin is a misfit as a statesman, he is an expert as a buffoon, although he displays extremely bad judgment as to the choice of his audience when he sets out to make an exhibition of his buffoonery. He and Mr. Smith Curtis spoke at Saanich on Thursday. Mr. Curtis spoke briefly, but with dignity and moderation. We have not the least hesitation in saying that his first public appearance produced a not unfavorable impression. But Mr. Martin simply made an exhibition of himself. Like Artemus Ward's monkey, he is "an amoozin' cuss," but the people of British Columbia expect something else than the antics of a circus clown, when the First Minister rises to address them on the issues of the day. His Saanich speech was about the poorest apology for a political address ever presented to the people of that riding.

There is a reform organization over in Seattle that is making things decidedly lively for people. The latest thing on the programme is the arrest of the owners of houses that are leased for immoral purposes. It is well known that the most notorious places in Seattle are owned by men of the highest standing in the community, whose large incomes come from these very questionable sources. Therefore an attempt is to be made to punish those who enjoy the profits of vice in the form of high rents, as well as those who earn the money. The first arrest made was of Mr. George Kinnear, one of the oldest and best known business men of the city. The case will excite a great deal of interest, and if it results in a conviction, a number of other equally prominent people will be brought into court.

The friends of the Nicaraguan Canal bill, now before the United States congress, confess that they have little hope of getting the measure through, and even go so far as to say that if they could overcome the delays due to the other business before that body, the chances are that the measure would be defeated on a vote. Very powerful influences are at work against this canal. The transcontinental railway companies are credited with opposing it, and some of the leading individuals interested in those roads have spoken very strongly against it. There is a possibility that the anti-canal lobby may represent also the Panama enterprise, now being pushed with every prospect of early success. So great is the progress made in this enterprise that, if the Nicaragua project stands over for another congress to deal with—that is until the fall of 1901—it may be difficult to get it considered at all, for no one pretends that it is advisable to have two canals between the oceans.

KIPLING AND THE CANADIANS.

How the Soldiers' Laureate Met and Talked With the Artillerymen of the North.

Lieutenant Morrison, of Ottawa, in a letter from Capetown, thus tells how Rudyard Kipling met and conversed with the Canadian artillerymen at Capetown:

"On the previous day Rudyard Kipling visited the lines of the Royal Canadian Artillery and went all over the camp, but everybody was so busy that no one noticed him. He chatted with a number of the men, including Driver Mills, of the right section of "D," who recognized him from his portraits and told about it afterwards. We were all sorry not to have seen him. The following afternoon, after taking in the military sports, Chaplain Cox, Lieut. McCrae and Lieut. Morrison rode over to the Mount Nelson hotel to try to get a glimpse of the little great man so as to be able to 'tell them that we saw him' at home. They left their horses in the court yard and went in to stroll about on the chance of getting a glimpse of Mr. Kipling, but he did not seem to be about, and the hotel people did not seem to know much about him. (They were nearly all French and Germans, and the poet's name on the placard registers they hang up in the hostelries here was spelt 'Kippling'!) As it was said that Mr. Kipling was leaving for Kimberley that evening and the gunners were anxious not to miss seeing him, one of them enlisted the services of a young cavalry sub, in khaki, who was lounging about the rotunda, told him who they were and what they wanted, and asked what the chances were of seeing him either then or at dinner in the evening, for they were booked to dine there. The 'loot' said he knew Kipling personally, and he was sure Mr. Kipling would like to meet them if he was about, and he volunteered to look him up. This was beyond the wildest expectations of the Canucks, and as they had heard that Mr. Kipling was much bothered by people, they assured the sub that they did not want to trouble him, but just to get a glimpse of their little hero. As the sub was a nice fellow, one of them asked him to find out if Kipling was in the hotel, and if so they would remain on the chance that he would be about during the evening. The sub went away, and returned in a few minutes to say that Kipling had been there half an hour before, but had gone out. This was disappointing, so after thanking the young cavalryman they left to take a ride about the city. At the door one of the hotel employees whispered in awe-stricken tones that the cavalry sub was Lord Wolverton and seemed to think the dusty trio in the cow-boy hats would proceed to drop dead. They had just got into their saddles when the genial 'loot' came hurrying out to say that Mr. Kipling had appeared on the scene, and if they got a move on they would see him. Throwing their reins to the orderly, they tumbled in and sure enough there was the author of 'Soldiers Three' talking to a man at the hotel office. It did not take an instant to spot him, because he is so like the photographs of himself. Short, square-built, with large, slightly bald head; a round face, black moustache and large dark eyes that have a jolly twinkle behind the spectacles. He is so smiling and interested in all that is going on around him—in fact the sort of man that, if you had never seen him before, and happened to sit next him in a street car, you would be sure to open a conversation with. He was dressed in a loose khaki-colored suit, with a turn-down collar. The Canadian gunners stood far off and devoured him with their eyes as they thought of all the good half-hours he had given them reading his works.

"After getting through with the man he was talking to, Mr. Kipling bustled over near them and stopped to read a newspaper war extra that had been stuck upon the wall. He stood there for some time, and the gunners continued to gloat; then he turned to come away and passed quite close to them with a friendly glance at the 'three gentlemen in khaki ordered south.' The temptation was too much. The gunner with the most nerve stepped forward and spoke to him. It was, no doubt, an impolite thing to do, but the subsequent unanimous verdict was that if the chance had been missed they would have kicked themselves all the way back to Canada. When they explained that they had heard he had visited the camp on the previous day, and were sorry they had not known he was there, so they could have shown him about, Mr. Kipling laughed. 'That is all right,' he said. 'I heard you cursing considerable (he did not know one of the trio was the chaplain, because the latter was wearing a lieutenant's uniform), 'and I could tell you were up to your eyes in work, licking things into shape to get to the front, and not wanting to be bothered with visitors, so I did not wish to interrupt. Are you all from the West? You talk like Winnipeggers.' And so we had a pleasant five minutes' chat.

"He had been up near the front, and he told us all about it. 'You think it is bad out at Green Point with the heat and sand storms, bad that, but it's —— up there. Don't worry. You'll see lots of service. One bit of advice I'll give you—look out for the water, and don't drink any that has not first been boiled. The worst difficulty you will have is in keeping your men from it. The only way to do is to fine them. No use giving a man C. B. (confinement to barracks) when you are in the field. Fine them. It's the only way to do.' He said a number of other things, spoke knowingly about horses, and gave some good advice that is not for publication. Saying he would probably see them at Kimberley and wishing them a safe return from the campaign, he shook hands and went away. Shortly after he left for the front, Mr. Kipling came out to South Africa a fortnight ago, and had been staying at Wynberg until Wednesday, after returning from a trip up country before the relief of Kimberley. He evidently intends to see some of the fighting before he returns to England.

BRITISH PUBLIC MEN.

Mr. Goldwin Smith Discusses Some Possibilities.

From the Toronto Weekly Sun.

It seems to be settled that when the South African business is over Lord Salisbury will retire. He is worn, broken and weary, as well he may be, considering what a burden he has borne, and of late without domestic solace. A prime minister ought not to hold a department; he ought to be free to overlook and control all the departments without being weighed with the details of any one of them. Had Lord Salisbury been free to overlook and control the conduct of the colonial office we should never have had the South African war. He will retire with the reputation of an honorable, wise and highly-instructed statesman, wanting only a little more strength and firmness to place him in the highest ranks. He is still an aristocrat, and probably he adheres to the belief that hereditary aristocracy is the providential antidote to democratic vulgarity and excess. He still ranks as a High Churchman. But his High Churchmanship is supposed to have been modified by his scientific pursuits, while his Torylsm has of late been so far blended with something like socialism as to cause hard-shell Tories serious qualms.

There can be little doubt that his successor will be the Duke of Devonshire, a man generally respected and trusted, though far from brilliant and worthy of special admiration as having, at the call of the country, given up the life of pleasure to which in his youth he was addicted, and to which high rank and ample fortune tempted him, for one of hard work in the public service. Mr. Chamberlain is the Duke's superior, as he is the superior of most men in ability, especially in ability as a speaker; but Conservatives have not forgotten that he once flew a kite of socialistic Radicalism and warned property that it must pay a ransom for its existence. In face of such antecedents, confidence is a plant of slow growth, in the Tory, as it has been said to be in the aged, bosom. If you ask a Conservative why Mr. Balfour, the leader of the House of Commons, should not succeed to the premiership, he will have some difficulty in giving you his reasons; but they seem to amount to this, that Mr. Balfour, though extremely clever, is rather too light a weight. The report that Lord Rosebery will be foreign minister in the reconstructed government is likely enough, so far as his tastes and his aptitudes are concerned. Nor is there anything in his opinions to stand in the way, unless it be that he fails to appreciate the liveliness of the House of Lords. Even in this direction he has shown no serious tendency towards revolution. The leap from the leadership of one party to office with another is rather wide, but these are sensational days.

DANGEROUS AND INGLORIOUS.

Patrol Duty Is a Soldier's Least Welcome Task.

Of the word "patrol," if you look it up in the dictionary, you will find a simple explanation; but the average English at home has no idea of its real meaning as exhibited in warfare—especially war against an enemy like the Boer, says the London Mail.

It requires more courage, more real pluck to patrol the kopjes round about our camp than to make a charge in company with thousands of your fellows in the teeth of a deadly fire. In the latter case the excitement, the spirit of military display, the confidence in yourself and officer, the anxiety to get at the enemy, all these combine to impel the men to that brilliant dash and pluck for which our army is noted.

But the patrolling—that is quite a different matter. Two or three mounted men walk their horses in a leisurely way up to the kopjes scattered all over the veldt, and examine them for signs of the enemy. Finding none, the next cover is examined, and so on. The patrols are on the open, the Boers lurking behind the boulders, hidden from sight. Possibly the first notice the unlucky man has of the vicinity of the enemy is a volley fired at close range, and then it is a race for life. I have watched these patrols from a distance, with nerves all on the quiver.

I have been with them and experienced the weird feeling that, in spite of every effort, creeps over you as you proceed closer and closer to some isolated kopje. Are the Boers there or not? Then the tension grows keener and keener until one feels it would be a relief were the enemy to open fire. From one kopje to another the patrol has to go—taking his life in his hands—doing work which, if necessary, is one of the most dangerous, arduous and trying in the service.

And if you are shot there is no glory attached to your memory. "So-and-So was shot while on patrol"; a few simple words which convey a great deal, but only to the initiated. I have been there and know, and can say without exaggeration, that I was glad when the enemy opened fire. The whizzing of the bullets all around, the rush for life, and the end of the suspense—the excitement of it was glorious.

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more than "skin deep," it is blood deep. When the blood is tainted by disease the flesh will feel it and the skin will show it. Sallow or muddy complexions, pimples, blotches and eruptions are only the surface signs of impure blood. Face washes, lotions, complexion powders, may palliate the evils but they cannot cure the disease. The only cure is to cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which is the cause of the outbreak in the flesh and skin. Impure blood can be absolutely purified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its effect on the flesh and skin is marked. Sores heal and disappear. The skin becomes smooth, and regains its natural color. The eyes brighten and sparkle, the whole body is radiant with the brightness and beauty of health. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. The use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery" by cleansing the system of clogging matter.

The River Is Ope

Navigation on the Yu Commence Earlier Usual.

High Water Is Seriously ing Klondike Min Operations.

(From Sunday's Daily Colo

Arrivals from the Nort steamer Amur yesterday re very warm weather has be enced in the Yukon valley, a tion will commence at least t earlier than usual. In fact t already open fifty miles bel Horse rapids, and traffic is a still between the sleighing a boat season.

E. S. Busby, Canadian custo places the date of the openin gation at May 1, and Assist Engineer John Hislop says t weather which has prevailed week or two continues, the ri be open a month earlier t With the view of more closel conclusions in regard to the the river, Mr. Busby obtaine lowing telegraphic report fro Crean, superintendent of the telegraph line:

"The trail is in good con tween Bennett and Cariboo.

"The river is open from M to the Canyon.

"From White Horse to th Labarge the trail is good for li

"From Labarge to Five Fi the cut-off the trail is very b

"From Selwyn to Dawson t yet good."

Corp. W. Della Torre, of t west Mounted Police, who lef March 25, brings word that Mile river is open in places trail bare and soft in places. dicts that those who left Benn the last eight or ten days wi for Dawson will not get thro he is of the opinion that the open a few days if not a wi earlier than last year, which was May 17.

It is predicted by some that are between Bennett and Daw freight will have to abandon trip eventually and take boats Steamboat men are busy put and lake steamers in conditio season.

J. W. Atkinson, who arrived way recently, thirteen days fr son, says he believes the river open earlier than usual. Th river proper is solid, and he thi is no reason to believe it will br

E. B. Brigham, who made t Skagway in eleven days from coming as far as Hootchikoo b which point he made in four ports it almost impossible for get through. He says it is the opinion near Dawson that the be free at that point about He states that Janne Lamare a who intend to make the trip to with auto-vehicles, were still a when he came through.

John H. Bomholdt, another rival from Dawson, says it observed that the temperat grown colder all along the riv the increase in the moon, an would not be surprising sh weather now turn colder and become stiffer and remain so usual time of breaking. He in places it is really dangerous the river, especially between Se Five Fingers.

Water had begun to run free minion, Sulphur and Gold Ru March 25. John Bomholdt, there that day, reports that head of water was running on and almost as much was runni other creeks.

The snow, he reports, was a trails leading up the creeks f son, and freighting was beco difficult, the prices on freighti creeks consequently being high Bomholdt reports also that price of meat in Dawson on M the day he left—had gone dow 20 cents per pound.

John Hislop, assistant chie of the White Pass road, on from a trip to Cariboo said:

"The river and the tr Cariboo are getting very soft, ing travel difficult. I left C morning, and just before I go police stationed there rece from Major Wood that the ri open 22 miles below Tagish.

"Freighting is still being d Red Line, but owing to the road and the fact that frei be hauled a part of the way i part in wagons, there is no fixed tariff. It is not possi how much handling or attenti consignment may have to be special charge has to be mad lot.

"The railroad company is the men to work on the Benn that it can get. Everything favorable condition for the

"The work of tracklay Cariboo will begin in five d and rails are on the spot. 160,000 ties between Cariboo leigh. Of this number Otto mill at Mill Haven has suppl

Late Dawson papers say ing warm weather has seriou the mining situation. Trave only difficult and in places in account of water, but m have become flooded, compell tion of work. Where stea and pumps are used the dr kept reasonably clear, but fires very little progress ca as the flooding water preven and a gas is generated tha impossible to work. Expo gas for even a few minutes temporary blindness that is painful, and ever since soft in many miners have beco with it.

On Dominion and Hu water is pouring like a mill lers having to wade thro miles at a stretch. The gulches are rapidly breaki another week of this weat stroy the trails. As a re and roadhouse men are g summer's supply out on th pidly as possible, to esca rates for packing that prev winter routes are destr quently the merchants of enjoying a lively trade.

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Toronto Weekly Sun.

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the idea of its real meaning as
warfare—especially war against
ke the Boer, says the London

s more courage, more real
trol the kopjes round about
n to make a charge in com-
thousands of your fellows in
a deadly fire. In the latter
itement, the spirit of military
confidence in yourself and of-
xiety to get at the enemy, all
he to impel the men to that
h and pluck for which our
d.
atrolling—that is quite a differ-
Two or three mounted men
orses in a leisurely way up to
attered all over the veldt, and
n for signs of the enemy. Find-
e next cover is examined, and
patrols are on the open, the
ng behind the boulders, hid-
ght. Possibly the first notice
man has of the vicinity of the
volley fired at close range, and
race for life. I have watched
from a distance, with nerves
nkiver.
n with them and experienced
eeling that, in spite of every
s over you as you proceed
closer to some isolated kopje,
s there or not? Then the ten-
keener and keener until one
ld be a relief were the enemy
From one kopje to another
as to go—taking his life in his
work which, if necessary, is
most dangerous, arduous and
e service.
n are shot there is no glory
your memory. "So-and-So was
n patrol"; a few simple words
y a great deal, but only to the
have been there and know, and
hout exaggeration, that I was
the enemy opened fire. The
f the bullets all around, the
, and the end of the suspense
nent of it was glorious.

"skin deep," it is blood deep.
blood is tainted by disease the
el it and the skin will show it.
muddy complexions, pimples,
d eruptions are only the surface
pure blood. Face washes, lo-
cetion powders, may palliate the
hey cannot cure the disease.
ure is to cleanse the blood of
is matter which is the cause of
k in the flesh and skin. Impure
e absolutely purified by the use
ce's Golden Medical Discovery.
n the flesh and skin is marked,
and disappear. The skin be-
th, and regains its natural col-
yes brighten and sparkle, the
is radiant with the brightness
of health. "Golden Medical
contains no alcohol, whisky or
icant, and is absolutely free
, cocaine and other narcotics.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets
action of the "Discovery" by
he system of clogging matter.

The River Is Opening.

Navigation on the Yukon Will Commence Earlier Than Usual.

High Water Is Seriously Retarding Klondike Mining Operations.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

Arrivals from the North by the steamer Amur yesterday report that very warm weather has been experienced in the Yukon valley, and navigation will commence at least three weeks earlier than usual. In fact the river is already open fifty miles below White Horse rapids, and traffic is at a standstill between the sleighing and steamboat season.

E. S. Busby, Canadian customs agent, places the date of the opening of navigation at May 1, and Assistant Chief Engineer John Hislop says that if the weather which has prevailed the past week or two continues, the river should be open a month earlier than usual. With the view of more closely drawing conclusions in regard to the opening of the river, Mr. Busby obtained the following telegraphic report from M. W. Crean, superintendent of the Dominion telegraph line:

"The trail is in good condition between Bennett and Cariboo.

"The river is open from Marsh Lake to the Canyon.

"From White Horse to the foot of Labarge the trail is good for light loads.

"From Labarge to Five Fingers over the cut-off the trail is very bad.

"From Selwyn to Dawson the trail is yet good."

Corp. W. Della Torre, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who left Dawson March 25, brings word that the Fifty-Mile river is open in places, and the trail bare and soft in places. He predicts that those who left Bennett within the last eight or ten days with freight for Dawson will not get through, and he is of the opinion that the river may open a few days if not a whole week earlier than last year, which he says was May 17.

It is predicted by some that many who are between Bennett and Dawson with freight will have to abandon the trail trip eventually and take boats or scows. Steamboat men are busy putting river and lake steamers in condition for the season.

J. W. Atkinson, who arrived at Skagway recently, thirteen days from Dawson, says he believes the river will not open earlier than usual. The Yukon river proper is solid, and he thinks there is no reason to believe it will break soon.

E. B. Brigham, who made the trip to Skagway in eleven days from Dawson, coming as far as Hootchikoo by bicycle, which point he made in four days, reports it almost impossible for teams to get through. He says it is the common opinion near Dawson that the river will be free at that point about May 12. He states that Janne Lamare and party, who intend to make the trip to Dawson with auto-vehicles, were still at Bennett when he came through.

John H. Bomholdt, another late arrival from Dawson, says it has been observed that the temperature has grown colder all along the river during the increase in the moon, and that it would not be surprising should the weather now turn colder and the river become stiffer and remain so until the usual time of breaking. He says that in places it is really dangerous to travel the river, especially between Selkirk and Five Fingers.

Water had begun to run freely in Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run creeks March 25. John Bomholdt, who was there that day, reports that a sluice head of water was running on Dominion and almost as much was running on the other creeks.

The snow, he reports, was also off the trails leading up the creeks from Dawson, and freighting was becoming very difficult, the prices on freighting up the creeks consequently being higher.

Bomholdt reports also that the retail price of meat in Dawson on March 28—the day he left—had gone down to 15 to 20 cents per pound.

John Hislop, assistant chief engineer of the White Pass road, on his return from a trip to Cariboo said:

"The river and the trail beyond Cariboo are getting very soft, thus making travel difficult. I left Cariboo this morning, and just before I got away the police stationed there received word from Major Wood that the river is now open 22 miles below Tagish.

"Freighting is still being done by the Red Line, but owing to the uncertain road and the fact that freight has to be hauled a part of the way in sleds and part in wagons, there is no longer any fixed tariff. It is not possible to tell how much handling or attention any one consignment may have to be given, so a special charge has to be made on every lot.

"The railroad company is putting all the men to work on the Bennett division that it can get. Everything there is in favorable condition for the work.

"The work of tracklaying beyond Cariboo will begin in five days. Ties and rails are on the spot. We will use 160,000 ties between Cariboo and Closeleigh. Of this number Otto Partridge's mill at Mill Haven has supplied 20,000."

Late Dawson papers say the prevailing warm weather has seriously affected the mining situation. Travelling is not only difficult and in places impossible on account of water, but many shafts have become flooded, compelling a cessation of work. Where steam thawers and pumps are used the drifts can be kept reasonably clear, but with wood fires very little progress can be made, as the flooding water prevents thawing, and a gas is generated that makes it impossible to work. Exposure to the gas for even a few minutes will cause a temporary blindness that is excessively painful, and ever since soft weather set in many miners have become affected with it.

On Dominion and Hunker creeks water is pouring like a mill race, travellers having to wade through it for miles at a stretch. The tributary gulches are rapidly breaking up, and another week of this weather will destroy the trails. As a result miners and roadhouse men are getting their summer's supply out on the creeks as rapidly as possible, to escape excessive rates for packing that prevail after the winter routes are destroyed, consequently the merchants of Dawson are enjoying a lively trade.

WELL RECEIVED.

Mr. Clifford and Capt. Irving Making a Tour of Cassiar.

Capt. John Irving and Mr. C. W. D. Clifford, members for Cassiar in the late legislature and candidates for re-election, returned on the Amur yesterday, after having visited the most northerly sections of their district. They held meetings at Atlin and Bennett and received most encouraging receptions. Mr. Clifford announced himself as an out-and-out Conservative candidate, and Capt. Irving as an Independent. In an interview last evening Mr. Clifford said the electors were almost unanimously opposed to Premier Martin and were anxious to see a strong government in power. They were greatly disappointed at the failure to repeal the Alien Exclusion Act at the last session, as there is a lot of capital waiting to be invested by Americans as soon as the law is struck off the statute book.

The two candidates leave during the week for other sections of the district, and will go as far in as Hazelton and Telegraph Creek, the intention being to hold as many public meetings as possible, although they do not anticipate any strong opposition.

The prospects for a successful season in Atlin are very bright, Mr. Clifford said, in quartz, hydraulic and placer mining. A lot of hydraulic machinery was taken in, as well as a stamp mill, the latter for the Yellow Jacket mine, a very rich free milling proposition, which, however, is not being worked, as the property is in litigation, being claimed by both Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Featherstonaugh. A sawmill, too, has been erected on Surprise lake by Messrs. Brown & Sinclair, it having started sawing 17 days after the machinery left Seattle. The mill has a capacity of 12,000 feet daily and will be kept busy, as the firm have a big contract with a hydraulic company on Wright creek.

There are not as many men in the country as last season, but they will all be working. The snow and ice are fast disappearing from the lakes and rivers.

SEARCH FOR A SON.

The Lad Deserted His Home in New York Four Years Ago, and Found Work in Canada.

George Samuels, a watchman in the general post office, New York, formerly a prison keeper in that city, still keeps up a search that he began four years ago, when his son Sidney, 16 years of age, disappeared. The boy ran away from home on July 14, 1896, with a boy companion. The other boy afterwards came back, and said that Sidney and he went to Toronto, where Sidney obtained employment as coachman with a banker. Since that time Mr. Samuels has had no news of his boy, and says he would be very thankful to any person who could give him any information regarding his lost son. Address George Samuels, 76 East 113th street, New York City.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, April 14.—Preliminary surveys were started to-day to locate the line of the Greenwood and Phoenix tramway, a distance of seven miles. The company propose building a branch line into Deadwood, Greenwood, Wellington, and Summit Camp, also to Midway. Electrical power will be supplied from Cascade. Duncan McIntosh, president of the company, is now in the East purchasing material for the tramway. The cost of the road to Phoenix will be one hundred thousand dollars, and by the time the whole system is completed, the outlay will be fully half a million dollars.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, April 14.—The new hoist for the Centre Star mine has arrived from the builders at Hopperstown, Ohio. It left that place on March 30 and came through from Chicago by the C.P.R. in the fast time of nine days. It will be immediately installed at the new main shaft, where preparations have been made for it. It has a capacity of hoisting from a depth of about 1,500 feet and will greatly expedite the development of these mines.

The contract system is being put into effect as rapidly as the conditions of the mines will allow and in a short time the mines will be in full swing again.

The shipments during the past week were only 310 tons, from the Le Roi.

BOERS' HOPEFUL BULLETINS.

Burghers Encouraged With Stories of Successes in Various Quarters.

Leemokop, southeast of Bloemfontein, Monday, April 9.—The Boer command which is still in the southern district and which it was feared had been cut off, has rendered a good account of itself with the Basutoland police who had invaded the Orange Free State.

Four British scouts who were captured to-day say that Bloemfontein is hard pressed for water. They add that all the private wells were guarded, and civilians were not permitted to use them until the troops were supplied.

Commandant Dewet has received a report that the British who retired from Smithfield southward were severely punished by the burghers of Rouxville.

News received here from Johannesburg Drift says a British force of about 1,000 men, mainly composed of Brabant's Horse, with Gen. Brabant commanding, is still at Robertson's Mill, with a remote chance of relief or effective resistance.

OWNED MANY NEWSPAPERS.

Death of G. H. Scripps, Connected With Press From Michigan to California.

San Diego, Cal., April 14.—G. H. Scripps died at Mirando, the ranch of his brother, R. W. Scripps, to-day of pernicious anaemia, after an illness of several months. The remains will be cremated at Los Angeles. The interment will be at Rushville, Ills., May 1. George H. Scripps was 66 years of age, born in England, but came to this country when four years old, and was reared on an Illinois farm. He entered on his journalistic career 25 years ago with the Detroit Evening News. He helped to found the Cleveland Press. He soon after became interested in the Cincinnati Post, Kentucky Post, St. Louis Chronicle, Kansas City World and Omaha News, and his journalistic possessions extended to the Pacific Coast.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Wellington Won.

In the Association football match at Nanaimo yesterday Wellington defeated Vancouver by two goals to one.

All Eyes on The Island

A Prominent Railway Man Declares That It Will Have a Great Future.

Great Railway Development Inevitable—Views of M. S. Sutherland.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

M. S. Sutherland of Liverpool, general European agent of Downing's American Despatch Company, which looks after freight arrangements for the major portion of the railroads on both continents, is paying a brief business visit to Victoria and is a guest at the Driard. Incidentally Mr. Sutherland is enjoying the open-handed hospitality of one of Victoria's most wide-awake merchants, Mr. John Piercy, an old acquaintance. Yesterday was spent in driving throughout the city and environs and getting a peep at some of the Queen City's most notable beauty spots.

Mr. Sutherland is perhaps one of the most experienced and important railway officials in the world. Glancing at that gentleman's business card handed to a Colonist representative at the Driard hotel last evening, it is seen that his duties consist in watching over the interests, as European agent, of the West Shore railroad, the Fitchburg, Central Vermont, Canada Atlantic, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and National Despatch line, with offices in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Paris.

The special object of Mr. Sutherland's visit to America and particularly British Columbia at this time is to look into the conditions on which business can be carried on between the two continents on a more equitable basis than has hitherto been the case. This is his first trip to the Coast, but he displays a remarkably accurate knowledge of the situation here, from a railway standpoint, and the possibilities of the future.

In the question of the proposed extension of the E. N. railway to the north end of Vancouver Island, Mr. Sutherland is much interested, more particularly so from the fact that while in Seattle a few days ago, in conversation with one of the foremost of the American railway magnates, he learned that Vancouver Island is considered in transportation circle as being one of the most promising fields for operations on a gigantic scale in the known world.

Standing at the gateway of the Pacific, in area as large as England, with great natural resources, such as lumber, agricultural lands and vast mineral deposits, the Island is destined, so thinks Mr. Sutherland, to become, simply as a matter of fate, the great basis and distributing point of Oriental traffic and one of the most prosperous and busiest portions of the Pacific coast.

So thoroughly alive to the possibilities which the Island possesses are the heads of the large transportation companies and many leading financiers that the proposition to form a company for the purpose of exploiting the Island's resources and operate on an extensive scale is now receiving serious consideration, and Mr. Sutherland is sure that once the facts are known in England there will be no difficulty experienced whatever in raising ample capital to pursue operations on a comprehensive scale.

Yesterday evening Mr. Sutherland met Mr. C. H. Lugrin, editor of the Colonist, who has collected valuable data in connection with the proposed extension of the Island railway to the north and evinced great interest in the facts laid before him, which will no doubt be used to much advantage. Mr. Sutherland remains in the city until Tuesday.

MARK ANTONY WAS LOADED.

Melbourne MacDowell Creates an Extraordinary Scene in an Omaha Theatre.

Omaha, April 11.—Melbourne MacDowell gave the most extraordinary interpretation of the role of Marc Antony at the Boyd theatre last night ever seen on the stage, and to-day all Omaha has been talking over the ridiculous position of the company. From the moment of his entrance with his friends and lictors the audience knew something out of the ordinary was in prospect.

MacDowell, the modern Hercules of the stage, looked like a huge disabled jackknife, liable to shut up at the slightest provocation. He could not find his lines at times, and when he did find them doubled back on them like a fox before his pursuers.

There was no end of comedy scenes not on the regular bill. When Antony appeared in the fifth act to degrade the beautiful queen who had betrayed him, instead of dashing up the steps at Isis, he looked hopelessly around for human assistance, which came in the form of the beautiful queen he was supposed to defy.

In the last act, when the dying Antony entered, faltering and uncertain, on the arm of Cleopatra, the support she gave him was no joke. It was the "real thing," and he needed it. The much-tried Cleopatra did not lay him tenderly, lovingly, on the waiting couch, but gave him a violent shove, coupled with the remark, in a distinct stage whisper, "Lie there, will you?" and he did. He really could do nothing else.

But the trials of Cleopatra were not over. When she commanded her maidens to bring the noble Antony's sword and place it in his hand the sword was not to be found. The noble Antony had made his entrance, oblivious to the fact that there was no sword in existence. The audience departed, wondering, but not enlightened.

The explanation has leaked out. There is trouble in the Walsh-MacDowell combination, and it is the same old story of a woman at the bottom of it. A story is out to the effect that MacDowell is in love with Miss Walsh, and on Monday night she, with much show of temper, rejected his offer to make her the successor of the late Fanny Davenport in his affections. Both were stopping at the Millard, but at 12:50 Tuesday morning Miss Walsh, refusing to remain under the roof that sheltered MacDowell, removed to the Iler Grand. MacDowell then proceeded to get drunk and succeeded. Though the company appeared again to-night, there is a rumor that Miss Walsh has declared she will cancel her engagement as soon as the Omaha date is filled. MacDowell refused to discuss the affair to-night, further than to deny strenuously the rumor that he had attempted suicide because Miss Walsh had rejected him.

THE KENNEL.

Best in the Show.

Banner Jake, the cocker spaniel owned by Messrs. Daniels and Litchfield of this city, won the silver cup at Seattle for the best cocker spaniel in the show.

LOCAL NEWS

(From Saturday's Daily Colonist.)

For Broaching Cargo.—Carl Orav, a seaman employed on the British ship Elginshire, is in the hands of the provincial police on a charge of broaching cargo. He will be given a hearing to-morrow morning.

The Wave.—City Clerk Dowler is still receiving applications for copies of the Wave, illustrating Victoria. Only 75 more addresses can be attended to as the number contracted for by the city is nearly exhausted.

An Evident Error.—In the Colonist's report of the death of Rev. Father Rondeault it was inadvertently stated that he died at the Jubilee hospital, whereas the deceased had been a patient at St. Joseph's hospital.

Celebration Arrangements.—A special meeting of the city council will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30, when the question of a programme for the approaching Queen's Birthday celebration will be further discussed.

Edward Pritchard Dead.—Edward Pritchard, who resided at Saanich for upwards of thirty years, but who has latterly been an inmate of Provincial Home at Kamloops, died on Tuesday last. The funeral took place on the following day, Rev. Mr. Flewelling officiating. Deceased was a native of England.

The Police Court.—Another batch of bicyclists were hauled up before Magistrate Hall yesterday and fined the usual sum—$3—for riding on the sidewalks. Another batch of summonses were issued yesterday for the same offence. Mary Demont, charged with keeping a bawdy house, failed to appear and a warrant was issued for her arrest.

Railway Supplies.—The White Pass & Yukon company have purchased a large quantity of supplies in Victoria and Vancouver during the last few weeks, for the construction camps along Lake Bennett. Mr. George M. Rice, while here on Tuesday and Wednesday, placed orders aggregating $15,000. There being a lot of rock work on the extension of the line, a great quantity of powder is used. This is secured from the Hamilton company's works at Nanaimo and the Giant Powder Co.'s works at Telegraph Bay. During the last two weeks 200 tons of powder have been sent up, and another 100 tons will follow shortly.

Living Pictures.—The parishioners of St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, are enthusiastically at work preparing for a very novel and attractive entertainment which is to take place in the Sunday-school room on Friday in Easter week, April 20. The programme will consist of not less than twenty-two living pictures, illustrating fairy tales, the world's celebrated pictures, patriotic scenes, and popular advertisements. The whole management is in the capable hands of Mr. J. W. Tolmie and his talented sisters, which is itself a guarantee that a very pleasant evening will be spent by all who are able to attend. Provision has been made to accommodate friends from the city who already have signified their desire to be present, and vehicles for their transportation thither will leave Cochrane's corner on Douglas street on the evening in question at 7:30.

Eighty-first Anniversary.—Committees from the various city lodges of the I. O. O. F. met last evening in the library adjoining the hall of the order, Douglas street, to consider the best method of observing the coming 26th of April, being the 81st anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship in America. J. H. Meldram, of Columbia Lodge, was elected chairman, and A. Graham, of Victoria Lodge, was chosen to act as secretary of the joint committee. It was announced that Grand Master D. Welsh, of New Westminster, intended paying the lodges an official visit on the evening of the 23rd instant, and it was therefore decided by the committee to entertain the Grand Master and celebrate the anniversary at one and the same time—"killing two birds with one stone," as it were. Sub-committees were appointed to look after the refreshments and the programme. The latter will doubtless consist of one or more short addresses, vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. The committee adjourned to meet again at the same place next Tuesday evening. There will be a special meeting of the I. O. O. F. board of union to-morrow evening.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

Easter Greetings.—In a letter received on Thursday last by Rev. H. Myddleton Wood from his son, Alexander M. Wood, who is one of Victoria's representatives in South Africa, he sends Easter greetings to all his friends in Victoria.

Indians Charged With Theft.—On the steamer Queen City, which returned early this morning from Northern British Columbia ports with a fair freight and passenger list, were two Indians from Rivers Inlet in care of Special Constable Johnson who are charged with the theft of a small sum of money.

The Schools.—All the departments of the public schools of this city will be closed during the whole of this week, to enable the teachers to attend the convention at Vancouver. The schools will reopen on Monday, the 23rd, when new pupils will be admitted to the primary departments.

Sad News.—Hon. Smith Curtis received a telegram yesterday afternoon conveying the intelligence of the death of his mother at her home at Delta, Ont. The deceased was nearly 82 years of age and had been seriously ill but four days. Mr. Curtis when he first learned of his mother's illness decided to proceed East immediately, provided there was any probability of seeing her alive, but was informed by wire that she could live at most three days, which statement the sad event has proven was but too true.

An Important Arrest.—The provincial police on Friday morning placed under arrest William Bayliss, a young man who is said to hail from Nanaimo. The charge on which he is held is understood to be that of robbery in a case which will probably develop sensational proportions. The police are very reticent about the affair, as others are implicated, and would give out absolutely no particulars for publication. Bayliss was brought up before Magistrate Hall yesterday and examined and remanded, everybody during the proceedings being excluded from the court room.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

The Hospital And Its Work

Board of Directors of the Jubilee at Regular Monthly Meeting.

onsiderable Quantity of Business Transacted in Brisk Fashion.

(From Friday's Daily Edition).

A considerable quantity of business was transacted in an expeditious fashion at yesterday evening's meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. There were present the president, H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., in the chair, and Messrs. Braverman, Davies, Shotbolt, Pemberton, Crimp, Wilson, Holland, Drury, Grahame, Lewis and Forman.

The steward reported having received a donation of 200 plants from Mr. Le Poer Trench, of Saanich. The donor will be thanked for his kindness.

Amelia Swanson and Hilda Manley, wrote acknowledging the receipt of nurses' medals and diplomas.

The resident physician's report showed that on March 1st there were in the hospital 37 patients; admitted during the month, 53; treated, 90; discharged, 45; deceased, 5; in hospital 1st April, 40. The receipts for the month were $1,294.

Mr. Wilson brought up the question of the laxity shown in the admission of free patients. He cited the case of a man who had been admitted at the instance of the United States Consul. He did not approve of the idea of admitting non-residents except in specially urgent cases.

Mr. Holland thought that what Mr. Wilson had said quite justified the finance committee incorporating the declaration clause in their report, which was as follows:

Gentlemen: Your finance committee beg to report that they met at the hospital on Tuesday, April 10th, for the purpose of examining the accounts for the month of March. There were present Messrs. Joshua Davies, A. C. Flumerfelt, C. A. Holland and Jas. Forman. Accounts amounting to $1,315.51 were found duly vouched for and these are now presented with a recommendation that they be paid.

Declaration.—Your committee have knowledge that deception has heretofore been practiced in gaining admittance into the free wards by those who could pay for their hospital treatment. This fact having been, in several cases, proven by payments received from deceased patients' estates. It is further known that others who were treated as free patients and left the hospital cured had funds and could have paid had they been honest. In view of these experiences, it is submitted for your consideration that it is in the interest of the hospital that measures shall be taken to guard against the fraud of those who seek to obtain free hospital treatment when they can pay, and to this end your committee would suggest that a resolution shall be passed ordering that all persons seeking free treatment shall be required to sign the hospital declaration (printed form) before being admitted as a free patient.

Burial Fees.—We have to report having written two letters to the Honorable Minister of Finance, one on the 22nd February, and the other 20th March, asking for the burial fees of three provincial poor patients, neither of which have elicited a reply. We regret that this matter has not received the attention of the government, as Mr. Storey has made several applications for payment of his account.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA DAVIES.
A. C. FLUMERFELT,
C. A. HOLLAND.
JAS. FORMAN.
Committee.

Mr. Shotbolt explained that the patient who was admitted at the request of U. S. Consul Smith was an ex-soldier. Mr. Smith had come to him and asked for the man's admittance, explaining that he would use every endeavor to see that the hospital was reimbursed by the man's friends, who had money.

Mr. Davies thought the directors could be assured that the finance committee would only make such recommendations as are in the interest of the hospital. Patients who have no money cannot be turned away. Of course every step would be taken to collect all the money possible.

The house committee reported having met on the 9th inst. and approved various requisitions. Mrs. Dunaway, the second cook, asked for one month's leave of absence, which was granted. They recommended several improvements to the heating apparatus. A great saving of heat could be effected by having the pipes covered with felt.

After some discussion the report was adopted, the committee being granted more time in which to ascertain what would be the cost of putting all the pipes up-stairs and effected needed repairs to the furnaces.

The following letters were read from Capt. James Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department:

Victoria, B.C., April 5, 1900.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.

Sir: I am directed to transfer the Marine hospital at this port to the militia department and to make arrangements for the care of sick mariners during the occupation of the premises by the militia.

I have the honor to request information as to whether the authorities of the Royal Jubilee Hospital will receive sick seamen, and the terms on which they would be admitted.

There are at present four patients under treatment, and the number is constantly changing. An early reply will oblige.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAS. GAUDIN,
Agent.

Victoria, B.C., April 10, 1900.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. re my application for the admittance of sick mariners in your hospital pending the occupation of the marine hospital by the militia.

I regret to be unable to inform you as to the probably length of time that it is the intention of the militia authorities to occupy our hospital. As the soldiers are expected to arrive this week, it was urgent to have the place ready for their occupation. I have therefore been compelled to make other arrangements for the care of our sick seamen.

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,
JAS. GAUDIN,
Agent.

Mr. Wilson explained that the matter was now all settled as the department had rented a house on Second street, Work estate, for the accommodation of the patients.

The letters were received and filed.

President Helmcken then called the attention of the directors to the clause in the Grand Jury presentment regarding conditions at the hospital. He thought it ference was so favorable. The report was ordered inscribed on the minutes.

Rev. Cannon Paddon forwarded a letter referring to incurable patients and the desirability of taking care not to create the impression that a discrimination is made in favor of pay patients. The letter was received and filed.

The matron, Miss Grady, reported having received the following donations: Old cotton and linen, Mrs. Page; Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Robert Finlayson; illustrated papers, Miss Angus and H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P.; books, Mrs. Rhodes; papers, Mrs. Griffiths; old cotton, Mrs. Erb; 1 screen and 3 feather cushions, Mrs. Hamilton. The Women's Auxiliary have provided cretonne for screens, six bedside tables, 12 feeding cups, 12 small jugs, 4 doz. table napkins and 18 quilts.

The resident medical officer reported as follows:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to present my report for the month of March last.

The total number of patients treated at the hospital was 105.

The total days' stay was 1,321.

The daily average number of patients was 39.25.

The daily average cost per patient was $1.22.

I beg to enclose the monthly tables of statistics, with the bills approved by the finance committee, to be passed for payment.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

EDWARD HASELL, M.R.C.S., Eng.,
Resident Health Officer.

The report was received and adopted.

The board adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

THE STORY OF KHAKI.

The story of khaki is one of the industrial romances of the century. The use of an olive dye in connection with the clothing of our troops in India dates back for many years. The tint was devised, in the first instance, by native dyers, who used for the purpose pigments which they were unable to fix, and also unable to prepare, in a uniform state. A traveller for a Manchester firm was one day taking a railway journey in Northern India, and found himself in the company of an Anglo-Indian military officer. The conversation drifted to cotton drill, and the regimental officer made the remark that the first Manchester man who succeeded in producing an absolutely fast khaki dye would make his fortune. The remark made a deep impression upon the traveller, who, upon returning home set to work to study the reason why the olive and brown dyes hitherto used always washed out after a few applications of soda. He put himself into communication with a skillful dyer, and the two experts set themselves to the task of discovering a method of fixing these dyes upon cotton yarns or fabrics. Many experiments were made, and at length an effective dye was obtained, but, unhappily, it yielded at once to the soap and soda test. Instead of giving up in despair, the two inventors pursued their researches, and one day the dyer produced a piece of fabric which upon being tested was found to retain its color under the severe application of a caustic alkali. He was requested to try again, and again he failed. Then the two colleagues put their heads together, and went over the conditions again very carefully, and they at length observed that, whether accidentally or not, the cloth in which the dye was fast had been dipped in a dish made of a certain metal, whereas all the unsuccessful experiments had been made with a dish of another metal. The invention was assured from that day, and fortune was the result.—London Daily News.

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Map of the Island of Luzon

where the war is on between the United States and Filipinos are also shown, thus giving all necessary information of the location of the war in the Philippines.

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WAS ELIZABETH AVARICIOUS?

The great Queen nearly wrecked England by her parsimony, and is therefore condemned by historian after historian for her "avarice." She probably had no avarice in her composition. She may have, probably had, inherited a trace of the rigid spirit of her grandfather, Henry VII., that able attorney on a throne, but she did not hoard money for herself, but for the state. The revenue in her time was small in proportion to the demands on it; she was convinced that it was her first duty to keep the treasury solvent, and, like any other sparing housewife, her notion of the method was to resist every demand, to cut down every supply, and to seek unpaid help from any individual whom she could suppose to be bound to render it. So she levied every penny to which she was entitled; she cut down indents even for powder, as a housewife cuts down demands for gravy beef; and she required of her nobles and her courtiers expenditure from their own purses, which it had previously been their duty to make, but which it was their duty no longer. She acted, in fact, as treasury officials sometimes act now, from an inapplicable sense of duty; and not once or twice, but several times, she nearly paralyzed her administration.

Frederick the Great did precisely the same thing from the same motive, and both King and Queen in time of peace saved their people from great suffering and misfortunes. They were successful and were therefore forgiven, as treasury officials are now, and will be always, until the unlucky day when the Armada approaches and there is not powder enough to supply the resisting fleet. It is vain to say the officials are perverse, or mean, or avaricious; they are simply doing their proper work without the imagination to see that, new conditions having arisen, they should do it in a different way.—The Spectator.

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Ministers at Saanichton

Premier Martin With | ollegues and Victoria Following on Exhibition.

Residents Not Impressed With the Dignity or Logic of First Minister

Hon. Joseph Martin, premier, and Hon. Smith Curtis, provincial minister of mines, last evening addressed the electors of South Victoria at the Saanichton public hall, well filled for the notable occasion by an ultra-orderly audience, in which the trainload of friends and followers accompanying the ministers from the city formed a most conspicuous part. It was a meeting indeed in which the people of the district had so little share that on the conclusion of the harmonious proceedings no resident could be found to move or second a ready-prepared resolution expressing unqualified confidence in the present government, and the assembly in consequence dispersed with no further formality than a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Sluggett.

Of the speakers of the evening it is a certainty that Hon. Smith Curtis made the more favorable impression. His address was courteous, argumentative and well connected, delivered with an apparent sincerity that was not lost upon the listeners. The Premier's much longer speech was, on the contrary, an acknowledged disappointment, for instead of presenting in courteous, platform language the issues of the hour, he chose to assume for the greater part of the hundred minutes during which he held the floor, the low comedian's part, amusing the crowd but failing signally to win or hold the respect to which a public man holding his high position is entitled. It is very much to be doubted if in the entire history of British Columbia a political address so abounding in slang phrases and rude clowning has before been given, and there were many there unquestionably sharing the opinion of a reputable rancher who, on being asked as the crowd tramped homeward, how he liked the speech, promptly replied:

"I wonder if Mr. Martin thinks we Saanich people are a crowd of Bowery toughs."

There were but the two speakers, for although Hon. Messrs. Yates, Beebe and Ryder, with a full coterie of lesser lights — Messrs. Mills, Macmillan, Hanna, Fraser, et al.—were also of the train party, they took no part in the night's pleasant proceedings save that they bore their share in the punctuating applause.

There was some good advice in the chairman's opening, for after expressing pleasure at the goodly gathering and bespeaking courteous attention for the speakers, he said:

"The only way to have a good meeting and to understand the country's politics is by listening well, weighing the arguments presented, and thinking out what's told you at your leisure."

Hon. Mr. Curtis prefaced his brief but pithy address with an assertion that the issues of the present contest are of more importance and more clearly defined than they have been in any previous election British Columbia has ever seen. The programme of the government he described as progressive, practical and distinct. In contradistinction there was no cohesive party and no policy—a series of disintegrated cliques and parties with no settled platform or programme of action. At the outset one of the great political parties of the Dominion had come forward to take its part as such. This he had been glad to see, but subsequently that party had divided against itself, and he was sorry to note there was now in British Columbia no united Conservative party cemented by a platform or a policy on which all were agreed.

Originally a convention had been held at New Westminster and a platform framed which was in many ways progressive, and at all events entitled to consideration. Later on dissension had crept in, until the spectacle was now presented of quite one-third of the party repudiating the party platform, but offering nothing definite or decisive in its stead. Even in Victoria the Conservatives had at last declared for party lines, but turned their backs upon the Westminster platform and offered in its place the one plank only—anti-Martinism.

Nor were any of the other parties arrayed against the government one whit more composite. The government party alone showed to the province a solid front and a decisive policy. The one objection raised throughout the country was against Martin, the man; and yet he failed to see where one substantial charge had been made good to justify this fierce antagonism, in absence of which he claimed for his leader and the party an honest, open support.

As for the Lieutenant-Governor's action in dismissing the Semlin-Cotton administration, he contended that the course pursued had been persistently suggested, nay demanded, by the very papers now most eloquent in its condemnation. The change of front came only when His Honor had seen fit to summon Mr. Martin. He found the choice approved throughout the upper country, and as to the chance of the selection being justified by the people, he felt impelled to quote three eminent authorities from the leaders in the opposition camps. First there was Hon. Mr. Cotton (a Conservative always, whom he objected to see posing as a leader among the Liberals), at the Vancouver Conservative meeting on March 16, according to the News-Advertiser, stated that Mr. Martin would make a strong fight, and unless great care was taken might be rated practically sure of victory. This, then, was just the man the Governor, knowing his duty, should have called upon.

Again, there was the Times, no friend of Mr. Martin's, which had in its very latest issue made the statement that the election of Mr. Martin was the only course by which a grave political scandal might be avoided.

And then Sir Hibbert Tupper had declared that "he (Mr. Martin) and his government had seized the opportunity to snatch on individual caprice" the reins of government, with every opportunity for success in the three cornered fight in which the fixed political parties had divided.

Of course, said Mr. Curtis, this would mean that Mr. Martin must defeat both rival parties and in combination—and surely this opinion would sustain the Governor's wisdom in his much censured choice.

Passing to the platform upon which the Premier and his party stood united, the minister claimed that from the promised abolition of deposits for legislature candidates down to the final clause regarding practical instruction for miners and prospectors, a policy was offered for the working masses. With respect to the concluding clause, he held that it would make better miners, better prospectors, and the result would be the rich mineral areas of Vancouver Island touched with the magic wand of enterprise, and progress, development, prosperity—if but the present government were returned. The future of British Columbia was bound up in its mineral wealth, two-fifths of the revenue of the province being derivable through the mines, although the means of access to their treasuries were as yet sadly insufficient. Passing next to the question of the labor troubles in the Kootenay, the Minister if Mines maintained that they did not originate solely through the operation of that eight-hour law, the tremendous fall in mining securities being felt as well in Australia and elsewhere. There had been a difficulty, however, attributed perhaps improperly to the eight-hour law, and no sooner had the government taken office than they proceeded to adjust this difference. He had himself gone to Kootenay, finding the friction there as serious as had been first reported. He had at once opened negotiations, and with the ready assistance of such leading Conservatives as T. Mayne Daly, Mr. Galt, and others, had soon got matters down to a liberal proposition from the owners which he had urged the miners to accept. He might possibly have been unsuccessful in this endeavor but for the assistance of Mr. Ralph Smith, an active opponent of the government, who had, however, lent valuable aid, through which a settlement was finally effected. The government did not wish to make political capital of this—yet he pointed out that it had not been like its predecessors, weak-purposed and inert. It had acted promptly, and an equitable and perhaps a permanent settlement of the vexatious question had resulted. He did not now believe that the plebiscite proposed in this connection would be necessary, its only value being found in that it would give a final quietus to the entire question by a verdict from which there could be no appeal—the people's voice.

Taking next the railway policy enunciated by Mr. Martin, Hon. Mr. Curtis condemned the system heretofore in vogue provincially as unfair and obsolete. It meant giving to speculators money for railway building—and giving the railways too. It meant giving away vast millions of the people's money to enrich the classes already well-to-do. The cry was raised that nationalization of railways meant sheer bankruptcy. Canada would not have been bankrupted had the Dominion built the C. P. R. The Crow's Nest Pass road, if built by the state, would have been a magnificent investment. As it was in this latter case, the Dominion alone gave $11,000 a mile toward the building, while the cost with rolling stock complete would not exceed $15,000, and in addition the fortunate company secured a grant of coal lands holding untold millions. The policy of the past had been for roads to come into existence by being mortgaged for construction for an advance on cost, the province guaranteeing principal and interest but getting nothing in return. Now the policy had been amended. It was intended to mortgage the road just as before; the government would issue bonds and guarantee the principal and interest; only now the road would remain the country's property, and the government would be enabled to arrange that rates should be kept as low as possible and passengers ride at not more than three cents for a mile. Of the railway first proposed for building, it would tap a mineral country whose possibilities were not unknown. Mr. Corbin had offered to build a road for nothing, if only he might be permitted; the C. P. R. asked the same privilege, and they were not displaying money just to burn save at election times. With this road finished to the Coast refineries would be established here, and he had the assurance of Mr. Breen that the moment the combined provincial smelters guaranteed him fifty tons of copper matte per day a refinery would be put up. Copper would produce to the miner from 3 to 4 cents more per pound with the cheap haul over the government lne, and a market would be created for the splendid agricultural lands of Vancouver Island. Other roads would follow when once the practicability of the plan had once been demonstrated, and it would be but a little time indeed before the riches of the hills between the Capital city and the northern end of the island would be made known. The minister closed with an earnest testimonial to Mr. Martin's sincerity and devotion to the interests of the people, and a declaration for himself that he would never have had accepted office in Mr. Martin's government had he not known the honesty of the man, his political integrity, and his intention to carry out the railway plank in his much-talked-of policy.

Hon. Mr. Martin first referred to the complaints of the provincial press that he had found great difficulty in selecting ministers. To be sure, he had; but this was due simply and solely to his determination to make the government representative. In the past British Columbia had been ruled to all intents and purposes by Victoria City, while he had aimed to make the ministry thoroughly provincial. As for the weakness of the government, so often charged, he declared from personal knowledge of the subject that his weakest minister was still ten times more competent in his department than Mr. C. A. Semlin. There had been no giants in local governments of the British Columbia past. Even Mr. Cotton had never been a good departmental man. He could never make up his mind; procrastination was his watchword. Leaving Mr. Cotton out, the others were simply nobodies. Who had ever heard or would ever hear of J. Fred. Hume? What had Mr. Henderson ever done, except to give the New Vancouver Coal Company mineral under Nanaimo harbor to which they were not entitled Then what about the Turner government before? The only man in it possessing any ability whatever was the member for South Victoria, and in even his departmental record it would be easy to pick serious flaws. If the Semlin government was weak, the Turner administration was infinitely weaker. Victoria had held the reins for long. It should now ask for no more than its share. This share was given when Mr. Yates had been chosen; and the choice of Mr. Smith Curtis had next been justified by his high standing in Kootenay and his splendid knowledge of and experience in the subject of the mines. He (Mr. Martin) took credit to the government for understanding and carrying out their duty on the eight-hour law, the principle of which he once again affirmed, while arguing that it would have been easy work indeed had the government not been sincere to have abrogated the power of the act. The will of the people was the last appeal court, and he held that the people would maintain the principle embodied in this legislation. With respect to his own position in the Liberal party, it had been a stock cry that it was the wish of Premier Laurier and his colleagues that he (Mr. Martin) should be defeated in the present contest. If so, it would be base ingratitude, as he had always been true to his Liberal faith, and still was true. Still, to set this matter right, he had written Premier Laurier, asking him plainly for something definite which he might use for campaign purposes, a letter with which to contradict these slanders of the enemy, and he had received from the Dominion leader the following letter:

Ottawa, April 2.

My Dear Martin: I have had for some days your last letter. I did not answer immediately because your request required some consideration. On the whole I have come to the conclusion that I should not interfere in any way at all. This will not surprise you after having received my first letter. I realize the force of keeping party lines, but the reasons which I have given you in my first letter must make it plain to you that if party lines are to be maintained, I will expect that the policy of the federal government will be respected. There are no party lines in your programme, and I appeal to you that it would have been easy for you to give way to the policy which we have enunciated. At the same time, whilst I cannot interfere in your behalf, I will not interfere against you. This I do for many obvious reasons, and moreover, I cannot forget the voice of friendship. I would feel much more pleasure if I could write to you in a different way, but it is preferable that you should know exactly where I stand; and if I do not interfere actively in your behalf you will acknowledge that the fault is not mine.

Believe me, as ever, my dear Martin,
Yours very sincerely,
WILFRID LAURIER.

This letter, the concluding paragraph of which he dwelt longest upon, Hon. Mr. Martin interpreted as a refutation of all charges that he is not in favor at the capital. He claimed that the only stumbling block to his acceptance at Ottawa was his attitude in reference to the disallowed Asiatic legislation, and urged as he has before the persistent re-enactment of the bills in question, even against the wish of the home government, until matters shall have been brought to the crisis that Britain must decide between retention of the friendship of Japan, and the wishes of British Columbia on immigration questions. He hoped that after Premier Laurier's letter there would be no more heard from Dr. McKechnie or anyone else—Mr. Davis, Mr. Bodwell, or even Col. Gregory, of his unpopularity at Ottawa.

Taking next the government ownership of railways, the Premier held that when this subject had been raised by both the Liberals and the Conservatives, the Colonist "hadn't taken any fit." The trouble was that he was sincere, and no one else had been, the railway companies now recognizing that they were in danger. The Colonist had endeavored in its latest attack to lead the people to believe that he left Manitoba to oblige the C. P. R. and for a consideration. It would have been no discredit if he had taken $15,000 or whatever amount was offered, from the C. P. R., to leave Manitoba. He would have been a "chump" if he hadn't taken it. But there was no truth in the story whatever. At the time the C. P. R. had taken him into its service he was perfectly free-handed; he was holding no public office—fighting no battle for the people against the C. P. R. Any arrangement the C. P. R. made he had a right to accept. Indeed he took it as a compliment that after fighting this company for years, and successfully, the company should have come to him and said here, we want you to fight on our side now, and we'll pay you well to do it. Another complaint the Colonist has just discovered was that his government was too extravagant—that it would run the country into bankruptcy. If those present read the Colonist (as he supposed they did, for it was a good newspaper—a very good newspaper, and he sometimes read it himself, although the unfairness was taken of readers to inveigle them into reading very poor editorials as a relish to a very good arrangement of news)—they would remember that the cry always before with the Colonist had been give us a spending government. Now it was different, for it was proposed to give profits to the province, instead of to the speculators. The Colonist said the province could not get money to build railways. It would be strange if the governments of the past could go on the financial market and get five million dollars to build a private railway, on the security of the provincial guarantee alone, and the present government would not be able to get ten millions on giving not only this security, but in addition a first mortgage on what would quickly become the best paying road in the country.

On the subject of government owned railways he had written recently to an authority in financial matters, and an eminent Conservative, asking for an opinion as to the ability of the government to get money, and also as to the principle proposed. This gentleman had declined to have his letter read as a campaign document, but had replied that the day of giving away money and lands to railway companies in Canada had gone by. If a government could afford to have the skim milk in a railway proposition, it could afford to have the cream at the same price. This gentleman was the head of one of the greatest financial houses in Canada, and if desired could himself lend ten millions. He had insisted that his identity should not be disclosed, but he was the gentleman who had advised a certain Ontario county when the Credit Valley railway was projected, to get all the bonds possible in security for their loan (this being about fifteen years ago), the result being that when the road was ultimately taken over by the C. P. R. the county was paid back $200,000, its investment, having had the road and all its benefits.

Passing to other subjects, Hon. Mr. Martin devoted considerable time to ridiculing the self-styled "British Columbia" board of trade, which he characterized as an imbecile institution run for the mutual benefit of the members. He referred to the agitation for the daylight service to Vancouver, and the counter agitation now, and observed that it was not to be wondered at that such men "with the moss on their backs sixteen inches thick" should be alarmed at the prospect of a railway being brought to their doors. He did not propose wasting time in talking common sense to these fellows who came to their offices at 11:30, went to luncheon at 12, came back at 3:30, and closed for the day at 4. The farmers had more sound sense and he would appeal to them sound sense and he would appeal to them.

He held that the nationalization of railways would make Saanich the producer for the Kootenay camps, and observed that "if the province is no good it doesn't matter whether or not it's bankrupt." This railway he proposed would place Victoria and Vancouver exactly on the same footing, and Vancouver business men would have an easy thing at that in holding all the trade against their Victoria rivals. As for the honesty of intention in the railway matter, the people would have to "take chances" as they always had to with a politician's promises. Owing to the dissensions in the opposing forces, the Premier declared that he had at present "the greatest snap" in his life—an opportunity to win hands down and without working himself. If the government did not after the election live up to its promises, the voters would have the opportunity of "turning them down" when they next sought suffrages. Taking up Mr. Cotton, and devoting quite ten minutes to ridiculing of hyphenated name of Carter-Cotton, Mr. Martin asserted that he had ample evidence to prove the late finance minister all that he had charged in the house, and which Mr. Cotton had been afraid to have a partial committee of his own supporters investigate. He further charged that the record book of the executive council, since the dismissal of the late government, the book in which the falsified entry by Mr. Cotton had been scored out by Dr. McKechnie, had been removed from the public offices, although a record and property of the province. He had traced possession to Mr. Hume, who had refused to return it. It would thus be seen how Mr. Cotton had taken care to have the book in question out of the archives, but was too foxy to take it himself, preferring to "put poor Hume up to do it."

Another charge he laid against Mr. Cotton was that in the latter part of 1896 and early in 1897, he had acted as editor of the News-Advertiser and of the Colonist at one and the same time, a statement which he was prepared to prove. The agency in London, the give-aways of the Semlin government, the "Victoria clique with the strong pull," the systematic exploration of mining country, the roads and bridges policy, and the education of deaf mutes were touched upon in turn, and the platform dismissed with an outline of what had already been done by Mr. Curtis toward setting aside the alien law. The Premier closed with a long and earnest argument against the placing of any but straight party candidates in the field, and a declaration that he would have nothing to do with so-called Independents, and unless he had a majority of pledged supporters about him when the election was over he would at once tender his resignation to His Honor.

NEW REGISTRY OFFICES.

Supreme Court Registrars Appointed For Greenwood and Grand Forks.

Supreme Court registries are to be opened at Greenwood and Grand Forks on May 15. W. G. McMynn of Midway has been appointed registrar at Greenwood and S. R. Almond registrar at Grand Forks. These appointments were gazetted yesterday along with the following: E. M. Sandilands of Sandon and Alex. Graham of Alexis Creek to be justices of the peace; Wm. Henry Lilly of Sandon to be a provincial coroner; James McQuarrie and A. J. Sexsmith of Commonage, Wm. Simmons of Vernon and W. J. Webster of Goldstream, to be fence viewers for Spallumcheen; Alex. McDonnell, Howard Derby and Chas. Christian of Lumby, and G. N. Cox of Creighton Valley, to be fence viewers for Osoyoos; Wm. Delahay and Donald Matheson of Phoenix, justices of the peace, to hold Small Debts courts for the said town; Jos. Lyon of Tom Creek, F. J. H. Bedson of Fort St. John and A. McNab of Fort St. James, to be deputy mining recorders for Omineca.

McKenzie Bros. of Vancouver, capital $30,000; Methodist Recorder Printing & Publishing Co. of Victoria, capital $10,000; North Fork Lumber Co. of Greenwood, capital $100,000; Silverton Water Co. of Silverton, capital $30,000, have been incorporated.

R. A. Dickson and P. T. McCallum are applying for the incorporation of Boundary Rapid Transit Co., for building a tramway from Cascade City along the Kettle river valley to Grand Forks, thence up the north fork of the Kettle river 50 miles to Carson City, with spurs to Phoenix, Greenwood and Midway.

C. D. Mackenzie of Kaslo has been appointed attorney for the Hastings Exploration Syndicate, vice Maurice A. Bucke of Kaslo, and A. Whealler of Kaslo for the Smelting Corporation, Ltd., vice Arthur R. Browne.

C. A. Haynes and J. Haynes of Victoria, grocers, and of W. F. Paquette, hotelkeeper, of Camp McKinney, have assigned.

An examination for assayers for license to practise in British Columbia will be held in the laboratory of the Bureau of Mines, Victoria, on May 14 and following days.

The proclamations dissolving the legislature, and calling the new house together on July 5 are published.

Courts of revision are announced for Richmond, at Eburne on May 19, and for Sumas, at Sumas on the same date.

THE MILITIA GARRISON.

Creditable Nucleus of Enthusiasts but the Pay Too Small to Fill the Ranks.

Though recruiting is far from brisk, there are now enrolled the nucleus of what promises to be a company creditable to the Canadian militia, for garrison service at Victoria. Vancouver has contributed the twenty men called for from that city, but only ten men have been supplied from Victoria; while three recruits from Revelstoke are the pioneers of the twenty whom the Kootenay district was to be permitted to furnish.

The local men went on duty on Wednesday, immediately following their formal acceptance. While the barracks are in course of preparation, they are living at their own homes, but are daily put through drill by Sergt. Hollyer. By Monday next they will probably be able to take possession of their quarters at the Marine Hospital building on the reserve. It has been suggested to Col. McKay, commanding the company, that some sort of a housewarming might be given, and if it proves that a formal entertainment or reception is too much for the small party yet on duty to undertake, probably a general invitation to inspect the quarters, during hours to be named, will be given the public as a preliminary.

It is intended to have for the company of sixty a color-sergeant, three sergeants, three corporals and three lance corporals, but appointments to these ranks will not be made until active recruiting is completed. The pay is now an obstacle to enrolment, being on the Eastern scale of fifty cents per day for private soldiers, set when Halifax was the destination of the company. At that rate none but military enthusiasts can be found to join here, not only because it is altogether out of proportion to even the lowest pay offered in civil life, but also because the Imperial garrison is infinitely better paid, the Dominion government augmenting the already generous provision of the Imperial authorities.

SENTRY EXONERATED.

Civil Authorities Hold an Inquiry Into the Cause of Lieut. Scott's Death.

The civil authorities held an inquest at Esquimalt yesterday to formally decide the cause of the death of Lieut. Reginald Scott, R. N., of H. M. S. Pheasant, who was shot at the naval yard last Saturday morning by Sentry Gunner Higgins, R. A. Gunner Higgins and the men of the guard who arrived on the scene shortly after the shooting, were examined, the evidence being on the line of the published accounts of the unfortunate affair. The sentry said he noticed a man apparently creeping over the ramparts, and as he did not get a reply to his challenge fired two shots. The jury exonerated Gunner Higgins from all blame.

The funeral of Lieut. Scott will start from the Royal Naval hospital at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He will be buried with naval honors.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

The Premier At Saanichton

Fearful of Independent Candidate Being Placed in the Field.

Vilification of Victoria Business Men—Speaks at Chemainus To-Night.

(From Saturday's Daily Colonist.)

Hon. Mr. Martin at Saanichton on Thursday night showed himself decidedly fearful of the result of an independent candidate being placed in the field in that locality. This was indeed the centrally important feature of his speech. He told the people that no matter how good or how wise a man might be, it was of no avail that he should be sent into the legislature unless committed to a definite party policy. Any other course was to be regarded as a nullification of the principle of popular government. Unless a member went to the house instructed as to the course his constituents favored upon the issues of the day, he was certain to voice his own and not the people's opinion. It was for the people at the polls to say whether or not they favored or opposed a certain line of policy. It was for the people of each constituency to decide for their candidate the issues embodied in the rival platforms. It was only upon such an understanding of affairs that he would himself undertake to conduct the affairs of the province. If a majority of straight supporters of his policy presented themselves in the new house, well and good. If not, he hoped the majority of the new house would be composed of members elected upon directly antagonistic lines. No half-way measures were to be considered. He much preferred an open enemy whom he could face definitely and at once; nor did he propose to wait until the house should be called together to ascertain exactly how its members stood.

* * *

Victoria business men will appreciate the high opinion of their mental capacity entertained by Hon. Joseph Martin and made the subject by him of fifteen minutes' vilification at the meeting in Saanichton on Thursday evening. He on that occasion went far out of his way to bring into ridicule the members of the board of trade, an organization which he described as an aggregation of superlatively endowed imbeciles.

Instead of considering public matters in a broad and businesslike manner, he said, the process of the board of trade was something like this: Jones would have a little business deal on, which it was desirable from his standpoint to bolster up. He would go to two or three of his fellow members of the board, urging them to endorse his project. A meeting would be called and this would be done. The newspapers would give particulars. Then other members of the board, not in sympathy with Jones' scheme, would come flocking round, all with the question, "What have you done this for?" "Well, Jones wanted us to." "But, don't you know it would have this or this effect? Why, they had never thought of that—Oh, well, we will call a special meeting, and rescind the resolution!"

This was the board of trade's system to a T. They gave no thought or consideration to any question. Take for example the matter of the steamer service to Vancouver. Under the old arrangement, which worked very satisfactorily, one might go on board the boat at Victoria, at a convenient hour in the evening, and go to sleep; the boat would start at 2 o'clock, and the traveller would wake at Vancouver early in the morning. If he were a business man of Victoria, he could transact whatever business called him to the Mainland city, catch the same steamer back, and sacrifice no time. The arrangement seemed extremely favorable, but somebody in the board of trade said to somebody else, We ought to have a daylight service to Vancouver. This somebody said so to the board, and the board said, Of course we should. So when Mr. Shaugnessey, a business man through and through, came to Victoria, the board of trade were most insistent in advocacy of a daylight service. Mr. Shaugnessy, of course, believed that they knew of what they were talking. And believing so, being a business man, he went straight to the C. P. N. Co., and said to them, The people of Victoria want a daylight service—if you won't furnish it for them, the C. P. R. will have to do so.

As a sequence, the C. P. N. Co., who were powerless to help themselves, had to go to the expense of fitting up the Islander as a daylight boat and putting her on the route.

And then the trouble commenced. The people didn't want a daylight service. They found that it meant a loss of time. So now they were beginning to agitate for a return to the old system. Complaints were heard on every hand. Possibly within the next few days they would be sending to Mr. Shaugnessy and asking him to go to the C. P. N. Co. again. And these were the kind of business men found in the so-called British Columbia Board of Trade. He did not wonder that such men, with moss on their backs sixteen inches deep, should not be able to see the advantage of a railway coming among them.

* * *

Hon. Premier Martin, who with Hon. Smith Curtis, to-night addresses the electorate of Chemainus, has been taking particular pains of late to explain the final clause in his platform with relation to the systematic exploitation of mineralized areas, and the practical education of prospectors. He states that the government proposes to take charge of and organize a series of scientific expeditions in promising sections of the province, presenting reports from which prospectors will be able to obtain such information as will enable them to initiate their operations with the greatest prospect of success. The first of these expeditions would be sent into the North country to secure and prepare definite information in regard to geological formations, and the likelihood of mineral being found in profitable quantity. At the same time there would be established during the winter months, classes in the practical rudiments of prospecting, which would go far towards turning out a more competent body of men for the exploration of the mineral resources of the province. In such fashion the government proposes to practically aid in the exploiting of Vancouver Island.

WILL GRANT CERTIFICATES.

Premier Martin Getting Around a Law Which He Passed to Exclude Capital.

Hon. Smith Curtis, minister of mines, yesterday announced that the Martin government, if returned to power, proposed to repeal the amendment to the Placer Mining Act passed last year to exclude aliens from the placer mines of the province, and practically aimed at the Americans in the Atlin district. They also intend to issue free miners' certificates to foreign companies incorporated under the laws of the province. The section under which the certificates are to be issued is as follows:

"No joint stock company or corporation shall be entitled to take out a free miner's certificate under this act, unless the same has been incorporated, and not simply licensed or registered under the laws of this province, and unless such company or corporation is authorized to take out a free miner's certificate by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. Such authorization may at any time be cancelled, and in case of such cancellation such company or corporation shall not be entitled to take out a free miner's certificate under this act, but any free miner's certificate already taken out shall remain in force until its expiry. The word 'person' in this section shall include only such companies and corporations as aforesaid."

The Semlin government refused to grant certificates under the section quoted.

Militia Garrison.—Lieut. Akroyd, of the British Columbia company which is to assist in garrisoning Esquimalt, arrived from Vancouver last evening, bringing twenty accepted volunteers from the Terminal City and five from New Westminster. There are still a number of men required to complete the strength of the company.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

Experts to Determine the Physical Line of the Modus Vivendi Boundary.

It has been decided by the Dominion and United States authorities to determine the physical line of the modus vivendi boundary between British Columbia and Alaska this summer. Mr. W. F. King, chief astronomer for the Dominion, and a United States commissioner will go North about the middle of May to take up the work. The making of this temporary boundary will not affect the permanent boundary line between the two countries.

George White-Fraser, the astronomical expert and member of the Dominion of Canada topographical survey department, has gone North, where he will complete the work of running the sixtieth parallel of latitude and fixing the official boundary between the Yukon territory and British Columbia.

The ground over which Mr. White-Fraser will work lies between the west shore of Lake Bennett and the international boundary with the territory of the United States, and is very rugged and mountainous. To get their supplies and camp equipment over the country the party will use horses. Last year Mr. White-Fraser located the astronomical points along the same boundary from Lake Teslin to the west shore of Lake Bennett, and now he simply takes up the work where he left off.

WINNERS AT SEATTLE.

Some of the Victoria Dogs Which Took Prizes at the Sound Show.

The Victoria dogs were again successful in carrying off many of the prizes at the Seattle show. A partial list of the Victoria winners follows:

Great Danes—Dogs, 1st, Ivan (Mrs. M. E. Hitchcock, owner).

Greyhounds—Dogs, 1st, Jeff (Dr. G. L. Milne).

Collies other than tri-color)—open, dogs, 3rd, Capital (T. B. Macabe).

Pointers (open)—dogs under 50 lbs., 3rd, Lick Sport (F. Turner).

English setters (open)—dogs, 3rd, Earl of Dudley (Thomas Plimley); bitches, 2nd, Princess Alice (Frank Turner).

Irish setters (open)—Dogs, 2nd, Hector (Dr. Garesche); bitches, Madcap III., (Dr. John Duncan); puppy bitches, 1st, Island Gem (Thomas Plimley).

Irish terriers (open)—Bitches, 2nd, Saanich Dahlea; 3rd, Saanich Doreen (Mrs. Bradley-Dyne).

Cocker spaniels—Winners: 1st, Queen of Sheba (J. W. Creighton, Victoria). Open dogs—1st, Sam (H. F. Blake, Seattle); 2nd, Sir James Douglas (Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria); 3rd, Dot (A. W. Engle, Seattle). Open, bitches—1st, Flossie (Royal Cocker Kennels, Victoria); 2nd, Lady Dallas (Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria); 3rd, Queenie (J. C. Coleman, Seattle).

Winners, dogs other than black—1st, Red Rex (Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria). Open, dogs—1st, Banner Jake (R. P. C. Kennels, Victoria); 2nd, Banner Boyd (C. W. Sharples, Seattle); 3rd, Bob Mulligan (Nathan Beman, Seattle). Open, bitches)—Cleopatra (Annie G. Sharples, Seattle). Puppy dogs—1st, Shot (C. Goodwin, Victoria); 2nd, General Dewey (J. W. Creighton, Victoria).

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the judging of the sporting dogs. Dr. G. L. Milne's English setter bitch, Lady Howard, one of the best bitches on the Coast, was not given a place, on the ground that she was too fat, whereas she was five weeks in whelp. Lady Howard will be sent to the Portland show, and probably to San Francisco.

Offices Were Closed.—The provincial government offices were closed yesterday. The Colonist's informant who stated that they were to be open was evidently mistaken.

A Mongolian Thief.—Lee Gee, a Chinaman employed as a domestic by Mrs. Howard, of Esquimalt, was yesterday arrested by the provincial police on the charge of stealing a sum of money from his employer. Lee Gee will be given a hearing this morning.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

MORE HOME KNITTERS WANTED

To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of

The Yorkshire Manufacturing Co.

To Fill Large Contracts.—Good Wages Easily Earned.

Knits a pair of socks in 20 minutes.

Machine weighs, boxed 17 pounds and can be sent only by express, which we prepay.

OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS.

We wish to secure the service of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experimenting we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of SEAMLESS knitting is now done by Our Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Gents' Socks and Ladies' Hose; and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The large export trade to Northwest Territories, B. Columbia and the British Colonies furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods; and, with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enable us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is $10.00 per 100 pairs; ladies' hose, $10.00 per 100 pairs; woodmen's socks, $5.00 per 100 pairs; mittens, $12.00 per 100 pairs. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by anyone of a family, and at our price any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings, and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute, will turn out a pair of socks or stockings in 20 minutes. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day; and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that good wages are easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual and this confidence must be established if you are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides we are doing an extensive business and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is $20 and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us. To such we are giving a discount of 25 per cent., making the price net $15.00, covering cost of manufacture, etc., expecting to derive a profit from the productions of the machines and labor of our employees.

If at any time after you commence and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine, and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expense only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is; and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you and at least one good reference, together with the remittance accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence. Respectfully yours,

THE YORKSHIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TORONTO.

Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending $3.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25c. for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM.—$15.00 CASH CONTRACT ORDER FORM.

To the Yorkshire Manufacturing Co., 120 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen—I desire to do the work as described in this advt. and enclose $15.00 to pay for one of your regular price $20.00 Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express Charges Prepaid.

It is understood and agreed that any time I wish to discontinue working for the company they will take back the machine and outfit and after deducting their expense, refund to me the amount paid for same.

Nearest Express Office is at ____________

Full Name ____________
Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here.

P. O. ____________ Street ____________

County ____________ Prov. ____________

Name of Reference, ____________

Mention VICTORIA COLONIST.

Be sure to use this form when sending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and then tear off and return to us and also state here how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly or as you send in the work

You can send by Express Money Order by any Express Company and obtain a RECEIPT for your money, or Registered Letter or P. O. Order.

For Business Not Pol

Stand of Old Time Conse Champion Now a Ca date in Kootenay.

Address by Mr. C.H. Mac Accepting Nominat at Rossland.

The following is from the Miner's report of the proceedin public meeting for the purpose ing the nomination of Mr. C. intosh, the brilliant journalist, and ex-Governor of the North ritories. Mr. Mackintosh said

Mr. Chairman and Gentl thank you for this reception. you for this splendid manifes confidence and goodwill. It is to any man who for the time soles himself with the idea tha retired from public life, to rea the spontaneous feeling of a stituency like the Rossland ridi fested by their action in nomin as their candidate for the legislature, that they believe yet on the retired list. Indee pose as age creeps on, vanity shoulder to shoulder with it, to-day my sturdy old friend, grove, from Gladstone, asked stand in such a position that could see me, and then expres self thoroughly satisfied, I ca conclusion that I was "some after all." (Laughter.)

Well, Mr. Chairman and Ge am a candidate for the suffrag of the largest, if not the larg stituency in British Columbia.

Is a Pioneer.

I came here as a stranger a ago, under the impression Canadians from the East wou pretty hard road to travel, a difficult to overcome Western but I came to discover that th a mistake, for the people not o Northwest, where I sojourned years as lieutenant-governor, people of British Columbia tau love, respect and confide in Western country, and I long fulfil the destiny which I belie dence has ordained for it. Ei ago I was a well dressed prosp lived for some months at Ille but I must candidly admit climbing done was accompl others. I was then member of minion parliament for the ci tawa, and in all justice to m Mr. Hugh Graham of the Mont I must say he was one of the j who listened to me, and throu fluential paper did all he possi to make the resources of Britis bia known. So I have had perience of mining life in thi lously rich province, and enough my heart goes out to whensoever its interests are je I well remember many trips Columbia river when the ice broken to permit the boat to destination. I call to my m melancholy reminiscence when I was glad to pay a couple of be allowed a few hours' sle berth of one of the deck han again recall to mind the indig test I made when that majest age, the steward of the Tra Lytton—I forget which—knock cabin door and peremptorily c me to "get my feet in the s was the last call for b (Laughter.) I went through ant ordeal of visiting Rosslan was a very small camp, and w to being asked to buy a w most frequent invitation was your neck," or "change you that being, as probably some aware, the classical term fo drink.

His Introduction of Ca

What happened subsequently to all of you. After thorou ing the resources of British proceeded to Great Britain ually succeeded in bringing investment of an immense capital. Thus, when dark c ered over the interests of th cent province, I asked mysel tion: Am I not responsible thousands who have inve savings and their capital in business of this province? science answered in the affir when asked to take part in campaign I would have been deserving the condemnation honest man had I not respond here I am. (Cheers.) W think of me? (A Voice— right.")

Out to Win.

"Now, gentlemen, I do moment wish to place my position of the man who on district in one of the West He said: "Fellow citizen the Indians under Tippecano I went for days starving an travelled for miles and mile oozing from my moccasins, few of you have suffered fo ests of my country."

Just then a sad-faced arose from one of the front said: "Might I ask if you under Tippecanoe Harris starved almost to death, if through the forest with from your moccasins?"

"With the light of battl the orator replied: "I am sir."

"The young man respond satisfies me. You have for your country and I w the other candidate." (Pro ter.)

I make no such pretensio not suffered at all, therefo going to give you the op voting against me on that am willing to do some mo and some more bleeding, are no Indians to fight, I a say that if there are any, I to face them. (Renewed l

A Statesmanlike Arg

I ask you, then, in all sol has caused the widespread prostrating every industry Columbia. Are the people have they failed in their du neglected their work, hav slothful and indifferent. must answer, no. Capi been courageously ventu commercial man has in no ed to indulge in a policy of fact all have been busy, so trusts that, as in other been the case, they have who were simply ambitio and not very anxious to d Of course, there are golde

For Business Not Politics

Stand of Old Time Conservative Champion Now a Candidate in Kootenay.

Address by Mr. C.H. Mackintosh Accepting Nomination at Rossland.

The following is from the Rossland Miner's report of the proceedings at the public meeting for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, the brilliant journalist, ex-M. P. and ex-Governor of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Mackintosh said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I thank you for this reception. I thank you for this splendid manifestation of confidence and goodwill. It is pleasing to any man who for the time being consoles himself with the idea that he has retired from public life, to realize from the spontaneous feeling of a great constituency like the Rossland riding, manifested by their action in nominating him as their candidate for the provincial legislature, that they believe he is not yet on the retired list. Indeed, I suppose as age creeps on, vanity marches shoulder to shoulder with it, and when to-day my sturdy old friend, Mr. Belgrove, from Gladstone, asked me to stand in such a position that everyone could see me, and then expressed himself thoroughly satisfied, I came to the conclusion that I was "some pumpkins after all." (Laughter.)

Well, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am a candidate for the suffrages of one of the largest, if not the largest, constituency in British Columbia.

Is a Pioneer.

I came here as a stranger a few years ago, under the impression that we Canadians from the East would find a pretty hard road to travel, and rather difficult to overcome Western prejudices. But I came to discover that this was all a mistake, for the people not only of the Northwest, where I sojourned for many years as lieutenant-governor, but the people of British Columbia taught me to love, respect and confide in this great Western country, and I long to see it fulfil the destiny which I believe Providence has ordained for it. Eight years ago I was a well dressed prospector and lived for some months at Illecillewaet, but I must candidly admit that any climbing done was accomplished by others. I was then member of the Dominion parliament for the city of Ottawa, and in all justice to my friend, Mr. Hugh Graham of the Montreal Star I must say he was one of the journalists who listened to me, and through his influential paper did all he possibly could to make the resources of British Columbia known. So I have had some experience of mining life in this marvellously rich province, and naturally enough my heart goes out to the people whensoever its interests are jeopardized. I well remember many trips down the Columbia river when the ice had to be broken to permit the boat to reach its destination. I call to my mind this melancholy reminiscence when at times I was glad to pay a couple of dollars to be allowed a few hours' sleep in the berth of one of the deck hands, and I again recall to mind the indignant protest I made when that majestic personage, the steward of the Trail or the Lytton—I forget which—knocked at my cabin door and peremptorily commanded me to "get my feet in the sand, as it was the last call for breakfast." (Laughter.) I went through the pleasant ordeal of visiting Rossland when it was a very small camp, and when next to being asked to buy a wildcat, the most frequent invitation was to "wash your neck," or "change your breath," that being, as probably some of you are aware, the classical term for taking a drink.

His Introduction of Capital.

What happened subsequently is known to all of you. After thoroughly studying the resources of British Columbia, I proceeded to Great Britain and eventually succeeded in bringing about the investment of an immense amount of capital. Thus, when dark clouds gathered over the interests of this magnificent province, I asked myself the question: Am I not responsible to the thousands who have invested their savings and their capital in the mining business of this province? My conscience answered in the affirmative, and when asked to take part in the present campaign I would have been an ingrate deserving the condemnation of every honest man had I not responded yes, and here I am. (Cheers.) What do you think of me? (A Voice—"You're all right.")

Out to Win.

"Now, gentlemen, I do not for one moment wish to place myself in the position of the man who once ran for a district in one of the Western States. He said: "Fellow citizens, I fought the Indians under Tippecanoe Harrison, I went for days starving and footsore, I travelled for miles and miles with blood oozing from my moccasins, I suffered as few of you have suffered for the interests of my country."

Just then a sad-faced young man arose from one of the front benches and said: "Might I ask if you really fought under Tippecanoe Harrison, if you starved almost to death, if you tramped through the forest with blood oozing from your moccasins?"

"With the light of battle in his eye the orator replied: "I am the party, sir."

"The young man responded: "That satisfies me. You have done enough for your country and I will vote for the other candidate." (Prolonged laughter.)

I make no such pretensions. I have not suffered at all, therefore I am not going to give you the opportunity of voting against me on that ground. I am willing to do some more travelling and some more bleeding, and as there are no Indians to fight, I am willing to say that if there are any, I am prepared to face them. (Renewed laughter.)

A Statesmanlike Argument.

I ask you, then, in all solemnity, what has caused the widespread distrust now prostrating every industry in British Columbia. Are the people responsible, have they failed in their duty, have they neglected their work, have they been slothful and indifferent. I answer, I must answer, no. Capitalists have been courageously venturesome, the commercial man has in no way attempted to indulge in a policy of extortion, in fact all have been busy, so true to their trusts that, as in other countries has been the case, they have elected men who were simply ambitious for honor, and not very anxious to do hard work. Of course, there are golden exceptions, and I do not for one moment offer myself as a paragon of perfection. I know all my own weaknesses, and the man who can say that is perhaps more trustworthy than those who are blind to their indiscretions and callous to what their fellow citizens think of them. (Hear, hear.) We are now, consequent upon the present position of affairs, face to face with the solution of a problem, and that problem is how best to conserve the interests of the province, how best to correct any mistakes, any errors for which we are responsible.

Martin's Curiosity Shop.

You have to-day an administration which, had it existed in the days of the great Charles Dickens, would have been a prominent figurehead in his Old Curiosity Shop; you have an administration, all the members of which, save one, represent no constituency. Constitutional history furnishes no situation analogous, save and except at the time the great Duke of Wellington held four portfolios, and the government was summarily dismissed by the King. There is a difference, however; the Iron Duke was a fighter, and they say the Hon. Joseph Martin is a fighter, but instead of holding all the portfolios himself he succeeded in picking up Tom, Dick and Harry, who hold portfolios without constituencies, and I rather think after the election they will have neither portfolios nor constituencies. (Laughter and several voices, "You bet.") The extraordinary spectacle that has been gazed upon in wonder by the intelligent electors in this province must soon cease and new blood be introduced.

Business, Not Politics.

After due consideration, I, an old Conservative, who believes conservatism and progress are one and the same thing, have come to the conclusion that we must ask the best men in the province to assist in the work of emancipation. I am well aware that an effort is being made to array the working classes against those who join issue with the present administration. I represented workingmen for ten years in the Dominion parliament, and I have always found them reasonable and reasoning, open to the teachings of common sense, and anxious to meet capital half way. I have yet to find that that same instinct does not inspire the working classes of British Columbia. I have a warm sympathy for them because I know their home life, their working life, their every day life, and I have learned to appreciate the lines written long ago by one who must have known what it was to toil for a living, when he said:

All the grand deeds that are grandest in story,
Living through centuries treasured and bright;
All the dear names that are dearest to glory,
Filling the world with their flashes of light;
Words from whose utterances ages have dated
Thoughts that have sweetened earth's bitterest turmoil;
Names on whose echoes the proudest have waited,
Are but the offspring of labor and toil.

These are the men who make communities prosperous and who are nation builders, and I take my hat off to them just as I would take it off to the highest in the land. I appeal to these, as I appeal to all interested in the progress of this country, to strengthen my hands and the hands of those who believe in a broad provincial policy, thus bringing about the formation of an administration composed of the best practical minds in the province. That administration having been formed, the duty of its members should be, before approving of any large expenditure, save and except those which are necessary to build bridges, trails and roads to newly explored mining districts, to put beforethe country a full statement of provincial finance, as well as provincial assets. Of course, gentlemen, there are men quite prepared to make magnificent promises irrespective of results. I do not wish to be classed in that degree.

A Sound Railway Policy.

We have heard a great deal of many millions of dollars appropriated to be expended in the construction of railways, but there are so many complex issues involved, that the subject should be very carefully considered before the taxpayers are committed to any such policy. I do not object to railway bonuses with certain absolute, safe and well-considered restrictions, and the opening up of the interior in such a manner as to give supply advantages to the Coast cities.

Help the Prospector.

Now, as far as I can see, one of the most urgent necessities in British Columbia is a school of mines, and amendments to the mining laws. The one duty of a paternal government should be to encourage the prospector, and to make such changes as would prevent lengthened litigation, and give rapid settlement of disputed claims. Again, out of the fees paid by prospectors they certainly should be entitled to information, consequently I would be only too willing to advocate the publication of maps showing the roads, trails and waterways and other methods of reaching the various mining camps. Just here I want to say that having visited England and France and other countries, I was shocked to know how little was being done to represent the interest of British Columbia in a proper businesslike and statesmanlike manner. Consequently I would strongly favor a policy which would remedy this great evil, for I do not believe that in the galaxy of the great provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, one is more important than this province, the province whose interests are now held so dear. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, where one great industry is supplying money to the coffers of the provincial treasury, and everything goes smoothly, and those who are drawing salaries feel that they are resting upon cushions of velvet, they are too prone to forget the other assets of the province. We do not to-day know the value of our great forest areas, we do not to-day know the value of our agricultural lands, we do not to-day encourage stock raising, dairying and fruit growing, and I consider that the duty of a government should be to gradually increase the encouragement already given to the well known agricultural societies of British Columbia. (Cheers.)

Wants a Labor Bureau.

There is another point I would like to mention, and that is the enlargement of a bureau of labor and statistics, a department of vital importance to all classes of the community as well as to the outside public. At the head of that department should be a responsible official who would not only look after its internal management, but use his influence in questions requiring mediation and arbitration.

Efficient Mine Inspection.

Able as many of our mining reports are found to be I am convinced that a great advance could be made in the system of mine inspection, and my first effort will be to secure such reform as will establish the values and capabilities of our mining districts.

Crown Patents.

I have often thought how indifferent officialism has been with regard to expedition in the issuance of crown patents and the settlement of disputed mining claims. My only hope is that should the mandate of the people order a change of government, a change will also follow with reference to matters I have just referred to.

Fair Redistribution.

Naturally enough within a very short time redistribution of constituencies must take place, and I hope it will be possible to remove many of the details beyond the arena of political action. If elected, I will of course represent the Boundary country, whose marvellous growth has done much to advance the interests of British Columbia in Eastern Canada, as well as in foreign countries. When that redistribution takes place, the good friends from that section who have done their best towards nominating me to-day, as well as many of those who may oppose me, will have the right to a representative. Until then I ask their warm co-operation, and I assure them that the interests of the Boundary country will be just as dear to me and just as safe under my supervision as the interests of the great town of Rossland, and I sincerely trust that all interested will realize this one potent fact: That if our mining resources are to be properly developed, it must be done by an absolute freedom from sectionalism, jealousy and local prejudice.

Labor and Capital.

There are many questions involving the issue of labor as well as capital. I do not believe in hasty legislation in that respect; I do believe in the willingness of men who may disagree, to settle vexed questions by meeting face to face. The recent result in Rossland proves this, and I am free to say that both Mr. Clute of Toronto, and my friend Mr. Smith, the member for the legislature from Nanaimo, did their utmost to bring about a happy reconciliation. (Applause.)

The Dear Old Flag.

Gentlemen, I need not occupy your time at any greater length (cries of "Go on"), but I would be disloyal to the people of British Columbia and disloyal to the British Empire were I not to refer to the terrible position of one portion of the Empire at the present time; I refer to South Africa. Our young men have gone to that far-off country; many have perished, and the end is not yet, and I would ask you to sympathize with me in advocating something that will commemorate the deeds of our brave boys (hear, hear), and how could it be better done, what more significant action could be taken than placing upon the statutes of the province an enactment that hereafter the British flag shall float over every school house throughout this great province during the hours of tuition. (Great applause.) Then, when the rising generation sees that brave old flag they will remember those who have gone before them, and what they have done, and remember that Canadians had chivalrously stood shoulder to shoulder with their fellow citizens in fighting the battles of the Empire. Recently the last contingent, the Strathcona Horse, left the shores of the Atlantic and will soon arrive in South Africa to assist in waging the last great war of civilization. There may be other wars in the future signalizing the supremacy of British arms, the survival of the fittest, and it is to be hoped after that the world will insist upon arbitration based upon peaceful methods. Until that time comes we have all to be willing to make sacrifices, we have all to be ready to send a message across the sea proclaiming trumpet-tongued that the soldiers of the Queen are not those of the three kingdoms alone, but that in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and India thousands of brave fellows will at all times be ready and willing to maintain the rights and liberties of British subjects. True in other words:

'Tis only a small piece of bunting,
'Tis only an old tattered rag;
But thousands have died for its honor,
And spent their best blood for the flag.
(Prolonged cheers.)

We Canadians love that flag just as dearly, just as loyally and just as sincerely as our brethren at home, and those Englishmen, those Irishmen and those Scotchmen who came across the water believing they were still part and parcel of the Mother Country have left behind them a generation willing to do and dare for the honor of Her Majesty the Queen, and we in the West will ever be prepared when the storms and passions of envy and hatred beat about the Motherland, to give our dearest and best in the cause of human liberty, will always be prepared to bear our gracious Queen through the dark clouds of adversity into the glorious sunshine beyond. (Great and prolonged applause.)

WELL REPRESENTED.

Many Victoria Dogs Shown at the Shows on the Sound.

Victoria was well represented at the Tacoma and Seattle bench shows, about 50 dogs going from this city, and most of them winning prizes. As a rule the prizes given in the Sound cities are not equal to those given in Victoria but for some reason a show here does not prove as great a success. Victoria certainly has the dogs as demonstrated by the number sent to outside shows, for example, one-quarter of the dogs at Seattle being from here. On the other hand, very few dogs come here for a show. But it is not this that prevents the bench show from being a financial success. The real cause is that not enough effort is put forth to interest the public, and thereby get good gate receipts. If a show is held here this year something should be done to draw those outside the enthusiasts.

The "marked catalogue" was introduced at Seattle and proved a great boon to the spectators, enabling them to get information as to the winners without any difficulty. A marked catalogue is one which tells you which dogs won in every class. Every dog has a number, which corresponds with the catalogue. With a marked catalogue one can go through the hall leisurely picking out the winners and studying their characteristics. The public cannot fail to appreciate such a convenience.

Speaking of Alden Radiance, Rev. J. W. Flinton's prize fox terrier, Portius Baxter, in the P.I. says: "I have heard it said that there was not a fox terrier in the New York show that was supreior to Alden Radiance." This is no surprise, Rev. Mr. Flinton's dogs having won against all comers.

Here is another paragraph from Baxter's column, which throws a little sidelight on the workings of the Tacoma show: "One of the strangest things I ever heard of was done at the Tacoma dog show last week. E. Davies, who is one of the best judges of terriers in the United States or Canada, gave D. A. Upper's Irish terrier first in the puppy class and second in the open. As I understand it, someone thought he knew more about the quality of the dogs than Mr. Davies, with the result that the management by some strange authority did away with Mr. Davies' judging in the open class and had C. O. Nairn, of Oregon, judge the terriers. He gave the fourth dog first and put Upper's dog back to reserve. The matter will probably come before the annual meeting of the Pacific Kennel League. I hope that the Tacoma club can give a satisfactory explanation of its conduct. The fact remains, however, that it is absurd to even suppose that Mr. Nairn is the equal of Mr. Davies in judging terriers."

More Wreckage Is Found.

Ship's Boat Picked Up Off West Coast of Vancouver Island.

Capt. Warren Sells His Interest in Nome Bound Steamer Alpha.

That the recent southwest gales which have raged with such sudden ferocity along both the inside coast and the seaboard of Vancouver Island have been productive of some grim tragedy of the ocean seems all too manifest from the circumstantial evidence of recent reports from incoming shipmasters, while the fear expressed a week ago or less that it is the lumber-laden ship Dominion, of Sydney, sailing for her home port from Tacoma on the 4th of March last, would appear to be not without foundation. Whether this supposition is or is not correct can only be learned in the process of time, but there certainly is indication of sufficient cumulative evidence from the sea itself to justify the gravest apprehension.

There is a peculiarly strange fatality attached to the name Dominion in the maritime chronicles of the Northwest coast, for at least three vessels so christened have met their doom in nearby waters, the swallowing up of the Hawaiian bark Dominion while en route hither from Honolulu being as yet quite fresh in memory.

Then came to Puget Sound some time in February last the British bark Dominion, recently transferred from the Nicaraguan flag, a staunch and well found vessel of 1,214 tons, commanded by Capt. Rodd, which received her lumber cargo (inclusive of the usual American top-weight of deckload), and got away for Sydney, via Honolulu and Newcastle, a month ago.

There were heavy winds outside shortly after this date, but no fear for her safety was expressed until about a week ago, when the halibut steamer Edith returned to Tacoma from a fishing cruise, with one of the Dominion's large ship's boats, undamaged and unmistakably identified by the name and port painted upon its stern. The boat had been picked up in Wrangel Narrows, and not wishing to fear the worst, seafaring men expressed the opinion that it had probably washed overboard and drifted with wind and current around the Island to the point of its recovery.

The third chapter of the story comes from the West Coast by the return of the Willapa yesterday, the officers of that steamer reporting that during their call at Euclulelet they heard the news of a large, red-painted ship's boat having been picked up (badly smashed) in the little cove forming a continuation of auriferous Wreck Bay, and at which the trail from Euclulelet village to the black sand diggings terminates.

There was neither name nor mark of any kind upon the 20-foot craft, the bow of which had been completely stove in, but in the wreck were canned meats, biscuits in considerable quantity, a water cask, some liquor in a demijohn, and oars—all pointing to the conclusion either that she had been taken to as a last resort by the crew of some doomed ship, or that a landing party had met their death through unfamiliarity with the suicidal nature of an attempt to brave the rocks and surf at this most forbidding point of western coast. No bodies have been washed ashore in the locality, nor have the Indians reported other wreckage.

The natives have taken possession of everything about the boat, and it is tc be feared that by the time proper investigation can be made, any possibility of solving the identity of the wreckage from the sea will have been lost. An effort was made by the purser and steward of the Willapa to reach the souvenir of storm, but they were not successful, in the time at their disposal, in getting through.

At Cla-oose, however, the Willapa secured a ship's name-board, originally discovered also by the Indians and by them delivered into the safe keeping of Mrs. Stone, the wife of the nearest resident missionary. Its identity is beyond question, for but one of the eight letters has been obliterated, and the remainder read:

"DOM NION."

Whether it is a relic of the long-lost Hawaiian bark, presented after many days, or a message from the just-sailed Sydney craft which it is now feared has come to grief, does not yet seem clear to local shipping men; the officers of the Willapa incline, however, to the former theory.

The Dominion sailing from Tacoma on March 4 carried a crew of 19 men all told, the majority of whom had been signed in New South Wales, although a number of fill-ups were taken at the Northwest seamen's market place, Port Townsend.

The Willapa has also a story for the press in news of the collapse of Stockham & Dawley's wharf at Clayoquot, while she was lying there discharging freight on Monday last.

The wharf—a flimsy and dilapidated structure—was already piled with lumber and other articles and more were being landed when, at 10 o'clock in the morning, there was a warning cracking and trembling, at which the wharf workers ran advisedly for the safety of the shore. Their action was not a moment too soon, for the next instant down went the wharf, the Willapa being pushed out into deep water as gently and neatly as at her original launch, and suffering luckily not the slightest injury. A rock but a few yards beyond showed threateningly, but it was out of range. As for the financial loss by the wharf's collapse—it could not be of consequence, perhaps $25 or $50.

There were none of the Victoria sealers sighted or reported during the trip, extending only as far as Clayoquot, but a fleet of four American fishing schooners was fallen in with at Dodge's Cove on the return. The passengers back to Victoria by the Willapa were: Col. Hayes, C. H. Pyle, Chester F. Lee and F. W. Bradley, who have been looking over the Alberni mining field; F. Jacobsen, manager of the store at Clayoquot; F. McLaren and James Auld; S. H. Toy, the mining superintendent from San Juan; Post Office Inspector Fletcher, from an official visit to Clayoquot; and Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, who has abandoned the cloth to establish and operate a sawmill at Port San Juan.

The Willapa goes to the Coast again on Saturday.

THE INFLUX OF JAPANESE.

Thousands Arriving and More to Follow —Oriental Liners Now Due at This Port.

It is on the estimate of a gentleman prominent in shipping circles that the statement is made that the number of Japanese immigrants arriving at this port during the past thirty days has been well over 2,000, while this will be made 5,000 before another month closes. A large proportion of the little unwelcome brown men go sooner or later to the United States, but there nevertheless remain a sufficient number to constitute an appreciable factor in the labor supply, and of these, scores have recently attached themselves to the fishermen's union at Vancouver and Westminster, for the purpose of working at the canneries. The Riojun-Maru, of the N. Y. K. flag, now due, is understood to have 600 Japs for this port; while the N. P. steamship Milos, also expected hourly, has perhaps 750. The Goodwin, of the N. P. fleet, due on the 17th, is said to have 1,100 more; and the Braemer, calling about the 23rd, en route to Portland, is to land almost 900.

CAPTAIN WARREN OUT OF IT.

Sells His Interest in the Alpha to Mr. J. Jeulle—Mutiny May Be Attempted.

The fact that Captain J. D. Warren, who has been known as the chief shareholder in as well as the master of the Alpha, is still in Victoria attending to his general business interests, has caused considerable comment during the past few days, and elicits the information upon the authority of the captain himself that he has sold all his interests in the vessel to Mr. J. Jeulle of Vancouver, the deal being consummated just before the steamer shaped her course northward from Vancouver. It seems to be the general opinion in local shipping circles that the Alpha's officers will not endeavor to land their passengers at Nome City, but go direct to St. Michael, for which port they cleared the ship. The three hundred odd passengers were sold their tickets for Nome, and it is quite possible will object to being dumped at any other port. Should their objection go as far as to amount to mutiny, and the high-handed measure be adopted of compelling the officers of the vessel to go on to Nome, it will surprise no one. Indeed this was already spoken of by several of the passengers before Vancouver was left behind. There is lively curiosity as to whether or not the steamer will escape seizure. Her owners have in any event the consolation of knowing that the receipts from the sale of tickets and charges on freights for this one trip make up more than the value of the ship as she stands to-day, so that even in the event of confiscation, they do not "stand to lose."

THE BONDS SOLD.

Americans Provide Capital for Port Angeles Eastern Railway.

Passengers from Port Angeles by the steamer Garland yesterday report the sale completed, to strong American capitalists, of the debentures of the Port Angeles Eastern Railway, President Cushing being now in New York completing the transfer of the securities. The total amount of the stock taken is in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, and the immediate completion of the road in its entirety is thereby assured. Attorney Trumbull, of the railway company, was in Victoria on Wednesday, and virtually corroborates the substance of the report. It is understood that he Angeles people are still seeking a ferry conection with Victoria, probably by Beechy Bay, which they have been carefully examining—their determination being to secure a close connection with the end-of-the-Island road so soon as it is built.

CANADIANS' LATEST TASK.

Engaged With Force Despatched to Broadwood's Relief After Incident of the Waterworks.

The London Times publishes the following from its special correspondent:

Bloemfontein, April 1.—Gen. Colville arrived to reinforce Col. Broadwood with the 9th division. Although he was almost destitute of mounted men, and had marched 18 miles, he determined to turn the Boers crossing the river at some point lower down than that occupied by the enemy.

Accordingly he extended Gen. Macdonald's brigade, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the Black Watch leading, and the Seaforth Highlanders supporting. In this order the brigade advanced against the main drift leading to the water works.

Col. Martyr's mounted infantry, who had been engaged all day on the left, pushed forward on the front to clear the way for Gen. Smith-Dorrien's brigade, which was extended similarly to Gen. Macdonald's.

Advancing over the rolling veldt leading down the valley of the Modder river, Gen. Smith-Dorrien's troops attempted another drift, which turned the enemy's original position.

In this advance the Gordon Highlanders and the Cornwall regiment led, with the Shropshires and Canadians supporting.

For some reason, Lieut.-Col. Flint's artillery were detached at two o'clock to the right, where they remained for a considerable period shelling at 5,000 yards three of the enemy's guns placed in the open in the vicinity of Col. Broadwood's encampment.

Subsequently a large force of the enemy who were visible on the far side of the Modder river on Gen. Macdonald's front, escaped punishment, and fell back slowly as the British infantry advanced.

Finally the guns took a position on rising ground between the two brigades, commanding both drifts. By that time their support was not needed, as the only resistance to the advance of the British infantry came from guns firing shrapnel at far too long a range.

But the enemy could be seen in force in a laager at the foot of the hills lying between the Modder river and Thaba Nchu.

They could also be seen moving the captured convoy to the rear.

The division bivouacked on the river bank Saturday night, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Franch's cavalry.

England's noblest and most ancient families are represented among the prisoners taken in the trap that Col. Broadwood's men walked into.

The Tenth Hussars is known as the "Prince of Wales' Own Royal Regiment." The Prince is the colonel of this command, as he is of the three regiments of the Household Cavalry. His full title for these commands is "Field Marshal, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Colonel in Chief."

The regiment of Household Cavalry sent to South Africa was picked from the three regiments that make up the command at home, the First and Second Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards. Lord Wolseley is colonel of the last named. The banner of the Tenth Hussars bears on it the plume of the Prince of Wales, the rising sun and a red dragon.

The most exalted titles and the bluest blood of Great Britain are represented among the officers of the Household Cavalry. The Duke of Teck, eldest brother of the Duchess of York, whose mother was a granddaughter of George III., is one of the captains. His wife, a daughter of the late wealthy Duke of Westminster, has just sailed for the Cape to join him.

Among the lieutenants is the young Duke of Roxburghe, eighth of his line, and owner of 60,000 acres; the Earl of Wicklow, the Hon. D. C. Marjoribanks, only son and heir of Lord Tweedmouth; the Hon. Gerald Ward, son of the late Earl of Dudley, who married the daughter of the Earl of Erne, a week before he sailed, and his brother, the Hon. R. Ward; the Hon. A. V. Meade, son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and the Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, son and heir of Baron O'Neill. Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Neeld, comanding officer of the Second Life Guards and in command of this composite regiment made up from the First and Second Life Guards and the Blues, is fifty-one years old, second son of Sir John Neeld, Bart., grandson of Lord Vivian, and an Oxford man, who has been in the Guards for twenty-nine years.

Some of the other officers are: Major the Hon. J. H. G. Byng, half-brother of the Earl of Strafford, who married Mrs. Colgate; Capt. the Hon. E. Baring, brother of Lord Revelstoke; Capt. Lord W. A. Cavendish Bentinck, half brother of the Duke of Portland; Capt. Lord G. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, one of the proudest titles of Great Britain; Capt. the Hon. T. W. Brand, son and heir of Viscount Hampden; Capt. the Hon. J. Downe, son and heir of Viscount Downe; Lieut. Sir J. P. Milbanke, Bart.; Lieut. the Hon. D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham, brother of the Earl of Yarborough; Lieut. the Hon. G. B. Postman, son of Viscount Postman; Lieut. the Hon. T. Lister, son and heir of Lord Ribbersdale; Lieut. the Hon. F. W. Stanley, son of the Earl of Darby; Lieut. the Hon. W. G. S. Cadogan, son of the very wealthy Earl of Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is to entertain the Queen to-day at Dublin; Lieut. the Hon. H. K. Maxwell, son and heir of Lord Farnham; Lieut. E. B. Meade, another son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and Lieut. Lord Howard de Walden.

CHANCES IN FAR NORTH.

Mining Considered as a Business Proposition—Only One in Six at Dawson Engaged in It.

By Warren Cheney, in Ainslee's.

"If, then, there is gold in Alaska that will take years in the finding, and the population at present and to be indicates permanent white occupation of the country, it is extremely pertinent to inquire whether or not it is worth while to try under the existing conditions to get this gold. This is not so easy a question to decide as would appear. Most writers on the subject have been inclined to take a pessimistic view. The waste of health, energy and money resultant from the unreasoning haste of gold seekers, the rigorous conditions of climate, the natural inaccessibility of Alaska limiting the search to the people fitted to undertake it, have all combined to make prophets gloomy and advisers sour. It must be admitted, too, that the proportion of success to failure has been pitiably small. It is probably a large estimate to allow that one in ten of the gross number of the adventurers has taken as much out of the mines as he put in. This would seem to show conclusively that mining in the Yukon does not pay. But a careful consideration of the conditions of the case will reveal that this is not necessarily true. The general argument against runs somewhat thus: The output of gold form a given camp amounts to a given figure for a given time. A stated number of people has been in the camp during this period. It has cost each one of these people a certain sum for transportation, outfit and maintenance during the time allowed. Divide the total return by the number of people and thus get the return per man. Compare this with the cost per individual and the result will determine the question of gain or loss.

"The individual cost in these instances was rightly reckoned at from $600 to $1,000. It will be seen readily that the output of the camp must have been fabulous even to have equalled the aggregate of expense. The fallacy of this method of reckoning lies in this—that it is not fair to measure against the output of a camp the total expense of all the people in it, or to assume that because the outfit of an individual cost $1,000 at the beginning of the rush it will continue to remain at this figure. Again, as a matter of fact, the output of the camp increases steadily as compared with a fixed amount of labor because of the increased efficiency of that labor through better understanding of conditions and through the introduction of better methods.

"In any business enterprise we expect a large number of failures as a matter of course. The figures of the commercial agencies show that but one of ten enterprises is carried to success. As a cold-blooded business proposition, therefore, Alaska mining is as good a business venture as merchandising or farming. What is more, the proportion of success to failure in Alaska is really greater than one to ten. It is estimated that at Dawson only one in six of the inhabitants is engaged in mining. The five are carpentering, keeping saloon, working for others, or waiting for something to turn up. The failure or success of the five should not be included in the miner's account. It is evident that with the smaller number to add items to the expense acount the ratio of expense to return would be materially lessened in the miner's favor.

"Another fact against the statement that the Alaska mines do not pay is the shortness of the period on which estimates are based. No man in ordinary business expects to make a profit of one hundred per cent. the first year on the capital invested. Usually a much longer time elapses before profit is reached. The conditions of mining in Alaska are such that no man can expect a material return from his claim until he has been in the country two years. As a rule, it takes a year to learn to prospect and to find a paying claim. This accomplished, at least a season must be spent in developing and getting the pay dirt into the dumps. At the beginning of the second season the real clean-up begins, and the miner finds his ultimate return. It is obvious, therefore, that the returns from a single year—especially as the mines have been operated less than three years altogether—are too incomplete to constitute a correct basis of estimate."

A SECRET SYMPATHIZER.

First Suburbanite—Don't you sympathize with the English?

Second Suburbanite—Sh! I do; but it's on the dead quiet. Our cook is Irish.

ANOTHER PLAN.

Aged Admirer.—Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you!

Miss De Young—Oh! a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother.—New York Weekly.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Mentioned In Despatches

Two Victorians Reported for Distinguished Service in South Africa.

How Privates Andrews and Dickson Won Distinction in Battle.

When Victoria sent her sons to the South African battlefields to bear their part in maintaining the honor and the integrity of the Empire, everyone knew that each in that little company would acquit himself a man. Expectations were more than borne out as days passed by, and when the news was flashed under the ocean of the Canadians' part in winning the battle of Modder River and bringing about Cronje's surrender, the first significant victory of the campaign, none were surprised to learn that Victoria's soldiers were first in the firing line, bravest in the battle—even that in the proportion of dead and wounded on the field this little city of Westernmost Canada contributed a heavier quota of its population than has perhaps any other community in the Empire.

Still later despatches go to show far more. It is found by Eastern papers just to hand that according to the official report of the Paardeberg battles, out of six members of the Canadian contingent of a thousand men reported for distinguished service on the field, two are of the little company Victoria city gave to the Queen. Next to winning the Victoria Cross, it is the true soldier's dearest ambition to win the distinction of being mentioned in despatches for conspicuous valor. Hence it is that friends of Privates Andrews and Dickson of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, will feel the greater pride in them.

The incident redounding to their lasting honor was in connection with their rescue of a wounded officer under heavy fire in the open, and according to two of the most conservative correspondents, they barely missed the soldier's crowning prize, the Victoria Cross. Private Andrews in the engagement received a slight flesh wound in the left thigh; Private Dickson was also wounded, but his wound proved so inconsequent that he has already been discharged from hospital.

Of the other injured of the local detachment, the last official report says A. C. Beach's hurt is in the thorax, and is very serious; while F. Finch-Smiles will soon be in condition to resume duty, his injury in the thigh being rapidly healing.

GUILELESS MR. RYDER.

From the Rossland Record.

Mr. Ryder, Martin's new minister of finance, does not cherish great expectations from his political career. He is quoted as saying that his appointment came at an opportune time, as he had sold out his general store at Cumberland and was going to Seattle to live. He said he would be glad to get three months' salary out of it anyway. He is a Liberal and thinks he will run at Comox, now represented by Dunsmuir.

Mr. Ryder's candor is charming. He simply took the appointment for the salary there is in it. Orthodox politicians take office for love of the dear people and regard the salary merely as a means of sustaining life while they labor for the public good. Mr. Ryder intimates very plainly that he does not expect the Martin government to last more than three months. Orthodox politicians of every school profess that, once in office, it is impossible for the people to lose confidence in them. If they happen to be defeated at an election, they are unable to conceive how the people could have made such a terrible blunder as to trust their interests to that dishonest, incompetent other fellow, and they predict that the people will ere long discover their mistake and return to the arms of their only good and true friends.

When Mr. Martin takes such an unsophisticated gentleman as Mr. Ryder from his country store, where his mind has been centred on the selling of butter, cheese, eggs, cans of tomatoes, etc., the Premier should post him on all the tricks of the politician's trade. Mr. Martin has been fooling people from Manitoba to the Coast and is a past master in the art.

EUROPE IN THE PACIFIC.

England First, Holland Second in East Indian Possessions, Germany, the New Civilizer, Third.

"The Pacific ocean, westward of Hawaii, and the Marquesas is like a federation of European nations on Asiatic soil, united by the free commerce of the seas. The nations vary in size, strength and importance, as the states of Europe or of the American Union. Great Britain commands the field with a landed area of nearly three million and a quarter square miles. Poor Spain's once magnificent empire is shrunk to less than fifty square miles, a smaller total than belongs to black King George of the Tongas. Holland, the country from which emanated the doughty Boers, owns over 735,000 square miles, settled with nearly eight times as many people as inhabit the larger area owned by Great Britain. Germany, the new civilizer among nations, has dominance over more than 100,000 square miles and about as many people as there are miles. France, with less than one-tenth of Germany's land, is at some of the most important points of strategy and at the point of greatest travel. Several independent states lie in the midst of this federation, as Switzerland does in Europe; several others in the unhappy, suzerainted position of the Transvaal in South Africa.

"If all the islands could be put into a continuous body of land, they would form a most heterogeneous empire. They would include, in addition to European peoples with their various political and social systems, a tangle of aborigines, a confusion of savages and semi-civilized cultivators of soil and commonwealth, an emporium of products more diversified than a bazaar on a midway plaisance, a mystery of traditions as inexplicable as the origin of the American Indians. Profoundly forested in the Dutch East Indies, the islands become in Western Australia more barren than the lava beds of eastern Oregon, and more irredeemable than the uppermost wilds of British Columbia. Fertile, balmy and luxurious in the beautiful lands of New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Tahiti, they are transformed into uninhabitable coral reefs or into hot guano-covered or copra-producing dots on the map north and east of a line drawn from the Philippines to New Guinea, and through Samoa to the Society Islands."
—Arthur I. Street, in Ainslee's.

Minister Blair's Conversion

Not Always Ready to Hand Over the Boundary Trade to American Cities.

Queer Handling of Offer by British Columbia—Openly for Spoils.

Ottawa, April 7.—The chief matter of interest to British Columbia in parliament this week has been the rejection of the Kettle River Valley Railway bill. It will be noticed that the measure was rejected far more decisively this year than it has been in the past, although the promoters used the argument, to the fullest exten, that they were Canadians, while the applicant of previous years, Mr. D. C. Corbin, was a "foreigner." The most remarkable feature of the discussion was the attitude assumed by the Minister of Railways and Canals, and it shows what little influence he has over the stalwarts behind him, that his stump speech in favor of the bill did not change a vote. One can hardly understand Mr. Blair's antipathy to the C. P. R., except that it be that President Shaughnessy and himself are not good friends. Certain it is that the presence of Mr. Shaughnessy in the committee room acted on Mr. Blair as the proverbial red rag on a bull. The Minister of Railways swung himself with great energy, but as already stated he was not able to take his followers with him. There were many members of the committee who remembered what Mr. Blair had said on the Crow's Nest railway subsidy bill in 1897, when he remarked:

"The house must not lose sight of the fact that this important section of country lies immediately adjacent to the boundary of the United States; it is not far from an extensive trunk line of railway. Now, the people on the other side of the border are liable to do in respect of that Boundary country what they have almost done in respect of the Kootenay district; they are liable, by building a section of railway into that country, to get possession of it from a business and a trade point of view, and they are liable to divert the trade away from our own country from the west and from the coast, and carry it to the south of the line. To my own personal knowledge they have been doing this with respect to Kootenay. It is a fact which only requires to be known to make a great impression upon the house, and upon the public generally, that the people of the United States belonging to the State of Washington, appreciating the advantages of the trade of British Columbia and of the valuable minerals, which are there undeveloped, built a railway into the Kootenay country and got possession of the business and the trade of that country, and have built up the city of Spokane wholly out of the business which has originated in the province of British Columbia. I say it is a matter of considerable importance to the committee to discuss as to whether we will retain possession of this country from a business point of view, or whether we will let the people to the south of us take that trade from under our eyes and become possessed of it."

This was a good enough doctrine for Canadian patriots in 1897 and it is good enough in this year of our Lord. What the influences are which led Mr. Blair to attempt to deprive Victoria and Vancouver of the trade of the Kootenay and Boundary district which is legitimately theirs, one need hardly care to ask. It is certain, however, that had the bill gone through the result must either have been to compel the C. P. R. to pay a large sum to acquire the charter, assuming for the moment that a sale to the C. P. R. was the object underlying the application, or else the charter would be sold to the Great Northern, and thus the entire trade of the district diverted to Spokane. There have been significant shakings of the head in Ottawa since it became known that an Ontario loan company, which is said to have invested largely in Grand Forks, was backing the application for all it was worth, and even suggested the name of one of its officials as a provisional director of the company. However, for the time being, the trade of the Boundary district is saved to Canada.

Col. Prior has to a certain extent thrown some light upon the manner in which the government set itself out to reject the offer of British Columbia of a contingent for South Africa. "I see," he remarked in the house, "from the papers brought down that the British Columbia government wrote to the Secretary of State saying that a hundred men and horses, with complete equipment for the horses, would be sent and transportation paid to Halifax. I also see that the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, telegraphed that that contingent would be gladly accepted by the British government if it was a unit. Then the Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) telegraphed to British Columbia that the province must pay all costs and charges until the men landed in South Africa. The right hon. gentleman also telegraphed a day or two afterwards, that this contingent must be a unit of one hundred and sixty mounted men, as requested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Then comes a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain saying:

"Please add to my telegram of February 3"—(which refers to the offer of British Columbia.)—the following: 'Her Majesty's government will defray expenses of transport of any further contingent if enough to ship.'"

"This cablegram" Col. Prior remarked, "shows that Her Majesty's government were willing to pay the transport of that contingent to South Africa. This is the last paper that is brought down in answer to the order for the return. I wish to ask the Prime Minister, whether, after he received that cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he informed the government of British Columbia that if they sent a contingent of 160 men and horses their transportation would be paid by the British government to South Africa? It would seem to me that while British Columbia was willing to send 100 men, and perhaps pay their transportation to South Africa; if they had known that transportation would have been paid for them they would have been perfectly willing to send 160 men. I, therefore, ask the Prime Minister whether there is not some further correspondence to be brought down?" The First Minister was not in a position to furnish any information and when Col. Prior interrogated Dr. Borden on the subject the latter also knew nothing of the matter, but promised to make further inquiries. It is singular, however, that this communication should not have been sent to the British Columbia government, or at any rate made public. Had it been the province might have had its separate contingent on the way to South Africa at the present time.

It is gratifying to note that the poem written by Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, entitled, "Our Testament," is attracting considerable attention from the Eastern press, all voicing the hope that the sales of the poem will largely augment the patriotic fund. The Mail and Empire speaks of the poem as possessed of great "strength and merit."

It was an interesting story which the Minister of Militia told to the house the other day regarding his relations with General Hutton. Dr. Borden took occasion of the speech of Col. Prior on the White-Vince matter to explain how he fell out with the late commanding officer. It was news to most people to learn how strained had been the situation in the militia department. That department consists of two branches,—the military and the civil. The military branch has to do chiefly with the drill and efficiency of the force, promotions and appointments. The civil branch attends to the equipping of the force, lets all contracts, and pays officers and men. The deputy minister of militia is the presiding genius of the civil end of the department; the G. O. C. of the military branch. In connection with his work General Hutton gave orders that the only medium of communication with the Minister from his branch should be himself, and it was because Col. Foster informed the Minister that he could not go to see him without the General's permission that Dr. Borden got on his ear an ddetermined to assert his dignity. The row occurred on the 3rd of February and brought matters to a head so speadily between the General and the Doctor that within less than a fortnight thereafter General Hutton was on his way to South Africa.

Heretofore, Dr. Borden has hod a good reputation for conducting his department on non-political lines, but in the course of his observations he let fall the spoils doctrine of Liberalism in such concise form that while the country evcidently knew it existed, nevertheless they have been looking for a long time for such an explicit declaration of ministerial policy such as the Minister of Militia, in a moment of candour, gave to the house. He said:

"Other things being equal, in the selection of officers and in the selection of men, upon whom favors are to be conferred, either by promotion, or otherwise, I am prepared, in every case, to give the preference to the friends of my own political party. . . . In reference to the contracts which are made with my department, in every case, wherever I can do it fairly or justly, with due regard to the public exchequer, I am prepared to give the preference to my own political friends. We are governing this country, I suppose, by party, and governments would be fools which did not do justice to their political friends."

This frank admission to the house of the adoption of the spoils system was somewhat of a surprise—not as to the system itself, for everybody knew that had been in vogue, but that any minister should so bluntly acknowledge it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

Public Not Made Acquainted with Findings of the Departmental Commissioner.

In the Commons at Ottawa recently Col. Prior asked:

1. Did the Minister of Marine and Fisheries send an agent to British Columbia lately to inquire into fishery matters in that province?

2. If so, has he made a report on the same?

3. Will said report, if made, be published and distributed during the present session?

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies).—1. An officer of the department was sent to British Columbia in 1899, and among other things inquired into certain fishery matters there. 2. Yes; he has reported to the department. 3. The report being of a departmental nature it is not intended that it be published for distribution.

CARIBOO RHYMES.

Product of a Local Poet Being Published in Book Form.

Once in a while one picks up an original bit of literary work, unheralded and unendorsed, on the counters of the local bookstores. Even more infrequently such prizes are of local origin, and call for more than passing commendation. "Cariboo Rhymes of a Cariboo Rhymer" is an example. No one seems to know who the Cariboo Rhymer is, but his published jingles bear the imprint of the News-Advertiser, and in their entirety they betray a quaint philosopher, of education gained in classic schools, but perfected and finished in the everyday experiences of a mining camp. Some of the "poems" are not exactly suited to the drawing room; they are in the extreme of the realistic style, and on this foundation appeal directly to every old miner, who will be quick to realize their photographic worth. Others there are in the collection that remind the reader of sympathetic Eugene Field rather than of Bret Harte. Of these latter the following may be given as a fair example:

TO THE LITTLE ONE.

Come, come little one, come!
Your cheeks are roses to-day,
And your eyes as bright
As the pretty sunlight
That drives the bad fairies away.

Look, look, little one look!
As bright be the life that you live.
Though you can't read a book,
You can read a kind look
That none but a mother can give.

Sing, sing, little one, sing!
For angels and Summer birds sing.
And the wild birds' sweet note
Is the music God wrote,
The sweet, welcome music of Spring.

Grow, grow, little one, grow!
And light be life's troubles and few,
Like the tiny alarms
That are soothed in her arms,
Those arms that are Heaven to you.

Go, go, through weal and woe!
May honor and truth be your guide;
May her day dreams of the
What her sweet should be,
Be fulfilled unto thee,
Oh! child of a mother's fond pride.

The new poet of the mines is equally finished, and artistically admirable in his partiotic poems—the "The Great Queen," "Louise and Lorne," "Virginia," and "Canada," the following introductory verse of the last production illustrating the versatility of his style:

Land where the maple grows;
Land where the thistle blows;
Land of the free!
Where wars of races end;
Where Celt and Saxon blend;
Whose limits wide extend
From sea to sea.

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Gatacre On His Reverse.

How His Plans to Surprise Boer Command Ended in His Own Confusion.

Guides Professing to Know the Road Would Not Admit Their Great Mistake.

The following report by Gen. Gatacre on the disaster to his troops at Stormberg, has recently been published in London:

On the 9th December, 1899, the following moved from Putter's Kraal to Molteno:

By train—Divisional staff; Royal Artillery staff, with 74th and 77th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery; staff, Royal Engineers, and 12th Company, Royal Engineers; 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; headquarters and four companies, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles; three companies 1st Battalion Royal Scots (of which one company was left at Bushman's Hoek, and two companies remained at Molteno); Royal Army Medical Corps, field hospital and bearer company. At Bushman's Hoek the remaining four companies of the Royal Irish Rifles were picked up.

By road—Two companies Mounted Infantry and 42 Capetown Police; also from Bushman's Hoek one company Royal Berkshire Mounted Infantry.

One hundred and sixty Brabant's Horse and 235 Cape Mounted Rifles, with four 2.5-inch guns and one Maxim, should have marched from Penhoek, but did not arrive at Molteno owing to the failure of the telegraph clerk to transmit the message handed to him at midnight on the 8th.

On detraining at Molteno the following force marched on Stormberg at about 9 p. m.

Staff—Lieut.-Gen. Gatacre; Capt. Hare, aide-de-camp; Capt. Little, aide-de-camp; Lieut. McNeill, aide-de-camp; Col. Allen, assistant adjutant-general; Major Sladen, assistant provost-marshall; Capt. Cox, signalling officer; Lieut.-Col. Edge, principal medical officer; Major Twiss, Royal Army Medical Corps. Infantry in front, Royal Irish Rifles leading, followed by the 74th Field Battery, Cape Mounted Police, Dewar's Mounted Infantry, 77th Field Battery, Royal Berkshire Mounted Infantry, vehicles and field hospitals, escorted by 12th Company Royal Engineers. Guides were provided by the Cape Mounted Police.

A MOONLIGHT MARCH.

The force marched, with the usual halts, for about eight miles by moonlight, and halted near Roberts' Farm at about 12:30 a. m. on the morning of the 10th December.

The chief guide now reported that we were within one and a half miles of the enemy's position, and after a rest of about three-quarters of an hour we marched off again in the dark.

It was soon found that the guide had gone wrong, and instead of a march of one and a half miles to the position, the force marched till 3:45 a. m., and found itself, after a long detour, not at the point which I wished to reach.

The place to which the column was led was a strong position occupied by the enemy, who opened fire on the head of the column. Three companies of the Royal Irish Rifles formed to the left and occupied a kopje; the remainder of this battalion and the Northumberland Fusiliers advanced up a steep hill against the enemy's position.

The artillery was ordered forward to the kopje occupied by the three companies, Royal Irish Rifles, and in crossing a nullah one of the guns unfortunately stuck, and was temporarily abandoned. The team was subsequently shot down, and it was impossible to get the gun away. The two batteries took up positions, one on and the other immediately west of the kopje.

The mounted infantry endeavored to turn the Boer right, but fell back on the kopje occupied by the three companies, Royal Irish Rifles. After about half an hour the officer commanding the Second Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, finding his position untenable, gave the order to retire across the open to a ridge beyond, but a large proportion of his men, and also of the Royal Irish Rifles, remained behind and were eventually taken prisoners. The officer commanding the Royal Irish Rifles and his second in command were severely wounded early in the action.

The artillery, who experienced great difficulty in coming into action, owing to the difficulties of the ground, covered his retirement. The two batteries again retired to the southeast to a position in the neck of a ridge, where they remained in action for a considerable time (over an hour) and covered the retirement of the Royal Irish Rifles and the Mounted Infantry. The enemy now brought a big gun into action, which made excellent practice and was never silenced. Fortunately the large majority of the shells only burst on impact or not at all. At about 6 a. m. mounted bodies of the enemy were observed trying to get round both our flanks, and the batteries, facing east and west, drove them back with a few well-placed shells.

A retirement on Molteno was now commenced, the Royal Artillery, Mounted Rifles and Cape Mounted Police covering the infantry. During the retirement across a ravine a gun got stuck in a quicksand and had to be abandoned. The retirement continued to Molteno, a distance of some nine or ten miles, along the direct road, the artillery and mounted infantry keeping the enemy at a distance.

At one portion of the line of retirement the enemy had evidently trained a position gun, which made good practice at 6,000 yards range.

Molteno was reached about 11 a. m.

At 5 p. m. infantry entrained; the two companies 1st Battalion Royal Scots and Royal Engineers for Bushman's Hoek; the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Irish Rifles for Sterkstroom, the divisional staff, Royal Artillery and Mounted Infantry for Cyphergat. Brabant's Horse (160) arrived in afternoon and scouted towards Stormberg; they saw a party of about 500 Boers patrolling, and counted about 1,100 mounted men on the position.

They bivouacked at Molteno, falling back the next morning on Cyphergat.

With regard to the foregoing I have the honor to report that, from information received from the most reliable sources at my disposal, it appeared there were about 1,700 Boers only at Stormberg, that there were two or three guns there, and that, if the position were approached from the west, artillery could be brought into action on the kopjes which lie to the west of the Stormberg basin, and from which the whole of the Boer positions could be commanded. It appeared to me that the moment afforded an excellent opportunity for seizing the junction, with all its attendant advantages, so I decided to move from Putch's Kraal with as many troops as I could spare and attempt a surprise. To give such movement any chance of success it had to be carried through in one night, as a halt at Molteno would have given the enemy information of our intended attack.

I thought the plan out and discussed it with commanding officers, and after considering the details of ground with the police who belong to Molteno and its neighborhood, and who are supposed to know every yard of the ground, I decided to carry out the project.

I was aware that the column, when it moved off from Roberts' farm about 12.30 a.m., December 10, was moving too much to the west, and I questioned the guide and Sergeant Morgan, Cape Mounted Police, who were leading us, but both declared they knew the way perfectly, and that they were taking us by a road which, although slightly longer, would enable us to avoid wire and a bid piece of track which the guns would find a difficulty in getting over at night. This difficult piece of road had not been mentioned by them before, the whole way had been reported fit and easy for wheeled transport. The police guides said that the road, though longer than the originally named road, was not much longer, and that it would bring us out at the spot I wished to arrive at.

The column, therefore, proceeded, but half an hour after moving off the officer commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles (whose regiment was leading) reported to me that he thought the guide had lost his way. I immediately questioned Sergeant Morgan again, but he assured me that the guides (two Europeans and two natives—police) knew the road accurately, and that he also was positive about it. I made Sergeant Morgan himself go to the head of the column and lead it.

I moved myself with the leading battalion and constantly questioned the guide, but was as constantly assured by Sergeant Morgan that we were moving on the right road, though it was further than he had estimated.

JUST BEFORE DAWN

he pointed out to me the kopje which he said was our objective, but it was then I should say about two miles off; I considered that as he reported the remainder of the road to be very good going, it was better, notwithstanding the fatigue of the men, to push on and seize the position. It became a question of doing this or retracing our steps to Molteno. The dawn was just breaking when the column was suddenly fired into, before the Mounted Infantry, who were kept behind the Infantry during the night march, had pushed out to cover the front.

Owing to the precipitous nature of the ground the artillery was unable for some time to find a suitable position, but one battery managed to come into action on the south end, while the second battery opened fire from the west of this kopje.

The retirement of the guns was steadily and carefully carried out by alternate batteries, covered by the Mounted Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Jeffrey showed great judgment in the selection of positions.

It was not reported to me that the men of the infantry regiments (who were subsequently taken prisoners) had not rejoined their regiments when I gave the order to fall back, and I was under the impression that they had reached the range, as I was with the Mounted Infantry the whole time, and had seen numbers of men of both regiments crossing the plain, falling back to where the regiments were assembling. It appears many of these remained in the nullah under shelter of the banks instead of retiring to the second ridge to their regiments. When I saw no more men coming back I gave the order to the remaining battery of artillery to move back, covered by the Mounted Infantry.

The retirement, though under artillery fire, was steadily conducted.

I much regret the serious loss in officers and men entailed by the non-success of the operation.

LORD ROBERTS' COMMENTS.

Lord Roberts adds the following comments on the Stormberg reverse:

I am of opinion that the failure of Lieut.-Col. Gatacre's attempt to seize the Stormberg railway junction was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed, and the position held by the Boers, to the employment of too small a force, and to the men being tired out by a journey by train, followed by a long night march before they came into contact with the enemy.

When it became evident, shortly after midnight, that the guides were leading the column in a wrong direction, I consider that Lieut.-Gen. Gatacre should have halted, and endeavored to find the proper road, or should have fallen back on Molteno, rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground commanded on both sides by the enemy.

The failure of the mounted detachment from Penhoek, with four 2.5-inch guns and one Maxim, to join the column doubtless contributed to the reverses which Lieut.-Gen. Gatacre experienced. This failure is ascribed in the report to the remissness of a telegraph clerk; but if, when the order was handed in for despatch, the precaution had been taken to request a telegraphic acknowledgement of its receipt, the General Officer Commanding would have known whether his instructions had been duly received by the Officer Commanding at Penhoek.

It is stated that, when directed to retire, a large portion of the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers and of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles remained behind, and were eventually made prisoners. No explanation of this incident is furnished by Lieut.-Gen. Gatacre, but, presumably, it must be ascribed to the men being exhausted by their long march, and, consequently, unable to fall back with sufficient rapidity under a hostile fire.

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There are two thousand s field hospitals, many cases be entery and enteric fever.

With the exception of these embargo on war news is almos The special correspondents s items or statements which obs er than explain, the situation forts to prepare matter that w censor. Here and there a phras an expectancy that large things to happen.

What is to be done with Si Buller and Sir Charles Warren everybody's attention at the pr It is now generally accepted th ernment had a purpose in the p of Lord Roberts' messages an recall of Gen. Buller and Ger has probably been decided upo

According to Boer reports, t steady flow of foreign volunte Transvaal. Hitherto, these a have been attached to the vari mandoes. Now it is said that to be formed into a special le Continental officers, and there that the command will be given tinguished French soldier late who is now in the Transvaal d ing the end of the journey thith

The Lorenzo Marques corres the Daily Mail, telegraphing W says: "Two hundred and f starting to-day from Wat marching through Zoutpansber to intercept Gen. Carrington's f

SWIPED A BOER CHIC

And Canadian Soldier Must Days' Hard Labor for B Caught.

London, April 18.—A spec from Bennett Burleigh, dated fontein and published in to-d graph, cites a case of real har Canadian soldier, he asserts, w martialled and sentenced to fift hard labor for appropriating chicken when thousands who mitted the same offence es free. There was considerabl tion in the Canadian camp ove fair.

STEEL MILLS RESUM

Overproduction in Recent G Caused Temporary Closing to Be Cheaper.

New York, April 18.—A p patch from Chicago to a Wall agency was received to-day w that in all probability the m American Steel & Wire Co. down, would resume operation day next. The telegram qu dent Lambert as saying tha had been working day and nig due contracts and had simply point where stocks began to excess of demand. He said tions could not last and that or ten days the plant would a operation.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—It ed to-day that at a meeting Mill Associaiton held in Pit Friday, the price of steel be from 2¼c a pound to 2c, equ duction of $5 a ton.

CHRISTIANS IN CH

Government Issues an Order Converted Natives From

Pekin, April 18.—The gove issued an edict directing and governors to warn arme tions that they must refrai of hostility towards native These officials are also ins punish severely any infracti orders.

JAMAICANS STAR

Failure of the Banana Brought Widespread Su

Kingston, Jam., April 18.— nounced here in the local p consequence of the failure of crop in the parish of Thomas and acute suffering exists i and a number of deaths fro has occurred among the peop

TO BUILD RUSSIAN R

New York, April 18.—E. F Philadelphia, and J. H. M Richmond, representing prom talists, sailed to-day for Sout is said that they are authori bonds for any amount of sary to secure the contract the projected railroad from burg to Odessa, which will tr than half the Russian empire to south. The new railroa $90,000,000.