

THE ADVANCE ON PRETORIA

Lord Roberts Says He Will Lead the Guards Brigade Into the Transvaal Capital.

BRITISH CONTROL FREE STATE RAILWAY

From Cape Colony to Bloemfontein—It Is Not Known Where the Boers Intend to Oppose the Advance to the North.

(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, March 16.—The following was received from Colonel Otter to-day:
"Bloemfontein, March 16.—At Bloemfontein to-day. All well."
"Sd.) OTTER."

London, March 16.—Lord Roberts's success in handling the civil problems at Bloemfontein and the manifest equanimity with which the residents of the capital of the Orange Free State accept the British occupation, momentarily eclipse in interest the military situation.
It is believed here that the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa will soon push on to Pretoria, but Great Britain is quite content to listen a few days to the acclamations of the people of Bloemfontein, and permit the troops to enjoy a few days' rest before expecting another success.

Roberts's Speech.
Roberts made a quaint speech to the Guards at Bloemfontein today when in his congratulatory words, he expressed pride on their splendid march of 28 miles in 28 hours, and gave ample assurance of his ultimate design. "I have not been able to march into Bloemfontein at the head of the brigade as I intended," said Roberts. "I promise you, however, that I will lead you into Pretoria."

Junction of Forces.
General Gatacre is holding Bethulle and the whole line of the railroad south of Bloemfontein is now in the hands of the British.
General Brabant's column having crossed the Orange River after a forced march at Alwal North on Sunday, and General Clements's column being across at Vansyl, the three columns will form an army of 12,000 to 15,000 men, which is expected to replace the forces of Roberts at Bloemfontein, as he pushes northward.

Just where the Boers will attempt to oppose that march is an important question, but it cannot be easily answered until Joubert is definitely located.

New From Mafeking.
Further news has reached the outside world from Mafeking, dated Friday, March 9th, showing that though the garrison was in hard straits, they were buoyed up by the knowledge that their lucky fight was appreciated at home.

Losses at Dreifontein.
It was officially announced to-day that the British casualties at Dreifontein on March 10th were 62 men killed and 321 wounded, including one Canadian wounded.

Wounded at Bloemfontein.
General Roberts reports that he found seven British officers and three men wounded in the hospital at Bloemfontein, and that they had been well cared for.
He adds: "I rejoiced the wounded Boers by telling them they would be allowed to proceed to their homes instead of being made prisoners as soon as they can leave the hospital."

BRABANT FACES BOERS.

Jamestown, March 15.—There was much enthusiasm at Alwal North when Brabant's troops occupied that place.
Commandant Olivier, the Boer commander, apologized for the action of the Boers during the last days' occupation, saying he could not control his men.
The British are now entrenched on the Free State side of the Orange River, with the Boers holding an advantageous hill in front of them.
General Brabant is greatly hampered owing to the lack of artillery, having only 2 1/2-pounders.

ENTRANCE TO CAPITAL.

Bloemfontein, March 13.—As Lord Roberts was being conducted to the town today by the deputation of officials which had gone out to meet him, he was greeted by crowds waving handkerchiefs and displaying the utmost enthusiasm and cordiality. Lord Roberts entered the market square, thence he proceeded to the parliament house, and from there to

the presidency, which he entered from the front. The garden of the late president's pretty house was entered by the crowd which broke out with tremendous energy into "God Save the Queen."

Immediately after the ceremony was over Lord Roberts appointed Gen. Pretorius governor, and then visited the jail, where he released four prisoners, who refused to fight against the British.
Then that portion of troops necessary to man the northern heights began to

March Through the Town amid the cheers of the people. When the horse batteries passed the contrast between the well-fed citizens and the exhausted and worn-out gunners, who sat on their horses and carriages without a sign of emotion, was most striking.

By this time the plain outside was gradually filling. Infantry regiments and immense transport convoys seemed to overrun the ground like water. Gradually out of the chaos order emerged, as each brigade and transport established itself in its proper position in long straight lines, miles in extent. From the higher kopjes near the town to far beyond could be seen the long yellow serpent representing regiment after regiment of khaki-clad troops marching on the town.

Gen. Joubert was expected here early in the morning, but the blowing up of the line north of the town prevented his coming, and he remained at Brandfont with 2,000 Natalers.
Gen. Pretorius is succeeding admirably as governor of the town. He issued a proclamation to-day to the burghers within a radius of ten miles to

Deliver Their Arms, assuring them that they would be paid for the confiscation of their property.
Lord Roberts is about to issue proclamations which, it is believed, will have the effect of disarming further opposition on the part of the Free State.

Mr. Collins has been appointed landrost, vice Paphenus, deposed, and Mr. Fraser will act as mayor.
Great quantities of stores captured at Wasserfall have been recovered. As a result of Hunter's and Weston's line cutting, the British have secured 20 engines and the line has been cleared to the Kaffir River.

Rumors are current that former president Steyn is willing to surrender.
Much unrest exists among the Dutch population. The burghers described the soldiers as locusts, saying they were innumerable and of identical color.
The Free Staters south of here are reported to be rapidly returning to their farms.

General Grobelaar is attempting to escape to the north. He has a large command and a big convoy of supplies. The majority of the townspeople anticipate that the Free Staters will offer no resistance.

HARSH TREATMENT BY BOERS

Capetown, March 16.—There was great rejoicing throughout the colony on the receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. The first indication of the fact at Port Elizabeth was the firing of 21 guns at 11 o'clock in the evening. The inhabitants hastened to the streets and carried the mayor on their shoulders to the town hall, where a demonstration was made.
To-day will be observed as a general holiday.
There is great rejoicing at Bloemfontein, where the women and children have been shut off for months.
At Jamestown great complaint is made of the harsh treatment by the Boers during the occupation. Rebels are coming in daily with their arms from the south. A number of rebel leaders have been arrested.

MAFEEKING'S FOOD SUPPLY.

New York, March 16.—The World prints to-day a dispatch from Lady Sarah Wilson in Mafeking dated March 4th. She says:
"The siege drags its weary course. The shelling has been less severe in the last few days, but bullets are much more plentiful in the streets, making walking about a work of danger."
"The town is gradually assuming the appearance of a gigantic rat warren. We have over four miles of trenches for the protection of pedestrians from bul-

lets, and bomb proof shelters to resort to when the shelling is heavy.
"The latest triumph is a five-inch gun made by local workmen. Both shells and powder are made locally. Respecting the former, some taken from the Jameson's column at Dornkop by the Boers, were fired into town. They were collected, melted down, re-cast and used, again paying a visit to the Transvaal.

"As regards food stuffs, the town can hold out for some time if required to do so, but only with the greatest economy. A soup kitchen, which was started to-day supplied by horses, dogs, etc., will provide for 1,000 natives daily. These natives have large herds of cattle but will not sell any unless in exchange for food. Under the circumstances, it would be unwise to commandeer the cattle. Hence the outlook is an anxious one if the siege shall be prolonged beyond the date given."

CECIL RHODES INTERVIEWED.

There Must Be Crown Colony Government Before Confederation.
Capetown, March 15.—In an interview published in the Cape Argus, Cecil Rhodes is quoted as saying: "I feel strongly that we cannot have peace in Africa so long as we have in the republics a rallying ground for disloyalty and disaffection. To go further, I do not think we can safely federate till we have some years of crown colony government. Personally I have done with the bond."

THE BOER COMMISSIONERS

Sail on a German Vessel and Are Pursued by a British Warship.
New York, March 16.—In a copyrighted London cable, the Journal and Advertiser says to-day that dispatches from Lorenzo Marquez state that two Boer commissioners, Abraham Fischer and A. D. Wolmarans, sailed for Europe on a German steamer Kaiser, and that the British man-of-war Thetis started in pursuit.

The interesting question is raised as to whether or not England would dare to take the commissioners off the Kaiser, the German steamer Kaiser, and that the British man-of-war Thetis started in pursuit.

The late President was, however, not to be persuaded, and when the meeting broke up he left for the north.
"The occupation was extremely orderly and well managed."
"The spectacle was most impressive

STRATHCONA'S HORSE

To Sail From Halifax This Afternoon—Lord Seymour Inspects the Troops.

Halifax, March 16.—The troopship Monterey, with Strathcona's Horse, will sail from the Dominion government pier No. 3 about 5 p.m. The C. P. R. Telegraph Company have a wire alongside the ship for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of telegrams up to the last moment.

The members of Strathcona's Horse were accorded an enthusiastic send-off by the citizens of Halifax prior to leaving on the Monterey this afternoon. The troops were inspected by Lord Seymour, commander of the British forces in Canada, Hon. Dr. Borden and Lieut.-Governor Daly.

Later—The Monterey has just left the dock.

From Pretoria.

Naples, March 16.—Mr. Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior department, has arrived here from Pretoria on his way to America.

Naval Brigade Returning.

Capetown, March 15.—The British first-class cruiser Powerful, with the naval brigade which has been operating against the Boers in Africa, sailed for England to-day.

For Garrison Duty.

Toronto, March 16.—The military authorities have accepted the offer of the Queen's Own Rifles to furnish sixteen buglers for garrison duty at Halifax.

TIRED OF FIGHTING

Many Orange Free State Burghers Are Surrendering Their Arms.

London, March 16.—A Bloemfontein dispatch, dated yesterday, published in the Standard says:

"The Transvaal authorities had definitely made up their minds to surrender on Monday. A stormy meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Steyn, whom Mr. Fraser denounced as a coward, charging him with want of enough moral courage to accept the situation. The late President was, however, not to be persuaded, and when the meeting broke up he left for the north."

"The occupation was extremely orderly and well managed."
"The spectacle was most impressive

when the Sixth Division marched through in grand style, notwithstanding that, like the rest of the army, they had covered 40 miles in 27 hours.

"Large numbers of the burghers are surrendering their arms. Many have fled to their homes."

"Others are trekking to the east or the north with their cattle and goods."

"During the last few days the inhabitants of Bloemfontein had been in deadly fear of the violence of the Transvaalers, and consequently the city resembles rather a relieved than a captured town."

"Mr. Wessels, president of the raad, has gone to England to solicit public sympathy and to plead for the independence of the Free State."

ENTRANCE UNOPPOSED.

Further Particulars Regarding Surrender of Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, March 15.—Lord Roberts entered the Free State capital to-day, unopposed. He lay at Venter Veldt, 14 miles away, last night with Gen. Kelly-Kenny and Colville's division, the Guards Brigade and the mounted infantry.

Gen. French having cut the railway and the telegraph lines, experienced a slight skirmish with some Boers holding the kopjes southeast of the town. Early in the morning the cavalry brigade moved forward and occupied slowly several kopjes which commanded the Boers. A few well-placed shells in the Boers' artillery drove off the enemy.

Gen. French then sent out scouts to feel their way towards the town, perceiving which the correspondents of the Sydney Morning Herald and the London Daily Mail, with one of them, galloped forward and

Entered the Town, which wore an every-day aspect. The people were out shopping or for morning walks, and at first the three newspapermen were regarded as town-folk.

When later it became known that they were forerunners of the British army they were greeted cordially and conducted to a club, where they met Mr. Fraser, of the executive council, the mayor and other officials. These they persuaded to take carriages and go to meet Lord Roberts.

As the party drove out of the city the British cavalry were closing round like a net. The deputation soon arrived opposite the kopje where Lord Roberts was stationed, and this correspondent

rushed forward and had the honor of announcing to the Commander-in-Chief that Bloemfontein would surrender.

A little later the deputation began to approach, and Lord Roberts went forward to meet them.

The scene was picturesque in the extreme. A few yards away the guns of a battery pointed their grim mouths towards the late position of the Boers, while the tin roofs of Bloemfontein shone in the distance.

After salutes had been exchanged, a member of the deputation stepping forward declared that the town, being without defences,

Wished to Surrender, hoping that Lord Roberts would protect life and property. He replied, provided that there was no opposition, he would undertake to guarantee the security of both.

The interview was very cordial, without a sign of solemnity, and it struck this correspondent that the deputation seemed relieved by the presence of the British troops.

Lord Roberts notified the deputation of his intention of entering the town in state, and they withdrew to inform the townspeople.

Lord Roberts then made his military dispositions, ordering the First Brigade to follow him and to take possession of the town. With his staff and the military attaches he descended the kopje and arrived on the plain, where he waited until the cavalry approached; then he entered the city, followed by his personal staff, the general staff, the military attaches and the troops.

OCCUPATION OF BETHULIE.

Gatacre is Now North of the Orange River.

London, March 15.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:
"Bloemfontein, Thursday, March 15.—7:55 p.m.—Gen. Gatacre crossed the Orange river and occupied Bethulle this morning."

"Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew, with two thousand men of the Guards Brigade, two guns and a small body of Mounted Infantry left here in three trains this morning to join hands with Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Clements."

"He had passed Bathany by 4:40 p.m., without meeting opposition, having been able to supply from his troops engine drivers, fitters, moulder, smiths, carpenters, etc."

Methuen and the Boers.
Capetown, March 15.—Lord Methuen, speaking at the town hall, Kimberley, to-day, said:
"Although some of the enemy's men were guilty of dastardly tricks, we must remember that their army is not organized with the same discipline as our own. I never wish to meet a braver general than Cronje, and never served in a war where there was less vindictive feeling between the two armies than in this one."

A WARNING TO KRUGER.

British Government's Answer to the Threat to Destroy Johannesburg.

London, March 15.—Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the opposition leader—who asked whether, in view of the numerous recent disturbances at peaceable meetings called to discuss South African affairs, or directed against the persons and property of individuals, because of their war opinions, the government would cause an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and what steps would be taken to prevent their recurrence—said that every case of disturbance had been examined and that the demonstrations appeared to be spontaneous. He added that the government felt

The Responsibility rested with those who called the meetings in the heated state of public feeling. They should be careful lest they asked more than human nature could give.

The reply was regarded as unsatisfactory, and Sir Robert T. Reid, Liberal, moved an adjournment with a view of raising a discussion of the question. He said he regretted the necessity of the motion, and had expected Mr. Balfour would show that the government unqualifiedly disapproved of the disgraceful scenes, in place of which he had thought proper to lecture those who had not asked for his advice.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, supported the motion to adjourn. He declared that Mr. Balfour's answer discouraged the right of public meetings.
Mr. Balfour reiterated that pro-Boers were not justified in forcing their ideas, which though possibly all right, were not agreeable to the majority of the nation. He denied that he had said anything inconsistent with the

Principles of Free Speech, and asserted that the government would do its best to see that the right of free speech in every legitimate form was safeguarded in every part of Her Majesty's domains.

After a lively debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 229 to 120. The whole opposition and all the Irish members stood up in support of Sir Robert Reid's motion.

Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, answering a question as to the threats to demolish the mines and raise Johannesburg, said that at the commencement of the war President Kruger had been warned that he and his government would be held personally responsible for any act contrary to the usages of civilized communities.

NOTE.—There are many cheap baking powders made of alum. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, says that alum disorders the stomach and occasions acidity and dyspepsia.



Is a pure cream of tartar baking powder—no alum, lime or ammonia.

What is cream of tartar? Cream of tartar, which enters so largely into the manufacture of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, is a pure fruit acid, the product of the grape. In the process of wine making, when the juice of the grape ferments, the crude tartar, which is called argol, is deposited on the sides of the wine cask. After the wine is drawn off, this crystal deposit is removed, dried and exported to America, where refined, it produces the snow-white crystals of Cream of Tartar.

Fruit acids are accounted by hygienists the most important of the elements of the food of man, and of these the acid of the grape is most prominent.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not only the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents, but owing to its constituents is likewise promotive of health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

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The Riches of Nome

At the Fountainhead of the Gold Lode Which Runs South to Mexico.

Hints to Those Who Intend to Travel to the New Field.

A letter from Cape Nome dated on December 6th says in part: "This is a good country so far as money making goes. Gold is here galore, but, oh, the wretched dreariness of the life involved in gathering and gaining it. A long stretch of wind-swept beach, the tundra reaching out into the country lying back of it, and the dismal moan of the breaking surf constantly sounding in one's ears. At the same time there is a world of life, as I will tell you of later on."

"We have a good cabin, four of us, and are 'baching.' I am the cook. How would you like to regale yourself on a dose of my beans, bacon and flapjacks? As to the latter, I have gained the twist of the wrist necessary to send a flap soaring skyward, returning snugly and with a resounding smack into the frying pan. We are fairly comfortable; in fact, in luxury, compared with some of the poor wretches who have come here with half provision for the siege of work and

The Rigors of Climate to be expected. What will become of these poor devils when the March storms set in, it is heartrending to contemplate. They will die like so many cattle in a Montana blizzard.

"But there is gold here, and strong, sturdy men, well equipped, and used to the life of the frontier, will make money whether it be through mining or business. On the other hand, there can be nothing but suffering for the man arriving at Nome with but a \$20 piece in his pocket and a tent and pair of blankets. Gold, however, is everywhere. Yesterday I handled a nugget weighing \$38.85 that but a half hour before had been picked up on the beach. The person finding it—I did not gain his name—was sauntering along the sand, when on the edge of the breaking surf he saw something glisten. Waiting for the wave to recede the man ran down to the object and

Lifted the Nugget From the Sand.

This will give you some idea of the richness of this Cape Nome district. To tell the truth, as nine out of ten miners here accept it, we are now at the very fountainhead of the great lode that reaches southward through British Columbia, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California clear into Mexico and down to Patagonia. It cannot be otherwise. When nature threw up these mountains of gold she did it with her hands and the Pacific coast was her favorite.

"I've said enough, though, of gold; let's drop to more prosaic matters, interesting to those who are contemplating coming to Nome.

"Our chief fear is fire. Every building in the camp—and it is a large camp—is constructed of wood. We have almost absolutely no fire protection beyond the bucket brigade that might be formed, and with steady easterly winds that come off Behring sea, fanning the flames, we might as well attempt to extinguish the fire with cold contents of our coffee pots. Fire is our great dread, and the sight of a lamp wick flaming a trifle too high means a signal for a half-dozen men to reach for chairs and mount to the lamp.

"In funny contradiction to the dread of fire is the fearful cold we are enduring. You've heard the song: 'Oh, Ain't It Cold?' Well if it could ever be applied to any locality it is to Cape Nome. We are froze in good and proper.

Shut Off From the Outer World until some of the natives can make their way over the ice inclosing the bay and reach the steamers lying on the outer fringe. As far as the eye can reach there appear nothing but icebergs with floe ice congealed in between.

"Do not bring Mrs. Shantkin this spring. Conditions are not suitable for other men contemplating the trip to Cape Nome to leave their wives behind. There is no place for them.

"We have heard that San Francisco parties are arranging to bring a portable hotel, fitted with modern accommodations, to this place. Let them hurry up. There is a fortune in it for them. Heavens! How I would like to reach out to a bell call in the morning and tell the boy answering to bring me a pitcher of hot water. Phew! what a relief from having your hair sparkling with ice the moment you broke through the crust on the pitcher to wash. Send your hotels along! They're needed.

"One warning let me add: the Cape Nome beach is one of the most treacherous known. There forms an undertow which, if a person is caught in the surge of the incoming surf, undermines the sand from beneath his feet and in a moment he is carried out to sea to drown, for we have no boats that are fit to be launched seaward from the beach, unless in the calmest of weather.

"Concluding, I will say: Come; the country is good."

From the hour of the invention of printing, books, not Kings, were to rule the world. Weapons forged in the mind, keen-edged, and brighter than a sunbeam, were to supplant the sword and battleaxe—Whipple.

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

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved Blower. Heals the urethra, clears the bladder passages, stops droppings in the urine, and relieves the burning, itching, and stinging. Catarrh of the Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate. Free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

From Far-Off Natal

An Interesting Letter on the War From the Scene of Hostilities.

An Alberni Man's Brother Describes the Condition of Affairs in Africa.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Henry Guilloid, of Alberni, from his brother, George Guilloid, clerk of works of Natal railway:

Bellair, Natal, Jan. 23.—We are having a rough time of it in Natal just now, though luckily I am out of the actual fighting (it has never been nearer than 100 miles of Durban), but Durban is filled with refugees who are dependent on charity, and the Mansion House fund. It has made me hard up, as George, my eldest son, was one of the refugees from Dundee, where he had to leave all his clothes, instruments, books, etc., all but what he stood up in, and I have had to start him again. Now living has risen owing to numbers of people wanting places to live in. However, it might have been so much worse, and I am very lucky to have a regular income, while hundreds and thousands are completely ruined by this wretched war.

"You say 'is it worth the candle?' Yes! a thousand times yes! Even if half the British army is killed first, the country was getting unbearable for an Englishman—that is the Transvaal and the Cape. The Boers thought we gave them back the Transvaal because we could not beat them in battle. Any idea of generosity they cannot understand any more than one of your sissies could. There is no doubt that there has been a wonderfully deep laid plan to make the whole of South Africa a Dutch colony, and they have been arming and intriguing for years for this purpose. What the English government have been doing all this time it is hard to imagine. Even if they had armed the Britishers in the colony it would not have been so bad, but when this war was actually started there were no arms to arm volunteers who might have been raised in any quantity in Natal to repel the invasion of Boers before the troops came. If the Boers had started a month earlier they might have had Durban! There were plenty of men but no arms.

Well, the danger is over, but it will be a long business, for they are being helped by continental nations with arms and men and the Natal Boers, even those who profess to be loyal, give the rebels help and information so that our movements are known to the enemy as well as to ourselves. It makes it a very difficult business, and will cost numberless lives yet, but I should be sorry to see the Boers give in now. They must be properly beaten before there can be any real peace in South Africa.

In the meantime we are patiently waiting to hear that Ladysmith is relieved; this should be in a week. Buller is gaining ground slowly in the right direction, and with the aid of the flanking column should be in Ladysmith by Saturday at latest. We are very anxious that it should be soon. There are a good number of Natal volunteers shut up there, and the Bellair troop of Mounted Rifles are among them, so that Bellair people are in a state of anxiety, as you may imagine, particularly as fever and dysentery is getting rather bad, according to latest advices sent by heliograph from the beleaguered town. My chief, the chief engineer, is shut up there and numerous other railway men.

Our troops were sadly deficient in cavalry and artillery when they first started against the Boers, except to keep open lines of communication. The Boers will be in one position, say this morning, strongly fortified, and the same afternoon will be 20 miles away, so that it is useless trying to do anything against such enemies with foot soldiers. Their artillery is better than ours, and well served by German and French artilleryists.

It is no use to try and give you any news about the war, as you will know of any decisive action almost as soon as we shall here. I can only give you my idea of the situation, and I think now the tide has turned. We are getting much stronger and the military are learning how to fight the Boers, so I do not expect any great reverses on our side, though of course there will be numerous small losses which are bound to happen when you have infantry opposed to mounted men. They get surrounded and can do nothing but surrender or be shot down.

The Boer is not as good a shot as he was, and the British soldiers have improved, so that in the matter of shooting it is not so one-sided as it was 20 years ago. The Boers are to be pitied, as matters have been misrepresented to them by those in authority, having been told that the British government would confiscate their farms and they had to fight for their homes. But the Free Staters are traitors. It would serve them right if their army was cut to pieces. They should have no pity.

I am up to my eyes in work, buying up all the heavy timber in Durban to make temporary bridges in place of those destroyed. I have 35 trestles framed and on trucks ready to send to Colenso on hearing the coast is clear.

A drill which will bore through solid rock at the rate of three and a half inches per minute, and through a mixture of rock and schist at the rate of four and three-quarters inches per minute, has been at work in the Olpa Arberg mine district, Austria.

The Society for Ethical Culture at a recent meeting in Munich discussed a plan for the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms fashioned after American models.

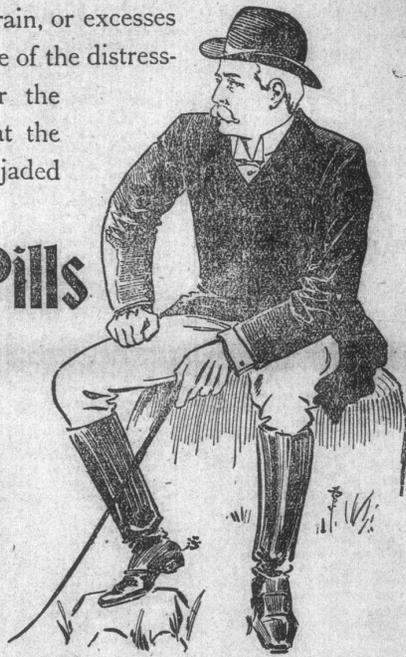
You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by them.

Nervous Debility

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

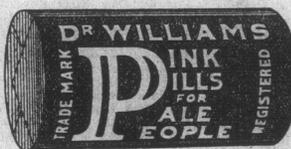
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

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



WEAK AND NERVOUS.

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



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

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

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

Canadians on the March

The Times Correspondent Tells of the Start From Paardeberg.

The Long Line of Transports and Fighting Men—A Psalm of Kruger.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Belmont Camp, 11 a.m., Feb. 3.—The regiment is under orders to proceed to Modder River. We are leaving in a few hours. A and G companies are still at Richmond. I expect to go on to Modder, but do not know what those belonging to A and G companies will do.

Belmont, Feb. 9.—Last Saturday B, C and E companies marched out from here shortly after 4 p.m. for Graspan, arriving there at 7:30 p.m., passing D and F companies at Maple Leaf camp, about half way between Belmont and Graspan. This place was given its name by the boys of D and F, who had been sent up a few days before and had been employed in sinking a well. B, C and E were accompanied by the Maxims and signalling corp, so that I went with them.

We bivouacked at Graspan that night and next day put up tents next the Gordons, of which there were two companies.

Tuesday evening, the 6th, we were marched back here again. I happened to be on duty as signaller to the picket (Lieut. Ross and a section of B company), and being called in found the boys had marched off already, leaving Pte. Dixon, a member of the signalling corp, and of F company, to wait for me. We two marched all the way along the track by ourselves. We left about 6:40 p.m. and arrived at Belmont at 10:05 p.m. D and F companies had left Maple Leaf camp for Belmont in the morning. We passed the rest of the Gordons, who had occupied Maple Leaf camp when D and F left. On our arrival at Belmont we

again bivouacked for the night, and tents were pitched next morning. We all are here now except A and G companies, who are still at Richmond with four squadrons of Lord Roberts' Light Horse, one squadron of Scots Greys, Bittery P. R.H.A., and 400 mounted Cheshires. A regrettable report, namely, the death of Pte. Moore, London School, of B Company, has been circulated; he is suffering with a severe attack of typhoid at Orange River hospital, and is at the moment getting along slowly towards recovery. While I am on the subject of false rumors, I am requested by Pte. Temple Cornwall, of A Company, to most emphatically deny the following false statement which appeared in the Weekly Columbian:

"Lieut. Pooley, of the Fifth Regiment, has received a letter from Private Cornwall, of the Canadian contingent, in which the writer says that 'half the French-Canadians of the contingent became so indubitable on the voyage that they had to be placed in irons for the remainder of the voyage.' Cornwall is extremely annoyed, and as the report has been copied into other papers and forwarded to the regiment you can readily imagine the effect produced upon the French-Canadian contingent. You will be glad to learn that we are brigaded with the Gordons, Cornwalls and Shropshires, and may leave here at any moment. I firmly believe we shall see something of the next fight near Modder River. Reports say that Lord Roberts has now 20,000 troops, part of which, under Major-General Hector Macdonald (Fightin' Mac) left last Saturday, and have pushed on in a north-west direction. All day long transports have passed here in an almost endless stream, and may be expected to come for the next week or so. The long line of dust raised by them can be seen for miles. The Cornwalls passed through here to-night for Maple Leaf camp. Lord Roberts and his staff, including Lord Kitchener, passed through here yesterday on the way to Modder River.

The sick of A Company, with the exception of Color-Sergeant Holmes and Pte. Anderson, are all well. Both of these are, I am glad to report, out of danger. They are receiving hospital attention at Orange River.

Saturday, Feb. 10.—In the middle of last night the Q. M. I. came up from Whittiponts, and are camped just across the railroad track near us. Corp. Lombard came in to-day and drew five more

days' rations for A and G companies, so I cannot tell when we may see our comrades again. It is impossible to give any accurate information of our present or future movements, as so many changes take place and so many rumors are afloat. We get no papers. The left half company from Maitland got them regularly each week from Winnipeg.

The following is the full text of President Kruger's extraordinary letter forwarded to his officers and men:

"8th January, 1900.—For your own and the war officers' information I wish to state that, through the blessing of our Lord, our great cause has at present been carried to such a point that by dint of great energy we may expect to bring it to a successful issue on our behalf.

"In order that such end may be attained, it is, however, strictly necessary that all energy be used that all burghers able to do active service go forward to the battlefield, and that those who are on furlough claim no undue extension thereof, but return as soon as possible, every one to the place where his war officers may be stationed.

"Brothers, I pray you to act herein with all possible promptitude and zeal, and to keep your eyes fixed on that Providence Who has miraculously led our people through the whole of South Africa. Read Psalm xxxiii, from verse 7 to the end.

"The enemy has fixed their faith in Psalm lxxviii, where it is said that this people shall not exist, and its name shall be annihilated; but the Lord says 'it shall exist.' Read also Psalm lxxxix., the 13th and 14th verses, where the Lord saith that the children of Christ, if they depart from His Word, shall be chastised with bitter reverses, but His favor and goodness shall have no end and never fail. What He has said remains strong and firm. For, see, the Lord purifieth His children even unto gold proven by fire.

"But do not forget that the enemy create devastation where they come on the farms. In the Colony they carry away all the goods of the Afrikaner people, and sell and destroy these, according to reports. Even in the O. F. S. they lay waste the farms. I need not draw your attention to all the destructiveness of the enemy's works, for you know it, and I again point to the attack of the devil on Christ and His church. This has been the attack from the beginning. God will not countenance the destruction of His church. You know that our cause

is a just one, and there cannot be any doubt, for it is with the contents of just this Psalm that they commenced with us in their wickedness, and I am still searching the entire Bible, and find no other way which can be followed by us. We must continue to fight in the name of the Lord.

"Please notify all the officers of war and the entire public of your district of the contents of this telegram, and imbue them with a full earnestness of the cause."

Much as liquor appeared to be missed by many in Ladysmith, the want of cigarettes seemed to be most keenly felt. Smokers of pipes, and even of cigars, manage to rub along, though many are giving up the habit for a time without apparent trouble, but, says a writer in a Cape paper, the confirmed cigarette smoker is in distress. When the properly made article could only be obtained with great trouble, many expedients were adopted. Issues paper was searched for, and, where it failed, old newspapers were used along with Boer tobacco. Boer tobacco, by the way, is put up in the form of a rope coiled into a bunch 8x1/2 inches, and pegged together with pieces of split bamboo. Cigarettes sold for 4s. a box (usually sold for 4d.), and where the famine is severest good cigarettes are sold at 1s. each. SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL.

AN OLD THEORY EXPLODED.

The old-fashioned theory of tearing down disease was entirely changed by the advent of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which cures by creating new rich blood and nerve tissue. Through the medium of the circulation and the nervous system they strengthen and invigorate every organ in the human body.

THOSE SWEET AND HOLY SONGS.

(Lines suggested at hearing the choir sing in Dr. Campbell's church Sunday morning, March 11th, 1900.)

These holy songs, will they echo again In that mystic land of the blessed, Where the light and the love of the Father above

Is the light of that land of rest? Will their melody swell in measured refrain On the tide of the river of life? Will their harmony roll in that land of the soul?

And soothe all sorrow from earth's strife? The loud hallicinjah and great amen, Will they echo, echo, and echo? Again, echo, echo, and again?

Sorby Scheme Not Approved

General Committee Cannot Endorse It From the Revenue Standpoint.

The Reports of Sub-Committees Brought About This Decision.

The general committee on the preliminary investigation into the Sorby harbor improvement scheme met in the committee room of the city hall this morning, when it was decided that in view of the nature of the sub-committee's report in which a deficiency of \$31,000 was shown, the committee could not endorse the scheme. There were present Mayor Hayward in the chair, and Ald. Brydon, Yates, Kinsman and Messrs. Pemberton, Shallcross, Holland, Todd, Foreman, Burns, Hall, Cox, Sorby and Clerk Dowler.

Ald. Yates directed the attention of the committee to the fact that Mr. Shallcross, who was not a member, was present.

Mr. Shallcross and Ald. Kinsman, who also was not a member of the committee, withdrew from some discussion.

The reports submitted by the committee and published in these columns a few evenings ago and Mr. Sorby's reply, were read and laid on the table.

The following report of the real estate was then read:

Victoria, B.C., March 19th, 1906.
The Chairman Sorby Harbor Investigating Committee, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. W. J. Dewler stating that you hope that you will soon receive a joint report from the Sub-Committees on Real Estate and Revenue, and he in the same letter refers us to a letter from Mr. Sorby bearing upon our last report.

We have been unable to meet the Committee on Revenue and we submit that as the point raised has been cleared, viz., that both committees were relying upon revenue derived from wharfrage, it is not necessary that we should consider the details which are specially set aside for the consideration of the Committee on Revenue.

With regard to Mr. Sorby's criticism of our report, it is not necessary to enter into a lengthy discussion with him on the matter. We were appointed to report upon certain facts, which we have done; and we will deal with only a few points in Mr. Sorby's letter. He believes that we did not make allowance for the fact that the rates named in his schedule are gross. Our estimate is gross also, and equally liable to taxes, etc.

The mere fact that all the wharves are under one control will not enable the Commissioners to rent land for more than it is worth. An attempt to squeeze an unjustifiable revenue out of such land would simply injure the business of the port. In making our last report we believe that we were very moderate in our estimate—it is likely that there would be a greater depreciation than \$15,000 per annum.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Sorby concedes that the \$300,000 to be derived from reclaimed land "may be left out of the calculations." This at once disposes of an amount which is sufficient to pay interest on nearly \$1,000,000.

We fail to see that there is any absurdity in reducing the rentable value of the land. The whole situation becomes entirely different when the occupants are deprived of revenue derived from wharfrage. "Broad stone wharves and other facilities" will not necessarily create a port.

As we have not considered in detail the revenue derived from wharfrage, we would prefer to leave Mr. Sorby's remarks on that subject to the committee appointed to deal with the matter.

With regard to Mr. Sorby's last paragraph, it is very easy to say upon what terms we shall accept aid from the Federal government, and decide what liabilities the city shall or shall not incur. We have no reason to suppose that we can induce the Federal government to advance or guarantee this huge sum on any terms whatever.

But we cannot lay too much stress on one particular feature in Mr. Sorby's letter of the 12th. In the last paragraph he appears to have changed the whole of his plans. We have hitherto been considering a scheme involving the purchase of land, the deepening of the harbor and the construction of "broad stone wharves and other facilities" at a cost of about \$5,400,000, according to Mr. Sorby's estimate. The purchase of the land alone was to absorb \$2,100,000.

Mr. Sorby now proposes to borrow \$2,500,000, and then when the land has been acquired and the harbor board formed, and not till then, shall there be any talk of deepening the harbor and constructing wharves. Why has this sudden change of plan taken place? We cannot believe that the Federal government would advance \$2,500,000 "on account," when the ultimate expenditure is absolutely unknown.

After the Dominion has advanced or guaranteed the payment of \$2,500,000, we have still no certainty that the scheme of improving the harbor will be carried out.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. HOLLAND,
C. F. TODD,
JAMES FORMAN,
Sub-committee on Real Estate.

This was laid on the table for consideration. The latest report of the revenue committee was also read as follows:

Victoria, 18th March, 1906.
To the Chairman of Sorby Harbor Improvement Committee:

Dear Sir,—With reference to our report dated April 19th, 1905, referred back to us for reconsideration, and our statements that "these various quantities are, we believe, well within the amounts actually passing over the wharves," more recent information leads us to the conclusion that the gross freight referred to in the first item would not be less than 135,000 tons. To this has still to be added, as before stated by us, "quantities of freight landed

which we cannot definitely state, as, for instance, fruit, vegetables, local merchandise," including lime, building stone, granite, etc. Regarding the wharfrage most which we before averaged at fifty cents per ton, Mr. Sorby has laid before us statistics of parcels received and of wharfrage actually paid thereon, attested by 33 of our leading importers, of which we had no previous knowledge. It would be impossible for us to do up all these figures; we should require to take expert evidence, entailing many weeks' labor and great expense, but it is clearly demonstrated that the actual sum paid for wharfrage is considerably in excess of our former figure. To the best of our judgment, Mr. Sorby's estimate of revenue appears fair and reasonable.

We are, gentlemen, yours obediently,
E. H. BURNS,
THOS. B. HALL,
JOHN G. COX,
Revenue Committee.

This followed the same course as its predecessor, after which followed a most animated discussion regarding tonnage, wharfrage, freight rates, etc. The mayor asked several questions regarding the freight rates, inquiring particularly how it was that Mr. Sorby's figures of a small rate dealt with but a slight fraction of the total tonnage. This caused protracted discussion, Mr. Todd pointing out that in going out, freight was usually taken down in one day, and a lump wharfrage charge was made, while in coming in a price charge is imposed on every way bill for separate lots.

The main question of discussion was the discrepancy in revenue estimates, it being held by many of the committee that there would be, according to present indications engendered by the present figures, a deficit at least of \$31,000. As Ald. Yates pointed out, there was a discrepancy between the reports of the committee on revenue and Mr. Sorby of \$16,000, which, added to the sum of \$10,000 conceded by that gentleman, amounted to \$26,000. A letter was read from Mr. Shallcross as follows:

March 19, 1906.
Chas. Hayward, Esq., Chairman Sorby Harbor Improvement Committee:

Dear Sir,—I was present at the meeting of your committee this morning in response to your written invitation but, of course, I take not the slightest exception to the desire of the majority of the committee to withdraw that invitation.

I venture to submit for the consideration of the committee some observations which I should have made on Mr. Sorby's most recent estimate of the revenue, which is derived from wharfrage at present. In Mr. Sorby's letter of March 13th he states that the average rate per ton is 83 cents. The figures which Mr. Sorby mentioned at our last meeting in the presence of reporters were that 33 importers imported goods amounting to \$14,000 pounds, and that the wharfrage on these was \$278. This gives a rate of 61 cents per ton and not 83 cents.

By adding the average rate paid by each importer together and dividing the sum by the number of importers you obtain 83 cents, but this does not give the average rate paid on the goods.

In a later letter, Mr. Sorby states that these returns cover a period of two months, and in that case 33 "leading importers" imported at the rate of 2,749 tons per annum, a very small proportion of Mr. Sorby's estimate of total imports amounting to 145,000 tons per annum. Mr. Sorby estimates the inner wharfrage at 50,000, exceeding the estimate of the committee on tonnage by 10,000 tons.

The committee on tonnage arrived at the total tonnage by taking the receipts, as given to them, and then extending these at the rate of 50 cents per ton. If they had extended them at 70 cents per ton, the tonnage obtained would have been proportionately less. By turning the figures upside down in this way, Mr. Sorby obtains a return from the outer and inner wharves of over \$65,000, instead of \$44,000. Private wharves—Mr. Sorby estimates the goods landed on these wharves at 21,000, accepting the return of the committee on tonnage. I learn on undoubted authority that the goods on one wharf, estimated at 12,000 tons per annum, amounted last year to only 3,500 tons.

Mr. Sorby estimated the quantity of parcels handled at Victoria at 10,000 tons per annum. I am informed that the total weight of express matter received and shipped from Victoria does not exceed 500 tons per annum.

In any case, the returns from express matters included in the gross returns of the inner and outer wharf already estimated at \$44,000.

Lumber.—In the estimate of lumber, as made by the committee, is included 9,000,000 feet which is shipped into Victoria by rail. Wharfrage can hardly be collected on this item.

Cordwood.—One handler of cordwood whose wharf is estimated in the returns to receive 3,600 cords per annum, informs me that last year he only received 600 cords, and that he never received so many as 3,600 cords in one year.

Seaweed.—Mr. Sorby estimates a wharfrage of 25 cents per cord. The present wharfrage is one-quarter cent per skin, and this wharfrage is already included in the estimates of returns from wharves.

The rates charged by private wharves on hay are 25 cents per ton; oats, 25 cents per ton; clay, 10 cents, etc. I give these rates on the authority of the owner of one of the most important of the private wharves.

Mr. Sorby estimates the revenue to be derived at 50 cents per ton. Mr. Sorby estimates 10,000 tons from local trade, consisting of hay, building stone, lime, etc. Most of these items are already included in the returns from private wharves.

Mr. Sorby proposes to give Messrs. Brackman & Ker a rate of 10 cents. How can other traders, handling the same goods as Messrs. Brackman & Ker, be expected to pay 50 cents per ton?

It can easily be shown by the obvious errors and miscalculations which I have pointed out, that Mr. Sorby has over-estimated his revenue at least \$45,000, and a close examination of his figures may increase this discrepancy.

In any event the present revenue cannot exceed \$108,000 instead of \$153,000 as stated by Mr. Sorby.

The interest on \$4,500,000 at 3 per cent is \$135,000.

I remain, yours faithfully,
J. P. SHALLCROSS.

Finally, after a discussion lasting for nearly two hours, it was decided, on mo-

tion of Ald. Yates, that in view of the sub-committees having reported that there was a deficiency of at least \$31,000 in the revenue to be derived, this committee cannot at present endorse the financial basis of the Sorby harbor scheme, as far as the question of revenue is concerned.

In regard to the question of borings, the committee decided to respectfully suggest to the city council to appropriate the required amount for this purpose.

Spotting News.

THE ROD. SEASON NOW OPEN.

The fishing season opened to-day, and at daylight this morning votaries of the rod could have been seen by the early risers sending their lines into the water, and angle toward the various favorite haunts, each seeking to be the scene first. The wily trout has enjoyed considerable respite from the efforts of the fishermen to entrap him, and must now succumb to the hook and bait or despoive fly. The various streams are undoubtedly well patronized to-day, while Prospect, Kemp and Sooke lakes also afford excellent facilities for trout fishing. In all probability, the big rush will be to-morrow afternoon, when a large number will be enabled to take advantage of the half holiday observed in some mercantile houses, and remain on the various fishing grounds until Monday. The E. & N. trains leave to-morrow at 9 a. m. and 3:10 p. m.

THE GREAT EXODUS.

It would be a difficult matter to encounter in the city either yesterday or Saturday a votary to the rod, for it is generally conceded that on those two days almost every person who delights to participate in the excitement of trout fishing was enjoying full fling at the many favorite haunts, whether lake or stream. As on former occasions, Cowichan and Shawnigan were largely patronized, and some excellent baskets secured. Yesterday, in particular, the exodus was remarkable for its proportions, the special train which left at 7 a. m. for Shawnigan being crowded with experts, practical and theoretical, and a great number who were not experts. Prospect lake also came in for considerable attention, disciples of Ike Walton journeying toward that favorite spot by wheel and vehicle. Some very fine baskets were secured, although as yet there have been no extraordinary catches made.

THE KENNEL. DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

The dastardly work of the dog poisoner is again strikingly in evidence, the innocent victim this time being the well known setter Melbourne, the property of O. C. Melbourn was undoubtedly one of the most illustrious animals of her kind in the Northwest, having at each bench show in which she was entered carried off first prizes. She won for her master the Times cup at the recent bench show of the Victoria Kennel Club, and was one of the finest working field setters in the province. She was the favorite in the kennels of the late Sir Matthew Begbie. There have been other instances recently of wanton acts of brutal destruction in which valuable dogs have been the victims of the most inhuman and cruel of the most infamous crimes. A splendid field spaniel belonging to George Shade was killed in the most savage manner, and it is most desirable, for the protection of the faithful canine, that the perpetrators of these cruelties be apprehended and deservingly punished.

SIX VICTORIA NON-CONS.

List of Local Non-Consenting Stripes in Strathcona's Horse.

The following letter was received this morning from the Times correspondent with Strathcona's Horse:

The Strathcona's Horse are loading horses to-night (Sunday) to proceed direct to Halifax. There will be three train loads in charge of 70 men. The rest of the force leave here to-morrow morning for Montreal en route to Halifax.

At Montreal the corps will march through the city and be entertained at a banquet.

The full strength of the regiment paraded for divine service to-day at 10 o'clock, proceeding in nine electric cars to Gilmore hotel, from the exhibition grounds, and marched thence to their various religious places of worship. The streets were crowded, as were the churches.

From the 15 men representing Victoria in the regiment, the commanding officer has made the following permanent appointments:

Sergts. Tennant and D'Amour.
Quartermaster-Sergeants Harding and Woodhouse.
Corporals Duncan and St. George.

The percentage of men obtaining "stripes" seems fairly creditable.

War times are making a thriving business for palmists and fortune tellers in London. Women who are anxious about their friends at the front make a numerous patronage, and many soldiers consult the palmist before going out.

A LAME HORSE

Is a luxury you cannot afford. Don't have a lame horse; cure him with



...IT'S THE...
OLD RELIABLE
...REMEDY

for Swains, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It is certain in its effects and cures without a blaim, as it does not blister. The endorsement of its users guarantees its merit. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. For particulars, send for "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE," also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. E. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
CHESHIRE FALLS, VT.

Local News.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The sanitary inspector and others last evening inspected the Japanese lodging houses on Yates, Kane and Chatham streets and found that in each instance there was a total disregard of the sanitary laws. In the eight-roomed house on Yates street as many as 175 Japanese had sleeping accommodation.

A party of pioneers met at the residence of Dr. J. S. Helmcken last night to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the landing of the doctor and his fellow pioneers in the good ship Norman Morrison. Included in the company were Harry Helmcken, E. Pearson, J. P. Joseph, Clearhine, William Harrison, E. Metcalfe and A. Graham.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At Port Moody on Thursday the little daughter of Mr. Gibbons, the station agent, fell off the wharf into the water, and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of J. B. Sewell, of this city, who plunged after the child, and after some difficulty succeeded in reaching the shore with her. Mr. Sewell resides in Victoria West.

W. A. Ward, local representative of the company named, has received the following dispatch from the general manager for Canada in reference to policies being written by the Canadian contingents now serving in South Africa: "Directors authorize you to pay sum insured in each fatal claim, Canadian condition, expressing their sympathy and admiration of loyal and gallant conduct. Ocean Accident Guarantee Corporation, March 18, 1906." In connection with the above it may be pointed out that the insurance was granted for a nominal premium from patriotic motives. Rolland, Lyman and Burnett, general managers for Canada.

Andrew Mulcahey, the 14-year-old son of Sergt.-Major Mulcahey, was the victim of a mishap this morning which came dangerously near resulting seriously. The lad, who is employed as a messenger for the C.P.R. Telegraph Company, was entering Government street from Trounce alley on his bicycle just as a greaser came along, and before either the lad could escape or the driver rein in his horses the former was thrown from his bicycle, two wheels of the wagon passing over him. He immediately rose to his feet apparently uninjured, but when he arrived at his home he was found that he had sustained several bad bruises on his body, while there were a number of gashes on his limbs. These, fortunately, constituted the extent of his injuries. The bicycle is a total wreck.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The death occurred at the Jubilee hospital on Saturday of Joe Brown, a resident of Salt Spring Island, aged 82 years.

The tramway at Mount Sicker is now partially completed, about three miles of it having been finished, and before either the lad could escape or the driver rein in his horses the former was thrown from his bicycle, two wheels of the wagon passing over him. He immediately rose to his feet apparently uninjured, but when he arrived at his home he was found that he had sustained several bad bruises on his body, while there were a number of gashes on his limbs. These, fortunately, constituted the extent of his injuries. The bicycle is a total wreck.

Jack Everett, aged eleven months, the infant son of C. L. and Mrs. Courtney, died on Saturday evening. The remains were borne to the grave this afternoon.

The re-opening services in connection with Victoria West Methodist church were held yesterday, as announced, and were attended by large congregations. Many admiring comments were heard on the improved appearance of the edifice. A sale of work is being held this afternoon, and this evening a supper and concert will be given in aid of the building fund.

News reached here by the Tees of the death of Andrew Johnson W. Sorby, perhaps better known here as "Pat" Smith, a well-known young Victorian, at Dawson on Tuesday last. The news came in a telegram dated at Dawson on the 14th inst., dispatched by J. Herbert Duncan, of this city, to Frank Smith, brother of deceased. The telegram read: "Pat died yesterday, pneumonia. Buried to-morrow." Deceased was for many seasons one of the bulwarks of the Victoria lacrosse team, and as a lacrosse player had few equals on the Coast. Deceased was about 24 years of age. His first journey to the North was on one of the river steamers of the Canadian Development Co., on which he was working during the voyage to complete his equipment. He went to St. Michaels on the stern-wheeler, and thence up the Yukon to Dawson, where he caught the prevailing mining fever and took a lay on Sulphur creek. He did very well, and when he returned last summer was very well pleased with his mining venture. He left for the North on the last steamer going down the river to look after the interests he then had on Dominion and Sulphur, and worked in the Klondike district until the time of his death last week. He was the fourth son of the late A. J. Smith, a contractor of this city. His mother and brother Frank reside on Superior street, a brother, "Did" Smith, a printer, in Seattle, and another brother at Nelson.

Old Bill Moore, one of the pioneers of British Columbia navigation, and the pioneer of Skagway, for it was on his ramble at the helm of Lynn Canal that the Gateway City of the North had its birth, is to come down shortly to prepare for a business trip to Cape Nome. He will send a loaded vessel to the Arctic goldfields and go there himself by way of the Yukon river. The captain has sold 2 1/2 per cent. interest in the Moore Wharf Company's dock at Skagway. The purchasing party was the Alaskan and Northwest Territories Trading Co. already interested in the property. The price paid was \$18,000. The sale was of the bare interest in the wharf property, and does not affect the captain's interest in the accounts of the business or the townsite.

Mrs. S. Ruttan has returned home to Oyster Harbor after a short visit to her mother in Victoria West.

Seizes Ties and Timber

Premier Martin Makes a Sensational Move Against Crow's Nest Railroad.

Messrs Watt, of Fort Steele, and Gordon, of Kamloops, Offered Portfolios.

Hon. Joseph Martin has introduced his regime in a manner highly sensational and characteristic of the man. He has seized all ties and timber on the Crow's Nest railroad for alleged non-payment of royalties.

Dr. Watt, father of Dr. Watt of the quarantine station and former member for Cariboo, of Fort Steele, has been offered a seat in the Martin cabinet and is on his way to Victoria.

Premier Martin returned last night from the Mainland and is this morning busily employed in the department in disposing of the business which has accumulated during his absence. So busy was he this morning that an interview could not be obtained with him regarding his search for a number of ministers, for which purpose his trip to the Mainland was prolonged as far as Kamloops.

While in the latter town he approached ex-Mayor M. P. Gordon, furniture dealer and undertaker of that town, and offered him the portfolio of finance. A dispatch to the Times from Kamloops says that the mission resulted in failure, and that although Mr. Gordon declines to state definitely the result of the negotiations, it is generally understood that he refuses to make common cause with Mr. Martin.

Hon. Smith Curtis has been interviewed in Rossland. In one of these the statement is made that after hearing the explanation of Magistrate Bontliebe in regard to swearing in special constables, the minister expressed himself as satisfied with the course pursued by the official excepting that he should have notified the Attorney-General.

Two other interesting statements are made by the Minister of Mines in regard to the political situation in an interview granted to the Miner. He says: "The Turner party of course has no standing whatever on the Mainland or interior, and will cut no figure there. On the Island, in spite of both Victoria papers advising no party lines, leading Conservatives urge a straight party fight, and I think their views will prevail. The great mass of the Liberals at the Coast are with the Martin government, and it is daily gaining adherents there among moderate Conservatives and independents and the outlook is bright."

"The attempt by some seven members of the Liberal executive at Victoria to make use of their official position to injure Mr. Martin will not succeed. Two of these members, Messrs. Evans and Sloggett, said to have voted for no party lines and against Mr. Martin, returned to Cowichan and reported to a Liberal meeting there and this meeting unanimously voted for party lines, and to support Mr. Martin and endorsed his platform, so that adverse reports from certain Coast newspapers must be taken with several grains of salt."

THE PASSING THROUGH.

Arrivals of the Day at the City Hotels—Gossip of the Corridors.

H. W. Treat, president and manager of the Van Anda mine, was in this city on Saturday, and from him it was learned that the company are now shipping regularly every week two carloads of matte to New York, averaging in value three thousand dollars per car. This output he expects will be soon increased. Continuous employment is given to 225 men in all at the mining camp. It is expected that, now the dry season is setting in, the Copper Queen shaft will be down to the six hundred foot level, the Cornell being at the three hundred foot level. As depth is gained the gold values of the ore seems to be increased, the copper values though hold about the same. In the annual report of the Van Anda Co., just issued, the company states that it has now reached the point where its income at least balances the expenditure. The balance sheet covering a period from April, 1896, to December, 1899, shows a balance of cash on hand of \$5,231.89. The profit for the month of January on all operations was \$4,023.79, and that for February, \$2,863.11. March will get the credit for a net of bullion accumulated during January and February. The total amount of ore smelted in the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was 4,133 tons, yielding 442,005 pounds fine copper, 9,522 ounces silver and 1,440 ounces of gold, making the total value of the smelter products \$80,484.08. Deducing the contents of 595 tons of ores purchased, valued at \$13,694.33, leaves 3,538 tons of Van Anda ore valued at \$85,789.70, and made up of 389,422 pounds of copper, 7,276 ounces of silver and 1,270 ounces of gold. The average value per ton was, therefore, \$24.24, containing 0.23 per cent. copper, 2.06 ounces of silver and 4.86 ounces of silver.

Nazaire Rousseau, a young French-Canadian who arrived by the Tees, and who is registered at the Queen's, has just returned from the Yukon. He has never, never country of the far north. He with two others, who went in from Edmonton three years ago, has been engaged in trapping along the great Mackenzie river, and he has been as far north as where that long river empties into the frozen Arctic. He says he has done very well, finding a good market for his skins with the Hudson's Bay Co. and other skin buying concerns. He is going home for a visit, and will return North this summer to put in another year, and "dat's all, mon vieux," says he, "for no man but swash stop on dat countree." He says the northern "wilder lands along the Mackenzie, where he and his partners

spent most of their time, are full of beaver, otter, marten and other valuable fur-bearing animals. All along the Mackenzie, he says, gold is found in cases but in few cases has enough been found to warrant working. All the gold found along the river banks, though, he says, is not the fact that the gold must be good placer ground on one of the tributaries of the big northern river. He heard reports that some of the feeders, but could not verify them. The Indians of that vicinity are not short of food, as has been reported. They had plenty of such food as they care for. Of course there are no delicacies. All men in that part of the world live on what they can take from the woods or rivers.

Jean De Lamarre, the correspondent of a Parisian paper, and M. Routhier, of the Paris, were en route here to make the trip in to Dawson from the northern trail with an automobile. They left Paris yesterday, according to the cable received, accompanied by M. Gaudin, their private secretary. Their automobile will be a voiturette bollee, which will pull a sled behind it when on ice. On the sled will be placed their supplies and petroleum. The three horses will be arranged so that the front wheels can be transformed into sled runners, while the pneumatic hind wheels can be replaced by spikes. Voiturettes of this kind already exist in Canada, and have been run with great success on ice. The sled behind also carries a tent, a stove and a hatchet with which to cut road. From Victoria they will take the steamer and railway to Bennett, from where the expedition in the automobile will be taken. The trip will be to the Yukon, where M. Croa will leave his companions. The route will be by Lake Tazewell, Athol, Lake Marsh, Miles canyon, White Horse rapids, Fifty-Mile river, Lake L. H. Harge, Lewis river, to Fort Selkirk. From this point they will descend the Yukon to Dawson City. In the summer M. Delmarre intends to mount the motor of the tricycle on a boat and go via the Yukon to Cape Nome and Berling sea.

John Lennox, R. Fraser and G. Clark, all late arrivals from Dawson by the Tees, are registered at the Queens. They report that considerable work has been done along the creeks this winter, and that this year is expected to be much larger than that of last year. The steam tramping machines have greatly facilitated work, and the dumps awaiting this spring's clean-up are larger than ever. Just before they left Dawson the price of fresh meat went down with the price from \$1.25 per pound to 25 cents. Mr. Lennox tells of new strikes that have been made on both Big and Little Salmon rivers. Much work is being done, he says, on both those streams.

Mr. Menzies, Canadian collector of customs at Atlin, who has returned from the north, has been visiting Seattle and says the feeling there regarding Canadian emigration to Nome bodes no good. He says that at Nome a committee has been organized to run every Canadian out of the camp that shows up there, and that they are in communication with spotters in Seattle who are supplying them with the names and description of Canadians booking at Seattle for Nome. Mr. Menzies speaks glowingly of the prospects at Atlin and states that the strike on the lower fork of the Big Salmon has proved a bonanza to its owners.

John McConnell, of Alberni, who is interested in the John Bull and Uncle Sam properties on Alberni canal, is registered at the Dominion. He says the two properties are showing up very well and has much to say of their prospects. A great deal has been arranged for their sale to a New York syndicate.

Henry Cowley, who brought news of the finding of gold in northern Siberia left for the Sound this morning. He said last night the names of the men who located the rich finds and with whom he has formed a partnership, are William Frye and Charles Swanson, both of Minnesota.

J. M. Kellie, M. P. P., was a passenger from Vancouver on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hogan, of Shawnigan Lake, are at the Dominion.

Rev. John Grenfell, a visiting Methodist minister, is at the Dominion.

A. H. Gardour, of Quamichan, is at the Victoria.

THOUSANDS OF CANADIANS can vouch for the efficacy of that peerless cough remedy, Frye's Peppermint Cure, which cures colds, whooping cough, croup, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. It is sold by all druggists. Price, 25c. per bottle. Made by Frye Brothers, Portland, Me.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Blackheads and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Irritability, Diarrhoea, and all other ailments of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing it. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents. Every bottle sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here in where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents. Every bottle sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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News That One Is to Be Built With a Tunnel Under Behring Sea.

Miner Tells of the Permanence of the Camp as a Gold Producer.

time, are full of and other valuable. All along the Mackenzie river, the gold has been found in such abundance that it is not surprising to find it in the Yukon. The fact that the gold is found in such abundance in the Yukon is not surprising to find it in the Yukon. The fact that the gold is found in such abundance in the Yukon is not surprising to find it in the Yukon.

there must be good ledges in the vicinity. "Last year I collected five sacks of this float, many pieces of which showed gold imbedded in it in chunks as large as peas. The ledges will be located sooner or later."

Mr. Partridge is now establishing his branch offices for the season, one of which will be in Skagway, with P. G. Copeland as representative, and from here to Chislegah a chain of offices will be maintained.

The work of taking the census has begun in Skagway. A. A. Richards is the enumerator. He has just completed taking the census of the white population of Dyea. So far he has taken the census of 700 people, and has found only one white person who cannot read or write.

The Tees passengers report that Ketchikan is booming. Business is brisk in the little place, and people are going there with nearly every ship. Mining is not the only industry of note in the district. Mr. Irving, of Vancouver, owner of the Fidalgo Island salmon cannery at Anacortes, contemplates establishing a cannery at Ketchikan.

The full list of passengers by the Tees is as follows: A. R. Fraser, J. J. Brown, R. Turner, W. Clayton, O. Partridge, Jno. Lenox, R. M. Pallat, H. W. Glass, E. Gately, D. Kirkwood, Mrs. E. Whiting and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cronan, Geo. Clark, P. Slopeand.

A SNOW SLIDE'S VAGARIES.

Carries a Miner Over a 250-ft. Precipice, and Lands Him Safe 3,000 Feet Below.

The report has been brought from Chilliwack of a unique and thrilling experience of one of the men employed at the Mount Baker mines, not very far from that town, and if the facts are as narrated, the man's escape from an instant death would seem to be miraculous to all who are accustomed to see nothing but ruin in the track of an avalanche. It appears that the man, whose name is Frank Healey, was on the snow-roof, which protects the offices and other buildings of the mines, which are the precipitous snow-sides, and he was clearing away the snow, which had accumulated to a considerable depth against the smoke-stack. In doing this, he started a snow-slide, which carried him off his feet, and this was the last his comrades saw of him. They considered it a foregone conclusion that the man was a "gone" and one who carried the news to Chilliwack, said it would be useless to try and find the body for three months, when the snow should have melted. What must have been the surprise of the miners, therefore, when Healey walked into camp, a couple of days after. Though particulars of how he escaped injury or death have not yet been received, his experiences, when being borne, at a terrific speed, on the snow-slide, over rocks, trees, etc., would make interesting reading. As far as the matter has been explained, Healey, by being practically on the rear end of the slide, had his track pretty well cleared for him by the solid body of snow which supported him, and in this way he travelled fully 3,000 feet. Mr. Carlisle, the manager of the mine, states that the course of the avalanche lay over at least one bluff where there is a drop of between 200 and 300 feet. Near the point where the slide ceased from sliding, and Healey came to a halt, is a shack which is used by the miners on their way up and down the trail to the mine, and which is distant about five miles from the mine by this route. In this shack, where some stores and, when Healey came to himself he made for this shack, and soon made himself quite comfortable, and after a good night's rest, returned to the mines by the trail.

The extraordinary tale is vouched for by several responsible parties, and it seems Healey has had a truly unique experience.—New Westminster Columbian.

THE D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER

is the most largely sold in Canada. For hemorrhoids and all muscular pains there is nothing equal to it. Each plaster in an airtight tin. 25c. Davis & Lawrence Co., U.S.A. makers.

Dealers in charcoal in Havana are said never to have yellow fever, while in Italy it is advised always to have it about during its prevalence, because of its absorbing properties. It is presumed.

Pimples and Boils.

Pimples and boils are simply evidences of the bad blood that is circulating in the system coming to the surface. The only way to rid yourself of boils, pimples and all skin blotches and blemishes is that they'll never return to bother you again is to have the blood purified by Burdock Blood Bitters. It removes every particle of foul material from the blood and, as a result, the skin soon becomes clear and smooth, free from all eruptions.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.

Mr. E. P. Barnaby, merchant tailor, Sheburne, N. S., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending B. B. to anyone who is troubled with pimples on the face, caused by impure blood. After paying out money to doctors and trying almost everything, I got discouraged and thought they could not be cured, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. the pimples vanished and I haven't been troubled with them since."

HAD TO QUIT WORK.

I can heartily recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood purifying remedy. Last fall while I was thrashing I was taken with boils, which became so bad I had to quit work. I was advised to try B.B.B., which I did, and before I had finished one bottle the boils and other sores on my body entirely disappeared and I was completely restored to health.—JAMES ELLIOTT, White P.O., Ont.

Far Eastern War Clouds

Has the Difficulty Between Japan and Russia Been Passed Over?

Others Think the Situation is Still Serious—Russian Warships Barred.

According to news from Japan by the steamer Izumi Maru there is now a general disposition to regard the chances of trouble between Japan and Russia as having altogether disappeared for the present. The rumors which were so frequent some time ago have died away and to outward appearance at least the prospect is calm and smooth. Commenting on the fact that the Japanese government agreed to pass on certain guns to the British government that were being constructed for Japan, the vernacular papers say this seems to indicate that Japanese statesmen do not anticipate any early necessity for their use against possible enemies of their country. The Kobe Herald, however, thinks that notwithstanding this fact the trouble is by no means extinct. It says: "From a general point of view, too, it would no doubt be correct to assume that there is at present no particular set of circumstances in existence which can give rise to trouble. But the situation, as a whole, remains the same. Some remarks from our Korean correspondent show that there is no real diminution in the probable causes of trouble there. And these causes have always been very apparent and have constantly grown. The juxtaposition of the two powers there and in China wants much rearrangement before the seeds of discord can be recognized as absolutely extinct. And such rearrangement is by the nature of things impossible.

"The Russians say that in five years they will make a large town and build up a trade in Masampo. So far the Russian steamers carry but little cargo. The Korean wants nothing which Russia can supply. All these are far better supplied from Europe and Japan. On the other hand Japan consumes just what Korea produces—rice, bean, peas, etc. Japan buys nearly all, Japan has her own merchants scattered all over the country buying and selling. Japan has her own shipping companies. The merchant will take good care to send to Japan by Japanese steamers, and goods coming from Europe via Hongkong and Shanghai may share a little with the Russian lines, but that will not make much difference, and certainly will not build up a Russian or Chinese trade in Masampo in five or six years. Perhaps Russia schemes for a military port with hotels, cafes, drinking saloons, stores and all these other things which are met with in naval ports. However, all this has yet to be seen.

The English are working at the Insan mines. At least preparations are being made on a large scale for beginning there. A number of Japanese workmen are there under the management of some Europeans and every hope is entertained that in the near future employment will be found for hundreds of Koreans. These mines with other industries and just what Korea needs. She needs to see that labor is not the mean, degrading thing which it is now thought to be.

The Chemulpo correspondent of the Kobe paper says: "Mr. Pavloff, the Russian minister, as most people know, is in Seoul, and the Russian fleet, consisting of twelve men-of-war is lying in the harbor of Masampo. Ministers do not tell their business to anybody, but it is not hard to guess what these ships are in Masampo for. To suppose the Masampo affair settled is nonsensical as yet, and judging from the past we know full well with a poor, weak unstable Europe and her court officials ever on the look-out for bribes, the Russian minister with his fleet behind his demands can make the whole Korean government tremble.

Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese minister, recently stated his views about the Masampo land question, but we must not suppose for a moment that he disclosed the secrets of his country's government. Far from it. What the Muscovite is after we all know. In every possible direction Russia is bent on extending her possessions, not satisfied with her unjust seizure of North China, wrongfully wrenched from Japan, who had fairly won it in war with China. Russia calling in her friends, France and Germany. All out of pretence for the general peace of the East these three friends expel Japan—France and Germany assisting Russia in her design on Manchuria. Japan will do well to keep the three powers and their action well in her mind, nay, no more forget that act than forgo a time-honored festival of some glorious hero or national emancipation.

The Nagasaki Press says a rumor is afloat that a resolution has been passed by the Japanese government, providing that not more than two foreign warships of the same nationality shall be permitted to anchor in Japanese waters at any one time. The result of this will be that a large portion of the Russian Asiatic squadron now lying in Nagasaki harbor will be requested to leave the port.

Prince Waldemar and his suite arrived at Yokohama, according to news received by the Izumi, on the 25th February, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the Japanese. On account of the illness of the Emperor and Empress he did not go direct to Tokio. On the 27th, the day prior to the sailing of the liner, the Danish Prince was interviewed by the Crown Prince of Japan and presented with a decoration of the highest order. Prince Waldemar is treated as a captain with imperial rank by the Japanese. His warship, the Valkyrie, is allowed to come within the harbor limits, the rule forbidding this having been suspended. Great festivities have been arranged for in his honor.

NOTES FROM ALBERNI.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Mr. Neill held a meeting in Huff's Hall on Saturday. Mr. Huff was chairman and the meeting was well attended. Mr. Neill explained away Mr. Ebert's charge against him, and the meeting passed a resolution exonerating him completely from the charge.

Mr. Haynes came in at the end of last week and immediately went down to his properties at Nahmit.

The New York company which recently bought what is known as McConnell's camp in Hell's Gate, sent Mr. Smith, an expert, to look at the property, and the Smith returned from the camp on Monday with several fine ore samples. He is, I believe, well satisfied with the prospects. There is talk of putting a much larger gang of men to work on the property. Mr. McConnell, the manager, leaves this week for Victoria, but the work will be continued just the same.

Mr. Waterhouse, of the new townsite, has men doing assessment work on two claims in Hell's Gate. He will do some development work on the property a little later on.

A petition is being largely signed by the people in the district for the proposed railway through the centre of the Island.

Mr. Spencer, of Alberni, has I hear, bought the farm at one time owned by Mr. Sareault from Captain Jacobson.

Mr. Eberts, it is reported, is coming in to Alberni in the near future.

COMOX DISTRICT.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) L. Mounce's name has been mentioned as a possible opposition candidate. Mr. Mounce, who is Conservative in his views, is well-known in the district. It is not expected that our present member's business will permit him to offer again. C. S. Ryder is spoken of as a probable government candidate. The coming contest will doubtless be warm.

On Wednesday night we had an impromptu celebration of the fall of Bloemfontein. On Thursday the school children enjoyed a half holiday.

A fire company has been organized in Cumberland.

The Chinese of Union have engaged a teacher and started to learn English.

Mr. S. B. Wetherby, inspector of schools, visited the district officially this week.

Charged With Murder

News From Skagway That Nine Indians Have Been Arrested.

Shipment of American Goods from British Columbia Ports to Skagway.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, March 19.—F. W. Henbach, secretary of Winipeg Industrial Exhibition, arrived yesterday and will go to Victoria on Tuesday to interview the board of trade and millmen with the object of securing lumber for the construction of the British Columbia building at Winipeg.

Joe Worthington, an American logger, who has been working for a year at McIntyre's camp at Wulfschuh Bay, was found dead in his cabin on Sunday.

The steamer Cutch from Skagway today brought news of the arrest of nine Indians last Thursday evening. They were charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worthington last October.

United States Consul Dudley has received a ruling from Washington to the effect that no more American goods will be allowed to be shipped from British Columbia ports to Skagway in Canadian bottoms without the payment of duty.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

A London Correspondent Says Nervousness Exists in Government Circles Afloat the Queen's Trip.

(Associated Press.) New York, March 19.—There undoubtedly exists in government circles a certain nervousness about the Queen's journey to Ireland, says the Herald's London correspondent. "There is much comment and some grave shaking of heads. To be sure, three-quarters of what has been said about the journey is false. In the first place, the assertion that Mr. Chamberlain engineered the whole thing is totally untrue.

"One of the prime movers was the Duke of Connaught, who is the new commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland. Another was the Duchess of York, who simply adores Ireland and the Irish, and the third was Princess Beatrice, who will accompany the Queen.

"The Queen herself is so absolutely enthusiastic about her coming visit that the least contretemps would grievously wound her feelings."

SHIPOWNERS PROTEST.

(Associated Press.) Berlin, March 19.—At a recent conference of German shipbuilders in Hamburg it was decided to protest against the abrogation of the exemption of duty on shipbuilding materials adopted by the budget committee of the Reichstag.

The non-conformist church choir of London will hold a singing contest at Crystal Palace, in which ladies will compete for prizes of money, and 4,000 adult singers will give a concert.

THE D. & L. EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL will build you up, will make you fat and healthy. Especially beneficial to those who are ill run down." Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Honoring St. Patrick

Victoria Citizens Decorate Their Premises in Honor of the Occasion.

Celebrations in Eastern Canada and the United States.

St. Patrick's day was ushered in this morning under a cloudless sky, and from the early hours the citizens of Victoria proceeded to appropriately deck their premises and in other ways materially display their regard for the race which is so nobly represented to-day in the great demonstration of the potency and glory of the Empire in South Africa. Consequently it is safe to say that perhaps there is no emblem so much in evidence throughout the British Empire to-day as the shamrock. Certainly such is the case in Victoria, for it would be a matter of sheer impossibility to find any of the populace who has not upon him some evidence of the fact that he appreciates the honor due the occasion.

Flags and bunting, in which the green strongly predominated, were flying from the principal premises throughout the city. At the masthead on the city hall a splendid flag of old Erin is flying proudly in the slight breeze, while on other buildings the green emblem is conspicuously displayed. The flag waving on the flagpole over the Five Sisters block, on the corner of Fort and Government street, is the property of Mr. P. Eberett, and was placed there by Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. There is a certain amount of historical reminiscence suggested to the old timers by this flag, for it was strikingly in evidence in 1864, on the occasion of the state ball tendered to Lieutenant Governor Kennedy.

A large number of the windows in the various business places are appropriately decorated, notably that of Messrs. McCandless Bros., on Johnston street. The central piece in the window is a large cloth imitation of a shamrock leaf, surrounded by photographs of the Queen and those of Generals Roberts, Kitchener and White on leaves.

The celebration is of a quiet character, and Mayor Hayward has declared a half holiday. In St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral high mass was celebrated, a large number being in attendance. Rev. Father Latene conducted the services, and preached a most interesting and instructive sermon on St. Patrick. As the congregation filed out of the church the organist played the old air, "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

In the churches to-morrow special services will be conducted, in which sermons will be delivered touching on the life of St. Patrick.

Eastern Canada. Montreal, March 17.—From the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the great Ontario lakes, St. Patrick's Day is being celebrated in a manner as never before. The "Dear little Shamrock," the Irish flag and other Irish emblems are receiving more attention than they ever attracted before.

The Quebec legislature has adjourned its sittings until Monday, and the mayors of Hamilton and Quebec have issued proclamations declaring a civic holiday in honor of the day. The weather was all that could be desired.

Ottawa, March 17.—The Irish flag floated from the City Hall to-day. There was no other demonstration of any kind in honor of St. Patrick's Day. A concert will be held in the evening.

In New York. New York, March 17.—The green flag of Ireland divided honors with the national and state colors on all the municipal buildings in New York to-day, while many business buildings and private houses also flew the ensign of the harp. Over head the day was all that could be desired for the celebration. Under foot, however, was a sea of muddy slush, through which the St. Patrick's Day procession tramped bravely. Headed by the 69th regiment, with the first regiment of Irish volunteers infantry, the parade moved over miles of the streets covered with slush and water.

The parade was under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and was participated in by all of the Irish societies. There were several celebrations in honor of the day, and to-night nearly all of the Irish societies and military organizations will give balls, dinners and other entertainments. The line of march of the parade ended at Sullivan's park, where all the Irish societies of the city united in a picnic.

There were to have been two parades to-day in Jersey City in honor of St. Patrick's Day, but the wretched condition of the streets caused the abandonment of one of the processions, namely, that of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America.

KANSAS EXPOSITION.

Topeka, March 19.—Kansas will have a big exposition in 1904 in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the territory of Kansas. Steps in that direction have already been taken.

THE DEWEYS TO TRAVEL.

New York, March 19.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, according to a Washington dispatch, will sail on April 25th for Europe for a year in foreign travel.

A CONUNDRUM.

New Denver Ledger. It seems to be a natural law that one thing should live upon another. The larger fish swallow the smaller, and the game runs back to such a fine point that we often wonder where the smallest thing in creation gets its ration. Probably it feeds upon the souls of delinquent subscribers.

The average annual production of small grain in the United States for some years past has been 1,330,000,000 bushels, and with the constant growth of the country this product will constantly increase.

Klong the Waterfront.

Following close of the Queen City steamer Boscowitz returned from Portland canal and way ports of northern B. C. last night. She brought down a number of passengers, including Mr. MacTavish, manager of a Rivers Inlet cannery. The Boscowitz took up a large amount of supplies for the Owsosso Gold Mining Co.'s promising mine at the head of Portland canal. The employees of this mine, together with a number of Indians engaged for the work, were busy building a road to get out their ore to the head of canal for shipment south. They expect to ship much ore this summer, and arrangements have been made with the Boscowitz to call for it. The Boscowitz brought down a valuable consignment of furs. She will sail again for the North to-morrow evening, carrying up a great crowd of Chinese and considerable cannery supplies.

Steamer Queen City returned from Naas and way ports on Saturday night, bringing a small compliment of passengers and little cargo, including a number of bales of furs. Among her passengers were H. Chambers, of Wannock cannery, on Rivers Inlet; H. Robertson and wife, of Inverness cannery; B. Tennant, manager of the Skidegate Oil Works, and Rev. Mr. Phillips, who comes from the Scandinavian colony of Bella Coola; Mr. Hill and party of miners of the Vidal Mining Company of Omineca, who, taken up to the Naas, found the ice impracticable, and were brought down to the Skeena to go in by that inlet. The Queen City was delayed by a storm encountered on the 8th and 9th, which caused her to lay to for those days at the Skeena. A big wind storm was accompanied by heavy snow. She went to Kitimat and landed Rev. Riley and Hall and party, and then crossed to the Queen Charlottes. The Queen City will sail again for the North to-night, taking up a large crowd of Chinese for the cannery and many fishermen. She will also have much cannery supplies in her cargo.

OUR DEAD.

Norah M. Holland. Not where the English turf grows green we laid them, By their forefathers' side; Round the rude trench and rocky cairn we placed them, The velvet lies wild and wide.

No chime of bells from grey church towers above them, No sound of English streams, Calling of rooks or voice of those who love them, Shall ever break their dreams.

What matters it? The velvet that o'er them closes, Its flowers as softly sheds As English winds could bring the English roses To rain upon their heads.

And when the breezes o'er the desert sweep, Shall reach that lonely spot, This be their word for those the velvet is keeping, "England has not forgot."

MARRIED.

HAMILTON-WILSON—At Rosland, on March 15th, by J. B. Haslam, M. A., Charles K. Hamilton and Miss Edith Wilson.

LOVE-ROBINSON—At Vancouver, on March 16th, by Rev. E. E. Scott, James Love and Miss Ada Robinson, of Brantford, Ont.

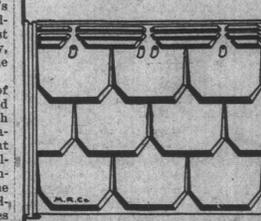
DIED.

PETERSON—At St. Paul's hospital, Vancouver, on March 16th, Andrew Peterson, a native of Sweden.

When you get to the roof use our famous

Eastlake Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.



They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Write us for full information.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO.

A. G. FRASER, SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochis, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & SON, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

Before After

Wood's Phosphodine

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of excess or abuse, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Halted on receipt of price, one package \$1, six \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

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Their Title Confirmed

Semin Government Issue Letters Patent to the New Vancouver Co.

The Provincial Attorney-General Withdraws From the Famous Action.

Copies of the official documents relating to the issue of letters patent to the New Vancouver Coal & Land Company have been given to the press by the Premier. The documents have reference to the coal lands which have been operated by the said company for very many years under the sea, opposite the E. & N. townsite at Newcastle, and comprising several thousand acres. The right of the New Vancouver Coal Company to mine in these lands has been disputed by the Dunsmuir, and the public are familiar with the legal action which has in consequence arisen.

The matter taken up by the late government during the fall of last year, when it was decided that so far as the province was concerned there was no question of doubt as regards the proper ownership of the disputed mineral deposit. The government acted in the matter on the advice of the Attorney-General, whose opinion is set forth in the following letter:

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

The undersigned has the honor to report for the consideration of the council the following, in reference to the request of the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, Limited, that its right to mine under that portion of the sea now commonly known as Nanaimo harbor and the waters adjacent thereto be confirmed and better defined:

That the Crown had intended to confer such right in 1855 to the said company's predecessors in title, and that the said company and its said predecessors in title have been in uninterrupted enjoyment of said right since the said year 1855, and that such right has always been recognized by the Crown and the government of the province, and that in the exercise of the said right the said company has bona fide expended large sums of money in establishing extensive works and installing machinery, and has employed and still employs large numbers of British subjects in and about such works, and to recommend that letters patent do issue to the said company under the great seal of the province in conformity with the draft hereto annexed.

Dated this 13th day of November, A. D. 1899.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Attorney-General.

Approved this 18th day of November, A. D. 1899.

C. A. SEMMLIN, Presiding Member of the Executive Council.

Having received the advice of the Attorney-General the cabinet proceeded in accordance with his advice as the subject will show.

At the executive council chamber, Victoria, B. C., the 18th day of November, A. D. 1899.

Present: The Honorable—Mr. Semlin (in the chair), Mr. Henderson, Mr. Carter-Cotton.

On the recommendation of the Honorable Attorney-General, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice of the executive council, doth order as follows:

That letters patent in conformity with the draft hereto annexed be issued to the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, limited, to mine the coal and coal substances lying under that portion of the sea now commonly known as Nanaimo harbor and the waters adjacent thereto.

And also the right to keep for their own use and benefit all such coal substances so mined free from all royalties and tolls.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Deputy Clerk, Executive Council.

Approved and ordered this 18th day of November, A. D., 1899.

THOS. R. MCINNIS, Lieutenant-Governor.

The plan which accompanies the deed indicates that the right of the company to mine coal is limited to a point half way across from the island proper to Gabriola Island. It has always been the contention of the New Vancouver Company that their right to prolong their operations indefinitely out to sea could not be disputed. This has been surrendered in consideration of the fact that the government issued the letters patent to lands which have been recognized as properly belonging to them.

The action of the late government is evidently being challenged by Mr. Martin upon the ground that the matter should have been gazetted. In this opinion he is not supported by several legal gentlemen spoken to today by a representative of the Times, who was assured that there being no new title issued that there was nothing obligatory in gazetting the issue of the deed. Letters published in the correspondence, and written by officials of the late administration also show that the late administration did not consider this step necessary.

In chambers this morning Mr. Justice Drake made an order on the application of the Attorney-General allowing the Attorney-General to discontinue the Province's share in the action brought by the Attorney-General and the New Vancouver Coal Company against the E. & N. Railway Company in reference to the Nanaimo harbor coal mining rights. H. A. Maclean, D.A.G., appeared for the Province, and A. P. Luxton for the E. & N., while Mr. Helmcken, Q.C., was present on behalf of the New Vancouver Coal Company.

Thought alone is eternal—Owen Meredith.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST CHURCH.

The Enlarged Building to be Reopened Next Sunday.

For the last two years the increased attendance at the Victoria West Methodist church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. P. D. Knox, has been so great that the trustees have been compelled to provide increased sitting accommodation. The Sunday school has also grown in proportion, and Dr. Hall's Bible class had become so large that it was felt a necessity to enlarge the building.

The trustees last year cancelled the mortgage of \$300. Now they have enlarged it by an addition to the rear of the church 22x44 feet. The addition provides two neat class rooms, the choir is moved back and the rostrum has ample accommodation for the preacher. The body of the church is now fitted up with comfortable seats instead of chairs, and the whole interior presents a striking contrast to the old church. The whole work has been under the superintendence of Contractor James Collins, who has carried out the work to the great satisfaction of all concerned. The enlargement will provide sitting accommodation for 50 more persons. The total expenditure has been about \$800, towards which there has been contributed over \$400. The reopening services will be held next Sunday, when Rev. J. C. Speer preaches in the morning, the Rev. Hughes in the afternoon, and the Rev. T. W. Glover, of Toronto, in the evening.

On Monday the Ladies' Aid held a sale of work in the church, which will be open at 2:30, and in the evening at 6:30. Tea will be provided, after which an excellent programme will be carried out. The proceeds are to be devoted to the building fund.

THE BOYCE MURDER.

The Musician to Come Up for Trial on Monday at Tacoma.

Eben E. Boyce, the musician of this city, held for the murder of his wife in a residence on Tenth street, Tacoma, on February 10th, comes up for trial on Monday.

The insanity theory will be the basis of the defense, and in support of this the attorneys make affidavit that, from all the information they have been able to obtain concerning the homicide, and the circumstances surrounding it, they believe that at the time the homicide occurred the defendant, Eben E. Boyce, was of unsound mind and not legally responsible or punishable for his acts or for the homicide. They hold that he is a victim of hereditary insanity on his mother's side, and particularly since his return from the Philippine Islands has had more numerous occasions of his suicidal and homicidal mania, owing to the fact that he has been a heavy user of absinthe and other narcotics and intoxicating liquors. After his return from the Philippines he visited his father with his wife at Colorado. The conduct of Louise Boyce toward the accused was such as to aggravate his mental condition to such an extent that it was necessary to confine the defendant and keep him closely guarded at different times. Louise Boyce read letters to him in the presence of the father, which letters purported to be from men of her acquaintance in San Francisco and showed her unfaithfulness towards defendant. The father remonstrated with her and informed her of the mental condition of his son.

Letters will also be produced by the father, written by Louise Boyce to him, saying her husband is deranged and that she had better take care of him to prevent his doing injury to some one.

The attorneys read portions of a letter from the father, now an aged man, in which he says he has sent mortgages west on which to raise money, but it may take some time. Eben's mother is sick in Michigan, and the doctors fear to tell her of the crime with which her son is charged, lest it might kill her. He urges the attorneys to secure a continuance of sixty days, as he is getting the necessary evidence as fast as he possibly can.

Attorneys O'Brien and Davies also say there are certain witnesses in Victoria, J. M. Finn, F. J. Shepherd, Eugene Arnold, W. H. Hanley and George Finn, who, if present in court, would testify that during the two weeks Boyce was in Victoria prior to February 10th they were continually with him, being members of the band in which Boyce attempted to play while in Victoria; that upon his arrival there he was under the influence of liquor to such an extent that he showed absolutely no reason; was in a maudlin condition, continually talking of matters foreign to his employment as a musician.

Boyce's attorneys tried to get Judge Keen to grant a continuance for 30 days, but he refused it.

The report was adopted on motion of Rev. Dr. Wilson and Thornton Fell.

The following resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Speer and appropriately seconded by Mr. R. B. McMicking.

That this meeting devoutly recognizes the good hand of God in the ever growing success which attends the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, through its auxiliaries, to give the Holy Scriptures a world-wide circulation, and desires to express the hope that Christians of all denominations will continue to meet the responsibility of adequately supporting this noble institution.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. Shakespear; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Carter; executive committee: Messrs. Walter Morris, S. M. Okell, E. A. Jacob, Thornton Fell, J. Park, Arthur Lee, D. McLean, George Powell, George Carter, J. McKenzie, Jno. Ward, R. C. McRae and the pastors of the various churches represented.

At the meeting of the executive held earlier in the evening, Edward Lane was appointed colporteur, his duties to commence in the near future.

The financial report showed that up to date \$119.95 had been subscribed from the various churches, an increase over that of last year. The total cash received was \$241.55; total disbursements, \$215.00; balance on hand, \$25.55.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered the management of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church for the use of the lecture room, the meeting adjourned.

The sum of \$2,637,000 has been expended in New Jersey making 440 miles of good roads. Massachusetts has spent \$2,637,200 on 250 miles, which are as perfect as any highways in Europe.

The Bible Society

The Annual Meeting Held Last Evening—Secretary's Report Submitted.

New Colporteur Appointed for the Year and Officers Elected.

The regular annual meeting of the Victoria branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening, a large number of members being present. Mr. Noah Shakespear, president of the society, occupied the chair, and commenced proceedings with a most appropriate address. The report of the secretary was submitted as follows:

Victoria, B. C., March 7th, 1900.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure at this time to submit to you my second annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society. At the time of our last meeting we had with us Mr. T. W. Martindale as colporteur; he continued his work until October of last year, when he left us to engage in commercial pursuits. In losing him we have lost a very valuable and efficient worker.

At the time when Mr. Martindale left the executive committee thought it best to leave the position of colporteur open for a little while on account of the fact that all of our territory had been thoroughly canvassed and that we could not find a man to give us as a colporteur. Your executive committee have met as often as required to successfully carry out their work, these meetings have been fairly well attended and a decided interest shown in the work of this branch of the society. We believe that the success of this branch is due to the untiring effort of our worthy president, Mr. N. Shakespear.

During the time that Mr. Martindale was in our territory considerable work was done, the following statistics taken from his monthly reports will show, viz: Miles travelled 2,907
Number of visits made 7,225
Number of Bibles and Testaments 1,510
Number of Bibles and Testaments given away free 155
Number of families found with no copy of the Scriptures 69

I think it may be quite interesting to read to you Mr. Martindale's reports so that you will get a glimpse of the work he has done in our territory. He writes that it is our duty and privilege to co-workers with God in spreading abroad and pushing the business of the Bible Society, whose business is to push the business of the Bible. Our good hymn which we sing is a very good one, viz: "Wants to be a colporteur, give the Holy Scriptures a world-wide circulation, and desires to express the hope that Christians of all denominations will continue to meet the responsibility of adequately supporting this noble institution."

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METHOSIN AND CASSIAR.

Liberal Contributions to the Mansion House Fund.

Manager Gillespie of the Bank of British Columbia has received an interesting letter from Cassiar by James Porter, of Telegraph Creek, who encloses a personal subscription of \$100 to the Mansion House fund. E. Matheson, of Glenora, has also forwarded \$100 from the residents of that place, made up as follows:

F. Matheson \$ 20 00
W. S. Simpson 20 00
C. F. Lattenden 20 00
E. Broth 20 00
J. R. Hughes 5 00
Geo. Adair 5 00
William Hill 5 00
A. B. Ellis 5 00
Total \$100 00

In addition to the above His Worship the Mayor acknowledges the following: Methosin farmers per Thos. Argyle \$175 05
F. A. Jackson 2 50
W. Jackson 2 50
Capt. Bendroit 5 00

THE SESSION CONCLUDED.

The Grand Lodge Wind Up Business—A Banquet Last Evening.

The Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. resumed session yesterday afternoon, when among other business it was decided to banquet the members of the lodge for the present year. The sum of \$1,000 was voted to aid the extension of the order throughout the province. It was also decided that the next meeting of the Grand Lodge shall be held in Vancouver. One vote was cast in favor of holding the meeting in Victoria.

The officers for the ensuing year were then installed by Supreme Representative Bro. Judge W. Calvig as follows: P. G. M., E. J. Salmon; G. M., Geo. Adams; G. F., Frank Higgins; G. O., F. W. Welsh; G. Recorder, J. T. McIlroy; G. R., R. T. Williams; G. Med. Examiner, Dr. W. A. DeWolf Smith; Grand Trustees, J. Hilbert, J. D. Warren and A. M. Bullock; Supreme Representatives, A. E. Woods, J. T. McIlroy and E. J. Salmon; Committee on Finance, J. E. Church, A. Stewart and W. Scofield; Committee on Laws, A. E. Woods, H. Hoy and T. W. Kerr.

During the afternoon Bro. F. Higgins referred to the rumor current in Ottawa that Mafeking had been relieved, evoking considerable enthusiasm, three cheers being given for Colonel Baden-Powell. The afternoon sitting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Last evening the members of the Victoria lodges entertained the visitors to a banquet in Alexander hall, fully seventy-five guests being present. Grand Master Workman George Adams presided, and was supported on the right by Grand Foreman Frank Higgins, and on the left by Supreme Representative Judge W. Calvig of Oregon. The vice chair was occupied by Past Master Workman E. J. Salmon. Toasts were drunk to the Queen and the President of the United States, after which speeches were made by Messrs. Adams, McIlroy, Higgins, Salmon, Calvig, A. M. Bullock, Church, Myers, Welsh and A. E. Wood, and songs by Messrs. Higgins, Pratt and T. W. Walker. An enjoyable evening was brought to a conclusion with the singing of "My Native Country" and the National Anthem.

During the evening a side degree was conferred on those in attendance. The majority of the delegates returned to their homes this morning.

THE BY-LAW PASSED

With Very Few Opposition Votes—Little Interest Manifested by Citizens.

The Point Ellice Bridge Accident Loan By-law yesterday received the ratification of the ratepayers with but little dissent, and although there was little interest manifested, this may be accounted for by the fact that it was the general opinion of the voters that the by-law would pass. The total vote was considerably less than that passed when the Victoria-Saanich Railway Extension By-law was submitted to the public, amounting to 530, divided as follows:

North Ward 251 12
Centre Ward 131 8
South Ward 127 6
Total 554 26

A MAN KILLER

Fierce and Ravenous, is Diabetes. Which Defies all Medicines.

Except Dodd's Kidney Pills, the Only Remedy on Earth That Removes Cause of the Disease—Dodd's Kidney Pills Never Fail.

Quebec, P. Q., March 16.—There are certain diseases that sap the brain, and dry up the springs of life, besides undermining the strength.

Diabetes is such a disease. Its symptoms are great thirst, falling sight, dry mouth, coated tongue, pale, numbness in the thighs, pains or aches in the loins, or small of the back, increase of urine, sugar in the urine.

Any one, or two, seldom more, of these appear in the same case. Diabetes is caused by poison in the blood.

Poison gets into the blood through defective action of the kidneys, which should filter it out.

Heal and strengthen the kidneys and they will cleanse the blood. Then Diabetes will vanish.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine on earth that can cure Diabetes. They are the only medicine that can cure the kidneys.

Here is proof: Mr. Sam Desrochers, of 167 St. John St., Quebec, says: "I have suffered with Diabetes for five years. My feet were always cold. I had pains in my loins, and a terrible thirst. I tried a dozen remedies before I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They all failed to relieve me, but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely. To-day I am well and strong."

Reader! Have you any of the symptoms above? If you have, you have Diabetes, and nothing on earth but Dodd's Kidney Pills can cure you.

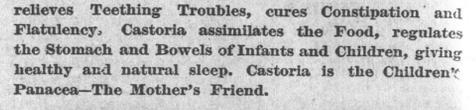
What is CASTORIA

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

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

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

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

To Our Patrons

LAST YEAR we had such a demand for our Seeds that we were SOLD OUT before the season was fairly over, therefore we start THIS YEAR with a FRESH, CLEAN and NEW CROP.

SEEDS

Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the FINEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price for cash, and your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, yours very truly,

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

Destructive Blaze

Sunner's Tannery at Rock Bay Totally Destroyed by Fire To-day.

A Fireman Meets With an Accident—Loss Estimated at \$10,000.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There was a "hot time" on John street early this morning in the most literal sense of the term. The tannery, wool pulling and hide drying establishment of J. B. Sunner, which has been in operation on that plot of land fronting on John street and Rock Bay on the other hand, at the far end of Rock Bay bridge for the past year, broke out in flames a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and in a very short space the centre frame building of the establishment and its contents were enveloped in a sheet of fire.

Sparks flying from the conflagration, together with the intense heat thrown out, caused incipient blazes on the roofs of the cottages across the street, and had the fire department not been quick to arrive on the scene they would have been called upon to extinguish not one, but several fires.

The alarm was turned in soon after the fire had its origin, from box 63, and the fire chief with two hose wagons, and the alarm hurried to the scene. On his arrival Chief Deasy saw the extensive character of the fire and at once turned in a second alarm, which brought the majority of the apparatus of the fire department to the burning tannery at the gallop. The engines, however, were not used, for it was determined to fight the fire with hydrant streams, together with those from the chemicals. Chemical streams were also used to keep the roofs of the across-street cottages free from fire, a number of men being perched on the cottage roofs to fight the blazes caused by the sparks.

It was a hot fire, and the firemen were caused great inconvenience, to say the least, in getting close to the burning tannery with the hose. The great cloud of dense brown smoke, made more stifling by the odor of the burning wool and hides, added to their discomfort. None, however, were obliged to leave their work, with the exception of Wood, of the truck company, who, through the assiduity of some spectator, who pulled the chemical hose, he was directing into a shed adjoining the tannery, was torn from a ladder and for a few moments was beyond knowledge of what was going on around him. He landed all in a heap in a pile of hides stumped for the moment. The chief caught him and loosened his coat from his throat, while others assisted in getting him from the nauseating smoke into proper air, where he soon recovered.

As to the cause of the fire none of those who were in the building at the time of its origin can say. John Smith, foreman, and five Chinese employees were there piling the bales of hides when fire was seen in the corner. None have the faintest idea of what caused it. They hurried in a panic to the street, and were gathered near by early in the morning, which brought out the fire department.

It may have been spontaneous combustion, which is always liable to occur where hides and skins are baled, but Mr. Sunner, proprietor of the establishment, does not think that such was the cause, for he says it is always the first cause of any tannery to provide against such an occurrence. He is at a loss to account for it. That the fire will cause him great inconvenience, to say nothing of the loss incurred, is shown by the fact that some of the destroyed hides and wool were piled up all ready for shipment when the blaze occurred. One car would have been shipped to Montreal were it not for the fact that he was waiting for shipping instructions. There was also another car ready for shipment in the shed saved by the fire department. Mr. Sunner estimates his loss at between \$8,000 and \$10,000. There is about \$4,000 insurance on the stock. The buildings are owned by a Mr. Ordano of Dunsmuir. It is not known what insurance there is on them. They are valued at about one thousand dollars.

The centre building, which was raised to the ground, and its contents totally destroyed, was a two story wooden frame building, and adjoining was a shed in which the skins and wools ready for shipment were stored. The other shed is situated about ten feet away and runs out to the street. Only the end of this shed was saved, the front part in which is the office, being saved.

ALASKA CODE BILL

(Associated Press.) Washington, March 16.—At 10 o'clock to-day the Senate convened and at noon had concluded the formal reading of the Alaska Code Bill. To-day's session was the fourth special session for the reading of the bill.

OWES HIS LIFE TO DR. CHASE.

A Frightful Case of Kidney Disease and Backache—What Dr. Gauthier Says of This Wonderful Cure by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. J. T. A. Gauthier, of Vallejo, Cal., writes: "I, the undersigned, certify that the contents of this letter, in regard to the cure of Mr. Isadore Major by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, is correct."

Here is Mr. Major's story: "After 20 years of suffering from backache and kidney disease, I owe my life to Dr. A. W. Chase and his Kidney-Liver Pills. My troubles were so bad that I was unable to do any work, and I had headaches and a bad taste in the mouth. These troubles are now entirely gone, and what I say I am ready to prove. I have told my friends of my wonderful cure, and many have been greatly benefited by using these pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the greatest kidney cure the world has ever known. One pill a dose, 25c. a box of 10 pills, or 50c. a box of 25 pills.

Dominion

The Redist

Committee

Discussion

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Dominion Parliament

The Redistribution Bill Passes Committee After Strong Opposition.

Discussion in the House Shows That the Pacific Cable May Be in Danger.

Ottawa, March 7.—Yesterday was a government day in the House of Commons and the Redistribution Bill was under consideration for the greater part of the sitting, being put through the committee stage. An important amendment made by the Postmaster-General was the striking out of the clause which was to have made St. John's city and county each of them separate electoral divisions. The measure now stands for a third reading.

The matter is one which was so thoroughly threshed out last session that it would be manifestly impossible to add to the discussion very much new matter. The opposition again showed that it will fight the measure to the bitter end. Their chief objection to the bill was that it was uncalled for at this juncture when the new census will be taken during the coming year, to be followed by the decennial readjustment of constituencies.

The speakers on the government side presented the plea that they were returned by the electorate of Canada with a mandate to correct the gross inequalities in Ontario and to render substantial justice to either political party and that to do anything else would be to fail in their important public duty. The discussion lasted from 4 o'clock till the adjournment at half-past seven.

British Columbia Politics.

Colonel Prior, upon the orders of the day, moved the adjournment of the House in order to refer to the present situation. He quoted the report of the closing proceedings of the British Columbia legislature in which it was stated that the Lieut.-Governor had read his speech to an empty house, the only member being the Hon. Joseph Martin.

Col. Prior went on to speak of the defeat of the Semlin government on the floor of the British Columbia legislature and the statement of His Honor Lieut.-Governor McInnis that he declined to be further advised by Mr. Semlin and his colleagues and the resolution of the legislature, adopted by a majority of seven regretting the action of the Lieut.-Governor in dismissing his ministry.

Several other cables passed between the colonial governments, and toward the close of the month the Premier cabled the Imperial government that Canada looked for its active influence to prevent the granting of concessions to the Eastern Extension Company to materially change the cable scheme.

Victoria Wants Competition.

The Premier of Victoria cabled this government on Feb. 22, stating that his government proposed if the cable to the Cape was built, and rates reduced to give permanent facilities to the Eastern Extension Company, only when the Pacific cable was laid. This would ensure competition, and the government considered that a monopoly of the Pacific cable was not tenable.

The Premier's Views. The Prime Minister in reply said he did not appreciate the motives that had prompted Colonel Prior in bringing this subject before parliament. It was, in fact, not a question for parliament at all, for the remedy, if any fault were found with the move, lay with the electors of British Columbia. The situation there was serious, but not illegal.

The question then dropped. Dominion Lands Act. The Prime Minister proposed the second reading of the bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act, the main object of which is to provide that the time which any settler may spend upon the military service of his country may be counted as residence upon his homestead. This will apply to those who have gone to South Africa and to all who may be employed in the defence of Canada.

Ottawa, March 8.—The most interesting feature of yesterday's Commons sitting was a statement by the Postmaster-General with regard to the position of the Pacific cable negotiations.

The Pacific Cable. Mr. Casey (West Elgin) moved the adjournment of the House to bring once more to the notice of the government and of the public the question of the Pacific cable and to renew his request for the papers. He was in favor of calling upon the Imperial government and the other colonial governments interested in the project to carry out their respective parts in the agreement. It was needed, he thought, to open up trade between this country and Australia, and the British authorities should not be allowed to delay or to back the immediate construction of the line.

The Postmaster-General would not concede the accuracy of this latter statement. The fact was that the scheme was much closer to failure than it had been a year since, though he could not yet see what the issue would be. The correspondence was to some extent confidential from its nature and the absence of consent to make it public. Up to the present the negotiations had not reached a finality as to the concessions which the Eastern Extension Cable Company seeks in Australia.

Canada Has Been Watchful. Opposition from the Canadian and other governments had borne fruit, as was plain from the fact that the request of the company now was that the concession only take effect when the Pacific cable is completed. These concessions, as Mr. Mulock understood, were the right to establish offices and certain facilities for carrying on a land telegraph business in Australia.

On Jan. 22 the Premier cabled Lord Strathcona, urging that the cable be put under contract at the earliest possible moment. The day following a cable was received from the government of New Zealand, stating that it would not accept the Eastern Extension Company's offer, and had protested against the offer. Australian colonies accepting as inimical to the Pacific cable project. A cable was received from the Queensland government the same day, stating that it would lend no countenance to the company's demands.

On March 2 a cable was received from the New South Wales government detailing the reduction in rates which were promised and stating that it was necessary to make a new agreement before April 1, and that as the Pacific cable could not be completed for three years, or probably more, that the government was going to accept the company's offer.

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The House adjourned at 11.25. IN THE SENATE. The Senate yesterday went into committee on the bill to extend the ticket-of-leave system to prisons and reformatories.

The Hon. R. W. Scott said there were last year in the penitentiaries 3,050 convicts, and only twenty-seven tickets-of-leave were issued.

The Hon. R. W. Scott—A good many had been awaiting the opportunity. The bill was reported without amendment.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories.

The Hon. David Mills said that as there appeared satisfaction with the Bench as it stood, he would not move the amendment he had spoken of. At present there were five puisne judges, he had intended to move for power to appoint a sixth. He would, however,

simply move the clause providing for the appointment of a chief justice without altering the number of judges.

The clause was adopted and the bill reported.

Ottawa, March 9.—The government redistribution bill passed its third and final reading in the House of Commons early this morning by a majority of 46, after the first division of the session.

The Redistribution Bill. The first item of business called was the order for the third reading of the government redistribution bill, and, after looking around, the speaker, the Speaker declared the bill adopted.

Mr. McNeill then moved an amendment to the sub-section of the bill which deals with the instructions to the commissioners in making the divisions to consider the division of population according to the latest census of Canada, the public mind being much excited by such a proposal.

Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) then addressed himself to the House for the third reading of the bill, and complained that by adopting the principle of this legislation, there would be nothing to prevent the government calling on a redistribution whenever a party advantage might be had.

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tralian colonies will not grant concessions which would seriously affect Pacific cable scheme.

Mr. Mulock referred to the great importance attached by Australians to a cable from Australia to Africa and fore-shadowed the ultimate result of the success of the Pacific cable and Imperial girdle around the world.

Mr. Gillies (Richmond, C.B.), moved that in the opinion of the House the present high duties on tobacco should be reduced. He argued that the best tobacco comes from outside of Canada, and that, therefore, a great deal of smuggling goes on.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspé), introduced a bill to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Company.

Mr. Hale (Carleton, N.B.), asked a question of the government in regard to the contracts for the supply of hay and oats for the use of the troops in South Africa.

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ate the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Mr. Quinn).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced a bill respecting the members of the North-West Mounted Police force on active service in South Africa which will allow the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act and the Mounted Police Pension Act being made applicable to the members of the force who have gone to South Africa.

The Paris Exhibition. Mr. Martin (P. E. I.) asked the Minister of Agriculture for a statement of the arrangements which have been made in connection with our participation in the Paris exhibition and Sir Charles Tupper referred to the newspaper statements that the Minister of Public Works was leaving next week to represent Canada as chief commissioner at the Paris fair.

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dians in the Imperial service getting more money than the regular Tommy Atkins. A good deal of attention was devoted to the question of the pay of the various units of the force.

In reply to a question by Mr. Oliver (Alberta), the Minister of Militia said that the only members of the mounted force who would receive seventy-five cents a day would be those who had served five years in the Mounted Police. This meant that by far the largest part of the force would draw no such rate and one or two members took the view that the scouts and rough riders were in many instances much more capable than the police.

Mr. Oliver pressed upon the government the desirability of evening up the pay as far as possible. The pay was in no case excessive, but if some policemen are to get 75 cents and others 50 cents it would be subversive of all discipline.

Sir Adolphe Caron and Colonel Prior fully shared this view. Mr. Oliver made the statement that some men of the same class as those mentioned are now receiving \$2.50 per day from the British government in South Africa. In the west the same class of men had received \$2.50 a day during the rebellion in 1885. The Mounted Police men received only 75 cents. Mr. Oliver said that he had a large number of men from his own constituency in the Strathcona contingent and wanted to know whether the government would do anything for them.

The Minister of Militia said that the Strathcona force had been raised by Lord Strathcona and the government had absolutely nothing more to do with the force than to furnish the facilities for its enlistment and fitting out. However, he would be the last man to devote to Lord Strathcona what he would do with the force, and was sure that His Lordship would not permit one cog to be contributed from any other source. The bill was finally laid over for further consideration in committee.

The estimate for the Marine Department was taken up and a few items passed before the House rose.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Ottawa, March 12.—J. A. G. Mackenna, of the Indian department; J. A. Cote, interior department; Major Walker, Calgary, and Samuel McLeod, M.P.P., Prince Albert, have been appointed commissioners to deal with the claims of half-breeds born in the Northwest Territories between July 15th and the end of the year 1885. They will also deal with the claims preferred by representatives of half-breeds born within that time and since deceased.

The Canadian patriotic fund to date is \$174,434. Toronto, March 12.—Toronto University shows a deficit for the past year of over \$14,000. Sergeant-Major Hodgins, of the Governor-General's Bodyguards, who enlisted as a private in the 40th Company of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa, has been appointed sergeant-major in Major W. Hamilton Merritt's company of Brabant's Horse. Major Merritt is a former Torontonian.

Cornwall, March 12.—J. S. Schell has accepted the Liberal nomination for Glengarry county, in opposition to Major R. B. McLennan, Conservative.

ROBBED A SAFE.

Huron, S. D., March 13.—The safe of the Bank of Hitchcock, which was destroyed by fire on Friday night, has been opened, and to the surprise of the officials but little money was found. Cashier Wilson says that about \$20,000 was in the safe when the bank closed on Friday evening, and it is now believed the safe was rifled and the building fired by thieves. Parties connected with the bank were in the building as late as 7:30, and the fire occurred soon after 8 o'clock. Money has been sent for and depositors will be paid in full.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Trenton, N.J., March 15.—Rabbi Samuel Levine dropped dead in the Jewish synagogue here to-day while celebrating the feast of Esther. He was 86 years old and leaves a widow and sixteen children.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

Montreal, March 15.—After three sessions of the Court of Queen's Bench four jurors only have been secured for the Baxter and Lemieux conspiracy trials. The petit jury panel has been exhausted and a new panel has had to be summoned.

PROTECTING THE CHINESE.

Butte, Mont., March 15.—Judge Knowles, of the United States court, has handed down a decision in the noted Chinese boycott case which has been pending in the court for years. He made a permanent injunction against the labor unions and labor leaders who for years had prosecuted a boycott against the Chinese and all employers of Chinese. It is understood that claims for damages will now be presented to the federal government by the Chinese minister.

CHARLES COSTER DEAD.

New York, March 15.—Chas. E. Coster, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., died suddenly to-day.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N.Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in the left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A great theatre is a financial stove—the profit made by one great success is swallowed up to pay for the next partial success or failure.—Henry Irving.

ria is a e, Drops Opium, Pleasant, Millions of Feverish Castorion and regulates n, giving children's... apted to children prior to any pre... Broolm, N. Y. OF PER. We keep the wholesale price... ia, B, C. f hides when fire... None have the caused it. They... and ran to box... in an alarm, fire department... tions combustible... able to occur... led, but Mr. the establishment, h was the cause, s the first care... ide against such... loss to account... cause him ready... thing of the loss... fact that some... and wool were... shipment when... car would have... were it not for... ing for shipping... as another car... shed saved by... Mr. Sumner est... \$8,000 and... \$4,000 insurance... thins are owned... As was pointed... there is on them, but one thousand... which was raze... contents totally... story wooden... and wool ready... ed. The other... feet away and... Only the end of... the front part... ng saved. E BILL. Press.) 6.—At 10 o'clock... and at noon... reading of the... day's session was... on for the read... FE CHASE. Kidney Disease... hat Dr. Gauthier... dertful Cure by... Liver Pills. f. of Valleyfield... dersigned, certifi... letter, in regard... to Dr. A. W.... ey-Liver Pills, is... letter. "After 20... backache and kid... upon the Imperial... and the other col... and on the recom... the use of... Pills. Two pills... next morning gave... their use un... cured. Before us... ey-Liver Pills... not put on my... the. My sho... itches are... these troubles... what I say I am... told my friends... and many have... by using these... ver Pills are the... world has ever... 25c. box at all... Bates & Co., To

Routine Business

Occupied the Attention of the Board of School Trustees Last Evening.

Flags to Be Flying on All the Schools by May the 24th.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening in the council chamber in the city hall, when matters of ordinary importance came up for consideration. In fact the business transacted was of a rather light character, and productive of but little animated discussion.

There were present Chairman Dr. Lewis Hall and Trustees Brown, Drury, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. Helen Grant and McCandless, Superintendent Eaton and Assistant; Trustee Belyea being the absentee.

After the usual preliminaries a communication was received from L. Tait, principal of Victoria West school, asking for supplies for the Mission school, Victoria West. Referred to the supply committee with power to act.

Miss M. Williams, principal of the Girls' Central school, wrote directing attention to the necessity of improving the blinds in some of the divisions, and that cupboards be inaugurated in order that stationary, etc., may be conveniently stored. Attention was also directed to the unstable condition of the flagpole in the rear of the school. The principal also suggested that the telephone now used by the Boys' and Girls' schools and Collegiate Institute be placed in a more central position, Principal Paul's room being most convenient. The question of the blinds and cupboards was, on motion of Trustee McCandless, referred to the supply committee with power to act, while the telephone and flagpole matters were referred to the building and grounds committee.

Communications were received from Mrs. Pope on behalf of her daughter, and Mr. Brown accepting appointments on the teaching staff. Received and filed.

Mr. Bailey, janitor of Hillside avenue school, wrote asking for an increase of salary. Referred to the committee of management.

The secretary reported that the actual enrollment of pupils in the city schools during the past month was 2,830; the actual average enrollment 2,059.09. The report took the usual course after which a communication was read from Miss Laura Tingler, asking that her name be retained in standing application for an appointment on the teaching staff in the city. Received and filed.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., wrote asking permission for Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley's poems to be placed on sale in the public schools, in aid of the patriotic fund. Mr. Helmcken also offered to donate a flag to be placed at one of the schools.

Trustee McCandless, in speaking to the first portion of the communication, moved that this be received, and that Mr. Helmcken be authorized to place the poems in the public schools. Mr. McCandless pointed out that while the object was a most admirable one, it would be imprudent to comply with the request.

Trustee Drury concurred with the preceding speaker, as did Trustee Brown, who directed attention to the fact that there was a rule in the regulations dealing with this matter. He personally had no objections for the teachers to sell the poems privately if they so desired.

Trustee McCandless's motion being carried the same gentleman moved that the offer of Mr. Helmcken regarding the flag be accepted with thanks. Carried unanimously.

The finance committee recommended that a new type writing machine be purchased for the secretary's office, as the present one was absolutely unfit for use. This provoked general favorable discussion, Trustee McCandless giving it as his opinion that an efficient machine could be secured for about \$30, while the present one cost \$75. A high price apparatus could be obtained from several dealers at a substantial reduction. Referred to the supply committee with power to act.

The finance committee further recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$208.50. Received and adopted.

Superintendent Eaton reported as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to report as follows:

The complaint that one of the trustees had collected a larger stationery fee than the regulations permit proves, as I expected it would, to be unfounded. It would be much fairer if parents who are dissatisfied would present their grievance first to the teacher; and, falling satisfaction there, then make their complaint in a formal way to the board. I think it would be well if trustees would keep rule 14, section 8, of their own regulations in mind when these petty complaints are made, and advise the complainants accordingly.

It may be of interest to you to know that, with the present term's attendance, if the maximum fee were to be collected, the full amount for the year would be \$400. But the amount actually collected will not exceed \$750. That is, the stationery supplies for all schools can be bought by the teachers for \$750, while if individual pupils bought their own supplies the aggregate cost would not be less than \$2,000. So that the present system, besides being better for the schools, is very much cheaper for the parents. On the other hand, if the trustees were to furnish all such supplies, as they do in the case of the chalk, the aggregate cost would not exceed \$400.

Respectfully submitted, FRANK H. EATON, City Superintendent.

Trustee Brown explained how the subject came up, a parent having spoken to him regarding it, and he considered that

it was only right that such questions be referred to the school board. Superintendent Eaton remarked that the teachers felt aggrieved when complaints were made to the board which placed them under suspicion, even though it were ultimately ascertained that such were absolutely unfounded.

Trustee McCandless thought that the complainants should first refer the subject to the teachers, and if no satisfaction was obtained, then to bring it before the attention of the board. The explanation was received and filed.

On behalf of the building and grounds committee, Trustee Brown read a communication from J. H. Lawson for the Byrnes estate, offering the board the use of the vacant lot adjoining the Kingston street school for playground purposes, for the period of five years, with the privilege of purchasing the property, the price to be the city's valuation, amounting to \$1,050. The board would be required to defray the tax charges and interest at five per cent.

Trustee Brown pointed out the most favorable nature of the offer and the conditions. It was equivalent to a five years' lease, while the annual cost for interest and taxes would amount to about \$75. That these grounds were necessary was patent to every one.

Trustee Drury advocated looking into the question well before taking some definite step; "a per cent. interest was certainly no snap." The board should also provide for the future, and it may be that a new building might some day be required in that quarter. He favored laying the communication on the table.

Trustee Brown replied that the present building will in all probability exist for all time, and whether the lot is secured permanently or temporarily, any extra buildings deemed necessary will have to be erected on it. Something must certainly be done in this matter. The present offer was immeasurably more favorable than the previous one, and any improvements erected on the lot would, in accordance with this proposal, redound to the benefit of the board.

Trustee McCandless favored looking into the matter further before taking action, and the communication was finally tabled, with the understanding that Mr. Lawson be notified that the matter would come up before the board at a future date for mature consideration.

Tenders for flagpoles were also submitted through Trustee Brown, and referred to the building and grounds committee, with power to act.

Trustee Brown, on behalf of the building and grounds committee, reported progress and asked for an extension of time to consider the feasibility and conditions of renting grounds adjacent to the Victoria West school for play ground purposes.

Trustee McCandless's motion to allow Miss Watson of the Collegiate Institute permission to collect from the young ladies practicing for the competition for Capt. Wolley's flag, in order to defray the expense of hiring a piano, evoked considerable discussion, inasmuch as the chairman remarked that he would have to make it out of order as 48 hours' notice was not given. The chairman cited his authority from the regulations, but the section dealing with this matter was suspended, and the motion carried.

Trustee Mrs. Helen Grant offered to donate a flag to one of the schools, which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. John Piercy's offer of a flag was also accepted with thanks, as was that of Trustee McCandless, who casually remarked that it would be a good idea on the part of the city to have the schools on May 24th.

Chairman Hall's resolution to ask the city council to allow the board the use of the rooms formerly occupied by the fire department staff in preference to the present apartment was carried with little discussion, although Trustee Brown divided the board into two parties as to the expense of refitting before committing themselves to any definite action.

After some further discussion of a private character the board adjourned.

A WARDNER ENGINEER Tells How Prisoners Were Treated by United States Soldiers.

Washington, March 12.—L. J. Simpkins, electrical engineer at St. Winder, Idaho, testified in the Coeur d'Alene investigation to-day. He said he did not participate in the riot, but soon after that time he was treated by a squad of United States troops who were about the streets arresting those persons pointed out by Bunkerhill mine spotters. Two spectators on the streets who stopped to see the soldiers and their prisoners were promptly arrested and put in with the other prisoners. The soldiers struck him senseless with the butt of his gun. The corporal of the guard came, and turning over the fallen man said: "I guess you fixed that fellow all right. Simpkins said one of the prisoners was robbed of \$90.

One of Simpkins's recitals caused something of a sensation. He said he was taken from the "bull-pen" by a squad of four soldiers and marched to an open enclosure where he was placed with his back against a building. The soldiers stepped back and cocked their guns, apparently making ready to shoot him. At this point, he said, a high official of the Bunkerhill mine appeared, and said they had evidence enough to hang the witness or send him up for many years, but if he could tell who blew up the mill he would be turned loose. Simpkins said he protested that he did not know who the guilty parties were, and the effort to get evidence from him was finally given up.

Witness stated that at another time, while in the "bull-pen," a party came to him and said he was authorized by an official to offer him \$10,000 to implicate two persons in blowing up the mill. This party said it did not matter much who were implicated, but the names of certain miners and the company assessor were given, and the most desired to implicate for the purpose, witness said, of hanging them or getting them out of the country. He said he afterwards learned that the assessor had trouble with the Bunkerhill mine over their assessment.

Witness detailed an interview with an army officer, in which the latter declined to permit a priest to be summoned to one of the prisoners who was dying, and also refused to allow him to communicate with his partner as to the disposition of his property.

Douglas St. Extension

Action Against the British Columbia Electric Railway Dismissed With Costs.

Judgment Determined by Mr Justice Drake in the Supreme Court.

The following is the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake in the action of Yates and Corporation of Victoria vs. the British Columbia Electric Railway. The action was dismissed with costs:

This action is for a declaration that the defendants are bound to operate that portion of their tram line between the northern limits of the city and Hillside avenue, and for damages to Yates for not carrying him over such portion of the road, he suing as a ratepayer.

All the facts are agreed upon with the exception of the fact that the operation of this part of the road entailed a loss on the company, and therefore they closed it up to tram traffic. On this point Mr. Goward gave evidence which was uncontradicted.

The present defendants are successors to the original promoters, who made an agreement with the corporation on 20th November, 1888.

These gentlemen were incorporated as a joint stock company with limited liability, under the style of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company.

In 1890 the company obtained a charter from the provincial legislature authorizing them to construct tramways connecting certain of the country districts with the tram system of Victoria, and in pursuance of these powers they constructed a tramway from the then existing termination of their line on Douglas street, on the northern boundary of the city, along Saanich road towards North Saanich. This line was only continued a short distance to a point at the junction of the Saanich road and Police avenue, and traffic on portion of this line was discontinued on the 25th of April, 1898.

At the time the agreement before referred to was made between the promoters and the corporation, the north end of Douglas street, which is parallel with the southerly boundary of lot 8 on the easterly side of said street.

On 23rd April, 1892, the territorial limits of the city were extended and included portion of the Saanich road, on which the company had laid their track in pursuance of their above mentioned charter.

On 26th December, 1893, the corporation passed a by-law remaining the portion of Saanich road so included as Douglas street extension.

On 1st April, 1894, the company obtained a private act, and by the consolidation and confirmation of their rights, powers and privileges, and to change the name of the company to that of the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited.

The first section of the act ratifies the agreement of 20th November, 1888, and the corporation and company are thereby empowered to do whatever is necessary to give effect to the substance and intention of the provisions of the agreement; and they are respectively declared to have had power to do all acts necessary to give effect to the same, and the obligations created thereby; and that clause 4 of the Street By-law, 1888, shall be binding on the company so long as they shall operate the said tramway, or so long as they shall exercise any of the powers or privileges of the company referred to in the private act, and they are empowered to do so.

It is obvious that the company existed as to the validity of the agreement, either on the ground that the corporation, or promoters, had no power to make it, or that some of the provisions were possibly ultra vires. If this view were adopted, the agreement would be void, and the company would be bound to make it a new one, or impose any other conditions or stipulations than such as are found in the act.

The latter part of the section merely states that the agreement is operative so long as the company are exercising their powers. The point taken by the corporation is that the company by this act and agreement are not permitted to abandon any portion of their line within the present city limits when once laid down and intervals, but are bound to run cars at intervals of not more than thirty minutes under section 22 of the agreement, and that the schedule mentioned in the agreement "Douglas street to northern boundary of city limits," by the fact that at the time this act was passed the boundary of the city was extended so as to include that portion of the Douglas street which had been constructed outside of the city limits, must be held to cover this additional portion of the line. In other words, that the agreement must be read so as to include the extended limits within its operation.

An act of parliament must be construed like any other document. The question at once arises, what was the intention of the promoters and the company entered into? That contract was limited to the northern boundary of the city, as it existed in November, 1888; and the stipulations of the agreement only refer to tram lines laid down within the limits and over the streets mentioned in the schedule. The act of 1894 nowhere extends those limits, or makes any alteration in the terms and conditions of the agreement. On this point therefore my judgment must be against the view put forward by the corporation.

Mr. Taylor's contention that because at the time the agreement was confirmed, the city limits had been extended the confirmation must by implication alter and vary the agreement is not tenable. The agreement when made was within the powers of the contracting parties, and there is nothing in the act which either limits or extends the agreement.

as to the company's rights to construct tram lines over the streets mentioned as they then existed. And the further contention that when once a tram line has been constructed it is not obligatory for the promoters to see 22 of the agreement is relied on. The agreement to construct and operate the tram line is merely permissive. No exclusive privilege is granted, the corporation have inserted clauses in the interest of the public to govern the line and its operation, and the promoters may construct lines over any or all the streets mentioned in the schedule, but they are not compelled to; but the corporation now say once you have constructed any portion of your line, even though it was made under a charter of the provincial government, and not under your contract with us, we will not allow you to close it again. There is no such condition in the agreement or in the charter. The corporation rely on clause 22 of the agreement, and the true meaning of that section, if it could be extended to the line in question, is that while the company are operating their line they must operate it according to that section. The construction contended for would be most unreasonable. It was held by A. L. Smith, L.J., in Darlow Local Board v. London & N. W. Ry., (1894) 2 Q.B., at p. 709, "If an act is enabling so as to impose an obligation on the promoters, it imposes no obligation to maintain;" and at p. 712, "If the legislature was imposing the novel obligations upon a railway company to maintain its works for some period, some apt words would certainly be found in the act in chests of drawers. The bright yellow color of the wood of the white-flower tree was used for ornamenting, as it forms a pretty contrast to the other. Buffett also instructed those among the young men who showed any inclination to learn this kind of work. He also formed classes in navigation and more advanced arithmetic, and such subjects of general information as they could obtain from books in their possession. The more thoughtful of the young men eagerly availed themselves of this chance of improvement.

After his removal, Nobbs, with the hearty consent of the people, assumed sole charge as pastor and school master. Peace once more reigned, and the former brotherliness between the families that had been so fully established under John Adams was again resumed. Nobbs devoted himself to the higher needs of the people, while Buffett resumed his old trade of cabinet work. The wood of the mero tree supplied all the needed material for drier shades in the manufacturing of workboxes, writing desks and chests of drawers. The bright yellow color of the wood of the white-flower tree was used for ornamenting, as it forms a pretty contrast to the other. Buffett also instructed those among the young men who showed any inclination to learn this kind of work. He also formed classes in navigation and more advanced arithmetic, and such subjects of general information as they could obtain from books in their possession. The more thoughtful of the young men eagerly availed themselves of this chance of improvement.

It was now forty-seven years since the island had been settled, and in all that time no rules had been enacted for the government of the people. Conscience sometimes, and more frequently inclination, ruled them. But this state of things was about ended.

In 1838 Her Majesty's ship came on a visit, and for the first time the flag of Old England was hoisted on Pitcairn Island. Captain Elliott observing: "You are now under the protection of the English flag." This step was received with great satisfaction by the islanders, and from that time on until the company was removed to Norfolk Island, they were annually visited by one or more of Her Majesty's ships of war.

Captain Elliott strongly advised by which they might be governed, and appoint a magistrate to enforce those laws. This advice was acted upon, and the youngest son of Quintal was nominated to the highest position in the new government. They kept a register in which was recorded every act of the new magistrate. When ever a case occurred which could not be satisfactorily settled by the local authorities, it was postponed until the arrival of a man-of-war, to whose captain the matter was referred for final decision.

The Queen's Birthday. In 1848 the Queen's birthday was first kept as a holiday. The young men with Mr. Nobbs at their head brought out the Bounty's old gun and fired a salute in honor of Her Majesty, and every old musket on the island was put to use in making all the noise possible. The one bell on the island was kept ringing merrily, while cheer after cheer went up from the throats of the oldest men who were assembled to show loyalty to their Sovereign.

With all their noise they felt that something important was lacking. They had no song suitable for the occasion. The National Anthem was then unknown, and they were puzzled to know how to supply this needed requisite for a successful celebration. But the loyal hearted Nobbs proved himself equal to the occasion. He composed a song which was sung to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The stanza was: "We'll sing the gun, the Bounty's gun. And give three cheers for England's Queen. And three for Pitcairn's Island."

The day was not spent entirely in making noises and singing original songs. A bonfire was made from such stores as the islanders possessed, was enjoyed by both old and young. Some of the oldest men were of Tahitian blood, and had not forgotten the native sports of that island. After the dinner all entered with zest into these sports contributed by these Tahitian mothers. The merry players kept up their amusements until a late hour, when all retired with in the memory of a pleasant and enjoyable day lingering in the mind.

Another Removal. In 1853 Admiral Moresby visited the island, and saw that the increasing numbers of the inhabitants would soon necessitate a removal of a part, or the whole community, to a larger place. He advised that steps be taken to make the change as soon as possible, and that all the people go together.

A report was made to the home government concerning this matter, and in 1856 word was sent to the Pitcairnians that arrangements had been made for their removal of a larger island. These tidings were received with different feelings. Some were anxious to go, while others felt that the breaking up of the home associations was anything but pleasant.

The island chosen for their future home was Norfolk Island, once a penal settlement. The island is about twenty miles in circumference, and capable of maintaining several thousand inhabitants.

In April, of this year, the Morayshay, commanded by Captain Mathers, arrived from Sidney to carry the islanders to their new home. In about three weeks everything was ready, and they bid farewell to the dear old spot where the most of them had spent their lives. While some, with buoyant hopes, stepped on board the ship that was to carry them away, others—the greater number—had sad hearts and tear-dimmed eyes, as they stepped off from their island soil, "utterly lonely and desolate, the little rock

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Pitcairn Island

Many Inhabitants Removed to Norfolk Island—Celebrating Queen's Birthday.

Written for the Victoria Daily Times by J. H. Durland.

After their return from Tahiti the island and peace was broken by the addition of an Englishman by the name of Joshua Hill, who tried to take control of the island and rule as he saw fit. His course was so tyrannical that the inhabitants were obliged to have him removed by a British man-of-war.

After his removal, Nobbs, with the hearty consent of the people, assumed sole charge as pastor and school master. Peace once more reigned, and the former brotherliness between the families that had been so fully established under John Adams was again resumed. Nobbs devoted himself to the higher needs of the people, while Buffett resumed his old trade of cabinet work. The wood of the mero tree supplied all the needed material for drier shades in the manufacturing of workboxes, writing desks and chests of drawers. The bright yellow color of the wood of the white-flower tree was used for ornamenting, as it forms a pretty contrast to the other. Buffett also instructed those among the young men who showed any inclination to learn this kind of work. He also formed classes in navigation and more advanced arithmetic, and such subjects of general information as they could obtain from books in their possession. The more thoughtful of the young men eagerly availed themselves of this chance of improvement.

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of the company's rights to construct tram lines over the streets mentioned as they then existed. And the further contention that when once a tram line has been constructed it is not obligatory for the promoters to see 22 of the agreement is relied on. The agreement to construct and operate the tram line is merely permissive. No exclusive privilege is granted, the corporation have inserted clauses in the interest of the public to govern the line and its operation, and the promoters may construct lines over any or all the streets mentioned in the schedule, but they are not compelled to; but the corporation now say once you have constructed any portion of your line, even though it was made under a charter of the provincial government, and not under your contract with us, we will not allow you to close it again. There is no such condition in the agreement or in the charter. The corporation rely on clause 22 of the agreement, and the true meaning of that section, if it could be extended to the line in question, is that while the company are operating their line they must operate it according to that section. The construction contended for would be most unreasonable. It was held by A. L. Smith, L.J., in Darlow Local Board v. London & N. W. Ry., (1894) 2 Q.B., at p. 709, "If an act is enabling so as to impose an obligation on the promoters, it imposes no obligation to maintain;" and at p. 712, "If the legislature was imposing the novel obligations upon a railway company to maintain its works for some period, some apt words would certainly be found in the act in chests of drawers. The bright yellow color of the wood of the white-flower tree was used for ornamenting, as it forms a pretty contrast to the other. Buffett also instructed those among the young men who showed any inclination to learn this kind of work. He also formed classes

Through Yankee Glasses

War at Odd Moments—Revealing Alternately in Peace and Hostilities,

What is a Modern Battle—How Does it Look and Sound?

Modder River, Dec. 30.

War has many faces and places as Dame Fortune herself. For weeks we of Lord Methuen's force were flying described as a flying column—a flying and fighting column we were, leaping northward, and dealing blows right and left as we coursed.

We were not sure of our meals in those days; in fact, we were more nearly certain of not getting them. We came to a pause after the fight on the Modder, but the fever was still on us, and, presently, "up and at them" was the cry, and we fought the biggest battle of all four at Magerfontein.

Since then the wind has gone out of our sails, and we are waiting for a new supply in the forms of men and munitions. We seem to have leaved this little watering-place from the Kimberley-Boers, whose retreat it used to be.

If we used cards in the army we would have new ones printed.

With this address:

We have made ourselves at home here. A market has been established for us, and we are having fresh eggs and genuine milk, new vegetables and butter, to say nothing of formal dinners to our generals and our friends from other messes. Books are coming into camp, and we are reading and lending them to our officers. Our horses are used only for afternoon rides, and there are even men among us who fish at times in the river—which in other respects has become a laundry and a horse trough, where the foot soldiers wash their shak and the troopers wash their steeds.

I would not risk giving any one the idea that we are idle. I believe time was that soldiers lounged and dawdled a great deal—hence the term "sojering" applied to a lazy mechanic who avoids hard work. But these were not even nineteenth-century soldiers, and here we are within a day of the twentieth century. No, we truly think that we are having an easy time, but the term is merely comparative. Tommy has to take his turn at picket duty—some night on patrol work if he is a mounted man. He has to cook and wash, and undergo inspection, and be up at daybreak, and look after his rifle and accoutrements. And other hundreds of men keep army service stores and deal out forage and ration, clothes, boots, putties, and do blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, harness-making, carpentering, and I know not what all; while the engineers build trenches and bridges, mend culverts and the railway roadbed, and put in order the tanks and windmills that.

Got Commuted Fractures in the last great battle. In all the world there are many trades as well as men, experienced in this war, and their experience before the new comers. "That's nothing," they said; "mustn't think anything of that. We have that every hour or two. You'll soon get used to it. We have it at night; but you mustn't get jumpy when the shells come rattling among the tents, because, really, there's no harm at all in them Boer shells."

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The Moral of This War

A Halt in the Methods of Modern Warfare—Fighting an Invisible Foe.

By Julian Ralph, Special Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

Modder River, Jan. 20.—We of Lord Methuen's force are not resting. We are busy enough; we simply are not fighting. And I am not sure that what we have come to be judged for the fighting we have done at the end of the war, it shall not be said that in the time we took to fight four battles, and in the severity of those engagements, we did not do as much as could be expected of everyday fighting men.

A fickle public may turn aside from us, as from a last week's copy of the Daily Mail, fastening its present interest on a Buller or a French, and saying, "It is to these new favorites that we must look for our excitement."

But when we were filling the stage, only a few weeks since, with a brilliant spectacle we made! What dash we showed! What swiftness marked our progress! What sturdy blows we dealt, and how quickly we showered them down!

To-day it is not we who are checked. It is the methods of modern warfare that have been halted.

It has not fallen to any other general's lot to meet with a foe so situated as to embody the entire strength of the fullest conditions of the newest genius of defence.

It is easy enough for the world to cry "Halt!" in its interest to us, just as the Boers cried "Halt!" in our progress when we reached Magerfontein, but the Boer command to us to "Halt!" may yet be considered by military scientists everywhere as an order given to all armed nations.

To Stop and Unlearn what they have known of battling—for Magerfontein seems likely to be the end of the chapter of war as it was practised by the Wellingtons, Wolseleys, Bullers and Grahns.

Look at Magerfontein. It is a grass and bush-strewn plain, just missing being level by reason of a few slight ridges. Had Lord Methuen rushed upon it as quickly from the Modder River fight as he rushed from one to the other of his preceding battles, he might not have been checked, because the strength of the obstacle was made in the time he gave the Boers in which to build their trenches.

He might thus have gained another victory, but this would only have postponed that revelation of the strength of modern weapons which must, in any event, have been started by the Boers. He fought three battles in a week. He might have fought a fourth. Then his men must have rested, and he would have met his check at Stryfontein.

Somewhat very soon the Boers would have shown him what they demonstrated at Magerfontein, which is that given the field of modern war, modern machine rifles and quick-firing small guns, the whole German army itself could not dislodge the 65,000 man of the two Boer Republics.

I do not mean to say that there were many Boers or many British in this battle. Of the Boers there were 15,000, and of the British 8,000 or 9,000. But I do mean that by

A Frontal Attack on those grass-edged trenches not 50,000 British could have beaten the 15,000 Boers, except at such a sacrifice of life as no commander would require or could be pardoned for occasioning.

The question of the wisdom or unwisdom of pursuing the method of frontal attack, which had served Lord Methuen with success up to this point, is not a matter to be discussed here, because it does not affect the text of this article, which is that the modern small arm seems to be about to revolutionize warfare.

For frontal attack the old military manuals declared that the attacking force must be three times that of the defending force. To-day, with the new weapons, it is said that ten men must attack one, but I believe it is impossible to set the modern proportion correctly, since, to all intents and purposes, Magerfontein battlefield, with its series of three trenches, extending twenty-five miles, is as impregnable to infantry as Gibraltar is to attack by torpedo boats.

Not being a military man I will not pretend to be able to set down the many changes that must be made in coming warfare to suit the new conditions by which we are confronted.

I can only echo some part of what I have heard from those who are reflecting upon our experience in this war. I do not believe that even these students fully grasp the situation yet. Even as the Boers have shown that they have been learning how best

To Utilize Their Advantages, since the war began, so we are gaining knowledge and probably have yet a great deal to acquire.

The Boer as a stalker of game, and, later, as a warrior, had made the fullest use of the natural advantages of a country whose defences are everywhere abundant. Of these defences he took the kopjes and their rocks to be the best, but at Belmont and Graspan he discovered that the reckless, seemingly blind, valor of the British made light of these. The Boer, therefore, modified his methods by transferring his dependence to entrenchments.

At Modder River he built his trenches at the edge of a steep river-bend, which afforded him cover for the movement of reinforcements and the supplying of ammunition, food, and water to his forces. At Magerfontein he built a three-fold series of trenches, and made the centre of his position a kopje whose foot was fringed by vaal bushes, behind which he could move his reinforcements, carry off

his dead and wounded, and distribute his food and fresh supplies of cartridges. With the oldest-style single-shot rifle the change from behind the rocks of his hills to the protection afforded by mere hedges or hastily-built trenches would have made him an easy prey to the bravest troops in Europe, such as we, rightly or wrongly, believe to be.

In Lord Methuen's Following.

But with magazine rifles, artillery, and such fearful, terrifying weapons as the new Vickers-Nordenfuehl guns, he could make a ridge or trench impregnable, as we have seen.

One of the most interesting and formidable of the new conditions of war which we are experiencing is that we never or next to never—see our foe. Can the student of war (or even the casual reader) comprehend what it means to go on for week after week, and month after month, fighting an invisible enemy?

Possibly, I saw a few score Boers running away at Belmont, a smaller number escaping from the punishment we were meting out to them at Graspan, and several hundred showing themselves—with uncommon impudence and courage—before the beginning of the battle at Modder River.

But I have no doubt there are men in our army who have never seen a Boer in battle. I know of officers who have only seen one or two in one battle and five or six in another. In engagement after engagement our men have thrown themselves upon the veldt, moved to do so by a hail of bullets around them, and then have fired away for hours at a time at the noise or the flame of the enemy's fire, in trenches which they could not see.

This is true to such an extent that at Modder River there were whole battalions of ours that

Did Not Know at the end of the day whether the enemy was north or south of the river; in fact, they believed, during the entire battle, that the enemy was on the farther side of the river. Under such circumstances, if we did not pick up some wounded and take some prisoners as actual, ocular proof of the existence of a flesh and blood enemy, we might almost expect the more imaginative of our soldiers to believe that they had been fighting a vapor or an essence.

They have seen the earth crack apart and vomit flame and bullets; they have heard the bell's chorus of battle; they have seen their comrades fall dead and mangled by their sides; but they have not seen the men who produced the tumult and the damage. This, then, is one of the new conditions of war which has to be taken into account.

With the introduction of smokeless powder a foe entrenched, or hiding behind rocks, is a foe invisible. And it takes a tenfold stouter heart to fight an unseen enemy than to combat with a substantial foe of flesh and blood. Hence, the learning, running target of brown smoke which locates it, if it does not reveal the "batty of the second part."

The reader comes to see that in a way, and to a certain degree—if I may say so, of such an experienced soldier—Lord Methuen has had to grope his way through, against, and around these new conditions.

And not only Lord Methuen, but all our other generals, likewise, have had to meet new problems arising out of the revolution this begun out of the first rivalry of men equally well armed with the latest implements of war.

It is easier to sit at home and denounce our generals than to understand the new light thrown upon warfare by the invention of smokeless powder and the terrible, staggering surprises brought about by weapons that can kill at a farther range than two miles, and can stop ten men with one magazine full of shot.

We of the British side have placed great reliance upon our artillery, and especially upon that branch of it which yields the deadly gas and murderous shock of lyddite. It may be that our successes thus far have been due to the fact that we have the best artillery in the world, and that we have had the use of lyddite to ourselves. I doubt that we owe much to these advantages. I wish we all knew the truth. We shall only know it

When the War Ends, or when we come with a rush upon some battlefield which we have peled with our shells for hours before.

Here in South Africa the local reports tell us every day of the fearful slaughter our shells have caused, of how our gunners "saw 400 Boers, fired, and then saw not a soul."

All of us take these reports with more than a grain of salt. We have been under artillery fire ourselves—sometimes for hours—and it has been well directed fire. It has done us very little damage, and therefore we ask why should that which we have shot at the enemy have done much better?

We have no doubt of the familiar truth that artillery fire is terrifying, but we have ourselves outlived the terror, and we wonder whether this may not also be true of the Boers.

We ask ourselves these things, we wonder this and that—but we can only ask and wonder for, as yet, we do not know.

We do know that an European army fighting under European rules is a clumsy weapon against the Boer who opposes us with weapons which render one man as good as ten and all ten invisible. We remember the old saying, that "an army moves upon its belly," and we paraphrase it and make it read "the modern army must fight upon its belly."

We have learned that even British valor displayed by a number of men equal to the foe is of no value under the new conditions, and that if all modern armies could entrench themselves, and could then compel their enemies to meet them in frontal attack, war would come to an end with the first battle. There would be no more use in going to war.

If Germany got in a trench that could not be "turned," as soldiers put it, all the world could advance and be slaughtered, but not all the world could out the Germans from that trench.

JULIAN RALPH.

in as it slowly renews a silent tear arewell whispered that most of them are, and which is not because of the here."

land had superior household conveniences, and communication with a Pitcairn, it was some of the lasty back to their home returned, but some on Norfolk, so these two islands

News

War has many faces and places as Dame Fortune herself. For weeks we of Lord Methuen's force were flying described as a flying column—a flying and fighting column we were, leaping northward, and dealing blows right and left as we coursed.

We were not sure of our meals in those days; in fact, we were more nearly certain of not getting them. We came to a pause after the fight on the Modder, but the fever was still on us, and, presently, "up and at them" was the cry, and we fought the biggest battle of all four at Magerfontein.

