





# TAKU FORTS BOMBARDED

### The Guns Opened Fire on Warships, but Were Quickly Silenced by the Fleet.

## INTERNATIONAL TROOPS ARE LANDED.

### Japanese Torpedo Boats Bring Confirmation of Report of the Seizure of Pekin Legations—Russian Claim for Indemnity.

London, June 16.—A Shanghai dispatch dated to-day, says it is reported that after the audience of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister to China, with the Tsung Li Yamen, five foreign ministers demanded a safe conduct for servants and their people, notifying the Tsung Li Yamen that they could no longer maintain relations with the government. The answer was certainly not what could be expected in a civilized country. This was followed by an increase of the forces around the gates, and, the next night, widespread incendiarism, according to the special dispatch from Shanghai, prevailed among the foreign residences. The massacre of native Christians and other friends of the foreigners was also common. The buildings of the American missions, the customs, the mess quarters and a number of other structures were destroyed.

The guards alone

opinion, is the best method of bringing about prompt and durable tranquility. Isolated action on the part of one or other of the powers, he said, will only produce chaos and will be likely to lead to trouble between the powers themselves.

London, June 18.—Shanghai is to the front again with the statement that the Taku forts have been occupied by the international forces.

According to a Chee Foo special correspondent's report, the international forces opened fire upon the warships, whereupon the fleet replied in kind and silenced the Chinese guns, and the international forces subsequently landed and seized the forts.

The news of this engagement is stated to have been brought to Chee Foo by a Japanese warship, but the date of the occupation is not given.

According to a dispatch, the Chinese bombardment followed an ultimatum sent by the commanders of the fleet.

An official dispatch from the German consul at Chee Foo, received at Berlin, confirms the arrival of a Japanese torpedo boat with the following message: "The Japanese torpedo boat reports that the legations at Pekin have been taken."

Whether taken by the Boxers or Chinese troops or the mob is not stated.

A later dispatch from the same consul, received in Berlin this morning, states that an engagement is proceeding at Taku between the Chinese forts and foreign warships. Berlin has also official notification from Shanghai that owing to interruption of telegraph lines no news whatever is obtainable of the events transpiring in Pekin.

The morning papers consider the situation in China more serious than ever. The Times says: "The anxiety with which further news is awaited is heightened by the reports that the perils of a number of European ladies and children, including Lady Macdonald and her little daughters."

Army Division From Africa.

New York, June 18.—The extreme gravity of the Chinese crisis in the eyes of the British government, says the London correspondent of the World, is shown by decision to attach a division (10,000 men) of infantry, three batteries of artillery and a siege train from the Natal (Sir Redvers Buller's) force for immediate dispatch to China.

When asked how many troops he could spare from Africa, Roberts at first replied that he could not spare a single man until he fought a decisive battle with Gen. Buller, the commander-in-chief of the Boer army, as the sending away of any part of the British force would encourage the Boers to prolong their resistance, but when the government pressed the demand Roberts consented to the use of the above mentioned force from Buller's command.

Engagement in Progress.

Berlin, June 18.—The German consul at Chee Foo cables that an engagement is proceeding at Taku between the Chinese forts and the foreign warships.

Seymour's Force Hemmed In.

London, June 18.—"Telegraphic communication with the north," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under Saturday's date, "ceased early this morning. The last message from Tien Tsin reported fighting had begun, but gave no details. Messages from the north are now forwarded by steamer from Chee Foo. A telegram received here yesterday by the consul from the fleet at Taku describes the position of the forces under Admiral Seymour, close to Pekin, as serious, since it is confronted by Gen. Ting Fuhliang's troops and has large bodies of Boxers in the rear. Water is scarce and the commissariat is defective."

Japan Sending Troops.

London, June 18.—The Yokohama correspondent of the Times says: "Japan is sending 2,000 troops to China."

"An audience granted to the Japanese representative at Seoul, the Korean Emperor expressed regret for the failure and execution of the two refugees, which, he said, occurred without Imperial knowledge. His Majesty promised that the officials involved should be punished. The incident is thus closed."

Claim for Damages.

London, June 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai says Russia has demanded fifty million taels indemnity for the damage done to the Chinese railroads in which Russians are interested.

Infantry Ordered to Hongkong.

Simla, June 18.—In consequence of the gravity of the Chinese situation the Seventh Bengal infantry has been ordered to proceed to Hongkong.

Communication Restored.

New York, June 18.—The cable companies this morning issued the following notice: "Telegraphic communication with Taku and Tien Tsin has been re-established via the Siberian and Heilfeng routes."

Later—The cable companies have sent

out a notice saying: "Telegrams from Tien Tsin and places beyond in China only accepted at sender's risk."

Action of Japan.

Yokohama, June 18.—The Marquis of Yamagata, the Premier, at the request of the Emperor, consents to remain in office in view of the Chinese situation. The Japanese government is inclined to confine its action in China to the protection of Japanese interests.

Fall to Reach Pekin.

London, June 18.—In the House of Commons Mr. Boderick to-day, for the government, amplified the admiralty's news from Chee Foo. He said the Japanese warships reported that the Chinese forts opened fire on the gunboats at the mouth of the river yesterday, 12.30 a.m., that the ships then engaged the forts, and that the engagement was proceeding when the Japanese ships left at 5.30 a.m. yesterday. Detachments from all the foreign warships were landed on Saturday to bombard Taku. There was one Chinese warship at Taku, which remained passive. Mr. Boderick added that the British, Russian, Japanese, and French reinforcements were due to arrive about Thursday. Within the last hour Mr. Boderick had heard that the Japanese had been repulsed at Tien Tsin.

The firing on the Japanese battle-ship "Mikasa" was reported, and the Japanese admiral, Admiral Seymour, is understood to sail within a week.

Lord Salisbury was questioned in the House of Lords to-day on the Chinese situation, and said he regretted he was unable to enlighten the House on the state of affairs. The Admiral Seymour returned to Tien Tsin, but the government did not know exactly why nor what Admiral Seymour's intentions were.

The failure of the international forces to reach Pekin has greatly intensified the anxiety and the feeling of the European huddle together in the legations at the Chinese capital, and it is feared also that the check to Admiral Seymour's forces necessitating their return to Tien Tsin will lead to large accessions to the ranks of the Boxers.

U. S. Infantry to Sail.

Washington, June 18.—The war department confirms the report that the 9th Infantry has been ordered from Manila to China.

The following cablegram from Gen. Macarthur at Manila dated yesterday, has been received at the war department: "Ninth Infantry, Col. Liscum, ordered to Taku, will probably start on the 24th. A typhoon delays movement."

A Bishop's Opinion.

Chicago, June 18.—A special to the Tribune from Denver says: "Bishop Earleman, who has just returned from China, declared from the pulpit to-day that civilized nations must rule China.

"It is worth any cost in money," he said, "it is worth any cost in bloodshed, if we can make the millions of Chinese true and intelligent citizens. I would cut all of the red tape in the world and break all the treaties ever made to place the armies of the United States in the fore next to Great Britain. The open door must be maintained for Christianity as well as for commerce."

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# Roberts's Next Move

### Rumor in Capetown That He Will Seize the Delagoa Bay Railroad.

### Boer Attack on British Post at Zand River—New Cape Cabinet.

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# A Perilous Voyage

### The Steamer Alpha Has Returned After a Trip to Cape Nome

### Travelled Five Hundred Miles Through Drift Ice—No Trouble With Authorities.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, June 18.—The steamer Alpha arrived from Cape Nome last evening with five passengers and \$300,000 in treasure on board.

The Alpha had an extremely perilous trip through 500 miles of drift ice. The passengers say that Nome is not as rich as Klondike or never was, but although there is gold in paying quantities over a great area. The beach at Cockpit, 40 miles from Nome, has yielded much gold, \$40,000 being taken out of a 40-foot claim. All creeks in the country have been staked, and many restaked. Shovel Gulch creek has yielded \$80,000. Denver, Colorado and Anvil creeks have also proved rich, but the country will not be proved until the end of this summer.

ANOTHER STEAMER RETURNS.

Several Vessels are Frozen in the Ice 105 Miles From Nome.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, June 18.—Steamer Jeanie, Capt. Mason, arrived last night, 14 days from Cape Nome, with 14 passengers and no freight. The Jeanie brought out no gold except what was in the possession of her passengers, as it has not been possible to do much work during the winter season. She sailed from Seattle on May 2nd, and arrived at Nome on May 23rd, three days ahead of the steamer Alpha, although the latter had sailed in the middle of April.

The Jeanie brings news of all the vessels of the northern fleet. They are waiting the breaking up of ice, some remaining at Dutch Harbor and others waiting to within 14 miles of Cape Nome. Several of the vessels, including the revenue cutter Bear, are a number of miles from Nome. A number of minor accidents to the fleet are reported and there has been some damage to freight and baggage, but so far as learned no injury to persons or loss of life.

Returning passengers report the health at Nome to have been good all winter. There has been lack of accommodations and prices for everything is high, but the situation will be relieved as soon as the ice breaks and freight vessels get through.

SPOT ON THE SUN.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, June 18.—Abbe Marius, the astronomer, has discovered and sketched through the big telescope in the optical palace of the exposition a remarkable spot on the sun, forming a part of an extensive group and having a diameter of nearly forty kilometers. This spot, he says, will remain for several days and become visible to the naked eye. He predicts the appearance of other spots in July, August and September, inferring that the heat during these months will be very great.

A PAINTER IN A SWAMP.

Among the "Out-of-the-way Places in Egypt," described and pictured in the Century by R. Taft Kelly, is his camp at El-Akewa.

El-Akewa, though still in the marshland, rises above the low level, and we were able to pitch our tents upon a pleasant knoll surrounded by palm-trees. Here we rested two days before proceeding north—two days of hard painting for me, the subjects being quaint and the color wonderful, though the conditions were far from comfortable.

Wishing to make a study of a portion of the swamp, I set up my easel on the edge of a pool where the ground seemed a little firmer than the rest. Quickly becoming engrossed in my work, I did not notice that I was slowly sinking, until I found that my sketching-stool had nearly disappeared, and my legs were embedded in the mud almost up to my knees. With the breaking of the surface crust the black slime gave out most horrible colors and small stinging flies, liberated from the earth, quickly covered me, crawling on my legs and arms, while the mosquitoes, combining in the attack, eventually drove me from my half-finished work. Though really quite silent, the water was so alive with mosquito gnats as to appear almost opaque. By throwing a few moments the gnats would come to the surface, either crawling up the sides of floating, or the outer shells soon cracking in the sun, left the little insects at liberty; a few seconds sufficed to dry their wings and give them lift and strength, with which with hum they buzzed about their brothers in the air, hovering in thousands like a cloud of black smoke over the stagnant pond from which they sprang. Then I was discovered—a rare bonus—boche for those parts—and a rapid retreat became imperative.

Though at the present moment this district is phenomenally waste, I believe that in a few years the rapid march of reclamation will, as in the case of the Wady-Tiat, transform this wilderness into a garden peopled by thriving fellah farmers.

"What is an exit, pe?"

"Exit, Freddy? Well, it is a Latin placard hung around on the walls in the streets and opera houses to keep people from thinking that small flies."—Indianaapolis Journal.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Dr. Pierce's Pain-Killer and all sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

# Tupper and The Yukon

### Will Move That the District Be Represented in the Dominion House.

### Council for the Territory—Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Government Proposal.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 18.—In the House to-day Sir Charles Tupper stated that he intended at a future day to move, on going into supply, that provision should be made for a party nominated and a party elected council for the Yukon Territory, and that also the district be represented in the parliament of Canada. He wanted to move this motion in such a way that it should be acceptable to the government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had already stated that it was the intention of the government to put an act in force by proclamation giving representation in the council of the Yukon in the Dominion parliament before the census was taken next year that was a different thing. He would, however, be what the leaders of the opposition had to say about it when the time came to move his motion.

Sir Charles Tupper replied that he would eliminate from his motion that part of it which referred to representation in the Yukon council, and deal with giving representation in the Canadian parliament.

Mr. Campbell, Kent, on the motion of the Premier, was appointed to act on the emergency relations committee in place of Hon. J. Costigan, who would not be able to act.

DINGO BRINGS GOLD.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, June 18.—Steamer Dingo has arrived from Lynn Canal having on board \$5 passengers, who brought down about \$300,000 in gold dust. The passengers declare that this summer's output will be much larger than last, and estimates are made from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

VICE-PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, June 18.—Unless the consensus of opinion of the most experienced political observers in the country is awry, the selection of a candidate for vice-president virtually will have been made before to-day shall close.

The London dock strike, involving 10,000 men, will probably be amicably settled by the London Chamber of Commerce, whose offer to arbitrate has been accepted by the strikers. They demand full recognition of their trade union and increased wages.

German ship Carl, 1,916 tons, with general cargo for British Columbia ports, left Liverpool on May 1st.



TROOPER TOM MORRIS.

guard was surprised and entirely routed by Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry."

The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller: "Lairg's No. 15.—Now that Natal is clear of the enemy, I wish to call attention to the disgraceful way in which private property was treated in the part of the colony occupied. Their wilful and needless damage is visible everywhere, and houses when not completely wrecked have been despoiled with filthy ingenuity. That this has been done with the consent of the leaders is proven by the fact that, while in Charleston every house was wrecked, in Volksrust, two miles off—but in the Transvaal—every house was intact."

London, June 18.—A special correspondent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles writes, under date at Kronstadt, 19th: "During our halt here we have heard on every hand expressions of admiration of the efficient manner in which the Canadian Mounted Rifles have performed their dangerous work assigned them. The marvellous way in which they have gone through the heaviest rifle and shell fire without suffering any casualties is also the subject of much comment."

"During the week a detachment of 100 of our men from four squadrons, under command of Capt. Chambers, together with a squadron of Imperial Mounted Infantry, while under command of Col. Alderson, rode out 80 miles without once unloading, captured 34 Boers, including a commandant, some field cornets, and other officers, and returned to camp without casualties. How remains behind to be sent to the front. The men and horses are much benefited by their long halt here, and are now in condition to stand any amount of further work and hardships. Orders have just been received for two battalions with the rest of Gen. Buller's brigade and a strong force of cavalry, to march to-morrow at 7 a.m. This is understood to be the beginning of the general advance on Pretoria.

Col. Evans commands the First Battalion in place of Col. Hertscher, invalided home. How remains behind to be sent to the front. The men and horses are much benefited by their long halt here, and are now in condition to stand any amount of further work and hardships. Orders have just been received for two battalions with the rest of Gen. Buller's brigade and a strong force of cavalry, to march to-morrow at 7 a.m. This is understood to be the beginning of the general advance on Pretoria.

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# Domestic

### Effective Mills

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Dominion Parliament

Effective Reply of Hon. David Mills to Allegations of Leader of Opposition.

Committee Has Full Power to Investigate All Charges of Corruption

Ottawa, June 9.—The government bill in amendment of the Civil Service Act passed its second reading and the committee stage in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, in spite of Mr. Foster, Dr. Montague and others on the opposition side, who had to do with the framing of the law.

Pacific Cable Scheme. Mr. Belcourt drew attention to the position of the Pacific cable scheme.

Chinese Immigration. Lieut.-Col. Prior (Victoria, B.C.), drew attention to the increasing influx of Chinese and Japanese into Canada.

Mr. Dunsmuir, who had fought all legislation preventing the employment of Chinese in the mines, after his experience, declared that the Chinese were detrimental to the country.

IN THE SENATE. The Senate, by unanimous consent approved yesterday afternoon of the address to Her Majesty, proposed in the House the previous day by the Prime Minister.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Mills, who has devoted a great deal of study to South African questions, made an excellent speech in support of the British position in entering upon the war.

Legal Rate of Interest. The bill to reduce the legal rate of interest from six to five per cent, was amended to limit its operation to the future and thus exempt all existing contracts and debts.

Ottawa, June 12.—At the opening of the House yesterday the Prime Minister read a reply from the Minister of Justice to the charges Sir Charles Tupper proposed in the government's plans for investigating charges of electoral corruption.

"I learned from the speeches of the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Borden (Halifax) that they are of opinion that the scope of the commission, under chap. 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and the amendments thereto is not sufficiently broad to make the inquiry of the commission effective.

"Such commissioners are clothed with the same power to enforce attendance of witnesses and to compel them to give evidence, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases. It is expressly provided in that statute that no witness examined before such commissioners shall be excused from answering any question put to him on the ground that the answer thereto may incriminate or tend to incriminate him; but no evidence so taken shall be admissible against such witness in any criminal proceedings except in the

case of a witness charged of giving false evidence at such inquiry or having procured, or attempted or conspired to procure, the giving of such evidence. In my opinion, chap. 114, as it now stands amended, is sufficiently ample to meet the requirements of the investigation as suggested by Mr. Borden. Sir Charles Tupper suggests that the commission should be enlarged by adding the following words: 'And any fraudulent practices, persons and means connected therewith.' The present commission authorizes the commissioners to inquire into the fraudulent conduct of any person in relation to the ballot, and so these words are, in my opinion, unnecessary.

"Sir Charles Tupper suggests that in the employment of counsel the leader of the government shall name one counsel and he shall name the other. I am of opinion that it is better that the appointments should rest with the commissioners, as they will be present for the purpose of aiding the commissioners in accomplishing the object had in view—the ascertainment of the facts in the circumstances in which it is found necessary to conduct an investigation.

"As to the suggestion that the witness should be asked how he voted I am of opinion that no attempt should be made by legislation to compel a witness to give evidence that he may have given the express intention of the law should not be given. Whether a witness shall be compelled to testify by the vote or not is a question which the commissioners will undertake to decide in conformity with the law. The present ballot act was introduced into parliament by the late chief justice of the province of Quebec (Sir A. A. Duffin) at the time he was Minister of Justice. At that time it was suggested by him on grounds of public policy to have parliament to legislate that the ballot could not, under any circumstances, for the purpose of ascertaining for whom it was marked be required into a court of justice. In this respect the ballot act of Canada differs from the English law and also from the law of Ontario, where upon a scrutiny the law provides that it may be ascertained from the ballot itself how each elector voted. The ballot itself being the primary evidence it has been said that there is no other safe means than by its production to show how a party voted, and it would certainly be hazardous to permit a party to testify how he voted. The witness, were he to give false testimony in this regard, would do so without the slightest fear of detection, and without it being possible, except by the ballot, to establish that his evidence was wrong.

"In the case of the Halliand election the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Sir Henry Strong) held that to permit a voter to testify how he voted would be a direct violation of the act that secrecy is imposed as an absolute rule of public policy, and that it cannot be waived. The whole purview of the law is different from that of the English law of Ontario acts. Some judges have held differently, but the commissioners, who are all judges of ability, may be safely left to interpret the law for themselves.

"In my opinion it would be extremely improper to permit the evidence taken before the committee in the West Huron case to be made a precedent before a commission. As the importance of the commissioners may attach to the evidence of a party, and the impression made upon their minds, may depend upon his demeanor in giving the evidence, it is most important that the parties should appear before the commission and testify in the ordinary way.

"Sir Charles Tupper states that he was advised that it is impossible for the commissioners to compel the clerk of the Crown in Chancery to do what is required of him in this commission. In this respect the clerk of the Crown in Chancery is an officer of the Crown, through whom the Crown issues the writs calling upon the parties to whom they are addressed to make a return of a member of the House of Commons within the time specified. He, as an officer of the Crown is subject to the summons of the commissioners as much as any other witness whose attendance may be required."

Sir Charles Agry. Sir Charles Tupper replied with heat to this statement of the government's policy, and tried to make out that the Prime Minister in declining to concur in his suggestions was actuated by a desire to shield his own party. What about the suggestion made that witnesses should be properly indemnified?

The Prime Minister—That is what we propose taking an inquiry into the conduct of the government's policy in parliament for the purpose of ascertaining whether the government would have done better to have proceeded in this case upon the impartial act than as they had acted. The government, too, had made a mistake in not accepting his proposals to amend the act.

The Prime Minister—You did not mention that before. Sir Charles responded so, that he had not, but that any other source would defect by production of a speech report from the Hon. Mr. Tupper. The government had not a report on the West Huron and Brockville election cases before going to the country they might just as well enter a charge of "guilt" to the charges of electoral corruption preferred against the Liberal workers. It would simply be postponing the evil day.

The baronet turned from these considerations to say that he hailed with delight the appointment of this commission, and that if there was a man in his party to whom could be brought home such a tally and a condemnation as had been shown to have existed in the Brockville and West Huron by-elections he would be glad to see him exposed and punished.

Minister of Railways. The Minister of Railways replied briefly that what Sir Charles wanted in this furious diatribe against the government's position on this commission was to try to show the country that the ministry could not draw up even this commission without the opposition's assistance.



LT.-GEN. SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON. Commanded the Frontier Light Horse to the Transvaal. He was in command of the garrison of Mafeking during its siege in 1895; and during the Bechuanaland troubles of 1881 he commanded the 2nd Cape Rifles. From 1885 to 1889 he occupied the position of Commandant of the British Bechuanaland Mounted Police.

poration of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. The organization is a victory of one, and now requires incorporation in order to enable it to manage the property it owns. The measure was put through this stage along with the committee stage and third reading.

The Damage Amounts to About \$40,000—Heavy Loss of Stock. (Special to the Times.) Port Townsend, June 16.—A disastrous fire occurred here this morning at 3:30 o'clock, burning an entire block of business houses on Lawrence street on the hill, entailing a loss of about \$40,000.

The St. Louis Strike. Has Cost the Ratepayers Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars for Protection. St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—This was the 30th day of the strike, which has cost the taxpayers of St. Louis more than a quarter of a million dollars, the cost of protection alone, and not taking into account the heavy loss sustained by the merchants and citizens in general, as well as that struck by the Transit Company and its striking employees.

FIGHT WITH ASHANTIS. Cape Coast, Cassia, Gold Coast, June 15.—Capt. Ellis, with the West African frontier troops, while advancing from Funtaba to Kumbungu, lost one man killed and several wounded. The Ashantis were defeated and the British were victorious.

A CARD OF THANKS. I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has given the most perfect satisfaction.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

The Victorias Triumphed

The Home Team Defeated the Vancouver Players on Saturday.

An Excellently Contested Match and Witnessed by a Large Number.

The faithful, persistent practice instituted by the Victoria lacrosse team in the interregnum between their contest with the last year's champions, the New Westminster players, and that with the Vancouver aggregation was rewarded on Saturday afternoon by the attainment of that end which is the fixed purpose of the brawny athletes on the lacrosse field—victory.

It may be that the time will come when the intensely exciting game of lacrosse will be subordinated to the interest of Canadian sporting element to a new favorite, but as far as Victoria is concerned that idea at present is certainly regarded as Utopian, and the date of the relegation of Canada's national pastime to comparative obscurity is beyond the omniscient eye of the greatest clairvoyant.

The Victoria's played toward the east, or what is designated down the field, and immediately upon the commencement of the proceedings it became evident that the Victoria players were determined to "game" eye to select the winning aggregation. The acquisition on the Vancouver team of Herman and Wickens, the two Eastern players, has certainly effected a marked improvement in their team work, and to even the most unsophisticated observer the fact that these two players were men of experience and that their skill was unmistakably apparent.

The Starrett Estate Company lost three buildings valued at \$4,000; McLean Bros., two, valued at \$8,000; insured for \$1,200. Capt. Adams, two buildings, loss \$8,000. W. H. Constance, two buildings, \$4,000. James Seavy, stable, \$500.

All the buildings had stocks of various kinds of goods, valued at from \$1,000 to \$8,000 with but little insurance. The loss of Jacobs Bros., grocers, is estimated at between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and they are the heaviest losers, as they carried no insurance. The Dennis-Hallerman brick block across the street was damaged to the amount of \$2,000 by heat breaking plate glass in the building. The origin of the fire is unknown.

This was certainly a hopeful augury, but did not justify any too pronounced expressions of optimism. If the Victoria defence was strong the home field showed an indication to weakness, but nevertheless they deserve credit for exertions which contributed in no uncertain degree to the victory. The second game was rather protracted, and was notable for the excellent work on both sides, including that of Victoria's champion sprinter, Colin Blair, who sustained his part at centre; the tantalizingly cool, magnificent calculating work of another veteran, A. E. Belfry, at cover point, upon whose ability to secure the ball from the most complicated scrimmage the spectators had no fears, while the ladies showed peanuts and cream candy; also the hard, always tenacious, performance of the war horse, A. H. Finlaison, irreverently called "Mike," and the faithful, exemplary play of another old-timer, Tye, and Burns, Scholefield, and other members of the team.

The third game demonstrated the fact that the fine old exponent of all the necessities of lacrosse, "Chub" Quigley, had lost none of his pristine steadiness, nor keenness, and although increasing years had considerably enlarged his ways stalwart proportions, he proved a magnificent inside home player, and put up not only a splendid game, but also a many one.

The combination between Herman and Quigley proved most effective in this portion of the match, and the ball was finally thrown through Victoria's goal by the former; time, 9 minutes. Several shots were made on the Victoria goal during this game by both Herman and Quigley, but Norman was invulnerable until the final shot, which placed the score two to one.

The fourth game was scored by Wilson after seventeen minutes' hard play, during which the great work of Miller at point, Allen at cover point, and Reynolds in goal for Vancouver aroused unqualified admiration. Determined to win if it lay within the power of man, Miller

backed by Allen made several magnificent dashes down the field, but these proved unavailing. Miller's work might be compared to that of Belfry, there being the same coolness and calculating method, although the Victoria man appears somewhat warier.

The fifth game was remarkable for its brief duration, Lorimer doing the necessary in just twenty seconds. Lorimer played throughout with his accustomed ability, although an unfortunate accident in the previous game somewhat incapacitated him. During the remainder of the match neither team scored, although Smith, Stevens and Wilson made several close shots, while Quigley and Herman very nearly evaded the score. During this game Cameron, of Vancouver, was cut over the eye, and both he and Lorimer were retired. The match closed without further features, Victoria being victorious with the above-mentioned score. Throughout the game the services of Trainer P. T. Deasy were frequently called into requisition and gave general satisfaction. J. L. Lewis refereed the match most satisfactorily.

THE SUMMARY IS AS FOLLOWS: Game Won by Score by Time. Victoria 1, Vancouver 0, 9 min. Vancouver 1, Victoria 0, 9 " Victoria 1, Vancouver 0, 9 " Victoria 1, Vancouver 0, 9 " Victoria 1, Vancouver 0, 9 " Victoria 1, Vancouver 0, 9 "

THE TURF. ASCOT RACES. London, June 15.—The Ascot Ash Week Stakes (handicap) of 300 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of 15 sovereigns, given by Lord Derby's club of geldings, was won by Boniface. The Alexandra Plate was won by Gaddy, and the Forty-Seventh Triennial Stakes were won by Rice.

THE SUBURBAN. (Associated Press.) New York, June 16.—Not since the Suburban was first run at the track of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay has there been such a fine field of horses engaged as will go to the post today in that classic race. All of the horses in training are engaged, and the contest bids fair to be a record breaker.

THE MATCH AT ESQUIMALT. At Esquimalt on Saturday the Navy team defeated the I. B. A. players by 20 runs. For the winners, Mr. Stone batted well for 16 runs, while B. H. T. Drake did yeoman's work for the losers with 22 runs. The scores follow: I. B. A. A. W. P. Gooch, b LeFau, 0; H. J. Martin, b LeFau, 2; J. H. Gillespie, b Stevens, 32; A. Gillespie, b Underwood, b LeFau, 4; C. Schwengers, at Glennie, b LeFau, 4; A. C. Anderson, b LeFau, 0; B. H. T. Drake, c Shewall, b Matters, 22; F. G. Fowkes, c Barson, b Stevens, 0; J. E. Martin, b Stevens, 0; J. E. Macrae, not out, 8; B. W. Hiltner, c LeFau, b Stevens, 1; Extras, 5; Total, 59.

NAVY. A. C. Underwood, l b w, Schwengers, 4; H. B. LeFau, b Gooch, 10; G. L. T. Shewall, c H. Gillespie, b Gooch, 10; T. N. Benbow, b Gooch, 4; H. G. Glennie, b A. Gillespie, 4; Stone, c H. Gillespie, b Anderson, 16; C. Plicher, b Anderson, 16; R. M. Colvin, c A. Gillespie, b Martin, 5; W. R. Parsons, run out, 2; J. O. Matters, run out, 4; Stevens, not out, 8; Extras, 7; Total, 79.

AT WORK POINT. The Barracks team defeated the Fifth Regiment eleven at Work Point on Saturday afternoon by 15 runs in the first innings. Major Wynne scored 21 runs for the victors, and Gr. Warden 21 for the losers. Some really hot catches were made by I. York in the long field. The Barracks scored 61 runs in the second innings. Major Wynne 20, Cpl. Sergeant R. Chapman 10, while the Fifth Regiment scored 24 for 7 wickets. The score is as follows: THE BARRACKS. Sgt. Chapman, c Foulkes, b Maclean, 7; Major Wynne, c L. York, b W. York, 21; Gr. Young, b W. York, 10; Sgt. Hunt, c Williams, b Maclean, 7; Cpl. Sergeant, b Maclean, 0; Sgt. Foster, c L. York, b Maclean, 6; Gr. Doyle, run out, 8; Sgt. Howesell, run out, 6; Gr. Hussey, b Foulkes, 6; Gr. Irish, c L. York, b McTavish, 2; Br. Westerman, not out, 1; Extras, 4; Total, 65.

FIFTH REGIMENT. Gr. Warden, b Irish, 21; Sgt. Maclean, c Hunt, b Irish, 0; Br. W. York, c and b Irish, 10; Gr. L. York, c Hunt, b Wynne, 8; Br. Fletcher, c Howesell, b Irish, 7; Cpl. Foulkes, b Wynne, 6; Sgt. Irish, b Irish, 6; Gr. Williams, c Doyle, b Irish, 1; Gr. Hilton, c Wynne, b Irish, 1; Sgt. McTavish, not out, 2; Gr. Berkeley, b Wynne, 2; Extras, 1; Total, 65.

WOULD NOT SUFFER SO AGAIN FOR FIFTY TIMES ITS PRICE. I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McQuay's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic, and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the best thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liverrman, Rutgetstown, Washington Co. Pa. This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Woad and Belladonna Backache Plasters—Price 25 cents. Try them.



THE NEW PREMIER.

The announcement that Lieut. Governor McInnes had selected Mr. Dunsmuir to form a government was not a complete surprise to the people of British Columbia. By those who are conversant with the secret springs which control affairs political, the new Premier has been looked upon as a possible recipient of the honor ever since the defeat of the government of Mr. Martin. The action of the convention called by those opposed to the late government has been effectually forestalled, whether designedly or not does not matter, and it would seem as though to meet now would be a work of supererogation. We have no doubt the Premier will be able to form a government, and that he will be supported by a working majority, for neither the people nor their representatives desire any more election turmoil for a decent interval at least. The knowledge that a gentleman with the business reputation of Mr. Dunsmuir is to be at the head of the government will do very much to restore the confidence of the business community and mining and investing men at home and abroad as to the security of all ventures in our rich province, and if he surrounds himself with men of the right calibre there is good reason to believe that our political affairs will become settled and British Columbia generally go speeding along the road to prosperity.

It is said the new Premier will take at least two Liberals into his administration, and we suggest that it would be a graceful act as well as a wise move for him to recognize the forces of labor by giving Ralph Smith a cabinet position. The labor leader would be a source of strength to any government, as he has repeatedly proved that he was the peer of any member on the floor of the House in debate, while his shrewd common sense is a guarantee that he would be a wise and careful administrator.

We do not see that Mr. Dunsmuir has a great deal to gain by taking an active part in provincial politics. His business interests should absorb the greater part of his time, but if he has political ambitions he has what every good citizen should possess, and he has been placed in circumstances in which he will be able to use them for the good of the community to much better advantage than the ordinary man. If he perseveres along the lines he has laid down, sticks to his decision to dispense entirely with the services of Chinese and calls in to the councils of the province able ministers, we think it will be the desire of the electorate that his government should have a fair trial. The new Premier has a great opportunity to serve the province, and if he rises to it the Times will give him all the assistance in its power. But he must be judged by his acts.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

We do not think the Premier has strengthened his cause in any part of the province by conferring portfolios in his cabinet upon Messrs. Turner and Eberts. The latter is no doubt an able man, well qualified to defend the position on the floor of the House and on the platform, but his political associations hitherto have not been such as to win the confidence of the electors of the province generally. The Finance Minister's career as a leading public man is generally admitted even by his friends to have been blighted by comparatively recent revelations, and we think a mistake has been made in trying to rehabilitate him in public favor. If the remainder of the cabinet be constructed along such lines it will only be the strong desire of the representatives of the people for something approaching to settled political conditions that will insure the new government a majority in the House.

THE RIOTING CHINESE.

The outbreak in China has afforded Goldwin Smith another opportunity to emphasize the fact that he may be depended on to take an altogether different view from the ordinary man of all great questions affecting the welfare of the human race. It is generally conceded that Chinese Gordon was a Christian gentleman and one of the most unselfish, great-hearted, philanthropic men that ever trod the earth, yet when the awful Tai Ping rebellion broke out he recognized it to be his duty to humanity to stamp it out, and he did the work with an iron hand. In discussing the situation in China at the present time Prof. Smith says: "If any people in the world have a right to a country, the Chinese surely have a right to a country which they are believed to have inhabited for four thousand years. It is too probable that China will be the next scene of butchery and havoc in the abused name of civilization. The Chinese are at least partly civilized; they are industrious in the highest degree. Though their general morality may be weak, their industrial morality is remarkably strong. There is no reason why the pacific influences of commerce and intercourse should not act upon them as they have acted on the

Japanese, who half a century ago might have been deemed proper subjects for philanthropic aggression. The great predatory powers are dividing China into what, in the cant language of their territorial rapacity, are termed spheres of influence. That is to say, they are staking it out for conquest, with the intention, if the people resist, of mowing them down. A fearful vista of slaughter and desolation may presently open. The population of China is roughly estimated at four millions. The people are fanatically hostile to foreigners, as, in truth, considering the opium wars, they have too much reason to be. Though singularly unamiable, they are utterly reckless of life. At the same time, they are totally unprovided with all the modern appliances of war, and in case of a conflict they would be butchered by millions." Notwithstanding the opinion of so eminent a man as Mr. Smith, the history of China, at least within the past few years, shows that Great Britain has no desire to take possession of any part of her territories. An Imperial statesman, Lord Beresford, was sent out with instructions to survey the field, and his report recommended the maintenance of the integrity of the "Celestial" kingdom and the policy of the imperial government has been to keep within the lines of this recommendation. The government of the United States has been steering a similar course, and as far as these two powers are concerned, the responsibility for the present rebellion cannot fairly be laid upon them. Surely because Russia may have sinister designs on the integrity of the Chinese Empire and France may be acting with her, and both may have an understanding with the unprincipled, ambitious woman who controls at the present moment as far as any human being can the destinies of this unwieldy nation, surely, we say, that is not sufficient reason for Great Britain and the United States to stand aloof with folded arms and calmly look on while the terrible, nameless atrocities inseparable from a Chinese uprising are perpetrated. Would it be right for them to permit those who look to them for protection to be hacked to pieces, as many have already been, without at least making an effort to rescue them? Is there not a moral responsibility resting on these two great nations to do all in their power to protect the followers of the gentle Nazarene, native and foreign, from the fury of these ignorant fanatics? We think it will be generally admitted that there is such a responsibility, and we also think 'this new white man's burden' will be cheerfully shouldered. For the outcome our statesmen are not responsible. They have declared that they do not desire the tearing of China into shreds, and despite the sneers of those who cannot understand honesty and integrity among statesmen, we believe they are sincere.

To-day's dispatches indicate that the situation is very grave indeed. The troops of the allied powers are approaching the capital, which is strongly guarded, and it is said to be the determination of the Empress to refuse admittance to the foreigners. The commanders of the soldiers are not likely to stand upon ceremony when they arrive within range of the walls, and the question arises whether such a comparatively small body, thoroughly armed though they doubtless are, will be able to withstand the onslaught of the hordes that may be launched against them.

THE GLOBE'S OPINION.

After reviewing the circumstances which culminated in the present condition of affairs in British Columbia, the Toronto Globe says:

On March 6 the matter was brought before the House of Commons at Ottawa by Col. Prior, who spoke strongly against the position taken by the Lieut. Governor. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply was that the matter was in the hands of the people of British Columbia.

"The Lieut. Governor has acted within the precincts of his power. Whether he has acted wisely or not is a question which is submitted, not to this government, not to this parliament, but to the people of British Columbia. The Lieut. Governor, in the exercise of his authority, has taken a very serious step, I must admit, and one which, I presume, he has not taken except after due and serious reflection. He has taken the step of dismissing his responsible advisers, who, it may be claimed, in one sense, though they had been defeated on the previous day, had still the confidence of the House; but he has found advisers ready and willing to take the responsibility of his action. Now, it has been determined more than once, and the question is no longer in dispute, that under such circumstances the remedy is in the hands of the people themselves. It is for the people of the province of British Columbia to declare whether they approve or disapprove of the action of the Lieut. Governor. I apprehend that under such circumstances as those which exist in British Columbia to-day it is the duty of the Lieut. Governor at an early date to dissolve the House, and to summon the electors at the polls and submit to them with as little delay as possible the question which he has himself, by his conduct, placed before them. It is not, in my judgment, within the duty of the Dominion government at this moment to interfere. We may have our views on the action of the Lieut. Governor. The hon. gentleman says that he has acted unwisely. At this moment it would not be prudent nor advisable for me even to offer my own personal opinion on the matter; I should not say a single word to prejudice the question. We may have our views, I say, as to the advisability of the conduct of the Lieut. Governor, and as to the method in which he has proceeded, but all this is in the hands of the people of the province. If they approve of the action of the Lieut. Governor,

nor, in my judgment, that is an end of the question. If they disapprove of it by returning to the House of Assembly a majority opposed to the present government, it is obvious that the Lieut. Governor will be found to have taken a very serious step. But until the people have pronounced on the matter, I submit very respectfully to the judgment of the House that it is not for this parliament, and still less for this government, to offer any opinion as to what has taken place in British Columbia."

The Martin government is now defeated, and thus we have the state of affairs under which, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier says, "the Lieut. Governor will be found to have taken a very serious step." He dismissed a ministry which was not charged with dishonesty or flagrant wrongdoing of any kind; the dismissal was condemned by the Legislature. He chose as his first minister a gentleman who was immediately declared, by an almost unanimous resolution of the Legislature, not to possess its confidence. It is, therefore, obvious that he assumed a grave personal responsibility and took a large risk, staking everything on the appeal to the people. It may be contended that the stake was so large as to include his own official life, and that the people in rejecting Mr. Martin have pronounced against the action of the Lieut. Governor. This action was certainly of a most arbitrary kind, and strained the powers of the Lieut. Governor to the utmost. The adoption of a similar policy by Lieut. Governor elsewhere would be gravely inconvenient, and in the sphere of Federal government one cannot conceive of such methods being followed. The question, however, is a constitutional one, and if the Dominion government should find it necessary to take action, it will be action in the spirit of the constitution.

The increase of the tax on incoming Chinese will certainly not be entirely satisfactory to the people of British Columbia, but it is at least a step forward. We have no doubt that if an efficient commission be appointed, which we may be sure will be done, and it lays all the facts it will be able to gather in this province before parliament, a measure will be passed which will practically exclude the Mongolians entirely, if indeed absolute exclusion is not decided upon. It is a pity all the members of parliament could not find their way out here and ascertain for themselves the conditions as they exist and as they are likely to be if the law remain long as they are. At the present time such a visit would remove all their scruples, of whatsoever nature, and there would be no opposition to the passage of effective legislation. We suppose it is hardly to be expected that the proposal of the Prime Minister would prove satisfactory to Col. Prior, but we are not aware that he made heroic efforts to secure the passage of a more stringent law which the Conservatives were in power. That might have embarrassed the government, which was something that was not to be thought of, apart altogether from the fact that most of the members for Victoria's strongest supporters were then, and are to-day, for obvious reasons, averse to excluding the Chinese. In the days of the Tory regime the agitation was probably not so acute as it is to-day, because it was known to be hopeless to expect any relief, but there was an agitation and the matter was repeatedly brought up in the Legislature. Now the first step has been taken, and the final one will be a measure satisfactory to all.

Political conditions are becoming more unsettled in Cape Colony. Nothing else was to be expected, considering the frustration of the schemes of the Bondites. The name of Cecil Rhodes appears to conjure up all sorts of nightmares in their minds, but we suppose as their schemes have been circumvented they must find some scapegoat on which to place the weight of their traitorous machinations. Now that the Dutch South African Commonwealth bubble has been burst political order will very soon be restored.

Sir Charles Tupper has not yet said that he "forced the government" to clap an additional \$50 on the Chinese head tax. He usually claims credit for all the meritorious acts of the government, but in this case he is probably going to allow Col. Prior to lay the claim where it will do the most good politically. The member for Victoria will say it should be at least \$300 now that it cannot harm his friends. It will be remembered that he voted both ways on another Chinese question.

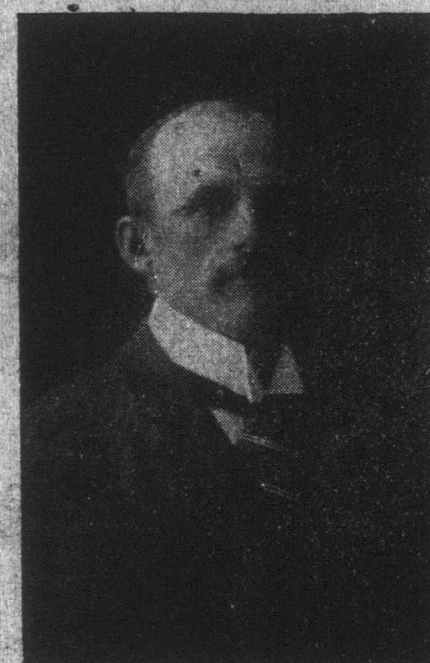
An American in Paris is going to fight a duel with a Frenchman because he questions the taste of the architect who designed the United States building at the exhibition. It is curious how the prevalent spirit takes possession of people and compels them to do as the Parisians do. It may astonish the Frenchman if he discovers that the American means to fight in earnest.

Hugh John Macdonald's "Liquor Bill," as he calls it, is likely to prove more ornamental than useful. As he says himself, it was brought in as a matter of expediency, it is very doubtful what the powers of the province in the premises are, and the whole matter will have to be referred to the Privy Council for a definition of the jurisdiction of the government.

American and German manufacturers seem to be engaged in an industrial war. The combines on either side are fighting to keep out of the goods of their business rivals. In Germany the tariff is being manipulated to suit the exigencies of the case, and in the United States there are calls for retaliation.

Military Matters

By this morning's boat Sergt. Bodley and Gr. Fleming left for the Mainland, where they will take the Eastern train on their way to Bialoy. Up almost to the time of departure both men were uncertain as to whether they could get away owing to the strange indifference of Victorians to the matter. The financial question is always a serious one, and was particularly so in the case of Gr. Fleming, from the fact that his business threatened to prevent his getting away. It is so rarely that Victoria gets an opportunity of sending men to Bialoy that the present occasion should not have been lost to assist her representatives among Canada's first twenty shots.



SERG. BODLEY.

Gr. Fleming stands at the head of the Canadian team. He was the only Canadian who got in the final stages at Bialoy last year, and he has the merit of keeping a perfectly cool head. He stood well in the finals for the Queen's prize last year, and has badges and medals in great number as trophies of his prowess with the rifle. He came here from Manitoba last winter. Such a comparatively young shot, having commenced his career at the range exactly three years ago yesterday. The first year he won a place on the Ottawa team and has held it ever since, while last year he came very nearly getting on the Bialoy twenty. He shot exceedingly well at the D.R.A. meet last year, winning three matches. His work is not so uniform as that of Fleming, but he is capable of excellent shooting when in form. Both men will represent Victoria at the D.R.A.

New War Medal.—Herewith is presented a cut of the medal to be issued for the participants in the South Africa campaign. It is a five pointed star with a gold centre surrounded by a ring of bronze, on which the words "South Africa" appear in raised letters. It is of the same size as the Khedive star of 1881.



The ribbon is of four colors, a stripe of khaki in the centre, two of white and one each of red and blue. There will probably be a bar granted for each important engagement. Both ribbon and star are exceedingly attractive in appearance, and will, doubtless, be worn with much pride by the happy recipients when the war is over. Even up to the present, the important engagements have been sufficiently numerous to provide bars to satisfy Tommy's most ardent desire for martial decorations. To name only some of them, there are Magersfontein, Colenso, Belmont, Graspan and Paardeberg, not to mention others equally important which the future may be storing for us. One point in this connection is worth noting: The war office, it is said, will see to it that there will be no delay in the issue of these medals. The South African medal will be ready for presentation immediately peace is proclaimed, no matter how soon that may be.

AROUSSED AT LAST To the terrible ravages of consumption in Ontario, the Government is petitioned to establish hospitals for consumptives. As a preventative to consumption there is no treatment to be compared to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which promptly and effectually cures every cough and cold. It has by far the largest sale of any remedy for throat and lung troubles. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents. All dealers.

CATARH OF THE STOMACH—Could often be prevented had the patient with a stomach and digestive organs predisposed to weakness, been stimulated by some such pure, wholesome power as contained in the vegetable pepton out of which Dr. von Sarsen's Pepton Tablets are prepared. But the world is finding it out—medical science is making rapid strides—and the sufferers are not having their pockets "bled" for a cure. 60 tablets 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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. OSBORN, Lowell, Mass. "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 CHARLES H. FLETCHER APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

TOUR SEEDS. 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. Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the very CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thanking you for 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.

OFFICIAL PREDICTIONS

A breezy time may be expected at our store, followed by a regular cyclone of low prices that will sweep the opposition before it. Showers of purchasers will follow, succeeded by a general clearing term. CARBOLIC SOAP.....3 bars for 20c. ELECTRIC SOAP.....55c. Box ROSS' LAUNDRY.....5c. Bar TOILET SOAP.....15c. Box TAYLOR'S WASHING POWDER.....25c. Pkg. PEARLINE.....2 for 25c. SAPOLIO.....10c. Cake MONKEY BRAND SOAP.....5c. Cake

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR. Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants, And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

ORIENTAL NEWS. Russia Acquires a Large Territory in Korea—Coal Oil Ship Sunk. Among other items of news contained in the mail received by the Oriental liner Duke of Fife is a report from Peking, under date of May 15th, stating that a powder magazine was blown up in that city, killing 200 persons. Plague is also reported to have broken out at Nakanogo. From Korea comes a statement that in addition to the large area recently acquired by Russia at Masampo, she has also obtained possession of some 200,000 fusb of land at Chinnampo, and that the latter area is outside the foreign settlement, though within the treaty limits. This second acquisition was not made recently. The bargain is said to have been struck nearly two years ago. Being private property, the land could be purchased without specially attracting attention, but, as its immediate occupation was not contemplated, the persons residing on it were not required to move immediately. The idea is that Russia made this purchase with the object of having a station between Port Arthur and Masampo. About the middle of May the steamship Grosmont was sunk by the Chinese ram corvette Kinshing in a collision on the Asiatic coast. The Grosmont was bound for Shanghai with a cargo of coal oil from Batoum. The Parson—Why don't you return to your father? The Prodigal—I don't like real.—San Francisco Examiner.

For All Lamé Horses. KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE. Whether they have Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, curbs, or other forms of bony enlargement, use KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE. ...SPAVIN CURE... Cures without a Bleed, as it does not blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price, 50c. Six for \$2.50. Ask your Druggist for Kendall's Spain Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free. Address: DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

Coal Premier Lieut Sworn Ho Premier struct Eber Mayor --Po As for Premier the hands last event to form accepted the o'clock was of British and the the act and the the adv yesterday The m might tired. It about to gone hom every oth day it is a tical disc Differer ter, accor of the that the o the oppos him thes as Mr. D endorsed ers belie office dnd Monday, some one recommen the choic him. Premier's error to manded nothing r. It Governor Martin, unsatisfi province Premie ish Colu watche serve an are notu never ex safe to s he will l loquacity R. Robe the last also that who wer peacem members Althou given ou stood th met a t both pol Mainlan new cal Alread drafting most fr holders, Eberts, Helmeck said th tin adm in the f The m heard i agent-g regime. Mr. I too well met, sta, b Columbia has pra fortune ing its way. F general for June 9th A me was hel minister and wh The s arrangement evening rooms. The G results Cassiar was Cl Godfre to day, all the the pro Ottav and ac Premier great i ever, i of both opinion Dunsm he sho togeth the res Yest mtr, her an the pa nes ad Council ney-G ing th



# Coal King Called On

## Premier Martin Resigns and the Lieut.-Governor Sends for James Dunsmuir.

### Sworn in To-Day at Government House—Who Will His Ministers Be?

#### Premier Dunsmuir Busy Constructing a Government—Eberts and Turner Chosen.

#### Mayor Garden Declines to Join—Portfolios for Munro and Wells.

(From Friday's Daily.)

As forecasted in last night's Times, Premier Martin placed his resignation in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor, who last evening sent for James Dunsmuir, to form a cabinet. Mr. Dunsmuir accepted the task, and this afternoon at 3 o'clock was sworn in as Prime Minister of British Columbia.

The action taken by both the Premier and the Governor was not unexpected, as the former expressed his intention yesterday of taking action as a result of the adverse vote of the people.

The matter became public late last night when most of the citizens had retired. It caught the club men and men about town, however, before they had gone home, and the subject of conversation every other topic of conversation. To-day it is almost the sole subject of political discussion on the street.

Different views are taken of the matter, according to the political prejudices of the observer. The Martinites claim that the Premier's action in forestalling the opposition convention virtually made him the selector of the opposition leader, and Mr. Dunsmuir will now, they say, be endorsed by the opposition party. Others believe the new Premier will accept office and carry on public business until Monday, when, if the convention selects some one else as leader, he will resign, recommending the Governor to call on the choice of the convention to succeed him.

Others read in the choice of a new Premier a desire on the part of the Governor to conciliate those who have demanded his dismissal, and prophesy that nothing more will be heard of the matter. It is probably, however, that the Governor will call on Mr. Dunsmuir, whether with or without the advice of Mr. Martin, in the hope of terminating the unsatisfactory condition in which the province is now plunged.

Premier Dunsmuir's advent into British Columbia politics as a leader will be watched with critical interest. His reserve and unobtrusiveness in the House are notorious, and his longest speech has never exceeded a few sentences. It is safe to say that as leader of the House he will not weary the members by his loquacity. He and his associate, W. B. Robertson, were the silent members of the last Legislature. It is noteworthy also that he was one of the few members who were not present when the Governor prorogued the House, and when the members left the chamber in a body.

Although nothing official has yet been said by Mr. Dunsmuir, it is understood that he intends to make his cabinet a thoroughly representative one, both political parties and both Island and Mainland being fairly recognized in the new cabinet.

Already the slate makers are busy drawing a list of names, and the most frequently mentioned as probable holders of portfolios are Messrs. Gardiner, Eberts, Hunter, McBride, Munro, Wells, Helmecken and Ralph Smith. It is also said that one of the members of the Martin administration may be offered a post in the new cabinet.

The names of J. H. Turner is commonly heard in association with the office of agent-general at London under the new regime.

Mr. Dunsmuir's career in Victoria is too well known to require much comment. Although born in Washington State, he has always resided in British Columbia, and since his father's death has practically administered the immense fortune of the Dunsmuir estate, including his coal lands, and the E. & N. railway. He was elected for Comox at the general elections in 1898, and returned for South Nanaimo at the elections on June 9th, 1899.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held this morning, at which all the ministers in town were in attendance, and when mutual farewells were said.

The adjourned meeting of the late government supporters will be held this evening at 8 p.m. in the committee rooms, corner Fort and Broad streets.

The Queen City last night brought the results of the voting at Rivers Inlet in Cassiar constituency. The vote, polled was Clifford 22, Irving 21, Stables 9. Mr. Martin had a telegram to-day stating that Stables had led at all the other canny points, and that the prospects for his election were bright.

Opinion at Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 15.—News of the calling and acceptance of James Dunsmuir, as Premier of British Columbia, created great interest here. The selection, however, is considered a good one, members of both political parties being of the opinion that with the knowledge Mr. Dunsmuir has of British Columbia that he should be able to get a strong cabinet together, and wise legislation follow as the result.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

administration. The remainder of the portfolios will not be filled at once, the delay being necessary in order for the Premier to communicate with the Mainland.

The old ministry at once vacated their offices, Premier Martin taking farewell of the clerks in his department and leaving on the morning train for Nanaimo. Mr. Yates took a farewell look in on the lands and works department during the forenoon, while Mr. Curtis had not finished disposing of his mail when the three ministers came up the driveway to enter on their duties. Mr. Curtis left for Victoria to-night for Rossland, for which constituency he now sits.

The cabinet is still incomplete, and it is understood that although a portfolio was offered to Mayor Garden, of Vancouver, that gentleman declined it. Messrs. Wells and Munro, both staunch Liberals, will also be asked to join the cabinet, though whether they will accept the offer remains to be seen. The speakership will probably be offered to ex-Speaker Booth, member for North Victoria.

Among those who are in the city, attracted by the political crisis, are Dennis Murphy and Mayor Houston. Both of these were among the successful candidates at the last election and both hold themselves perfectly free in their attitude to the present government. The action of the Premier in selecting for two of his ministers men who belong to a party which the Colonist itself had declared to be politically defunct, is the subject of much unfavorable comment. If the step is preliminary to the convention and is subject to the action of it, further objection will be stayed, but there is a growing belief that Mr. Dunsmuir intends to retain the post.

The current rumor that Mr. Martin has agreed to support the new ministry and that he was actually offered a portfolio in it has further increased public unrest.

Meanwhile the other members of the opposition party say that they will proceed with the convention as originally arranged, and that their action there will in no way be influenced by the Governor's action in calling in as his adviser a minister who has not yet been endorsed by the party. The outcome of the caucus will be watched with great interest.

The new ministers will have to return to their constituents if they retain office, and it is likely that both Messrs. Turner and Eberts will be opposed, although it is possible that the Premier will be elected by acclamation in South Nanaimo. Mr. Yates is credited with a desire to again try conditions with Mr. Eberts in South Victoria.

The career of both of the new ministers is familiar to Victorians. Mr. Eberts is a son of the late W. D. Eberts, of Chatham, Ont., where he was born in 1850. He was educated at the Grammar School there and at Helmsath College, London. He became a solicitor in 1880, was called to the bar two years later and in 1892 became a Q.C. He has sat in the House since 1890 and was Attorney-General in the Turner ministry from 1895 to 1898.

John Herbert Turner is a native of Suffolk, where he was born in 1834. He was educated at Whitstable, New Canterbury. He entered the House in 1880 and has sat in it ever since, most of the time as a minister, and from 1895 to 1898 as Premier. He was Mayor of Victoria for three years.

Returns from Port Simpson in Cassiar, give Clifford 13, Irving 10, Stables 1.

SITUATION IN INDIA.  
Statement in the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton.

London, June 15.—Replying to a series of questions in the House of Commons to-day, the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, said the conditions reported by Mr. Louis Kloppsch and some other reports of a similar character, only applied to a limited number of districts where cholera and smallpox had attacked the famine camps, thus forming a combination which for the moment baffles palliation.

Expenditure of money, he added, could not mend the state of affairs, due to cholera, causing the people to abandon the towns and disperse in all directions. The famine had already lasted seven months, and it was impossible at present to form even an approximate estimate of the total number of deaths directly or indirectly due to the scourge. Where famine was aggravated by cholera, the mortality was very heavy. In other large districts where the famine was equally severe, but was not associated with other scourges, the efforts of the government had been so successful that the death rate was hardly above the normal. The total of reported plague deaths from 1896, when the epidemic began, to last April was 238,885, or about one per annum for every 3,000 inhabitants. At the present moment the mortality in Bombay was lower than at any period during the last three years, and there seems no reason to apprehend that an imperial grant would be necessary.

Without the Danger, Pain or Expense of an Operation—The Only Guaranteed Cure.

From nearly every town and village in Canada come letters from persons who have been rescued from the miseries of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

W. D. Thornton, blacksmith, Calgary, N. W. T., states: "For fifteen years I suffered untold agony from blind, itching piles, and can honestly say that I have spent \$1,000 trying different so-called cures, and have been under treatment with several well known physicians in Orillia, Peterboro and Lakefield. I had 15 tumors removed, but obtained no positive cure."

"I have suffered more than I can tell, but can now say that, thanks to Dr. Chase's Ointment, I am positively cured, and by one and a half boxes. I consider this standard Ointment worth its weight in gold."

When operations and every other means have failed to cure you, you can begin the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment with perfect confidence that it will cure you. It has never failed to cure piles, and will not fail you; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates and Co., Toronto.

# Home From The War

## First Canadian Volunteer From South Africa Arrives on the Warrimoo.

### Trooper McMillan Returns by Way of Australia En Route to Brandon.

Trooper W. McMillan, of Brandon, N. W. T., the first volunteer to return to Canada after serving in the campaign now being waged by Her Majesty's forces in South Africa, arrived here on the steamer Warrimoo last evening, en route to his home in Brandon, N. W. T.

Mr. McMillan enjoys the honor of having served under General French, although it is now several months since he has seen any warfare. He was in Sydney, N. S. W., when the call came for 35 more cavalry to complete the contingent of New South Wales Lancers, and owing to his peculiar qualifications he was selected in preference to scores of others. He had spent months in the South African wilds hunting for big game, and was consequently thoroughly acquainted with the rugged character of the country. It was his sad lot, however, to see but little of active service; in fact, to use his words, it was the greatest disappointment he ever experienced in life not to be able to follow General

French's column through the thickest of the fight. Two days out from Capetown he contracted fever, and on the fourth day had to be left behind. From this attack of sickness he rallied and anxious to be to the front, bravely attempted once more to enter the struggle. He had got as far as Arundel and Rensburg, when he was again compelled to give way to fever. This time he was sent to the hospital for treatment, where he remained until last March. Shortly afterwards he went to Australia, and from there started out for home.

Speaking of his experiences last evening, Trooper McMillan said that he saw no actual engagement with the enemy. The Boers only attacked the British in a kind of promiscuous way, shooting from places of vantage and in broken number, but never holding to any one position very long. The hilly character of the country made this possible, and to his mind was solely responsible for the slow progress of the British forces at the commencement of hostilities. Of course he knew little of the plan of the British tactics then, and knows but little of them now, but believed the proposal of policing the country a wise one.

The young Boers will, he believes, keep up a guerilla fight for long after being driven to the mountain fastnesses, and the only way of dealing with them is by some such plan. As for the courage of the Boers it has been largely sustained by the encouragement given by foreign officers, a large element among whom were the Germans. Arms and supplies of all kinds had been smuggled into them, via Delagoa Bay, in almost every conceivable way, but now as this base of supplies has been cut off there can be no other possible one to Trooper McMillan's mind.

Trooper McMillan owns a number of ranches around Brandon, and expects to proceed direct East.



Corticelli Skirt Protector is all wool and the wool is selected for its elasticity, fineness and softness. It has a porous, elastic weave. It will not chafe the finest shoes. It is better than any other Skirt Protector because there is no cotton in it. Any "binding" with cotton in it will shrink and pucker the skirt. When the pile wears off it will wear the gloss off your shoes. Corticelli Protector will outwear the skirt. Sewed on flat, not turned over. The genuine is labelled.

Corticelli

the work was certainly exemplified in an excellent manner. Captain Fox was the recipient of many congratulations on the splendid manner in which the proceedings were carried out, which should be gratifying not only to the Columbia lodge but also to the entire order represented.

The Grand Lodge resumed session this morning, when there was discussion regarding work of the order. The Oddfellows' Relief Association, of Kingston, was granted permission to do business in the jurisdiction providing they comply with the requirements of the order. The members were photographed this afternoon. The principal business up for consideration as this paper goes to press is the selection of the next meeting place of the Grand Lodge. The proceedings will be brought to a close this evening by a banquet in the Oddfellows' hall.

—Rev. Father Hughes, of Portland, who preached in the St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral here last Sunday on the occasion of the consecration of Bishop Orth has been appointed to the parish of St. Lawrence church, Portland, made vacant by the elevation of the latter to the diocese of Vancouver Island.

# YEARS OF AGONY

## RESULTING FROM SCIATICA IN AN AGGRAVATED FORM.

### Many Nights the Sufferer Could Not Lie in Bed, and His Leg Was Frequently Swollen to Twice Its Natural Size.

(From the Journal, St. Catharines.)

Mr. John T. Benson, stationary engineer at the Ridley College, St. Catharines, is known by most of the residents of the city. For years Mr. Benson suffered acute agony from sciatica, and notwithstanding numerous forms of treatment, found little or no relief, until he began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills speedily restored his health, as they have done that of thousands of others who have given them a fair trial. To the reporter who interviewed him, Mr. Benson said: "I certainly owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they have released me from a form of torture that had afflicted me almost continuously for twenty years. The pain began first in my back, then shifted to my hip, and thence down my leg. It became so severe that it seemed as though the very marrow in my bones was being scalded, and at times I could scarcely repress crying aloud from the agony I endured. I tried all sorts of liniments and lotions, but got no relief. I doctored with several physicians, even going to Buffalo for treatment by a specialist there, but in no case did I ever receive more than temporary relief. It may be easily imagined that the pain I endured told upon me in other ways and I became almost a physical wreck. At times my right leg would swell to nearly twice its normal size. Then the pain and swelling would shift to my left leg, and the agony was something awful. I suppose that during the period I was afflicted I have hundreds of times laid on my back on the floor with my foot and leg elevated on a chair in order to obtain slight ease from the pain I endured. The muscles and sinews in my legs looked as though they had twisted and tied in knots. The trouble went on in this way until finally nothing but opiates would deaden the pain. A few years ago I read of a cure in a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. For some time after I began their use, I could not see that they were helping me, but I decided that I would give them a fair trial. By the time I had used a half dozen boxes, there was a decided improvement in my case, and I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, when I felt my cure was complete. Several years have since passed and I have had no return of the trouble, so that I feel safe in saying that the cure has been permanent."

I may also add that my wife has used the pills for indigestion, headaches and dizziness, and has found great benefit from them. Words cannot express the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me, and I hope similar sufferers will profit by my experience."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid to 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

# Village In Danger

## Of Being Wiped Out by Fire—Damage Estimated at \$4,000.

### Sale of Liquor on Sundays—Montreal Recorder's Decision—Canteen Regulations.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, June 16.—A serious fire, which for a time threatened to wipe out the village, occurred at Bic, a summer resort near here, last night. The fire originated in Masse's carpenter shop, and before being extinguished did about \$4,000 damage.

Montreal, June 16.—It is officially announced that Dennis T. O'Brien has been appointed superintendent of Lachine canal, succeeding the late E. Conway. The new superintendent is a man of practical experience, having been identified with the canal systems of the Dominion since boyhood.

Recorder Poirier has given a decision which prohibits hotel-keepers from selling liquor on Sunday to all comers. Only bona fide boarders and travellers stopping at the hotel, but in the dining room only, are entitled to this privilege.

Halifax, June 16.—At the general assembly of the Presbyterian church last evening it was announced that the century fund of that church had reached \$700,000.

Hamilton, June 16.—Rev. Francis Coleman, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Ontario, is dead at the age of 87 years.

London, June 16.—In an interview Colonel Aymer, who has been attending annual camp drills here, intimates that he is not in favor of the present canteen regulations which prohibits the sale of liquor. Col. Aymer says the men should be provided with larger beer and lots of it too, because if they do not get it in canteens they will get it elsewhere.

Toronto, June 16.—At a meeting of the Toronto Methodist conference yesterday afternoon Mr. Robert Awie, a layman of Toronto, moved a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the conference the time had come when the Canadian Methodism system of inviting pastors should be forever discarded, believing that it had done much to rob Methodism of its enthusiastic trust in God, and the stationing committee, thereby bringing reproach upon ministers and shaking the confidence of the laity who are often led to believe that appointments are more human than divine.

The funeral of the late Wm. Christie took place yesterday afternoon, attended by a large number of citizens.

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

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blow-out. Heals the ulcers, clears the sinuses, passes, stops droppings in the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blows from All Dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"THE BENEFIT AND 'MCGREGOR' MINERAL CLAIMS. Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of B. C., where located in Sections 4, 5 and 7 of Goldstream District, Vancouver Island. Take notice that Benjamin Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 28878, is from sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action under Section 87 may be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 17th day of May, 1900. B. WILLIAMS.

EVERY WEAK MAN SHOULD read a Descriptive Treatise on the Most Effective Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium is given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine at subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium is given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.



TROOPER McMILLAN.

# Aldershot Manoeuvres

## Sham Fight Carried Out on the Hottest Day of the Year.

### Four Men Died From Heat Prostration and Many Were Taken to Hospital.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 16.—What with exciting news from the war that was generally supposed to be over in South Africa; sensational reports in regard to the war that is said to be pending in China; and alarming dispatches relative to the rebellion against British rule in Ashanti; to say nothing of the Ascot meeting; the death of Mrs. Gladstone, and the death of the Duke of Wellington, the week in England has been one of considerable interest. In fact, so genuinely absorbed has the nation become in its own affairs that those of other countries fail to elicit the slightest comment.

The war in South Africa has taken on a peculiar aspect, the spectacle presented this week of a victorious British general in command of the greatest army his country ever put under one man.

Shut Out From All Communication with the outer world, while units of his forces, to the number of some seven hundred men, met disaster by a supposedly pacified enemy whose territory was annexed, stands almost unique in military history. While Lord Roberts is not blamed for these disasters, there is a strong feeling among the leading South Africans in London that he or someone blundered at Pretoria.

Those who know every inch around the Transvaal capital say Lord Roberts took the most arduous side to approach it, whereas with easier means of access he might have gone eastward and shut off all possibility of Gen. Botha's retreat. There is, however, such genuine admiration for Lord Roberts and belief in the

efficiency of his tactics that even old South African campaigners are loath to criticize him until they know all the details.

The patent fallibilities of the generals fighting at the front have caused English criticism since the war began, but scarcely any blunder in South Africa has drawn upon it so much condemnation as the recent Aldershot manoeuvres, when 30,000 troops engaged in a sham battle on the hottest day of the year. The inquest upon four of the enlisted men, who died from heat prostration, records the fact that the troops started early in the morning without an adequate meal and that the forage caps they wore were utterly insufficient to protect their heads from the sun. Besides the men who died, some four hundred

had to go to the hospitals. The result is that the obnoxious forage cap is likely to be done away with.

The death of the third Duke of Wellington removed one of the shyest and least known peers in England. He was a pronounced valitudinarian, and also suffered from a keen appreciation of his own position. Once, and only once, he made an attempt to speak in public. It was on the vacancy question in which he was greatly interested. A profusion of notes lay before him as he sat in the House of Lords. He caught the Lord Chancellor's eye, solemnly rose, arranged his notes, cleared his throat and sat down without uttering a syllable.

THE GRAND LODGE.

Oddfellows Resume Session To-Day—Grand Banquet to Be Held This Evening.

Yesterday afternoon's session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. was occupied chiefly in the receiving of the reports of the various committees on subjects dealing with the work of the order. The insurance branch held its annual meeting in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Dominion Lodge No. 4 held its meeting last night, and after the routine business the degree team from Columbia lodge gave an exhibition of work in the third degree. The team was as follows: R. Marwick (N. G.), High Priest; P. R. Smith, V. G.; G. T. Fox, P. G.; G. C. Deacon, Priest of the Initiatory Degree; Joseph Phillips, Priest of the First Degree; James Pottinger, Priest of the Second Degree; F. Taylor, Priest of the Third Degree; J. H. Mel-dram (P. G. M.), Warden; James Wilby, Inside Conductor; J. S. Smith, Outside Conductor; P. W. Dempster, D. McGreggor, D. B. Pottinger, J. Vato, Banner Bearer; J. Davis, Inside Guard; C. W. Jenkinson, Chaplain; W. Jackson, Organist.

There was a very large attendance, and

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DALL CO.,  
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# Crew and Ship Were Lost

### Australian Mail Contains Particulars of Complete Wreck of Sierra Nevada.

### Plague Still Prevalent in Southern Pacific—Report on Pacific Cable.

Through the arrival of the R. M. S. Warrimoo last evening Australian advices to May 13th were received. Details are given of the loss of the steamer Sierra Nevada about the 12th of May off Cape Otway. The vessel had worked in too close to shore. A fearful storm was raging at the time which swept the decks clear. Even those who took refuge in the fore-cabin were reached by the waves which were mounting to a great height. The boat struck aft, and was soon beating violently on the rocks. Some of the crew managed to reach the shore, but twenty-three were lost, including the skipper, Capt. Scott. Five bodies have been recovered all battered terribly by contact with the rocks. The vessel will be a total loss.

An explosion occurred in a mine at Grinnedah early in May in which several men were severely injured, including the manager, Watson.

The committee appointed at Melbourne to prepare an estimate of the cost of laying and maintaining the Pacific cable has submitted a most interesting report to the secretary of state for the colonies. The report states that the estimates furnished by the consulting engineer places the cost of laying the cable, including two maintenance ships, at £1,700,000, and the committee is assured that this will be within 10 per cent of the contractors' prices. The cost proposed for the fanning section is 600lb. copper and 340lb. gutta-percha per knot, giving eight paying words per minute on the basis of a total capital outlay of £1,800,000. The committee estimates the annual expenditure as follows: Interest and sinking fund, £70,000; working expenses, £25,000; maintenance, £55,000; total, £150,000. As to the duplication of the cable, the committee refers to the previous report and says that it would probably be in the interests of the associated governments and of the Eastern companies to have a working agreement as to rates and exchange of traffic. Failing such an agreement, duplication might be required in the near future, and prevent the cable being self-supporting for many years. The cable could be manufactured and laid in 18 months, and it is estimated that it would obtain 900,000 words, or five-twelfths of the total of the traffic, 2,500,000 words, in 1902. The committee recommends a rate of 2s for the Pacific portion owing to the estimated deficit of £54,000; but from the stimulus of reduced rates and the development of the local Pacific business it was reasonable to hope that the deficit would disappear in some years. The management to be by a board of eight in the same proportion as a committee of unpaid, but with a salaried manager.

The report has been sent to the Postmaster-General for his consideration, and will be brought before the cabinet. Bubonic plague was still quite prevalent in Australia when the Warrimoo sailed. The Sydney Herald of May 9th says: "The epidemic of bubonic plague which was the total for yesterday. There have also been two deaths, both of them in the quarantine hospital. In all probability some twenty patients will be removed to-day from the hospital to the convalescent hospital. The hospital, thus giving more space in the hospital, the general effect of the daily report of the medical officer is encouraging. Most of them have taken a turn for the better, and there would seem to be a probability of their restoration to health."

Vavau, a town in the northern group of the Friendly Islands, was struck by a hurricane early in April and nearly wiped out. Inland on the same island 50 churches were demolished and scores of native dwellings were destroyed. The orange crop also suffered and fears were entertained for the fleet of coasting vessels.

Queen Liliuokalani received a most enthusiastic welcome upon her return to the Hawaiian Islands after her prolonged stay in Washington. She arrived by the City of Peking, it having been given out that she would arrive by the Australia. She seemed in excellent spirits and made a speech, in which the following words occur: "When our flag went down it went down for good. What we see with our own eyes we cannot deny. All we can do now is to become good American citizens." Her words have set at rest any hope which may have lingered in the breasts of some regarding the restoration of the old regime in Hawaii.

**PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED.**  
The Grand Lodge Concluded Their Session Yesterday—Banquet Last Evening.  
The Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., concluded proceedings last evening after a session occupying three days. The principal business to come up for consideration yesterday afternoon was the selection of the meeting place of the Grand Lodge for next year. The candidates were Roseland, Nelson and Nanaimo. Nelson, however, withdrew, and the ballot being taken between the other two Roseland was at first decided upon. A report from the Finance Committee, however, directed attention to the fact that the estimated expense which would be incurred in taking the Grand Lodge to Roseland next session would amount to nearly \$4,000, and the matter was reconsidered, and as Roseland was withdrawn Nanaimo was selected as the next meeting place.

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ing, when the officers were installed as follows:  
W. E. Johnstone, Vancouver, Grand Master.  
W. Hogg, Vancouver, Deputy Grand Master.  
A. Graham, Victoria, Grand Warden.  
Fred. Davey, Victoria, Grand Secretary.  
G. T. Fox, Victoria, Grand Treasurer.  
R. Mar, New Westminster, Grand Marshal.  
A. Parker, Vancouver, Grand Guardian.  
J. Palmer, Donald, Grand Conductor.

J. Newton, Nanaimo, Grand Herald.  
C. E. Arthur, Nelson, Grand Chaplain.  
The Grand Master appointed the following District Deputy Grand Masters for the ensuing year: District No. 1, James Pottinger; No. 2, D. McPherson; No. 3, George A. Thompson; No. 4, James Glenn; No. 5, T. Knight; No. 6, G. L. Center; No. 7, J. Kerr; No. 8, R. Cessford; No. 9, J. A. Stone; No. 10, R. B. Collishaw; No. 11, A. H. Clements; No. 12, S. W. Hagan; No. 13, S. C. Smith; No. 14, Thomas Humes; No. 15, P. Wade; No. 16, J. B. Bryson; No. 17, S. Churchill; No. 18, H. L. Calvert; No. 19, C. A. Warren; No. 20, F. French; No. 21, W. M. Clark; No. 22, M. H. Law; No. 23, George Waite; No. 24, P. Hays; No. 25, J. R. Hanes; No. 26, B. E. Beattie; No. 27, P. Ryan; No. 28, — Pollard.

For the Rebekahs—District No. 1, Mrs. J. E. Phillips; No. 2, Mrs. W. H. Walsh; No. 3, Mrs. M. Anderson; No. 4, Mrs. M. T. Insley; No. 5, Miss Odell; No. 6, Miss Davey; No. 7, no appointment; No. 8, Mrs. Martin.

The following standing committees were also appointed:  
Finance—James Pottinger, A. Rumble, R. Livingstone, R. Drake, T. Knight, J. Newton.  
Appeals—T. A. Mair, E. L. Webber, D. E. McKenzie, T. F. Neelands, D. M. O'Dwyer, W. Law.

Laws of Subordinates—E. Bragg, J. York, J. A. Bell, R. Rivers, M. Dunsmuir, H. L. Calvert.  
Petitions—F. Cockburn, A. Mitchell, G. McMillan, S. Churchill, P. J. Moore, T. S. Brown.  
State of the Order—H. J. Rickard, W. S. Smith, S. E. Marshall, E. P. Dennis, R. B. Collishaw, A. C. Aitken.  
Legislation—T. Taylor, H. J. Raymer, W. H. Thorpe, R. Smalles, P. Hauck, J. E. Phillips.

Judicials—J. Stark, R. May, F. E. French, T. Bryant, W. M. Clark, P. W. Dempster.  
Mileage and Per Diem—T. C. Gray, J. Palmer, J. E. Phillips, E. C. Arthur, J. McMillan, G. Waite.Printing—Grand Secretary, T. Crowell, H. Siddall, A. Parker, J. Crossan, C. L. McDonald.

After the proceedings were concluded the Grand Lodge adjourned to the dining room of the Clarence Hotel, where a splendid banquet, prepared by Mrs. White, of the Imperial Hotel, was partaken of, and the remainder of the evening was most enjoyably passed in toast and song.

## THE CAMPS OF ATLIN.

Progress of Work Being Done on the Creeks—Great Future for Country.

In an interview appearing in the Alaskan Budget, C. H. DeWitt, a recent arrival from Atlin, said: "Most of the work this year will be done by large plants. Sunday last Marston Williams, on Birch creek, began piping. This is the first plant to begin operations this year. It consists of two No. 4 giants, fed by twenty-inch pipe, reduced to eleven inches, with 150 feet fall. The people of the whole country were invited to see the plant begin work."

"Another promising plant preparing for operations is that of the Wright Creek Mining Co., owned by the railroad people. Of this, Mr. Biddett, one of the greatest hydraulic experts in the country, is manager, and Mr. Christopher superintendent. This company has 7,000 feet of flume to build and has a splendid property."

"George Brackett of the Willow Creek Mining Company, is ground-sinking, cleaning up bedrock as he goes. He is working 52 men and doing splendidly, taking out considerable gold every day by the ground-sinking process."

"Sailor Bill will put in a New Zealand dredge at the mouth of Pine and McKee creeks. Cook & Ruffner, managing the Sunrise Hydraulic Mining Company, will have the largest plant in the district this season when they get to work. The stamp mill on Lord Hamilton's property has been working successfully up to within a few days when certain intricate pieces had to be sent for to San Francisco."

"There is another stamp mill at Bennett awaiting transportation. It is a \$25,000 plant set at an early date. They have a lease on a half-mile of creek, and two eighty-acre bench claims. "Taking the district as a whole, there will be but few plants worked this season, but if these are reasonably successful, the next few years will see in Atlin one of the greatest hydraulic camps in the world. There are possibly 2,000 people in various camps. A recent census of voters showed 576 were entitled to vote at the election."

## CANADIAN NOTES.

Montreal, June 15.—Avila Boursassa, who is charged with having murdered his wife about noon on Wednesday, April 4th, in his house on Visitation street, while in a fit of jealousy, was placed on trial before the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday.

Kingston, June 15.—There is likely to be a three-cornered fight in Frontenac County at the next election. D. D. Rogers, the present member, to run as Independent, T. H. Reynolds as Liberal, and H. Calvin as Conservative.

Bowmanville, June 15.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the West Durham Reform Association yesterday afternoon, Hon. Sidney Fisher said the Laurier government had reduced the price of Indian articles constantly in use by farmers, referring to preferential tariff he said the difference in the policy of Conservatives and Liberals was that the former wanted the Motherland to give preference to Canada for a like tariff from the Dominion; the Liberal policy was to give a preference without asking anything in return, thereby obtaining a higher position in the English minds and helping on Imperial sentiment, which is now becoming so popular.



UNCLE SAMUEL—Say, John, couldn't you lend me "Bobs" for a few weeks to finish my Philippine campaign? (Montreal Daily Star)

# Victorians In a Fight

### Corp. O'Dell Describes an Engagement in Which Local Men Participated.

### A Vancouver Man Missing But the Remainder of "A" Company Well.

The Times is in receipt of another letter from Corp. O'Dell, dated at Thaba Nchu, May 2nd. The letter is in diary form and opens on April 20th. The writer says:

"April 20.—We were aroused at 3 a.m. Last night we slept by the graveside of DeWoe. We marched off about 10 a.m. and formed the rear guard of the brigade. Just before we left Colonel Otter was carried on a stretcher, and passed our battalion. I heard that he had bled freely, and that there was a possibility of tetanus setting in. We marched to Thaba Nchu and entered the town about 1 p.m. Our regiment was sent out to the southward about 3 miles.

"April 27.—Early this morning we sighted General French's and General Ruddle's divisions advancing towards us from the south part of the pass through the mountains. From the hazy messages that I received the Boers were pursued by them, amounting to 10,000 men, mostly from Dewetsdorp and Wepener. General French rode into the city, passed our camp and we transmitted messages from General Richardson, left in command of the Canadian division, to him at Thaba Nchu; the signallers of the 16th Lancers assisting us in the work. In the afternoon we received orders to return to Thaba Nchu and join the brigade before dusk. This was carried out, and we camped near the Gordons, north of the town, about 5 p.m.

"April 28.—Marched out about 5 a.m. and found the Boers holding a very high kopje some 7 miles off, which, for want of a better, I will call Canadian Peak. It was the highest peak among several high ridges and kopjes around us, rising majestically to a height of 6,700 feet above the sea. Shortly after 8 a.m., as we rounded a kopje, several bullets pattered around, and down on our stomachs we went, as one man. We have now learnt the value of taking to cover quickly when fired upon. These shots I have since learnt were not intended for us but were fired at some mounted infantry on the sky line, about 500 yards off on our left. We slowly advanced up a ridge and soon the firing line opened fire on Canadian Peak, and on a village to the northeast of it. Beneath us, nestled among some orchard trees, was Field Cornet Dewet's house, which later on was well hit by some members of 'H' Company. They secured jam, butter and three or four tins of army service corps biscuits (hardtack). Court, of Victoria, went off foraging, and came back with a young turkey. In the afternoon we climbed Canadian Peak, and by 5.30 p.m. had gained the highest ridge but one without any opposition or casualties to our side.

"We all then set to work to build

breastworks and shelters for the night. The air was bitterly cold. Shortly after 6 p.m. orders were received to return immediately to Thaba Nchu. It was now dark. The difficult climb down the precipitous slope was accomplished, except for a few scratches and bruises, without mishap. At the base of the peak the regiment formed up, and "Banded" by Capt. Ogilvie and Lieut. Hodgins (of B. Co.) on horseback we marched back to Thaba Nchu.

"Soon after starting Capt. Ogilvie sent for me to march with him, and signalling a camp was occasionally showing up in the gloom. Men spoke rarely and those only in whispers as we groped our way along. To the east, on our left, about 3 miles off, lights from the camp fires of a Boer laager flicked and danced an invitation, but we were not for it. Two or three Boer kopjes were caught on the march were taken with us. After marching through a graveyard and circumventing some hills near the town, we arrived at our camp just before midnight.

"Where Lieut. Lafferty was ready with six cases of ammunition. The whole march was taken with us. After marching through a graveyard and circumventing some hills near the town, we arrived at our camp just before midnight.

"Tuesday, May 1.—Yesterday and today we have had the stiffest fight since Paardeberg. I am sitting near to our adjutant, Capt. Ogilvie, on a kopje which the Gordons, Shropshires and ourselves had orders to take, and hold at all costs. It was done. Not without loss of life, however. 'A' Company fortunately had no casualties. Lieut. Pte. Hutchins, of Vancouver, is reported missing. The enemy held a good position from 11 a.m. yesterday until 1 p.m. to-day.

"Their firing started before 11 a.m., and their big gun of long range to the east got the range and dropped five or six shells right amongst us, three of them among our own regiment; luckily they were badly fused, shrapnel, and did not burst. Some men, however, were knocked over by the concussion. One shell fell near Pte. Lewis, of 'H' Company, and lifted him off his feet into the air. The men were perfectly cool and showed admirable fortitude under this trying ordeal. Orders were instantly issued to slowly move off to the left. We brought us with our faces to the hill on which I am now writing, and to the west. While this was going on our guns were shelling this kopje, covering the advance of the Shropshires and Gordons, who, on crossing the donga and climbing the side of the hill, were in turn shelled by the Boer gun. This gun was remarkably well served all through the fighting.

"As we got out of range of the enemy's shell fire from the east we also were subjected to their fire, and Pte. Cotton, a member of 'D' Company, and for a time in the Maxim gun section, received one that tore him almost in two. At the moment of writing I can see, with the aid of my field glasses, a party burning him. It is now 1 p.m., and Capt. Ogilvie has just told me to keep my eyes on a man galloping from the enemy's rear towards three kopjes, from which a few puffs of smoke from Maxim rifles can be now and again seen. To the northeast all day yesterday and the early part of to-day continued firing could be heard, shot and shell was flying everywhere. Big guns,

boom poms and Maxims added to the incessant rifle fire.

"Boers were on three sides of us. This morning 'K' Company of the Gordons charged a point, and a Boer shouted: "Hold up your hands." "Hold up hell" came the reply, accompanied by a volley that knocked over the Boer and some more of his countrymen. Capt. Towson, who led the charge, was shot through the head behind the eyes, and is still alive. I will now turn from the fight to the wounded, who are going down the kopje past me. There goes a Gordon with a bullet through his left breast. Behind him is a Shropshire lad, the missile that sent him to the ambulance wagon has passed through his nose and lip, and again and through his left arm. Another shot through the calf is leaning on the arm of his chum as he climbs down the steep and rocky descent.

"I just spoke to another Shropshire lad, who is returning to the firing line. He has come up with ammunition from the carts at the foot of the hill. "Where were you shot?" "Through my canteen." "What have you done with it?" "Thrown it away because it leaked." "You ought to send it home to your best girl," I ventured to remark. "Not me, she'd say it served me right." Still the wounded go down, but my attention is arrested by seeing the Boers in full retreat and our scouts and mounted infantry, supported by guns and infantry, are advancing on them to my left, to the north. Orders received to leave the kopje and I am off.

"Wednesday, May 2.—A day of rest. Pte. Hutchins has not turned up yet. Lieut. Ross, of 'B' Company, was wounded and about six privates, whose names I have not yet learnt. We have marched to a farm some three miles since yesterday. Poisoned bullets were found on some of the prisoners we took. I hear that 400 prisoners were taken. The bodies were found by a member of 'B' Company.

"Monday night Court, who, with some of our other signallers and the writer, had been in a Kafir hut, went over to our transports to sleep. The rest of us, together with four or five of 'E' Company and some of Kitchener's Horse, slept in the huts. We secured a few chickens and roasted them on the embers. To-day, Wednesday, May 2nd, we are as I remarked above, resting. We had a medical inspection and some more have been marked unfit, and are going this afternoon with our wounded back to Bloemfontein. I will take the opportunity to get this off to you by one of them.

"The farm house close to us has evidently been there some years, and its late occupant has made a very pretty place of his farm. Nearby there is a private graveyard with two graves railed in, and the marble tombstones are the following inscriptions: "Sacred to the memory of Titus Ebeneser Von Plaster, born at Grahamstown, Jan. 24th, 1854; died at Jacob's Rest, December 27th, 1894, and sacred to the memory of the widow of Titus Ebeneser Von Plaster. Died at East London on August 27th, 1895, aged 43 years."

"We captured a Boer ambulance containing six or seven wounded, and from what they said the enemy lost heavily yesterday. There is no time to give further details, unfortunately omitted in the above. 'Victoria' boys are well except Pte. Gamble, who returns with the sick. The Victoria contingent here today are: Capt. Blanchard, Sergt. Northcott, Ptes. Court, Smithurst, Leaman, Dickenson, Brethorn, Scobings, Wood, Dixon, Cornwall and the writer.

"SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL."  
Snarley—How did Jingo get run over? You—He was stooping to pick up a horseshoe.—Syracuse Herald.

# Gold Goes Down Yukon

### Some Large Shipments of Yellow Metal Shipped via St. Michael.

### Lack of Water Serious Problem in Klondike—Ore From White Horse.

From late advices from Dawson it would seem that considerable of the Klondike gold output will this year find its way down the Yukon notwithstanding the splendid transportation facilities provided along the White Pass route. A telegram from Dawson, under date of June 4th, says that on that day there had been made at Ottawa, under date of large Seattle No. 1 left in tow for down the river, with 250 passengers and \$500,000 in gold dust. Several vessels were to follow and it is presumed that on each more of the yellow metal will be shipped. A lack of water in the Klondike is now a serious matter to miners in the upper district. "The denudation of the forests and the burning of the moss and underbrush have caused the waters to run off much earlier than they did a few years ago," says the Dawson News. "It is well worth the while of the government to consider the matter seriously in order to grant concessions for bringing in water from the largest streams by means of conduits, such as ditches, pipes and flumes. There is no doubt that ultimately it will be necessary to bring in water at heavy expense from the upper reaches of the Klondike or its branches. Such enterprise would involve the outlay of large capital. Applications have already been made at Ottawa for several concessions for the purpose of bringing in water in this way, and one has been granted; but unfortunately these have been given to people who have not the command of enough ideas as to the necessities of such a case in order for them to accomplish any lasting or satisfactory results. It is very unfortunate that so many grants have been given for hydraulic concessions to people who, in nine cases out of ten, will do nothing towards increasing the water supply. These are now lying waiting for capital to come along and buy their unprospected grounds."

Some very narrow escapes from drowning are reported by Dawson papers. Robert C. Shaw, Jules Lefevre, H. A. Johnson and J. R. Sinclair were capsized in the rapids of the city. Four of the men clung to the up-turned boat for about two miles before being able to land. They lost in the river about 1,000 pounds of provisions. R. J. McMillan, of McMillan & Hamilton, Vancouver, also came within an ace of losing his life. The Bonanza while crossing on a log foot bridge. Still another accident is reported to have occurred on May 18th on the Klondike river. Humbolt Gates was the victim. With \$1,000 strapped to his back, he attempted to ford the river on horseback. The horse sank under the heavy load and Gates found it necessary to dive under the animal and cut the saddle girth in order to free the brute. He afterwards recovered the saddle and gold.

Market prices went very high in Dawson last winter. The following were among some of the most interesting quotations given: Milk, three cents per lb.; eggs, wholesale, \$45 a case; sugar, 15 cents per pound; salt, 10 cents; ham, 60 cents retail, 47 1/2 cents wholesale; bacon, same as ham; tomatoes, \$12 per case; all fruits 50 cents per can, except strawberries, which were 75c; flour, \$4 to \$16 per sack; the Henpen, but has not sold yet. The vessel is of the handy, light draft order, and is very desirable.

John Diers, city engineer of Skagway, has received a letter from his brother, H. C. Diers, in which it is stated that the White Horse, at least 100,000 tons of ore will be ready for shipment. One mine is in full operation and several more are about to be opened. The road has made a rate of \$10 a ton to Tacoma.

An unofficial statement is made as coming from the White Pass & Yukon route, that with the completion of the road to White Horse, some 200 tons of freight will be moved daily from Bennett to the former point.

Capt. Irving has been offered \$40,000 for his new boat, the Henpen, but has not sold it yet. The vessel is of the handy, light draft order, and is very desirable.

# Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings.

It gives fire and lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little. You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings. If you're interested, write us about it.

"Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO"

A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT VICTORIA.



# Cause of The Split

## Concise History of the Origin of the Trouble in the Conservative Party.

### It Began With the Arrival of Tupper and is Not Yet at an End.

(From the Times Correspondent.)  
Ottawa, Ont., June 1.—To arrive at an understanding of the dispute between Sir Charles Tupper and Robert Birming-

ham, which is now engaging the attention of both political parties in the Dominion, it is necessary to go back to the last session of the last parliament, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell was Premier, Sir Charles Tupper, who was then Canada's high commissioner in England, had arrived in Ottawa shortly before parliament met. The report was that he had been sent for by some of those who were dissatisfied with Sir Mackenzie Bowell's leadership, and that the idea was to put Sir Charles in his place. That story was contradicted by Sir Charles and Sir Mackenzie, but nevertheless everything turned out as prophesied, whether they were designed by anybody or not, and the official records show that the high commissioner of that day came to Canada upon his own suggestion, if not exactly upon his own invitation.

The session met in the first week of January and on the afternoon of the opening day, before Lord Aberdeen had been well through with the speech from the throne, there was a meeting held in the office of Hon. Dr. Montague, who was then Minister of Agriculture, to discuss the question of a new leader to replace Sir Mackenzie. The latter had no knowledge of the activity which was going on against him. This meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, and when told of it on the following day Sir Mackenzie was defiant and was willing to throw overboard the doctor and Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways, who, everyone knew, would stand by the Minister of Agriculture. They were always like Jim's, and the "hatched and inseparable" by him on the following afternoon Sir Mackenzie was confronted with the resignation of seven of his ministers, and this changed the aspect of affairs considerably. When the ministers waited on Sir Mackenzie he confronted Dr. Montague with certain letters which had been written to the Governor-General, attacking Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Clarke Wallace, who had just resigned the control of the customs, because he was opposed to remedial legislation. These letters were not signed. From that day Mr. Wallace and Dr. Montague were at daggers drawn.

Mr. Robert Birmingham was the chief organizer of the Conservative party. Like Mr. Wallace, he was a prominent businessman, and he was in the front ranks of the party. Whatever he said was law. The feeling between Mr. Birmingham and Mr. Wallace was intense, and the latter always believed that Dr. Montague knew more about the anonymous letters than he was willing to tell.

This was pretty much the position of affairs until after the general elections in June, 1896. Before the campaign was entered upon Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned, and Sir Charles Tupper became Premier. The election returns showed that Sir Charles made a mistake in adopting coercion of Manitoba as his platform. He failed to carry Quebec with it and lost the support of Clarke Wallace, the grand sovereign of the order in British North America. His next step was to make his peace with Mr. Wallace. This was only accomplished gradually, and one of the conditions was that Mr. Birmingham would cease to be prominent in the affairs of the party, if not get rid of altogether. This was accomplished by appointing Mr. Samuel Barker, of Hamilton, chief organizer, Sir Charles announcing at the time that Mr. Barker was to work without salary, which, of course, Mr. Birmingham was not supposed to do. Nominally Mr. Birmingham was still on the list of organizers, but there was no work given him to do. Dr. Montague and Mr. Haggart still stuck to him.

To bring matters to a head, Dr. Montague laid his case before Sir Charles Tupper, but without success. Certain charges were being leveled recently in parliament against the manner in which the Conservatives had been conducting elections, and Mr. Birmingham was asked for a refutation of the charge by Sir Charles Tupper. He consented, but sent along with it a demand that he should be paid for his services or he would lay before the Premier a request that certain wrongdoings of the Conservative party in the general elections of 1891 and 1896 should be placed for investigation before the commission, which has been appointed to deal with electoral corruption. To this Sir Charles Tupper never handled any money in the future over which the leader of the opposition might have control. That ended the matter, and with the payment of Mr. Birmingham's salary it is difficult to see what was going on a report of the trouble found its way to the Toronto Mail, the proprietor of which is W. F. Mackenzie, M.P., who is a supporter of Mr. Clarke Wallace. This ended any chances of immediate settlement, and a partial explanation from Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Birmingham were forthcoming. Dr. Montague and Mr. Haggart were the first to go on strike in 1890, and succeeded in the end in bringing five other ministers with them. On the eve of another general election they

were disgruntled. At all events they will be the means of considerable injury to the Conservative chances when the political fight starts in the country. The outlook for Sir Charles Tupper was poor with a united party, but with Dr. Montague, the best platform speaker in the Conservative ranks, Mr. Haggart, a trusted friend and supporter of wealthy corporations, and with Mr. Birmingham, their ablest organizer, and the friends of all the three in open hostility to the opposition party, the campaign will be a very one-sided affair, and a foregone conclusion before the election writs are issued.

Roman Catholic Conservatives, to see in the action of Sir Charles Tupper that they also have been thrown overboard so that their leader may have the support of the grand master of the Orange order.

Just how far Mr. Birmingham may go in pressing his charges home against his own friends remains to be seen, but so far he has not shown any signs of withdrawing from the position which he has taken, namely, to have his accounts settled or else to have a thorough investigation into political crookedness which it is generally believed he could bring to light if he were so disposed.

It is said that everything comes to him who waits, and this is certainly true as far as Clarke Wallace feels to-day.

### TAX ON SERVANTS.

An excellent idea in use in Germany is the system of "old-age pensions." Every man or woman earning less than 2,000 marks (\$100 yearly) is obliged by the state to insure against old age. Could anything be better? They must provide for themselves, and because they must, they do, whereas in England it is a case of may, and so of course they don't. This insurance is not very heavy; for instance, for an ordinary female servant it is 10s a year. One-half has to be paid by the servant, and the other half by the employer, who is bound by law to see it is done, and is held responsible. The insurance is accomplished in this wise. It is divided into four classes, No. 1 being for cheaper service and cheaper insurance, No. 2, for ordinary, No. 3, for better, and No. 4, for the best. In each state the arrangements differ a little. In Hanover, for instance, the cheapest stamp is 14pf., or about three farthings; this is red. The next stamp is blue; the third stamp, about twopence-half-penny (or 24pf.), is green.

# Presidential Elections

## Senator Thurston Tells About Party Conventions in the United States.

### The Choice of a Chairman and How Presidents Are Nominated.

The near approach of the dates fixed for the party conventions in the United States to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency renders especially apposite an interesting article in the June Cosmopolitan by Hon. John M. Thurston, United States senator from Nebraska.

He reminds us that since the campaign of 1852 candidates for President and Vice-President have been nominated in national conventions. The methods by which to-day the Republican and Democratic nominees are selected are almost precisely the same. The conventions are called in substantially the same way, representation in them is based on the same plan, and the proceedings are in all respects similar, except that in the Republican convention the nomination is made by a majority vote, while under the rule of the Democratic party it requires two-thirds of the convention to nominate.

Each national convention selects a national committee, consisting of one member from each of the states and territories of the Union. This national committee has in charge the entire matter of the Presidential campaign, and continues in authority until it is superseded by action of the next national convention. This committee issues the call for the national convention; it determines the time and place of meeting, makes all arrangements as to convention hall and selects the sergeant-at-arms and all minor officials necessary for convention purposes. The national committee always re-

publican convention of 1858 six delegates thus elected from South Dakota were seated, and at the Republican convention held at St. Louis in 1856, six delegates were seated from Oklahoma, and, as I now recollect, from one or two other territories.

Choice of Chairman.  
When the hour fixed for the opening of the convention arrives, the chairman of the national committee calls the assembled delegates to order; the call for the convention is read; the chairman usually makes a short speech, and then says: "Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the national committee I nominate Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ for temporary chairman of this convention." If there is no opposition, the motion is put and decided viva voce. Should other candidates be named from the floor, the roll of the convention is called by states in alphabetical order, each state delegation announcing its vote through its chairman.

As a matter of unique conventional history, it may not be out of place to refer to the fact that the Republican convention of 1858 was presided over by a temporary chairman who was not elected. It came about in this wise: The chairman of the national committee, Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, through inadvertence, said: "Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the national committee I present to you as your temporary chairman Mr. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska." Mr. Jones immediately recanted and left Mr. Thurston in charge of the convention. More or less confusion followed, a delegate from Kansas attempted to make another nomination from the floor, but Mr. Thurston, being in charge of the convention, proceeded with his opening address; at the close of which no further objection was made to the regularity of his selection.

It is customary for the temporary chairman of the national convention to deliver an address reciting the achievements of the party and outlining its purposes. This address is usually prepared and submitted to the party leaders and to the representatives of the Presidential candidates, before delivery. Upon the conclusion of this address the list of minor officers for the temporary organization as proposed by the national committee, is read and approved by the convention.

Every session of every national convention is opened by prayer, this attesting in the most solemn manner our na-

tests in which Presidential preferences were involved.

In the Republican convention of 1858 there was a most exciting contest over the Virginia delegation, in which the late Senator Mahone and Mr. John S. Wise very nearly came into personal collision on the platform of the convention.

In the Republican convention of 1892, the renomination of President Harrison probably turned on the action of the national committee in deciding in favor of many contested delegations known to support Mr. Harrison. The manner in which these contests were decided engendered much bitterness, which undoubtedly extended far into the ensuing campaign. When the national committee met, it was known to have an anti-Harrison majority, but before votes were reached on contested cases, in some way or other the friends of Mr. Harrison were found to be in control. Charges were openly made that this change in the sentiment of the committee had been brought about by the offer of patronage and position, and there can be no question that the fact that nearly one-third of the membership of the entire convention did not take up federal office-holders did not tend to promote party harmony or party success.

In the Republican convention of 1896 the seats of one hundred and sixty-eight delegates were contested. The Republican national committee worked almost continuously day and night, for a week before the convention, hearing and determining these cases. Most, but not all, of these contests were between delegations favoring McKinley and those favoring other candidates. Fortunately, however, the majority for McKinley in the convention was so overwhelming that the question of Presidential preference had but little, if anything, to do with the decision of the contests by the national committee; and all these contests were decided with such fairness and good judgment that only one—the Delaware case—was taken into the convention.

All will remember what an important part the Nebraska contest over rival delegations played in the Democratic convention of 1896. It was this contest from his own state, between the gold and silver Democracy, that gave Mr. Bryan his first commanding prominence in that convention and turned the eyes of all the delegates upon him as the most available candidate of the party.

When the report of the committee on

in a single hour, national fame and the Presidential nomination of his party.

Nominating a President.  
When all other business of a convention, as outlined above, has been concluded, the nomination of a candidate for President is in order. Nominations are made upon call of the states alphabetically. When the name of a state is reached, his selected advocate takes the platform and makes a nomination. The nominating speeches of the past quarter of a century have been notably eloquent and strong. Conkling's nomination of Grant before the convention of 1860 at Chicago will never be forgotten by those who heard it; it remains a classic for all time to come.

The nominations being made, the roll of states is again called alphabetically and the chairman of each delegation rises in his place and announces the vote of his delegation. If any member of the delegation challenges the correctness of the announcement, the chair orders a poll of the delegation, and the individual names of its members are called by the secretary of the convention. If at the end of a roll call no candidate has received a majority of all votes cast, another roll call is ordered, and this is continued until the nomination is made.

When at the end of a roll call the candidate has a majority of all the votes of the convention the presiding officer, arising in his place, announces the result, concluding with "by authority, therefore, of the national convention of the \_\_\_\_\_ party of the United States, I declare that \_\_\_\_\_ is duly nominated as its candidate for the office of President of the United States."

The nomination for Vice-President follows in a similar manner. After this is made, the roll of states is again called and each state and territory announces the name of its member of the national committee. A notification committee is also created in the same way, and thereupon the convention adjourns.

After this, the notification committee, at some convenient and designated time, through the permanent chairman of the convention, who is ex-officio chairman of the notification committee, the candidate is officially notified of his nomination. It is customary for him to respond briefly at the time, and later on to prepare and submit a formal letter of acceptance, outlining in a general way his views of the issues before the country.

After this comes election in November—the voice of the people!

### WHY BUSINESS MEN DIE EARLY.

"If you were to ask me what is driving so many business men to their graves at the present moment," remarked a well-known physician to the writer the other day, "my answer would be, the prevailing habit of substituting liquor for solid food during working hours."

"It is perfectly astonishing what a number of men try to sustain themselves on alcohol from the time they leave their homes of a morning until they get back at night. Everything is done in such feverish haste nowadays that the time-honored luncheon interval of sixty minutes is positively getting out of date in many commercial circles, and men who formerly felt the absolute necessity of a substantial meal during the day, which, besides

replenishing the body, afforded a well-earned rest, are contenting themselves with a few sips of brandy or whisky, with perhaps a biscuit, swallowed, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye.

"This vice—for a vice it certainly is—is fatal in the long run and, indeed, is the cause of an infinite number of early deaths. Alcohol is all very well in its place, but you may take it from me that he who endeavors to maintain the mechanism of his brain at concert pitch on repeated doses of spirits and a stray biscuit cannot make old bones.

"An active business man must, if he is to live to the allotted span, enjoy a good meal in the middle of the day to prevent himself wasting. If he neglects to observe this rule and falls back on stimulants, which, mind you, might be of benefit to him if they were accompanied by food, he is bound by all the laws of nature to wear out rapidly. Let this be precisely what hundreds of city men are doing at this very moment. To enrich their pockets by refusing to forsake their desks for a brief space, they are gradually but surely breaking themselves down.

"I speak, as you are aware, from long experience of city people of all classes. I recollect the case of a restaurant keeper and his wife. They were the owners of an extremely prosperous eating-house, but they wanted to

Grow Wealthy Too Fast, and rather than spend a quarter of an hour at their own tables, where dishes were served at lightning speed, they preferred to subsist all day long on nips of sherry and dry biscuits. This enabled them to keep an eye on theirordinates, but what was the result? They both died worn out before they reached their fortieth year. Men and women who attempt to live on these lines simply kill themselves. There is no other word for it. It is self-murder aggravated by suicide."—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

### WELCOME RAIN.

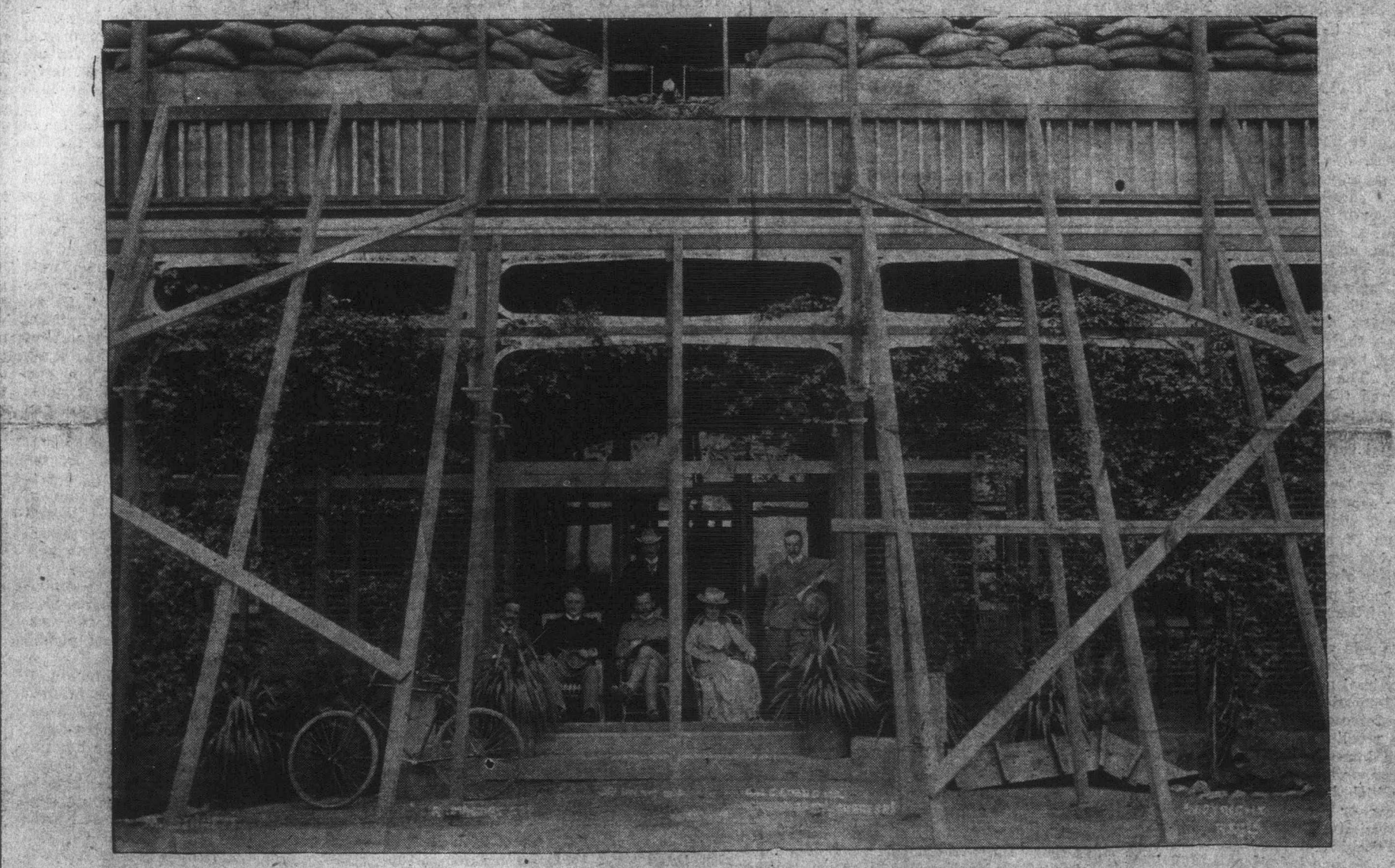
Calcutta, June 15.—Rain fell continuously in the Darjeeling district for three days, ceasing at 4 this morning. Several slight landslides occurred, and a number of water pipes were broken. The railway revetments are unfinished and trains have ceased running.

### MR. TARTE'S RETURN.

(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, June 15.—The Globe's London correspondent cables that Hon. J. I. Tarte will probably sail for Canada about the end of the month. His European trip has greatly improved his health, and he is looking better than he has looked for years.

### AMENDING RAILWAY ACT.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, June 15.—Hon. A. G. Blair's Railway Amendment Act, which gives power to the railway committee of the Privy Council to locate stations, passed the committee to-day with some slight amendments.



SCENE AT KIMBERLEY HOSPITAL DURING SIEGE. (Mr. Cecil Rhodes is the second man to the right in the group). —By courtesy of Mr. H. L. Salmon.

and the highest or fourth class is brown, 30pf., or about threepence farthing.

Anyone over sixteen years of age can insure, provided he or she does not earn over £100 a year. This of course, comprises a very large portion of the community—servants, shop-people, artisans, laborers, teachers, seamen, nurses, secretaries, clerks. Of course, they only pay as long as they are in work, and must insure in proportion.

The number of people insuring since the idea was started by the present Kaiser about eight years ago, may be imagined from the fact that in 1897 four hundred thousand persons drew pensions amounting to £2,750,531, over one million of which was provided by the State.

At seventy years of age everyone is entitled to the full pension of his class, but if "incomplete," or if temporarily, one-third of what he earns, on an average is paid to him weekly. If a girl marries, and no longer intends to work, she can get back the whole of the money she paid in, and often these few pounds, so wisely saved, furnish the house and start the young couple without debts, and even leave a little in hand.—Mrs. Alec Tweedie.

### WAR ON CHINESE.

(Special to the Times.)  
Nanaimo, June 15.—The Trades and Labor Council of this city will make war on the Chinese. To begin with they will make a house to house canvass for signatures to petitions similar to the ones now being circulated in Victoria and other cities, and at the last meeting of the council a committee was appointed to wait upon the City Council and ask them to enforce the Sunday observance law, thus shutting down the Chinese wash-houses on that day. Another committee was appointed to try and make arrangements for starting of a late-dry employing none but white help.

quires that the city of location shall provide free of cost a suitable building and meet all the general expenses of the convention—not including, however, any of the personal expenses of the delegates thereto. In addition to this, it has happened of late years that certain cities have offered substantial contributions to the party campaign fund as an additional inducement for securing the convention. The city of Philadelphia, where the Republican national convention is to be held on the 17th of June next, voluntarily pledged itself to pay into the treasury of the Republican committee one hundred thousand dollars; most of which has already been subscribed and turned over to the committee. (The Democratic convention is to be held at Kansas City on July 4th.)

Meeting Place.  
The convention hall is usually arranged to seat about fifteen thousand people. On the present basis of representation, the national convention consists of about nine hundred delegates, and the same number of alternates. Adequate space is reserved for the representatives of the press. Each delegate is usually allowed two or three tickets in addition to his own official ticket; each member of the national committee receives twenty-five; an appointment is made among the various states of tickets for distinguished guests, and the balance is turned over to the local committee for distribution to the convention fund. The call for a Republican national convention must be issued at least six months before the date decided upon.

The membership is double the number of senators, representatives and delegates in congress, apportioned as follows: Each state in convention elects four delegates at large—double the number of its senators; each congressional district elects two delegates, and each territory elects two delegates. It had sometimes happened that certain territories have elected more than two delegates, claiming that their population justly entitled them to do so; and in the

adherence to the tenets of the Christian religion.

The first business of the temporary organization is a call of the states for the purpose of naming the members of the several committees. These committees are usually as follows: On credentials; on permanent organization; on rules and order of business, and on platform. Each state and territory names one member of each committee.

Rules of Convention.  
Usually at the beginning of the convention the rules of the last convention are adopted—to remain in force until the committee on rules and order of business can report. Republican national conventions have, I think, without exception, adopted the rules and parliamentary procedure of the House of Representatives, to be enforced as far as applicable to the proceedings of the convention. Under these rules the previous question can be moved, and it is within the power of a majority of the convention to limit or shut off debate on any question. This power in actual practice has been seldom exercised, and when exercised has been under an agreement that debate should proceed on the pending question for a fixed time after the ordering of the previous question.

The permanent organization being effected, reports of committees are in order, the committee on credentials having precedence. It has usually happened that the report on credentials precipitates a contest in the convention over some one or more sets of delegates, and this is usually a very interesting point in the proceedings. In the Republican convention of 1880 the nomination of a Presidential candidate almost seemed to turn upon the settlement of certain contested cases, notably those from the State of Illinois, the unseating of several Great delegates making Grant's nomination impossible, and resulting in the nomination of Garfield.

### Some Reminiscences.

In the Republican convention of 1884 there were several very interesting con-

ventions is adopted and the permanent membership of the convention thereby settled, the report of the committee on rules and order of business is usually received and adopted. Resolutions proposed as planks of the platform are presented and, under the convention rules, are referred to the committee on platform without debate. After this there is but little to do except to pass upon the report of the platform committee and nominate the candidates.

Some Historic Scenes.  
It is not often that a platform reported by a committee is the subject of controversy or debate. The notable exception in convention history occurred at the national conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties in 1896, the contest being between the gold standard and various free coinage and modified coinage propositions.

In the Republican convention the adoption of the gold standard plank was the signal for the withdrawal of certain delegates, most of whom had been for a long time distinguished members of the Republican party. The scene in the St. Louis convention when Senators Teller, Mantle, Cannon, Pettigrew and a number of their associate delegates, withdrew, was most dramatic, impressive, and for a time, depressing. But good cheer and good feeling were immediately restored when the voice of the chairman, distinctly audible in every part of the convention, was heard saying: "There appear to be enough delegates left to transact business. What is the further pleasure of the convention?" A might cheer went up from fifteen thousand throats, and from that moment the defection of the bolting delegates created scarcely a ripple upon the current of political events.

A scene more dramatic still was enacted in the Democratic convention at Chicago when Mr. Bryan closed his remarkable and historic speech in favor of the free coinage plank in the Democratic platform—a speech that won for him

# Yukon

## Shipments of Yellow Metal via St. Michael.

### A Serious Problem Solved—Ore From the Horse.

From Dawson it is a considerable distance to the Yukon, but this year the Yukon notwithstanding transportation facilities the White Pass route. A Dawson, under date of that on that day the 1 left in tow for down passengers and \$500.

Several vessels were presumed that on of yellow metal will be of great value. The Klondike of the moss and under the waters to run off they did a few years Dawson. "It is a matter seriously, and to bring in the streams by means of ditches, pipes and from its branches. Such involve the outlay of applications have already law for several concessions of bringing in water, and one or two of these have been given by not the command of large capital or large to necessities of the them to accomplish any results. It is very many grants have hydraulic concessions to be cases out of ten, will be increasing the water now idly waiting for long and buy their un-

ow escapes from drowns by Dawson papers. Jules Lefevre, H. A. Sinclair were captured the city. Four of the up-turned, boat for before being able to land, over about 1,000 pounds J. McMillan, of McMan, Vancouver, also the loss of his life in the crossing on a log another accident is re-ferred on May 15th on Humboldt Gates was \$11,000 strapped on attempted to ford the horse sank with the rates found it necessary the animal and cut the order to free the brute, covered the saddle and

went very high in Dawson. The following were the most interesting quotations: Three cans for \$1; \$45 a case; sugar, 10 cents; salt, 10 cents; ham, 47 cents; wholesale; ham; tomatoes, \$12 per 50 cents per can, except 70 cents were 75c; flour, \$14 onions, \$1 a pound; pepper pound retail, 55 cents

an engineer of Skagway, letter from his brother, which it is stated that railroad reaches White 100,000 tons of ore will ment. One mine is in several more are about the road has made a rate Tacoma.

ment is made as com-pleting the completion of the horse, some 200 tons of moved daily from Ben-er point.

has been offered \$40,000 to the Reaper, but has The vessel is of the order, and is very de-

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re and lightning proof, up to winter cold and uniformly handsome can be most easily very little. This ender any most desirable for use, new buildings.

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# Dominion Parliament

## Commission to Inquire Into Alleged Election Frauds Will Be Untrammelled.

## Lively Debate Over Food Supplied to Canadian Troops in South Africa.

Ottawa, June 5.—At the opening of the House yesterday the Prime Minister read the order-in-council in connection with the appointment of a commission of inquiry into charges of electoral frauds. Upon the motion for the third reading of the bill for the incorporation of the Canada National Railway and Transport Company (the Collingwood air line), Mr. E. F. Clarke, of West Toronto, proposed the addition of a clause providing that the government might at any time take over the road on one month's notice. Mr. Campbell, of Kent, Ont., who has charge of the measure, declined on behalf of the company to accept any such amendment as a plain injustice, since it would prevent them from floating their bonds, and that no such provision had been made in any other bill before parliament. The House divided upon this amendment, which was defeated by 37 yeas to 49 nays, on what was practically a party vote. The measure now goes to the Senate, where it will probably be followed by the same strenuous opposition that it has met in its progress through the House of Commons on behalf of the rival company, promoted by Toronto capitalists for a road over the same route from Toronto to Collingwood.

The government bill in amendment of the Bank Act was read a third time. A suggestion was made by Mr. Ross that should be made to provide that all bank loans should be registered, but this was not entertained by the House.

### Canada Not Consulted.

In response to a question by Mr. Bourassa, the Prime Minister said that neither the government nor any of its members had been consulted as to the conditions upon which the South African war should be settled. The government, he added, was not considering the advisability of offering any suggestion or opinion on the matter.

In reply to a question by Col. Prior, the Postmaster-General said that an effort is being made to come to a reciprocal arrangement with the United States postoffice authorities in regard to the collection of insufficient postage on letters sent from either country to the others, so as to obviate the delay that now arises.

### Representation of Yukon.

In reply to a question by Sir Hilbert Tupper, the Prime Minister said that the question of the representation of Yukon in parliament would be dealt with after the next census.

On motion to go into supply, Sir Hilbert Tupper proposed another very long amendment in which he formulated a complaint as to the alleged fraudulent undervaluation for customs duty of the steamer "John G. Barr" at Dawson City in October, 1898. Sir Hilbert recited the fact that the boat was valued at \$7,000 for the hull and \$3,000 for the machinery, \$10,000 in all, on which there was paid customs duty of \$1,450, whereas it was generally calculated that the vessel was worth at least \$60,000, and that although owned by a British subject at Dawson, that she was in reality an American craft. Sir Hilbert censured the action of Mr. Davis, collector of customs at Dawson, and Mr. F. C. Wade, the crown attorney of Yukon, for his connection therewith, and wound up by a declaration that the matter called for a searching inquiry, and that the customs department in its handling of the case had shown a policy lax and ineffective and deserving of censure.

The Minister of Customs replied briefly thereto. He said that there was no evidence of fraud. There was no ground for saying the vessel was worth \$60,000. The chief inspector had gone into the case very fully, and had increased the valuation to \$25,000, and imposed a severe penalty. As for Mr. Davis, he was an appointee of the late government and a former Conservative member of parliament.

When a division was reached on Sir Hilbert Tupper's amendment it was defeated by 22 to 42.

After this the House went into committee of supply on the estimates for the interior department.

Ottawa, June 7.—At Tuesday's sitting of the House of Commons the government's bill in amendment of the Election Act was up and was discussed at length, further consideration being postponed when the House rose after midnight. Mr. T. Chase Casgrain is trying to have a number of amendments made to prevent corruption in elections and suggestions were also offered by Mr. Ingram in favor of making election day a compulsory half-holiday and by Mr. Puttee, of Winnipeg, in favor of keeping the polls open till 8 o'clock to give workmen a chance to vote.

### Elections Commission.

Before the business of the day was taken up Sir Charles Tupper claimed the right to address a few remarks to the House in respect to the commission appointed by the government to investigate the charges of electoral corruption. In order that it might not be limited in its scope Sir Charles suggested that dealing with the scope of the enquiry the words "and any fraudulent practices, persons or means connected therewith." He thought, too, that a special act of parliament would be required to permit the commissioners to indemnify witnesses against prosecution. It was also necessary to provide for the payment and maintenance of witnesses. He suggested that in the choice of counsel the commissioners should be allowed to communicate with the leaders of the government

and the leader of the opposition. He took it that there would likewise have to be a short act passed to authorize the commissioners to ascertain how men voted. To this he added that the commissioners should be put in possession of the evidence taken before the committee of the House a year ago.

The Prime Minister had no fault to find with the manner in which these suggestions had been given. It was a matter of congratulation that the scope and personnel of the commission seemed to meet with the approval of the opposition. The government's object was to clothe the judges with the very fullest authority. The government was being guided in the matter by the advice of the Minister of Justice, to whom he would communicate the suggestions made by the leader of the opposition. An appropriation would also have to be taken to meet the cost of the commission. He did not think the government would be able to accept the suggestion for handing over the evidence taken last year by the privileges and elections committee. The West Union case to the commission. While specifying that there should be authority given to the commission to appoint two counsel the government had not thought it well to make any declaration as to the men to be employed.

### A Western Monopoly.

Dr. Montague voiced a complaint from the West that the product of all the government creameries in the territories was in the hands of one firm, who charged exorbitant prices.

The Minister of Agriculture promised that the matter would have his attention.

### Yesterday's Proceedings.

Yesterday's sitting was taken up in a much more lively way, though much less progress was made on the order paper. The opposition tried hard to make out a case against the Minister of Militia in connection with his purchase of a certain concentrated food put up by Dr. E. F. Devlin, of Montreal, which was supplied to the Canadian soldiers at the front for emergency rations. It appears that a similar food is prepared by another Montreal firm known as the Hatch Prose Company, and the argument was as to the relative merits of the two compounds. The minister claimed that the preparations were identical, and cited a report of the director-general of the medical service to the effect that the article supplied by Dr. Devlin was the same as the protease tested experimentally on men of the R.C.A. at Kingston a year ago. The opposition wholly failed to make out the slightest appearance of fraud on the part of the minister, but stirred up a wonderful fuss, and the evening sitting one of the liveliest kinds of rows seen this session took place. The minister contented himself with proving that the article sent to our boys at the front was the same as had shown such good results when tested by our soldiers here, and felt he had turned the tables on Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, who had brought the matter up. If any charge was formulated, he was prepared at once to lay all the facts before them.

### Mr. Monk's Charges.

Mr. Monk asked for a committee of inquiry into a charge preferred in the House of Commons yesterday that condensed food used for condensed rations had been furnished by the militia department to the Canadian troops in South Africa; that the food had been paid for at the rate of two dollars per ration, whereas they were not worth more than ten or twelve cents, and that the price of the militia authorities at headquarters had made something out of the thing. The article in question appeared in the April number of this paper. No tenders had been called for the purchase of this ration, and it was packed in tins that were neither air tight nor hermetic. The article stated that the tins the government received were falsely labelled. Mr. Monk said that a Montreal company had brought its food to the notice of the militia department in 1898, and had it tested by the militia department in Kingston. Later it became aware that large quantities of condensed food were being purchased from a Montreal chemist, named Dr. Devlin. The Montreal company just mentioned had purchased a tin of the same goods as supplied to the militia department, had had it analyzed by one Milton Hersey, receiving a report that as an emergency ration it was valueless. It was true.

The Minister of Militia, who should be the first to seek an inquiry as to the article in the Gazette, wanted to know who it was in high places that had been so easily influenced as to accept poor food at the expense of the brave soldiers of Canada.

### Dr. Borden's Reply.

The Minister of Militia responded in a manner to satisfy up Mr. Monk's plan. The food which stood such a splendid test in Kingston a year ago when tested by the director of medical affairs in the Canadian militia was precisely the same food purchased as rations for our boys at the front when the food supplied there was not sufficient. They had been found identical by analytical comparison. Mr. Monk, to put the matter plainly, had shown himself more zealous in his desire to stab a political opponent than to forward the interests of our troops in South Africa. The paper which had long ago lost its respectability and all claim to support from the militia of this country, and which was published in the interests of the Conservative party. The statement it made that the food cost two dollars a ration was false. The price paid was fifty cents. The statement it made that it had been sent to South Africa in this not properly sterilized was apparently equally false for not a single complaint had been received from South Africa to date, though Mr. Monk had apparently waited two months after the publication of this item for such evidence to come to hand.

From the position that Mr. Monk occupied it would appear as though stood there the paid agent of another food. The food had been purchased by the government on the recommendation of Dr. Neilson, the director of our medical service, who took care to see that the same had been supplied. The manufacturer and the contractor was Dr. F. E. Devlin, the official analyst, of

Montreal, who had the endorsement of Sir William Hingston and Professor Rutland. An analysis had shown it to contain sixty per cent. of putriment. In conclusion, he informed Mr. Monk that he could have his committee of enquiry just as soon as he wanted.

### Other Speakers.

Sir Charles Tupper did not like the tone of the minister's reply and fully endorsed Mr. Monk's position.

The Prime Minister took it that evidently what the opposition feared was that the Minister of Militia had not taken sufficient care in the choice of the food. In the name of common sense, he asked, what more precautions could have been taken? As to Mr. Monk's remarks they had certainly been couched in an improper tone, by which he had attempted to deal with the Minister of Militia as already convicted of misconduct. The question then came down to this, that if Mr. Monk said was true a crime rested upon the head of Mr. Devlin of the most heinous kind.

Mr. Monk—I never said any such thing.

### Some Light on the Subject.

Mr. Fielding let a little new light on the subject. He made it clear that there are two firms competing for the government contract. One got it and the other, he took it, was now kicking up all this fuss. Mr. Monk must have very good reason himself when he pronounced such an abominable charge against the Minister of Militia. If he had been acting the part of a gentleman he would not even have read to the House the slanderous extract he had.

Mr. Fitzpatrick defied Mr. Monk to formulate an open charge of fraud in connection with this contract.

Mr. Monk—I am ready to make that charge.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—He feels safe in making it here, where he is protected by his immunities as a member. Let him make them outside.

Mr. Monk—I am satisfied from the statement made by gentlemen on the other hand that the food supplied to our troops in South Africa was not the food tested in Kingston who are the guilty parties?

### Charge Falls Through.

After the debate had continued till 1 o'clock the motion to adjourn which Mr. Monk had proposed to put himself in order was lost. Mr. Foster voted for a definite statement as to whether an enquiry would be granted in the matter, and the Premier said it would. Mr. Monk, on his responsibility as a member, saw fit to prefer the charge. No motion was made for the committee after all the talk of the day's sitting. The House then went into committee of supply and made some progress in the estimates for the department of justice, adjourning at 2:10 a.m.

### A Chance for Mr. Monk.

The following open letter was addressed to Mr. Monk by Mr. Devlin to-day:

Montreal, June 7, 1900.  
F. D. Monk, Esq., M. P., Ottawa.  
Sir:—In the course of the remarks made by you in the House of Commons yesterday, when moving the adjournment of the House with respect to the contract made by me for the sale of a certain quantity of emergency food to the Militia Department, you charged me with having stolen a couple of articles for the article contracted for. If you honestly believe in the truth of your statement, you should be prepared to take the responsibility of publishing the same under such conditions as will enable me to prove that your statement is untrue and libellous.  
Yours, etc., etc. F. E. DEVLIN.  
(Signed)

### IN THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed business yesterday afternoon, after its more than three weeks' holiday, and sat for a few minutes. A couple of bills were introduced, and advanced a stage, along with some of the private bills on the paper. The amendments in the St. Lawrence and Steamship Terminal Company's bill made by the House of Commons were concurred in. The amendments made in the House of Commons to the Criminal Code bill will be taken up to-morrow.

Ottawa, June 8.—In the House of Commons yesterday assent was given to the following address proposed by the Prime Minister and seconded by Sir Charles Tupper:

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."

"Most Gracious Sovereign:—We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in parliament assembled desired to offer to Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the approaching termination of the war in South Africa, as foreshadowed by the recent successes, culminating in the fall of Pretoria, which have attended the British arms."

"The feelings of pride and satisfaction with which we hail every fresh addition to the long and glorious roll of deeds wrought by British valor and resource are enhanced on the present occasion by the proud consciousness that through the active co-operation of her sons on the battlefield Canada is entitled to share in a new and special manner in the joy of the present triumph."

"We rejoice that the conflict, now happily drawing to a close, will result in the removal of those disabilities under which many of our fellow subjects have labored so long, and we cannot doubt that the extension of Your Majesty's rule over the globe, and of South Africa will be attended by those blessings which flow from a wise and beneficent administration of just and equal laws."

"We pray that for your people's sake the blessings of Your Majesty's reign may long be prolonged."

### The Premier's Words.

In addressing himself to this motion the Premier spoke as follows:—"The language of this address, Mr. Speaker, seems to me to be sufficiently explicit. I have but few observations to offer in support of it. We British subjects of all races and origins in all parts of the world are inspired with sentiments of exalted and chivalrous devotion to the person of Her Most Gracious Majesty. This devotion is not the result of any maudlin sentimentality, but it springs from the fact that the Queen—the overruler of the many lands which constitute the British Empire—is

one of the noblest women that have ever lived, and certainly the best sovereign that England ever had, and the best that probably ever ruled in any land. War is abhorrent to the delicate nature of woman. We may safely assume, indeed we know, that the present war was particularly painful to Her Majesty. She had hoped that the closing years of her long and prosperous reign would not have been saddened by such a spectacle as war. But it was not in the decree of divine providence that this hope and wish should be gratified. War came, and it came with the surroundings of horror, of grievous sufferings, and of bloodshed. It came with alternating periods of reverses and of successes. But, sir, happily the end is now within sight. The troops of Her Majesty are now in Pretoria, and the British flag, which is to us the emblem of liberty, is floating over the public buildings in that far-famed city. This happy result is due above all to the fine soldier who has proved himself a great general, and who on this occasion has, as never before, raised himself to the greatest expectations that the people of the Empire had maintained of him. Lord Roberts is a great leader, of whom each soldier can say, as the soldiers of Napoleon said at Austerlitz, "He won battles not by making, but by making us." The recent British victories are due to the fine character, to the solid qualities of the troops, who, under the command of the victorious general, have fought with a courage and a heroism which is ready to do everything that was expected of them, ready and anxious to do their duty to the Empire, and in this way we may perhaps remark with pardonable pride that on more than one occasion, when the fate of the battle was trembling in the scales of destiny, the scales were turned in favor of the British arms and the victory decided by the dash of our Canadian soldiers, who proved that though many years have passed since they were called upon to take the field against the foe, they are yet worthy of the races from which they have sprung, and that the blood which courses through their veins is the same as that which inspired their ancestors to gallant deeds. (Cheers.)

"Happily, as I said, the end of the war is in sight, though we cannot hope that it is finished. Many battles have doubtless yet to be fought, and indeed we may say that when the war is terminated greater problems will face the British authorities. But even though the war is not finished, we today utter the hope and the prayer that the long reign of Her Majesty may never more be disturbed by war, and that what remains to her of her natural life may now flow in peace. We pray that when the end of this long and glorious reign comes the subjects of Her Majesty in South Africa shall have learned to appreciate those British institutions which in this age and in every land signify liberty and equal rights. (Loud applause.) We hope and pray that when the end of this long and glorious reign shall close upon a united Empire wherein peace and good will shall prevail among all men." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

### Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Charles Tupper—It gives me great pleasure to second the address which has just been moved by the Right Hon. the leader of the House and of the government and to associate myself in the warmest manner with the eloquent words which he has so ably moved that address. I do not think it can be a source of unqualified regret that the war has taken place. It has been the boast of the Empire that the illustrious reign of Her Majesty has never been disturbed by any war in the world, other than in regard to the sovereignty or the great expansion of the Empire over which she has been called to rule. But I say that one of the most signal and important events connected with the expansion of the British Empire was the confederation of Canada. That was a measure that was regarded, and will still be regarded in every portion of the Empire, as a signal step in the consolidation of the Empire.

We have since Her Majesty ascended the throne, in fact in comparatively recent years, accomplished the confederation of all British North America with the exception of the Isle of Newfoundland, which I trust at no distant day will become a portion of the Dominion. (Cheers.)

The example of Canada has just been followed in the great island continent of Australia. And to-day we have fairly in sight the consolidation of the whole of the old world and forty years ago Canada was ceded to Britain by France, the entire population was French, and that population from that hour came under the British rule. When the late lamented Sir George E. Cartier was asked by Her Majesty the Queen what are French-Canadians, his answer was: "They are Englishmen speaking French."

Mr. Bourassa—No.

Sir Charles (continuing)—I must say that the British Empire is greatly indebted to the late President Kruger, whose unhappy action, so far as his own interests are concerned, left no alternative to Great Britain, but war to the gage that he threw down to her. By that act he accelerated the unity of the Empire which it would have taken many long years to accomplish under other circumstances.

There is another feature that I regard of utmost importance. The might, the power, the strength of the British Empire. No one then ventured to predict that in three months England, powerful as it is, would be able to put on the field two hundred thousand men on a territory separated from the motherland by over seven thousand miles. It has established the fact that Great Britain is not only the greatest naval power on the globe, but that she is one of the greatest military powers.

This is one of the happy results of the war and I believe that it is one of the greatest, because I believe that this demonstration of the might and the power of England will contribute to the peace of the world as nothing else could. If you want to see how thoroughly satisfactory British institutions have been I can only point to the fact that the French population of Canada has attained to nearly two million and out of

the six million British subjects who inhabit the country the Prime Minister of the country is a French-Canadian. You need have no anxiety as to what the position of the Boers will be. They will have a freedom which, under the corrupt oligarchy that was carried on in the Transvaal under the name of a republic, they had no knowledge or conception of. And in a short time we will find a happy and united South Africa in which all races, all creeds, all classes will enjoy equal privileges in the eyes of the law and a united and happy population, loyal to the Crown of England.

There is another element in the matter. It is that England has shown her might and she has shown the Dominion of Canada, the great island continent of Australia and South Africa are at her back. That is one of the most important features, and deeply as we lament the fact that the blood of Canadians has been shed, that many of the gallant yeomanry of Canada, who volunteered their services to aid Her Majesty the Queen and British arms in South Africa have visited that country never to return, we feel that the sacrifice has not been in vain.

Sir Charles, continuing, pointed to the fact that the effective strength of our first contingent under Lieut.-Col. Otter is only four hundred and fifty to-day, whereas it left our shores considerably more than a thousand strong. He added that Canada had the satisfaction of knowing that in all the bravery which had been exhibited by the best troops of England none had surpassed that of the Canadian. He paid a high compliment to Lord Strathcona for the part he had taken in the raising of his own splendid force. He took his seat amidst loud cheers. A Discordant Note.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle—I regret that I cannot agree with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition. I know very well that what I am going to say is not in accord with the feelings of all the members of this House. But since the opening of this unfortunate war I have made up my mind that I was not siding with any mob or crowd or popular cry, and therefore I will still voice the protest, if not of the majority of the Canadian people, of a fair proportion of all nationalities and creeds. (Cries of dissent.) Then hon. gentlemen may say "no, no," if they like, but I know the popular feeling as well as they. I can heartily join with the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition in congratulating the brave soldiers who have fought the battle of the Empire in South Africa. But as to rejoicing in the results of the war, as to congratulating Her Majesty and Her Majesty's government upon the policy which has brought this war on England and on the Empire, I cannot agree with them, because, to my mind, these causes were unjust, and success does not make them just.

Mr. Bourassa went on to say that the war would prove to be one of the most unfortunate events of British politics during this century. What had it proved to the world about England's power? The British government sent to South Africa an army of 200,000 men, composed not only of the best regiments of England and Ireland, but including the best soldiers of the British colonies, and it took eight months for that powerful army to conquer an army of poor peasants from a total population of 250,000 souls. "I admire," he said, "many and many of the deeds that England has done throughout the world, but sir, this war will not add one ounce of glory to the greatness of England, which is founded only—"

Cries of "Shame, shame!" and disorder, which lasted for some moments.

Mr. Bourassa—Is this a free parliament? Is free speech allowed here?

Mr. Foster—Such a speech from a member of this House. Shame on him.

Mr. Fielding—This is a free parliament and a free country.

Mr. Foster—Shame on him.

Several members—Shame, shame.

Mr. Bourassa said that he heard Mr. Wallace speaking of treason, but he (Bourassa) never raised his voice to ask any portion of the Canadian people to rise in arms against the British government and the British crown as Wallace had done. He was only voicing the opinion that the people of Canada had been paying tribute for this invention long enough. In the United States to-day the price of lamp, shade and mantle complete is given as fifty cents, whereas the same articles cost from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each in Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright expressed the opinion that if this were true the patent could be upset under section 37 of the Patent Act on the ground of excessive charges to the public.

The bill was sent to a special committee.

The House then went into committee of supply on the estimates for the justice department.

### IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked whether any claim had been made by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for compensation by the government for alleged expenditure incurred by them on account of the non-ratification by parliament of the contract entered into by them and the government for the construction of the railway from the waters of the Stickeen river in British Columbia to the waters of Teslin Lake.

The Hon. Mr. Mills said in answer that \$33,434 was claimed. The evidence received in support of this claim consisted of certified receipts and vouchers with, in many cases, bank checks which had been paid, attached. No decision had been come to, and the matter was still under consideration.

There was some opposition to the general rate of interest after judgment or where no bargain was made, from six to five per cent.

Mr. Clewof asked how this would affect bankers.

The Minister of Justice presumed that they would continue to charge the rate for which their bargains were made.

Senator Wood and Senator Percy both condemned the measure. The bill passed its second reading.

### FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

Tenement House Destroyed by Fire—Cooperate in Ruins.

(Associated Press.)

New York, June 15.—Ten people were burned to death or suffocated and six injured, some fatally, in the burning of the five-story tenement at 34 Jackson street, a little before 3 o'clock this morning.

New York, June 15.—An unrecognizable body was discovered in the ruins of the Paul Weidman Co-operative Company, Brooklyn, last night. The dead recovered now number five, and it is said there are half a dozen bodies still in the debris.

The man who merely skims does not always get the cream.—The Saturday Evening Post.

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