

## TEN MILES FROM LADYSMITH

### On Wednesday Buller Moved More Artillery and Troops Across the Tugela River.

## SOME BIG NAVAL GUNS IN POSITION

### Bombardment of Boer Trenches Believed to Be in Progress --Report From Burgheers' Camp Says the British Have Retreated--Fighting in Cape Colony.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Feb. 9.—There is still no news of Buller's doings to-day or yesterday. A dispatch, dated Frere Camp, Thursday, February 8th, but probably written with the advanced lines on February 7th, and sent by runner to Frere, says: "The forces of the enemy are on both our flanks, and continued to render our position extremely difficult to maintain." Beyond the fact that Buller devoted Wednesday to bringing more artillery and troops across the Tugela, nothing is known of his movements, but that he badly needed reinforcements is evident from the foregoing from Frere.

Waiting for Artillery.  
It is still more patent that it is impossible for him to advance till the artillery have been enabled to take up forward positions for the purpose of subduing the Boer guns on both flanks. Upon the length of time occupied in this operation depends the duration of Gen. Buller's maintenance of the defensive.

It is reasonable to suppose that the guns and reinforcements were in position yesterday, and that another attempt to advance is now progressing, or at least that bombardment, preliminary to the actual movement of the troops, is in progress. In the meanwhile news is awaited with very great eagerness, not mixed with anxiety. Almost all the critics now point out that the mere pushing through to Ladysmith without securing a decisive victory on their way would only add danger to what is already a critical situation.

Boers at Dornkloof.  
Another Frere Camp dispatch says a Boer prisoner asserts that the burghers expected Buller to cross at Dornkloof's Drift, and that thousands of Boers were being posted at Dornkloof to oppose such a passage, while on the captured hill there were only a few hundred Johannesburgers. This tends to increase the anxiety of those who believe Buller has scarcely begun the serious part of his advance, though encouragement is gleaned from the news that the heavy naval guns, after repeated attempts during which the mules rolled down the hill, have succeeded in reaching the summit of Zwarts Kop, whence they are doing excellent practice.

Foreign Attaches.  
A dispatch from Capetown dated yesterday, says the foreign military attaches will leave to-morrow. Their destination is not given, presumably they will join Roberts, whose whereabouts has not yet been made public. Increasing Home Army.  
It was said to-day that one of the first steps to increase the home army will be the raising of 37 new horse and field batteries with barracks at Salsbury Plain, and the addition of third battalions to numerous regiments which at present are without them. Rumors.  
To the daily rumor of the relief of Ladysmith was added yesterday the report that Lord Rothschild had positive information to that effect, and that he had communicated it to various members of the House of Lords yesterday. Rothschild denied the story. A rumor that Ladysmith has been re-

lieved is again current to-day. The war office say they have no confirmation of the report. EXPERTS ON THE SITUATION.  
Buller is Thought to be Forcing His Way Through Boer Lines.  
London, Feb. 9.—The military experts are spending their energies just at present to figuring out, from the meagre news given out by the War Office, just what Gen. Roberts and his chief assistants are doing in South Africa. What puzzles them is the silence of the War Office. Forcing His Way.  
It is figured out that Gen. Buller is not attempting to turn the Boer position. He is seeking to break his way through the Dutch lines by means of his hammering power of artillery. During the first three days, artillery fire from 36 guns at one point and 72 at another were concentrated upon the enemy's entrenchments. Gen. Buller was not in a hurry, but was content with holding the position taken by Lyttleton's and Hildyard's soldiers, and with moving his guns across the river to support them. Ten Miles From Ladysmith.  
The wedge had been driven in only a short way, but it was in the direction of Ladysmith, which was not more than ten miles from the advanced British position. If it could be hammered forward another five miles, White would be enabled to co-operate with Gen. Buller.

RUMORS OF RETREAT.  
From Boer Lager—War Office Have No Information.  
London, Feb. 9.—6:40 p.m.—Up to the present, the war office had evidently heard nothing of a retreat by Gen. Buller, as described in the dispatch from the Boer head laager. When shown the Boer dispatch the officials appeared utterly dumfounded. Apparently they had not the least suspicion of the possibility of such an outcome of the operations. It is said on reliable authority that Gen. Buller's dispatch announcing Monday's and Tuesday's movements, was particularly hopeful. He described the position gained as effective, so the news of another retirement is exceedingly bitter to the British, and though it comes from Boer sources, there is little disposition to discredit it. The news spread rapidly, and naturally disappointment was visible on all sides, although the long silence from the Upper Tugela had already aroused apprehensions that Gen. Buller might have found it impossible to go forward, in which case he would have no option but to recross the river.

FROM BOER CAMP.  
Dispatch Says a British Force Retired Across the Tugela River at Molen's Drift.  
Head Laager, Ladysmith, Feb. 7.—An armored train yesterday made a sortie from Chiereley towards Colenso and landed two thousand British troops on the right of the Boer position. Boers immediately crossed the river and made attack with rifles and artill-

ery, forcing the withdrawal of both the train and the troops to Chiereley. Reported Abandonment of Kopje.  
Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, Feb. 8.—The British, who were in possession of the kopje at Molen's Drift, abandoned it after a bombardment by Boer cannon this morning and retired across the Tugela River. A desultory cannonade is proceeding at Tugela this morning, but otherwise all is quiet.

WESTERN BORDER.  
Boers Attack the British Position at Koodersberg Drift—An Engagement Which Lasted Two Days.  
Koodersberg Drift, Feb. 8.—The Boers yesterday made a determined effort to drive the British from a hill commanding the drift. Mounting two seven-pounders at the northern extremity, they shelled the position intermittently the whole day. The Seaforth Highlanders gained a position on the rocky summit and kept up a sustained fire, but suffered from the shelling. A battery was sent and it succeeded in silencing the Boer fire. Meanwhile two companies of the Argyll Highlanders, advancing along the plain in a westerly direction, found the Boers entrenched at a small drift. An engagement followed, lasting two whole days. Gen. Macdonald now only required sufficient troops in order to completely surround the Boers. Gen. Babington was dispatched from Modder River with a large force of cavalry and two horse batteries, but failed to reach here, although he started early in the day to enable him to get here early this afternoon. This morning the infantry still remained in the old position. Lord Methuen ordered a retirement to Modder River, which is now proceeding. The British losses were 50 men. Reported Repulse of Plumer.  
Pretoria, Monday, Feb. 5.—Col. Plumer's force on February 2nd attacked the Boer position near Ramonsta, and after heavy fighting, including an endeavor to take the place by storm, the British were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. London, Feb. 9.—The dispatch from

Koodersberg Drift does not say whether Gen. Babington finally joined Gen. Macdonald, but the word "combined" seems to indicate that he did so. BULLER'S TASK.  
London Times on the Work the General Has Accomplished.  
London, Feb. 9.—The Times is an editorial dealing with Gen. Buller's task, says: "The problem before him is unquestionably most difficult. We can't be surprised or disheartened should he be unable to solve it with success. His task is not merely to force a way through the Boer lines to Ladysmith, that operation would be formidable enough, but it would be easy compared with the one he must perform if large strategical results are to follow. He must inflict a crushing defeat upon the Boer army. Unless he can drive into the Drakenberg or otherwise destroy that army, the relief of Ladysmith can hardly be accomplished with safety. We await the issue of the operation with great anxiety." Elsewhere the Times comments on the fact that Buller is "playing his part in the general scheme which is being co-ordinated by Lord Roberts." It says on this point: "The British public is still kept in ignorance of the whereabouts of some 25,000 troops, and developments may be expected. It is difficult to believe that the Boers are equally ignorant of the disposition of the British forces. The great game of war will, however, shortly be begun and we may confidently hope that the period of reverses is drawing to an end."

THE DEFENCE OF MAPEKING.  
Conducted by Telephone—Col. Baden-Powell's Ingenious Scheme for Protecting Inhabitants.  
London, Feb. 9.—An interesting letter has been received from Col. Baden-Powell telling how he conducts the defence of Mafeking by telephone. He made himself a bombproof mound in the centre of the town. He says: "Here I sit in my bombproof bureau writing these letters. Around me is telephone communication with each one of my outposts. At each one of the outposts a telescope keeps constant watch on the Boer outposts and guns. As soon as it is seen which way their fire is about to be directed, the wire communications send word and the bell, with which each defensive quarter is provided, clangs in that part of the town where the shell is about to fall. All in the open at once go to ground like rabbits."

AGAIN SOUTH OF THE TUGELA  
Route to Ladysmith Was Impracticable and on Wednesday Buller Decided to Retire.  
GEN. MACDONALD'S BRILLIANT TACTICS  
Particulars of the Retirement—The Invasion of the Free State --Activity in Cape Colony--Preparing for the Advance.  
(Associated Press.)  
London, Feb. 10.—Lord Roberts's campaign remains an inscrutable mystery. He has gone to the front with Kitchener and the foreign military attaches have started from Capetown to join him there, but nobody outside of the innermost circles of the war office knows where the front is. The theories of the military writers for the London papers are that Gen. Buller's movements of the last few days were simply in the nature of feints to keep the Boers watching him, while other positions of the army were advancing elsewhere. These are based on the fact that Kelly-Kenny was reported a fortnight ago to be at Rosemead, and from rumor it has been generally assumed that the sixth division would co-operate with Generals Gatacre and French in clearing the Orange River district, and opening the way for invasion of the Free State, on the lines of Buller's original plan. The March to Bloemfontein.  
Gen. Tucker has also been reported at Modder River, and this has been the basis of another theory that the seventh division would follow him, that Kimberley would be relieved, and that the army would march across the country to Bloemfontein. The third theory has assumed that the Free State would be invaded from the Orange River bridge, Belmont, Fauresmith and Springfontein, being the immediate objective points, and the cutting of the communications of the Dutch forces south of the river being the strategical advantage. Patrol Captured.  
A late dispatch from Sterkstroom says that the standing British patrol, consisting of a sergeant and six men of Brabant's Horse at Brown's farm, was surprised and captured early on Wednesday prior to the Boer attacks on the Penhoek and Bird's river camps. The relief sent from Penhoek blundered on 300 Boers. One man of the Cape Mounted Police, whose horse was shot, was captured, but the others escaped. A Frenchman, supposed to be a spy, was captured and brought to Sterkstroom camp. Buller's Retirement.  
London, Feb. 10.—2 p.m.—Gen. Buller is once more south of the Tugela River, and Gen. Macdonald is back at the Modder River. Yet to-day's news by no means causes the acute disappointment attendant on the failure to relieve Ladysmith. This can be attributed to three causes: First—There is a strong belief that Buller's last attempt was only a demonstration on a large scale. Second—The wisest critics had warned the public not to expect the immediate relief of White, and third, the nation has settled down to the realization that the war will last a long time and they are not swayed as at first by minor reverses and victories. The second and third reasons are self-explanatory, but the first requires considerable elucidation. Part of Roberts's Plan.  
In favor of the opinion held by Mr. S. Wilkinson, the military critic of the Morning Post, that Buller did not intend immediately pushing on to Ladysmith, there is overwhelming evidence to show that Field Marshal Roberts ordered systematic activity on the part of all the forces. On this basis Buller's move may only be a repetition of Macdonald's and French's. Mr. A. J. Balfour's statement about awaiting the completion of plans is another strong reason for believing Buller never intended to make the main advance via Vaal Krantz, but was acting under Roberts. It is also curious that the news of Buller's retirement first came from the Boer laager near Ladysmith, and that the British correspondents were freely allowed to send dispatches before anything from Buller was published. The unusual appeal by Bennett Barleigh, war correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, asking the public to suspend judgment and rely on Buller, also has considerable significance. On the other hand Buller's recent speech to his troops, in which he said he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week, tends some people claim, to throw doubt on the belief that he has only been demonstrating in force. From Modder River.  
Latest news from Modder River shows that Macdonald's retirement from Koodersberg was effected in complete order. The most reasonable explanation of his movement is that it was undertaken more to restore the confidence of the Highlanders, still nervous from their terrible experience at Magerfontein, than to gain any important objective. With this important unit Gen. Methuen's force is rehabilitated for attack on Cronje, and an attempt to relieve Kimberley is looked for, more than likely superintended by Roberts, while the seventh division and part of French's cavalry are occupied in a turning movement east of Jacobsdorp. Boer Activity.  
A dispatch from Rensberg, dated Friday, 9th, reports much aggressive activity against all the British reconnoitering, and declares the Boers are in no sense surrounded at Colenso, but are simply held in check by a series of camps forming a semi-circle from east to west. The Boers, it is added, are still in possession of the lines of communication with the Free State and hold strong positions around Colesburg. During the morning of the 9th a bombardment with Lydite occurred at Rensberg, and the Boers' Maxim-Vickers are believed to have been silenced. A dozen dead Boers were found on the kopjes. The Queen and Highland Brigade.  
The Queen's keen interest in Macdonald and the Highland brigade was evidenced by the great concern she showed at the news of Macdonald's retirement from Koodersberg. Her Majesty sent special inquiries to the war office, but as the officials had no knowledge of the movements up to midnight, the Queen made her secretary telegraph twice to Reuter's agency asking for the most minute details, whence the news came and who sent it, and requesting the earliest notification of any explanation received. Where is Roberts?  
Lord Roberts has addressed another letter to Kruger and Steyn complaining of the wanton destruction of property in Natal. The fact that the news of Roberts's message to Presidents Kruger and Steyn came from the Modder River is taken

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes delicious cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, griddle cakes—palatable and wholesome.

NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

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Dominion Parliament

Important Announcement Regarding the Play of the Canadian Contingent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Speech Tells of the Dispatch of Volunteers.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—At yesterday's session of the House of Commons, the mover of the address, Mr. Gould, made an announcement of considerable importance...

Mr. Victor Geffroy, member-elect for Chambly-Verchères, was the second speaker. Like most of the members from the province of Quebec he established himself...

The leader of the opposition was the next speaker. He eulogized both mover and seconder and paid tribute to their predecessors...

When the conduct of the Transvaal made it clear that they were seeking war and when President Kruger's ultimatum aroused a storm of indignation...

Mr. W. D. Barrett, member-elect for the riding of St. John's, was the next speaker. He eulogized both mover and seconder and paid tribute to their predecessors...

The Prime Minister's Reply. The Prime Minister, who was received with tremendous applause, offered his congratulations to the mover and seconder...

On October 4 Sir Charles Tupper had changed his mind and his course of action, and on October 4 had sent him a telegram urging that a contingent should be sent...

considerable importance to the views formerly held by him on this subject. continued Sir Wilfrid, "but I am free to say that whilst I cannot admit that Canada should take part in all the wars of Great Britain, neither am I prepared to say that she should not take any part in any war at all. I am prepared to look upon each case as it arises...

The leader of the opposition had recalled his (Sir Wilfrid's) opinion as expressed in the Globe of October last, and exultantly exclaimed that the government had been strongly condemned for that opinion...

IN THE SENATE. Senator Macdonald (B. C.) announced that to-morrow he would draw the attention of the House to the necessity of the precautions against the bubonic plague...

On resuming his seat, the Hon. Robert Watson was introduced by the Hon. David Mills and the Hon. R. W. Scott. The same hon. member introduced the Hon. Phelan M. Young.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM. "I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton of Hermine, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of."

YANCOOVER GAMBLING CASES. (Special to the Times). Vancouver, Feb. 9.—Ald. Baxter drew his first month's salary as alderman this morning, but found it was necessary to refund in compliance with the rules of the Law Society, which prohibit a law student receiving other than ordinary law fees.

TEACHERS' TROUBLES. How Teachers May Prevent the Breakdown of the Nervous System Which Often Threatens. The worry and work, the strain and anxiety of a teacher's life are such as to tend severely on the nervous system.

Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanlike speech stood out as a bright exception to a rather featureless debate. While he stirred the anger of Liberal and Conservative alike and outraged their patriotism, Mr. Healy was unanimously, though grudgingly, accorded praise for making the point.

The serious illness of Gen. Sir Wm. Lockhart, the commander-in-chief in India, will probably oblige him to return home. He has not been well since he went overseas and his duties have greatly devolved on Major-Gen. Sir Wm. G. Nicholson, adjutant-general, who has now gone on Roberts's staff.

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Salisbury is Master

Disunited Liberal Party No Match for Conservatives in House of Commons.

Rumor That Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Will Retire from Leadership.

London, Feb. 10.—It has been a great week for the government. As foretold in dispatches, Lord Salisbury held his own in parliament and with the Conservatives. The disunited Liberal party was no match for the Conservative organization, and the small minority which mustered into the lobby was largely leavened with discontented members who, much against their will, voted in favor of the party amendment.

Already a meeting of the Liberal party had been called to express confidence in its leader in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and it is freely rumored that he meditates throwing up the thankless task of the nominal leadership and that the public is turning wistfully in the direction of Lord Rosebery.

Notwithstanding the announcement for about the fifth or sixth time by the Colonial that the offer of a contingent from the British Columbia government had been accepted, the local government up to noon today had no intimation of such acceptance.

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Not Yet Accepted

Premier Selin Has Nothing Further in Reference to B. C.'s Offer.

Saanichton Raises \$400 for the Mansion House Fund—To-night's Meeting.

Notwithstanding the announcement for about the fifth or sixth time by the Colonial that the offer of a contingent from the British Columbia government had been accepted, the local government up to noon today had no intimation of such acceptance.

Yesterday Mr. Chas. Kent, treasurer of the patriotic fund, received the following self-explanatory letter: Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find five dollars for the patriotic fund.

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Fish Army

Announces the Success of the Fish Army.

Success Has Not Been Achieved by the Fish Army.

The House of Commons today in anticipation of Mr. George's secretary of army regarding to the success of the fish army...

Recruiting. Since the war has been declared, the government has been recruiting for the army...

Efficiency. The government has been making arrangements for the efficiency of the army...

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Advertisement for Chamberlain's Pain Balm, featuring testimonials and a list of ailments treated. Includes text: 'I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm...' and 'THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM...'.

Advertisement for Darch Hunter's Seeds, Plants, Bulbs or Fruit. Includes text: 'DARCH HUNTER'S SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS OR FRUIT' and 'Send for Darch Hunter's CATALOGUE'.

SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENTS.

The suggested amendments to the Public Schools Act which are now before the legislature...

By the new act, as we mentioned a few days since, the schools of the province are divided into three great classes.

Under this provision the board will be in receipt of \$5 more per child than before, the former grant being \$10.

To offset this the government is taking back the revenue tax which was handed over to the municipalities a few years ago.

Section 34 of the act is repealed and the section which is substituted therefor, while not directly affecting Victoria, is very important.

The salaries of teachers employed in the public schools in all incorporated cities and towns shall be fixed and paid at the discretion of the school trustees.

The effect of this clause will doubtless be to foster economy and retrenchment in the matter of expenditure.

The amendments in regard to the life of teachers' certificates are as follows: (1) Third class, grade B, valid for one year...

"Bona fide students of a high school in the province who have passed the examination for matriculation in arts of any university...

The Grand Forks Miner now issues daily. It prints all the Associated Press dispatches and is in every way a credit to the publishers and to the town.

MAY RETALIATE. Hamilton Herald. The Mall and Empire says there are two Tartes. Two? Why, down in Quebec they regard Tart as a host in himself.

IN SELF-DEFENCE. Hamilton Herald. If these grocer mass meetings continue to be held in the States, we may be compelled to hold public meetings to express sympathy with the Filipinos.

INHERITED GENIUS. Hamilton Herald. Young Winston Churchill seems to have inherited a good deal of the cool common sense of his great ancestor, John Churchill.

Mr. Kellie was visibly agitated on rising. This, he said, might be called the Legal Truck Act. It was one of the worst bills ever brought into this assembly.

The Premier's Views. Hon. Mr. Semlin for far different reasons than those advanced by the preceding speaker...

Mr. Joseph Martin moved, seconded by the Provincial Secretary, that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider supply.

Mr. McEwen spoke in favor of the bill, as a well acquainted with municipal conditions in the province for many years.

Mr. Eberts said he himself had introduced the sections for the consolidation of the legislation in 1894 or 1895.

Provincial Legislature

Barristers and Solicitors' Bill Threshed Out-Queen's Counsel Bill.

Further Discussion on Supreme Court Act-Liquor License Amendments.

Lively Scene in the House During Debate on an Anti-Mongolian Resolution.

Messrs. Cotton and Joseph Martin Exchange Their Views of One Another.

Victoria, Feb. 8th, 1900. Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:10 p.m. Prayers by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu.

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We have considered bill (No. 24) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Champlain and Northwestern Railway Company," and herewith report the preamble of said bill proved, and beg leave to submit the said bill with amendments.

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Hon. Mr. Henderson was granted leave to introduce a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act. As there was a number of amendments to the new Municipal Clauses Act, he moved that the bill be referred to a special committee.

The Hon. Mr. Henderson asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to Amend the Rosland Water and Light Company Incorporation Act, 1896," and to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to Amend the Magistrates Act."

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ART NEEDLEWORK

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN

January Quarter Now Ready.

Published quarterly, each volume being worth more than the price of subscription to any one interested in Needlework. Latest fashions discussed and illustrated as well as many colored plates showing exactly the stitch and shades of handsome Embroidery Work.

The price of subscription will be advanced to 35 cents with April number, all subscriptions to that date being at the old rate, 25 cents per year. Send for

Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine

BOX 440 ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

It's Just This Way



We have solved the problem of giving greater value for your money than any other house in town.

- Snow Flake Flour \$1.00 Sack Three Star Flour \$1.08 Sack Hungarian Flour \$1.15 Sack New Jam, 5lb pails \$1.00 Fancy Naval Oranges \$2.50 doz

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

J. PIERCY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods, SHIRT AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

We have the largest and best assorted stock in British Columbia, and are prepared to compete with any house in our line in Canada.

NOS. 21 TO 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Jos. McBride, Eberts, Higgins, Henderson, Smith, R. Martin, J. M. Kinnchant, Helgeson, Nell-13.

Against-Pooley, Booth, Baker, Turner, Smith, A. W. Brydon, Ellison, Irving, McPhillips, Helmecken, Semlin, Cotton, Wells, Prentice, Macpherson, Tisdall, Deane, Hume, McKechnie, Kelle, K3dd, Munro-23.

Mr. Green moved the second reading of the Sanction City Relief Bill, and explained the position of that community at the present time; it is without mayor or council, owing to the unsettled state of things which this bill was designed to remedy.

Mr. McPhillips moved the second reading of the Queen's Council Bill, and asked of the members of the House to approach the question without any party prejudice whatever.

Mr. McEwen spoke in favor of the bill, as a well acquainted with municipal conditions in the province for many years.

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(Laughter.) Mr. Clifford included in the Mr. Henderson conditions were held there, to be nothing.

Mr. Clifford withdrew the General would (Lin would be going to 4,000 to 5,000.

Mr. Eberts of Atlin and visits from Judge Mr. Henderson that this matter should attract attention fully recognize it to arise it was only to go there instigate to Victoria for minutes rose, re leave-to sit as

The Liquor Mr. McBride's discussion Messrs. Nell, the reduction Hon. Mr. Eberts following amendments

"76. In any for the sale of without the H shall not be in should dispose of the liquor, precisely considered or to the fact, possibly having to participation or to obtain knowledge in the case, him that the sufficiently a law complaining ant on his de his rebuttal of vict him acco

The license Wholesale license upwards of 100 and up \$80.

Commercial Traders' follows: "78B. The many issue licen

travellers' take orders in liquor to be lumbia to fill who do not he this act:

"(2) The fe two hundred shall be in fo date thereof: "3. During

the sale of to allow the sale to any person, pails approved a fee of five "4. Any c

order or ordi provisions of a penalty of dollars and 10 dollars for e of payment

prisoned for month and n in the discret trite. "5. This

whole of the The comm plete with at The House

The Speaker and prayers w Beaulieu.

Mr. Tisdall forty-one min Against the e

Mr. Helgeson-John General K Intion: "That wh

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Mr. Helgeson aware that were becomi

learns that Within a f many as 10 jects. He

W. McInnes tawa govern this House as it would hands.

Major-Jen doubt exist could be st his opinion, act had tak



upon the private characters of hon. members... Mr. Speaker—I must call the hon. member to order.

What was that statement? A question in relation to public affairs in Manitoba... Mr. Speaker—The hon. member must put this through the regular forms of the House as a notice of motion.

Mr. Martin—Well, I will make this motion; I will do anything you want in order to get a chance at the hon. gentleman... Mr. Speaker—That is right.

Mr. Martin—Very well then, on a question of privilege I am determined to fight it out... Mr. Speaker—I will only allow this on a question of privilege.

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Mr. Speaker—I must call the hon. member to order... Mr. Jos. Martin—Am I to be attacked?

Mr. Speaker—The hon. member must put this through the regular forms of the House as a notice of motion... Mr. Jos. Martin—Oh, yes; no matter what I do it is always the same.

Mr. Speaker—You will have to bring this up in the ordinary way... Mr. Jos. Martin—You can shut me off, but I am going to bring this motion before the House.

Mr. Speaker—That is right... Mr. Martin—We will see.

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### The Board Of Trade

#### Meeting Called to Discuss the Sorby Harbor Improvement Scheme.

#### Motion to Adjourn Until Borings Have Been Completed Adopted.

In view of the fact that it is the intention of the city council to consider the appropriation of \$3,000 to procure borings in the harbor, a meeting of the Board of Trade was called yesterday afternoon to discuss the Sorby harbor scheme.

Mr. Ker said the stand the board should take is to show their disapproval of any expenditure being made by the city council in connection with this scheme.

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Let us hear both sides and not attempt to settle the scheme as it looked to him, appeared to be the intention.

Mr. Shallice said it was a large subject and meant large money. If the council endorsed it by appropriating money how could the board induce the government to carry out a different course?

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### New Hope For Cancer Sufferers

#### A New Method of Treatment That Cures a Large Percentage of Cases.

Cancer has for so many ages been considered an incurable disease, that to talk seriously about curing it seems like moonshine. But such is the advance of medical science in these latter days, that things that were impossible even a few years ago are now quite possible.

Send your name and address, enclosing a stamped and returnable plain envelope on this matter, for every day's delay makes the cancer more difficult to cure.

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### The Local Citizens Will Drill

#### The Large Drill Hall Hope of Securing for Strathcona and Giving to the Men the Same Together and Dressing Short of Horses, Fore, so Busy Arrangements at the Drill

While this is the case, the citizens of Strathcona are doing their best to secure a drill hall for their own use, and giving to the men the same together and dressing short of horses, fore, so busy arrangements at the drill

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### BACKACHE

Weak, Lame, Aching Backs. The Result of Sluggish, Inactive Kidneys.

Backache is in reality kidney ache. The kidneys become clogged, and falter in their work of filtering the blood. Backache is nature's warning that the blood is going through the system laden with foul poisons, which will cause Bright's Disease, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism or other equally painful and fatal complications.

### THE AFRICAN CONTINGENT

Patriotic Demonstration by Members of Legislature Yesterday Afternoon.

After the formal motion to adjourn had been offered in the House yesterday by the Premier, Mr. Helmcken asked Mr. Semlin when a definite announcement might be expected respecting British Columbia's offer of troops for service in South Africa. The country was anxiously waiting. He had been informed that two men fully equipped were to be sent by Cowichan.

### THE MAN WHO ORIGINATED

MR. JAMES DOAN.

### DOANS KIDNEY PILLS

In 1855 Mr. James Doan, the well known druggist of Kingsville, Ont., first manufactured and sold Doan's Kidney Pills. That was many years before any other kidney remedy in pill form had been put upon the market.

### A LAME HORSE

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

### KENDALL'S SPAWN CURE

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

### WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six months' guarantee.

### APIOL & STEEL PILL

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superior Sitter Apple, Pili Cochii, Pennyroyal, &c.

Font sufferers

Treatment That percentage...

Victorians For the Veldt

The Local Members of Strathcona's Horse Leave for Africa To-Night...

Citizens Will See Them Off at Drill Hall Mass Meeting

A large crowd which gathered in the drill hall on Saturday night with the hope of seeing the detachment selected for Strathcona's Horse from this place...

HE SHOT HIS WIFE

Sad Domestic Tragedy Occurred in Tacoma Last Saturday Night...

The Accused is a Well Known Musician in This City

According to information received from Tacoma, Ed. L. Boyce, well known in musical circles in this city, shot and fatally wounded his wife, Louisa Boyce, on Saturday evening...

Local News

CLEANING OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED MANNER...

Spotting News

HOCKEY. THE RED AND GREEN WINS. On Saturday afternoon the Victoria Hockey Club won the second championship match of the season from Vancouver on the home grounds at Oak Bay park...

FROM ALL OVER CANADA

Letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of Dr. D. & L. McNeill's Chamberlain's Cough Remedy...

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state...

Gained 22 Pounds

Some time ago I got run down in health, became nervous, could not sleep nor sit still, and at times had dizzy and fainting spells...

THE PACIFIC CABLE

United States Survey Steamer Finishes Work of Sounding. San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The survey for the cable across the Pacific is finished, all sounding made and the results have been mapped out...

DISMISSED FROM OFFICE

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The Dominion government has dismissed Dan Smith, inspector of public works in Manitoba, and R. S. Parks, formerly inspector of homesteads, and now of the Dominion land office in Manitoba...

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Sufferers, stop droppings in the throat and permanently cure Catarrh and Hay Fever...

A DIABETES CURE

Michael Hallen, of St. Thomas, Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Suffered With Diabetes and Backache for Over a Year—Was Advised to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—'Saved From His Grave.'

FOR THE BABIES

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children...

CUMBERLAND NOTES

The News has been sent to Mr. W. B. Anderson of this town, and everyone is expecting that the new editor will produce a creditable sheet...

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The little children are well pleased at the prospect of better communication with the outer world. An extra weekly mail will be a great boon to this city...

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For Infants and Children. The little children are well pleased at the prospect of better communication with the outer world. An extra weekly mail will be a great boon to this city...





# Mr. Tarte's Position

### Advocates Formation of a Council of the Empire of Britain.

#### Sir Wilfrid Laurier May Sit Side by Side With the British Premier.

#### French Canadians Loyal, but Jealous of Their Rights as British Subjects.

Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Work in the Dominion cabinet, delivered a stirring address before the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto last week, the substance of which follows:

Unable to coerce the province of Quebec through religious intolerance, Sir Charles Tupper has changed his methods and ways, and he is now trying to coerce us through political intimidation. (Cheers and laughter.) The Ottawa Citizen says that "the Moccasin" (here in office in Ottawa—that the country is dominated and governed by a government of "Moccasins" (cries of "They are all right.") Well, "the Moccasin" were very good and all right, as you say, as long as they voted for the Tory party—cheers and laughter—but now they are singled out and held up to the hatred and to the prejudices of the English provinces because, forsooth, they have made up their minds that it is no crime for them, after having kept the Tory party in place for 25 years, to believe they could help to keep the Liberal party in power for an equally long term. (Laughter and cheers.)

The "Moccasin" Government. Let us look at what the "Moccasin" government has done during the last three years they have been in office. (Hear, hear.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier—loud and prolonged cheers—that "Moccasin"—(laughter)—has given you honest, clean and progressive government. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Many accusations have been leveled against me. What have our opponents done? Every time that we have been accused by them we have challenged them to bring out the evidence. I remember very well that in 1891 I brought out some accusations from my seat in the House of Commons—(hear, hear)—and I proved them to the hilt. (Cheers.)

My colleague, Mr. Sifton, has also been accused. Have they been able to establish anything against him? They have made very long speeches of seven, eight or nine hours duration, that is all. (Laughter and cheers.) As I have said, I have had my share of accusations, but I verily believe that since I have enjoyed the great privilege of being the colleague of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of all those who surround him, I have not been unworthy of their confidence. We have given you honest, clean and progressive government. We have given you increased trade—only \$80,000,000 that we have given you. We have given you sound financing. I am not sure if the proper word is "we" because it means all speak French as well as I speak English. (Cheers and cries of "So do we.") It will come with the time. Last year we had a surplus of \$5,000,000. If I do not spend too much, if you do not ask too much from me, because it means the very same thing—(hear, hear)—the fiscal year that we are now making up will wind up with another surplus. I would not be indiscreet, but I think that the next surplus will reach \$8,000,000 or \$7,000,000. We, the "Moccasin" government have given you a safe rate of the tariff. Our opponents very fondly hoped that we would make fools of ourselves. We did not comply with their wishes. We made a revision, but a safe one. We did not destroy anything; very far from it. Manufacturers are more prosperous today than they have ever been.

A Re-paration Policy. We have given you a successful immigration policy; not only a successful immigration policy, but a successful re-paration policy. The moccasins are coming back from the United States. I was reading this very morning the report from the Lake St. John Society. Would you believe me, sir, that during the last season 1,600 moccasins settled in the Lake St. John district, 900 coming from the United States of America. When I read in the papers from the other side of the globe, that a minister had issued a circular, inviting this colony to send troops to South Africa, I will frankly admit that I did not feel a very strong inclination to comply with his wishes. The circular had not been communicated to the Canadian government before it had been published in the English press. Will you permit me to say that I am proud of my country, proud of its liberty, proud of the French-Canadians, just as proud as though I was an Englishman myself. I thought that it would be proper to communicate to the Colonial Minister to communicate to the Canadian government before publishing such a dispatch in the English press. (Hear, hear.) Nobody then thought that the war with the Transvaal would be a war. We all expected that it would be a kind of pleasure expedition; it was the general opinion not only here but everywhere. We all feel that we are a free nation. (Hear, hear.) Engaging in a war is about the most serious step, the gravest step, that the government can take.

Should Have Called Parliament. I frankly admit that my personal opinion was that the Canadian government before doing anything should have called parliament together. That was my opinion then; it is still my opinion. (Hear, hear.) Whether I am right or whether I am wrong, this is my opinion, and I suppose I am entitled to it. (Laughter.) I have been

accused by our opponents of being a disloyal subject of Her Majesty because I thought of parliament as the supreme authority in this Canada of ours. If I am a disloyal subject for holding these views, I am prepared to feel by the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) When British reverses came, when we all found out that we had to face, that the British Empire had to face, a serious war, the question came of sending another body of troops. I thought I betrayed no confidence in saying that I did not oppose the sending of the second contingent. (Cheers.) Very far from it, sir; I concurred with my colleagues; I did not hesitate one minute, although my own opinion was that parliament should have been called. I had made up my mind that no one could not always carry out his views, and I say it again, for the benefit of my foes, for the benefit of my friends and fellow-citizens, and for the benefit of my English fellow-citizens, when the time came for sending the second body of troops I did not hesitate one minute. (Cheers.)

The province of Quebec has been accused of being a disloyal province. I am not very sure but that my Tory political training has led me into error this time again. (Cheers and laughter.) The province of Quebec has perhaps also been led into error by its former political friends. Sir John Sent None.

Sir John Macdonald was for 25 years in office, practically speaking. There have been several wars in which England has been engaged while he was in office, and it is to my personal knowledge, and it is on record at this moment in this country, that John Macdonald always declined, always refused, to allow this country to help England in its wars—in any of them. (Cheers.) Sir Charles Tupper, who is speaking so loud to-day, has always been a pronounced opponent of this country taking part in any war outside of this country. (Cheers.) In his controversy before Confederation—in 1864, I think it was—with Mr. Joseph Howe, Sir Charles Tupper declared that the idea of Canada taking part in Imperial wars was simply monstrous. I have been during the last twelve years a member of the Imperial Federation League—(cheers)—and it is no injustice to Sir Charles Tupper to remind you that that hon. gentleman has persistently before the Imperial League opposed the idea of helping England in her outside wars. (Hear, hear.) He has changed his opinions on several occasions—(cheers)—but perhaps I can't blame him very much, because I have done the same thing myself. (Laughter.) But if I have, I have not been animated by the same motive that animates him to-day. He is raising that cry of disloyalty against the province of Quebec, and has been trying to prove that he was the only loyal man in this country, because he was in the hopes of creating trouble and embarrassment for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and myself in the province of Quebec. Well, he will be mistaken once more. (Laughter and cheers.) He is raising the race cry. He raised it in the campaign of 1896 in a speech that he made at Winnipeg. He was speaking before an English and a Protestant audience, and there, sir, he said: "Are you going to vote against me, an Englishman and a Protestant, to give power to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic?" That war cry has since been followed by him and his friends. You can scarcely open a Tory paper without finding accusations of disloyalty against French-Canadians. Why, sir, the French-Canadians are two millions of people in this country of ours.

A Voice—A little more.

Mr. Tarte—Perhaps a little more. The English people are about three and a half million people. You can't get along without us.

A voice—We don't want to.

Have to Live Together. Mr. Tarte—You don't want to, but even if you did want to you could not. (Cheers and laughter.) This country can't get along without us. No country in the world with a population such as this country has can get along without the good-will of all. Two millions of people can make government impossible in this country, just as you could make it impossible for us. (Laughter.) Then we have to get along together. (Hear, hear.) There is nothing else to be done, and I claim that those who, like Sir Charles Tupper and his friends, are branding one-half of the population as disloyal people are committing the greatest crime that can be committed against the Canadian people—(cheers)—and they are committing it knowing that they are speaking falsely. (Cheers.)

Take the French-Canadians and their English co-citizens. When you go to England you say, "We are going home." When we go to France we do not say we are going home. We say, "We are going to France." (Applause.) Canada is our home—(loud cheers)—and let me assure you, also, that Great Britain is our motherland. (Prolonged cheers.) We are of French descent. I would be ashamed of myself if I was not proud of my blood and my origin; but I would not change the British institutions, under which I have lived so happily, for any other institutions under the sun. (Loud cheers.) And when I speak of myself, believe me, I speak of all my fellow-citizens of the province of Quebec. (Hear, hear.) You cannot expect to make Englishmen out of us—we cannot do it. (Laughter and cheers.) The point is that we are Britishers as much as you are. (Hear, hear and cheers.) If all those not Englishmen by birth were expelled from the British Empire the Queen would be nowhere. (Laughter.) We are French-Canadians; we have a right to be French-Canadians. We intend to stand by that right—(hear, hear)—and we intend at the same time to enjoy the same privileges and the same rights that you enjoy yourselves. (Hear, hear.) For that reason we don't understand why our Tory friends, for political purposes, are trying to put us under the ban of public opinion. (A voice—It won't pay them.) We are equal—the French-Canadians are equal to you; we are just as good as you are. (Cheers.) Permit me to state my views, as I said a minute ago, in all freedom. I am of the opinion that the time is not very far distant when the British colonies will ask not only to be subjects of the British Empire but to be full-fledged citizens of the British Empire. (Cheers.) In a speech that I

made at St. Vincent du Paul, and it has been very freely criticised. I stated those views, and said that my own personal opinion was that we should be represented in the Imperial Council. (Hear, hear.) I believe that I will not die before I see the Prime Minister on this side of the water. (Hear, hear.) Board side by side with the Prime Minister of England. (Cheers and a voice—Long live Tarte.)

The question has been asked, how the colonies could be represented? Of course I am not prepared to lay out a scheme this evening, but I ask again if it would not be a proper thing to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for instance, and the Prime Minister of the Australian Confederation representing those great colonies in the Imperial Council? (Cheers.) The time may come when the British colonies will be represented on a broader scale, but that, in my opinion, would be a fair beginning. I would be prepared to stump the province of Quebec on that ground tomorrow. (Cheers.) The province of Quebec is not disloyal. The province of Quebec is British. (Renewed cheers.) It wants to enjoy the full privileges of British citizenship, and you must not be surprised if the French-Canadians, being in a minority, are more jealous of their constitutional rights than you are.

You all read, I hope, the Mail and Empire. (Cries of "No.") Well, you saw a great deal of fun. There was an election a few days ago in Sherbrooke. Our candidate was Mr. Lebaron, who never spoke a word of French in his life; he is English to the core. I see my friends the Mail have manufactured him into a "moccasin." I have, it appears, been in Sherbrooke, and I have seen appealing to the prejudices of my French fellow-citizens on behalf of that moccasin, Mr. Lebaron. I will tell you what I have done and what I am doing every day. I have put before the electors of Sherbrooke the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper, his Winnipeg speech, for instance, in which he was asking his Protestant friends to vote down Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he was a Frenchman. Now, I have translated the French press in Quebec to faithfully translate every threat, every insult, that is hurled against us by the Tory press. If they are not ashamed of what they write and do they must not be surprised if the articles which they write and their words should go down to Quebec. The best punishment that can be inflicted on them is to make their views known.

Mr. President, before taking my seat permit me to say that the next session of parliament will probably be the most important and the most interesting since Confederation. The two principal parties will take their stand. The Liberal party will stand for the maintenance of the union. I think we have done right by Canada and by the British Empire. We have not been more loyal than the Queen; we have been as loyal as British citizens have a right to be. There will be no points believing that we are disloyal in our ranks. They are mistaken. There are some French-Canadian members of parliament, like my friend Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monet, who think that parliament should have been called; but let me assure you that Mr. Bourassa shares the views I endeavor to place before you. He is a loyal subject of the Queen; so is Mr. Monet. Only these men believe, I say, that parliament should have been called. There is no crime in holding these views.

### NOTES FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse-Breeders' Association was held here yesterday. The meeting was successful and showed a decided increase in membership during the year. A committee was appointed to consider the suggestion of amalgamation with the American Society, with power to discuss and arrange terms to be submitted at a later meeting. The following vice-presidents for Western Canada were elected: Manitoba—J. A. Smit, Brandon; Northwest Territories—J. A. Turner, Calgary; and J. A. McFarlane, Saskatchewan.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, is in the city. He has been in conference with Hon. Mr. Dryden, Ontario minister of agriculture, respecting the inspection of apples intended for export to Britain. It is understood Mr. Fisher is contemplating legislation in this direction. Among the members of Brabant's Horse, under General Gatacre's African division, are: Major Malcolm—J. A. Smit, Brandon; Northwest Territories—J. A. Turner, Calgary; and J. A. McFarlane, Saskatchewan.

Don River is on the rampage, and is carrying away the temporary bridges at Queen street and Eastern avenue, the temporary structures being used in place of permanent structures under erection. In addition to the closing of schools, all pool rooms, concert halls, library and lodges have been closed in Toronto Junction to prevent the spread of smallpox. No new cases have as yet developed.

TRIAL OF COUNTERFEITER. (Associated Press.) Woodstock, Feb. 9.—The preliminary trial of the counterfeiter Anthony Decker opened here this morning. Steiner, an American who Decker became associated with in Baltimore, was the principal witness. He declared Decker offered him a share in the counterfeiting business if he (Steiner) would pay him \$400. Steiner refused the offer. Turquay, another witness, testified regarding Decker's telegraphic code, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing.

NANAIMO NOTES. (Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Feb. 9.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of men born in British Columbia was held here last evening, the object being the formation of a post of Native Sons. It was announced that a meeting will be held in Nanaimo, and that the officers of Victoria, the parent post, be invited to come to this city to initiate the members and install the officers on or about March 1st. Over forty applications for membership have already been received. A concert will be given in the opera house to-morrow evening by the ladies who organize the Native Sons into a "sock contingent." The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of socks and woolen caps for the soldiers who are fighting in South Africa.

# The Reverse at Stormberg

### London Mail Correspondent Tells of the Retreat to Molento.

#### Personal Valor Redeems a Day of Disaster—Betrayed or Misled?

With Gen. Gatacre's Column, Sterkström, Dec. 12th.

When the record of the Boer war comes under review by the historians, there will be found no blacker week for British arms than that in which our three operating columns received check successively. In the trio of unfortunate days Stormberg stands pre-eminently alone—a unique disaster embracing an ambuscade and a retreat of thrilling moment.

General Gatacre has been largely blamed for this action, but the parent sin lies at the door of higher authorities, inasmuch as General Gatacre's division was taken from him and distributed elsewhere, leaving him weak after week upon an important strategical route with a handful of men.

All knew that the troops were badly needed elsewhere, and that reinforcements could not reach us for some time. Perhaps the wisest plan would have been to "hold on," but there were reasons why some demonstration should be made.

Firstly, the colonial Dutch were daily getting more dangerous and strengthening the Boer commandos at Stormberg and Burgersdorp. Secondly, General Gatacre was inundated with appeals from British subjects to move north and save their property from raid and ravage.

Anyhow, General Gatacre moved out of his camp at Putter's Kraal with two batteries, the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, 980 strong, with one Maxim; the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, 840 strong, with one Maxim; Mounted Infantry, 257 men; Cape Mounted Rifles, 258 men, and four guns; the total force with the staff, Royal Engineers, and medical corps, aggregating 102 officers, 2,569 men, and 18 guns.

The 1st Royal Scots, Royal Berkshire Mounted Infantry, and others were on the line of communication in support.

Detaching at Molento, the column was rested upon the open square. Near the Railway Station, enjoying a short meal preparatory to commencing the night march. When dusk had fallen the final council of war was held in the station waiting room, and at nine the column moved silently out of Molento, striking into the blackness of night across the veldt, and soon lost in the filmy shadows except when silhouetted upon high ground. Every one who could be dismounted was on foot, and the gun wheels were bound in hide to deaden the tell-tale rattle which a military car can detect at a mile. Tramp, tramp—the moon and stars are covered and the moon and stars are down. Still goes on the ceaseless shuffle of feet, the muttered curse as a horse neighs and wheels jolt in passing over uneven ground, now in the bed of a stream, now on the side of a kopje. To the right there flashed towards Stormberg a light across the valley. It was a great light flash, and after-events tended to confirm the opinion that this was the precise moment when the Boers were warned of the night march by our friends the "loyal" Dutch of Cape Colony.

Daylight now began to streak the horizon and the word was passed "Fix yourselves!" Onward marched the expectant column with day steadily breaking. It now became painfully clear that we could not reach the Boer position to assault it in the grey dawn as General Gatacre had all night been discussing with the silent words of the day, he had said. At this point the column was guided over the crest of a kopje, in which position the Boers must have observed us, as it was now full daylight. What had happened? No one could tell. The surprise had now been made impossible by the day in light, and the column marched on in fourness as far from the Boer position.

The Great Pinnacle of Rooi Kop was reached at 4.15 a.m., and as the infantry marched to the column of kopjes there burst from the crest line a jet of flame, and a volley of Mauser bullets splattered into the ranks of the 5th and Irish Rifles. Consternation struck the column. There, eighty yards above us, were the muzzles of the Mausers squirting a long line of death. For a moment the column was staggered, and then, with a rush, some hundreds of men dashed up the kopje sides to close with their foe. Alas! for their bravery; the place was unscalable, and the order to retire was given.

the artillery (who had lost two guns, one in a donga and one in quicksand), assisted by the Cape Maxim. The infantry were withdrawn through a veritable death-trail of a nek, but so finely served were our guns that the fire of the Boers was kept under. The Irish Rifles held the place of honor in rear, and loud were their curses to see the wounded and dead unavailably left upon the field. Where a man fell, there he lay. There was no help for it, and it sickened us.

The ten-mile retreat lay through a villainous country. Bounded by high ground everywhere, the column could with enterprise, have been cut off. The way back lay over undulating ground, and the Boer shells soon began to harass the retirement. Our artillery covered us by alternate batteries, doing grand work; but the Boers pitched shells over them into the column, and for three hours kept it up.

It was grievous to see our gallant column spread out over the country, and it was the proper thing to do under a continuous shell fire. The men began to show fatigue. They had been on their feet since 4 a.m. on Saturday, and had marched all night and then found themselves unexpectedly forced to march every step. Men dropped out from sheer inability to walk fast and far. Some actually fell asleep; others sat on boulders, helpless as children. The column was walked off its feet!

In the hour of disaster, however, the grand British spirit showed itself. The officers urged and helped their men, and the latter helped their comrades. A grim satisfaction spread when it became known that three guides had fallen, for every man knew that, intentionally or otherwise, the column had been led.

Under the Boer Entrenchments, and led to another place than that which the general intended to strike. As the shells broke hissing on the ground down went the men flat, then up and on with a shake of the fist at the distant guns.

"Shall we be cut off?" This was asked over and over again, but no long time no answer was forthcoming. Suddenly, from the right came the crack of musketry. Now for the final struggle—death or capture! Down went the nearest men instantly, without word of command and shot back at the Boer riflemen. Here was a grand sight; the private soldier, after the fashion of Lakerman, fighting his own battle. The excitement was but momentary, for as quickly as the fire had sprung up it died away, and no further molestation followed, the column reaching Molento in a long, straggling line.

After sleep the men cheered General Gatacre, and expressed a wish to go back to Stormberg. The disastrous field was full of brave incidents and brave men. The most daring and courageous were General Gatacre and Colonel Allen. Where the men had been, the ground pressed them, encouraging by word and deed. Their plans had miscarried, but the retreat was splendidly covered. Had it not been the column would have passed boldly from the active list like the odd 700 whom we lost.

This action showed us the impossibility of surprising the Boers, for our own movement is fleetly sent to the commanders by the colonial Dutch. The great error lay in the faulty guiding. There can be no doubt but that we would have stood a chance of capturing Stormberg if the column had been led up straight on the lower floor, while crawling space only was available above the improvised ceilings.

When it is considered that added to those health imperiling conditions, there was absolutely no ventilation, no white-wash or covering of any sort on the walls, and an omnipresent nauseating box of refuse in each apartment, it can be to some degree possible to conceive the respectability that was encountered by the sanitary inspector in this portion of his tour of the perils.

Last week he notified the agent for fire estate that this state of affairs must cease, and on Monday morning that gentleman instituted the movement toward cleanliness with an alacrity that startled the occupants. Even the lethargic and slovenly opium fiends, of whom there are many in this building, aroused from their habitual listlessness, and inquired the meaning of the activity. In fact a number of the more intelligent occupants wrathfully announced their intention to engage counsel and prosecute the city for what they considered unwarranted intrusion, while others sought to persuade the inspector to postpone the dreadful day of sanitation reform until most of the occupants had gone to the canneries. But the inspector was inexorable, and soon all the contents of the quarters were engaged in removing the improvised ceilings, carrying out garbage and whitewashing the interior of their cabins. The removal of the ceilings will allow of an apartment of about eight or nine feet in height, as against the former height of five or six feet. Throughout Monday, yesterday and to-day, the work went merrily on and the effect is becoming more obvious as the operations progress. In a vacant lot in the vicinity there is piled about twelve wagon loads of garbage removed from these sixty cabins, comprising everything and anything from a pig hat to a can of soup.

# For Better Sanitation

### Chinese Quarters Undergoing a Complete Renovation—A Vast Improvement.

#### The Work of Whitewashing and Purifying Goes Merrily Along.

Ever since the first communication from Dr. Fraser to the city council, directing attention to the impurities existing in certain portions of the Chinese district and the menace they constituted to the health of the city, strenuous efforts have been made in a quiet unobtrusive, yet thorough manner, to eradicate the evils and prevent any possible epidemic which might strive to enter the city. That these efforts will undoubtedly prove effectual will become apparent to the attentive observer who winds his way into the heart of the districts most condemned.

The sanitation crusade has commenced in earnest, and as a direct consequence the denizens of the Chinese quarter are displaying an activity in this newly stimulated observance of the laws of cleanliness that is really admirable. Step by step as the efforts of the authorities are put forth to accomplish the object of paramount importance to this city—proper sanitation—the heart of Chinatown, and in fact other districts, are regaining an appearance of comparative neatness and respectability so long a stranger to them.

Among those officials whose actions have been prompt and decisive is Sanitary Inspector Wilson, who has made a thorough inspection of the recesses and densely crowded districts in various portions of the city, but particularly in Chinatown, and has given the owners and tenants the understanding that the unhealthy and disease inviting premises must be improved.

A striking instance of the general rehabilitation to cleanliness, is afforded by an inspection of a number of cabins, midway between Cormorant and Piggard streets, and west of Government street, access to which is obtained through an alleyway from Cormorant street. There are in all about 60 cabins in a two-story brick structure, the property of the Porter estate, and occupied by between two and three hundred Chinamen. It has generally been the custom of the lower classes of Chinese, to endeavor to crowd as many into a limited space as possible, regardless as to comfort, size and ventilation, and as utterly oblivious of the almost fatal effect of so living. The ceilings of these cabins referred to are not by any means above the ordinary height, yet the denizens had almost bisected horizontally the already meagre apartments by another ceiling—made of canvas, forming a sort of a second floor of story to room the height of which was considerably below that of a properly arranged one story apartment. So cramped did this arrangement make some of the cabins, that the occupants were unable to stand up straight on the lower floor, while crawling space only was available above the improvised ceilings.

When it is considered that added to those health imperiling conditions, there was absolutely no ventilation, no white-wash or covering of any sort on the walls, and an omnipresent nauseating box of refuse in each apartment, it can be to some degree possible to conceive the respectability that was encountered by the sanitary inspector in this portion of his tour of the perils.

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Thus the work of renovation goes on, and it is the inspector's intention to institute a thorough reform in sanitary matters throughout the North and South end of not only Chinatown, but the entire city.

The object is a most commendable one, and when it is considered what havoc is wrought in a community by the introduction of the pestiferous and health safeguards to the public health, cleanliness and sanitation should be always maintained, in order that Victoria can present an impregnable front to any foe in the shape of destructive epidemic.

CLOSING OF HALL MINE. Nelson, Feb. 8.—The Miner announces to-morrow morning the closing down of the Hall mine smelter and the Silver King mine, and attributes it to the eight-hour law. Nelson has become a commercial centre since the Hall mines commenced large operations, but the mine and smelter have always been of great assistance in building up the city. The close down is consequently of great importance.

### READY, AYE, READY.

#### Local Volunteers Waiting Impatiently an Opportunity for Service—Nanaimo Has a Number of Recruits.

The proposal which has been made for Canada to furnish 10,000 men for service in South Africa, which will be discussed at a public meeting in the drill hall to-morrow night, has been well received throughout the province. Rossland being the latest city to adopt the suggestion. At a crowded meeting there last night loyal resolutions were passed, and fervent speeches made by the speakers.

The people of the mining town have collected over \$3,000 to aid the cause in South Africa, and applications are pouring in for Strathcona's Horse. Kamloops also is showing its readiness to assist, and already Capt. Vickers has received 35 applications for positions on Strathcona's Horse.

In Victoria great disappointment is expressed at the delay in sending a recruiting officer to this place. Scores of men daily repair to the drill hall in the hope that some one will be there with the necessary authority to take their applications, but recruiting officer Laurie has not yet arrived.

To-morrow night a citizens' meeting will be held at the drill hall to take into consideration the proposal to raise 10,000 men from Canada, while to-night a loyalty concert will be given at Sanjuncton, to which the Victoria & Sidney is running a special free train for the accommodation of Victoria people who wish to attend.

Nanaimo is not to be outdone in loyalty by smaller cities, and Frank I. Clarke, editor of the Herald, has undertaken to raise a squad for Strathcona's Horse. The following telegrams have passed between Capt. Clarke and Col. Steel: "Seven A1 men. First-class medical certificates. Can you instruct your representative at Vancouver or Victoria to accept if O. K.?" Nanaimo anxious to be represented in your corps.

FRANK I. CLARKE, M. BATE, Mayor. Calgary, Feb. 7th, 1900.

Frank I. Clarke, Nanaimo: Have vividly recruiting officer to give your men first chance if qualified and on time.

S. B. STEELE.

The ladies and gentlemen of Van Anda and Mable Bay will give a concert in the near future in aid of the Mansion House Fund.



Provincial News.

Johnson author... the world... American capt... extracting the... means of the... successful use... of the gravel beds... at least from... This, he added... profit after de... first dredge, he... operation with...

than at present; to construct a reservoir at a point considerably higher than the present one and of a capacity of at least 1,000,000 gallons, and furthermore agree to the taxation of their plant and property by the corporation.

**ROSSLAND.** Since the smallpox scare first came to notice, over 1,200 persons in Rossland have been vaccinated. Dr. Reddick, the medical health officer, has treated some 75, and the city physicians have treated the others between them. Dr. Reddick has been busy inspecting suspicious cases, but so far not a single case is even under suspicion. The isolation hospital has been completed and is now ready in case of emergency.

**CASCADE CITY.** Work has been commenced on the new railway depot here by a gang of carpenters. The new building will be located just west of the present temporary affair.

**PHOENIX.** Peter Benson of Niagara has purchased a lot on Old Ironides avenue and will immediately commence the erection of a hotel.

George Nurse of Columbia has started the excavation work on his property on Knob Hill avenue for a business block.

**GRAND PRAIRIE.** At a public meeting held at Jones Bros' store a building committee composed of G. Wright, G. A. Harding, Alex. Blackburn and F. C. Jones, appointed, and returned to proceed with the construction of a large hall, 45x26 feet, on the erection of land donated by Mrs. Pringle, to be used for concerts, dances and other purposes.

An entertainment was held at the Adelphi Hotel, on Friday night, 20th inst., in aid of the Mansion House fund. Total net receipts for the evening, after paying expenses, were \$31.75, which amount will be sent to the fund.

**ASHCROFT.** On Friday last Mrs. Robt. Carson and Miss Edith McGee, sisters of Mr. Geo. McGee, of Vancouver, while driving down a mountain grade near Ashcroft were thrown violently from the buggy and rendered unconscious. It was a lonely road, and rarely frequented. The young ladies lay on the ground unable to move, distressed, badly bruised and almost paralyzed by the shock from 3 o'clock until 10 at night. Mrs. Carson woke to consciousness to hear her sister screaming for help. As night was approaching and she was fearful that no help would come until morning, she crawled to the side of her sister and found her spine had been affected and she was unable to stir hand or foot. The runaway horse bounding near a farm house dragging behind it the shattered remains of a carriage, was the first indication that the accident had occurred in the neighborhood. The road was searched with lanterns and the shouting of the suffering ladies soon drew the searchers to their side. They were driven to the home of Mrs. Carson near Ashcroft. On Tuesday Mrs. Carson was quite recovered, but Miss Edith McGee was said to be in a critical condition.

**GRAND FORKS.** At the regular session of the City Council last Friday evening the question of salaries to be paid the various minor officers of the city was taken up and finally disposed of, it being decided to reimburse them as follows: Water and light commissioner, who is also to act as city assessor and city accountant, \$100 per month; city clerk, \$80; solicitor, \$50; city physician, \$75; city engineer, \$30. The salaries of the police were not changed.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms last week to consider the question of Grand Forks giving an entertainment to raise money for the widows and orphans fund of the present war. It was decided that a Tax Day concert should be given at the earliest possible date, next Saturday evening if possible.

The council some time since ordered the erection of a combined fire house and city hall, and the building of this will be proceeded with before long.

Good progress is being made in the work of erecting the big steel tank for the new water works. The site is 200 feet above the city level and is expected to have this work all done in a few days. The reservoir will hold 1,000,000 gallons. This will be ample for all city purposes for some time to come, and the plant is so arranged that in case of fire the pump can be connected on and pump directly into the mains, giving with the steam fire engine virtually three separate and distinct water systems.

**KAMLOOPS.** Pete Barnhart, the popular proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has taken over the Grand Pacific Hotel, and will in future run both places.

The committee appointed by the joint meeting of the City Council and Board of Trade, last Friday, to confer with Messrs. Ryan and Shields, were submitted the following offer by those gentlemen: To erect and maintain a thoroughly efficient electric light and waterworks system, costing in the neighborhood of \$100,000, provided they were given a thirty years' franchise. The following concession and reductions would be made: A reduction of 20 per cent. would be given to consumers of the present price of light and water; to take over the present electric light and waterworks system of the city, at its present valuation, and paying interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent., the principle to be carried for 30 years, when, if the corporation desired to purchase from Messrs. Ryan and Shields, the plant installed by them, they were to purchase it at its present valuation. If after 30 years the corporation desired to grant an extension of the franchise to Messrs. Ryan and Shields, they would pay to the city the amount in full of the present valuation of the present plant.

Messrs. Ryan and Shields offered to furnish the Royal Inland Hospital free water and light for 30 years; or as long as they held the franchise; to put down 10-inch mains in place of the present smaller ones; free water for the flushing of a sewerage system; electric light for street lighting purposes at 50 per cent. less than present cost; to erect a fire hall, keep fire signals in order and provide free water for fire purposes and generally see that the system be more efficient

and also that five times 10,000 Canadians were ready to go to Africa, or anywhere else, in the defence of the Empire, should their services be required.

**CHILLIWACK.** A very pretty wedding took place on Tuesday morning at the residence of Mr. Harding, of Camp Slough, father of the bride. The happy couple are Mr. Chas. A. P. Gill and Miss Maude Harding, who left the same day for their future home in Clinton. The knot was tied by Rev. W. B. Allen.

**GREENWOOD.** Alex. Wallace died at Greenwood hospital on Monday. The deceased was a well known prospector, being one of the old-timers of this Boundary, having been in the district nine years. He was a man nearing 50 years of age, of Scotch descent and possessed of considerable mining property in Central camp and along the west fork of Kettle river, in both these sections he was one of the first locators.

**SALT SPRING.** News has been received here of the drowning of L. Sparrow, of Fulford Harbor. The fatal occurrence happened on the California coast, where he was gone on a sailing vessel from Victoria. He leaves many relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

A magic lantern entertainment was given at the Venustus school house on the 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Osborne, of Duncan. Many scenes of Scotland pleased the visitors present.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., a grand concert and ball will be given in the Venustus public hall. There will be a programme of music, songs, dialogues, etc., also a gramophone. The amount collected is to purchase seats for the ball.

**VANCOUVER.** The newly appointed policeman, Messrs. Arthur Dalves and George Miller, were on Tuesday afternoon before Magistrate Russell, in order to receive their duties at once. The usual oaths of office were read over to them, and the formal declaration was made. Then the chief took them down stairs and fitted out each with weapons that naturally belong to the ordinary policeman. Each was given a baton and revolver.

Health Inspector Marston thinks that the Chinaman of Dupont street have not the proper respect for the blue paper of the police court. On Tuesday morning he served summonses on four Chinamen and ordered one of that number turned up at the police court. He explained that had removed from the house, where it was alleged they had caused a nuisance, and therefore did not think that they were in any way further liable. Mr. Marston said that these men had been living in a lodging house on the Dupont street alley, and had thrown out of the upstairs windows a nuisance. This had caused a nuisance, especially in view of the fact that 100 other men lived in the same house. The magistrate accordingly decided that warrants should be issued for the arrest of the men. They were gathered in on Tuesday night.

The annual meeting of the Local Council of Women was held on Monday in the rooms of the Art, Historic and Scientific Association. Mrs. J. C. McLagan, the president, in the chair. This organization is composed of representatives of the fifteen principal associations, guilds, etc., conducted by the ladies of Vancouver. The affiliation of these various societies and their individual works into one central organization and under one representative executive body, enables their numerous good efforts to be carried out more effectively, assists in disseminating the knowledge of their objects, successes or difficulties, and secures a combined effort being made, without loss of time, in any case of emergency. Also, in the presentation of a petition or appeal for any desired or needed reform, far greater weight is secured through the already used effort than could be obtained by an individual society. The morning session was occupied by the election of officers and routine work. The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. J. C. McLagan, re-elected for the fourth year; vice-presidents, 1st, Mrs. Macaulay, re-elected for the third year; 2nd, Madam F. X. Martin, re-elected for the second year; 3rd, Mrs. H. H. Haskett; 4th, Mrs. W. McCroney; 5th, Mrs. J. J. Bonfield; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Finch; recording secretary, Miss Edges, re-elected by acclamation; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Linton.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Eleventh avenue, on Wednesday night celebrated their golden wedding. They were warmly congratulated by a large number of friends who gathered at their home. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, among the first residents of Mount Pleasant, and have been most respected members of that community ever since.

Further damage is reported by the storm of the other night in the out-districts. On the North Arm road, Burnaby, a falling tree there destroyed sixty feet of a comparatively new bridge. The damage will, however, be repaired and the bridge restored without unnecessary delay, in a few days, as the highway, which connects with the River road, South Vancouver, is an important one, much used.

At a meeting of the congregation of St. James's church, held on Wednesday evening, the plans of the proposed enlargement of the building were submitted and approved. To carry out these provisions \$2,500 will have to be raised, but arrangements have already been made to borrow this sum to prevent delay in carrying out the work. Mr. H. Mackay Priddy designed the plans, which will give the church an additional seating capacity of 100 besides raising the entire building on stone piers, adding a new vestry and erecting a facade or bell tower, 300 feet high, on the west end.

In his monthly report to the health committee, the health inspector stated that during January there were 7 convictions for infraction of the health by-law, 50 notices were served for cleaning up premises, which have in nearly all cases been attended to; there were three cases of mild infectious disease reported during the month, all of which are now recovered.

At a meeting held in the council chamber of the Vancouver Industrial and Commercial Association was formally organized. It was reported that there were over 40 members already enrolled. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, W. J. McMillan; vice-president, C. Woodward; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Clark. An advisory board of ten was also chosen.

**NELSON.** The past week has been a quiet period at the general hospital, the only new patient being a typhoid case from Ymir. It is worthy of mention that out of some 40 typhoid cases treated during the last twelve months not a single patient died. Dr. Symons, staff surgeon, has been in constant attendance on Joe Sullivan, since the latter was removed to the provincial institution. The bullet wound has been dressed and Sullivan is now suffering but little pain. An operation for the removal of the ball will be made shortly.

The new wing of the general hospital is rapidly nearing completion, only a week or two being required to install the balance of the steam heating apparatus. The ground floor of the new building includes a reception room, kitchen, laundry and furnace room. The second floor includes a balcony, where patients who are able to sit up have a good view of lake and mountain landscape, the operating room, private wards and the female ward. The operating room is located at the front of the building, and its lofty windows are arranged to admit the maximum amount of light. The third floor consists of cheerful rooms intended for private wards and is furnished with conveniences similar to those on the other floor.

The Hums addition school was opened on Monday morning. Principal Clayton was on hand at an early hour, and when school time arrived 25 children had gathered in the assembly room.

At a meeting of journeymen tailors it was decided to form a union in Nelson to affiliate with the Journeymen Tailors of America. The officers elected were: D. H. M. Little, president; W. Pollard, secretary-treasurer; Sidney Foster, W. J. Boyd and — Pollard, delegates to Trades and Labor Council.

On the conclusion of Monday night's council meeting the members resumed as a board of health. Ald. Arthur's opinion was that until a case of smallpox arose in the city it would not be necessary to order a general vaccination of school children, owing to the objections which some citizens had in regard to the matter.

Ald. Hall pointed out that a section of the provincial health act provided that each pupil must exhibit a certificate of vaccination before attending school, which would cover the case of school children in public as well as private schools. It was resolved that after the 15th inst., the provisions of the statute should be strictly enforced, and the city clerk was instructed to circulate notices to this effect.

J. E. Stewart, of Trail, the railroad contractor who is to build the Balfour extension of the C. P. R., arrived in the city on Monday night. Mr. Stewart confirms the statement that he has secured the big contract, but pointed out that he is quite alone in the matter and is not in any way associated with Mr. Webb, who was quoted as his partner in the undertaking. Referring to the Balfour extension, Mr. Stewart said: "I will make my headquarters in Nelson until the work is over, which I figure will be some six months hence. The work will commence in earnest perhaps a week from now."

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 31st Jan., 1900: New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipping. Date, Vessel, Destination, Tons. 4-8-S. Robt. Adamson, 'Frisco, 4,451 6-8-S. Minicola, Pt. Los Angeles, 3,207 9-8-S. New England, Alaska, 55 14-8-S. Tiansi, Pt. Los Angeles, 5,822 17-8-S. San Mateo, Pt. Los Angeles, 4,471 19-8-S. Robt. Adamson, 'Frisco, 4,471 20-8-S. Charles Nelson, 'Frisco, 923 21-8-S. Minicola, Pt. Los Angeles, 3,180 22-8-S. New England, Alaska, 41 23-8-S. Tiansi, San Francisco, 5,774 Total, 32,280 Wellington Shipping. Date, Vessel, Destination, Tons. 1-8-S. Farallon, Seattle, 50 1-8-S. Danby, Victoria, 50 6-8-S. City of Topeka, Mary Island, 850 9-8-S. Dirigo, Port Townsend, 250 9-8-S. Bristol, San Francisco, 2,560 10-8-S. Al-Kl, Port Townsend, 500 11-8-S. Tees, Victoria, 50 11-8-S. Lapwing, Seattle, 15 14-8-S. Wellington, San Francisco, 1,100 15-8-S. Jeanie, San Francisco, 1,200 21-8-S. Topeka, Mary Island, 200 22-8-S. Portland, Unalaska, 1,150 27-8-S. Dirigo, Port Townsend, 400 31-8-S. Topeka, Port Townsend, 300 Total, 7,811 Union Shipping. Date, Vessel, Destination, Tons. 6-Sp. O. F. Sargent, San Francisco, 2,400 6-S. Pioneer, Mary Island, 60 6-S. S. Wellington, San Francisco, 2,450 10-8-S. Rosalia, Port Townsend, 119 20-8-S. Washburn, San Francisco, 4,000 27-8-S. Selma, San Francisco, 5,512 27-8-S. Matlawar, San Francisco, 4,900 27-8-S. New England, Alaska, 400 27-8-S. America, Mexico, 2,400 Total, 19,788 Oyster Harbor. Date, Vessel, Destination, Tons. 2-8-S. South Portland, Oakland, 1,024 9-Bk. Highland Light, 'Frisco, 1,900 9-B. S. Telus, San Francisco, 3,400 9-B. Theobald, San Francisco, 1,500 15-8-S. South Portland, Oakland, 1,150 15-8-S. Eitha Thompson, 'Frisco, 1,000 23-8-S. Telus, San Francisco, 1,800 31-8-S. Richard H., Mary Island, 1,700 31-8-S. Wellington, San Francisco, 2,450 31-8-S. Miami, San Francisco, 4,000 Total, 20,084 Chemalbus Lumber. Tons Meas. 9-Sp. J. B. Brown, Sydney, 3,005

Sporting News.

**THE RING.** THE PROPOSED NEW RULES.

Boxing rules revised to cover several new points in ring etiquette have been framed. They are framed on the lines laid down by the Marquis of Queensberry. Few of the changes have been made, but several have been added and some enlarged, says a Chicago dispatch. The proposed rules are as follows: 1. To be a fair stand-up boxer match in twenty-four foot 'ring,' or as near that size as practicable. 2. No wrestling, hogging, heeling, butting, or gouging allowed. 3. The rounds to be of three minutes duration, and one minute between rounds. 4. If either man is knocked down, he must get up unassisted inside of ten seconds, the other man meanwhile to move about ten feet away so as to give the man who is down a fair chance to arise. When the fallen man is on his feet the round is to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired. If the man who has been knocked down fails to be on his feet inside of ten seconds allowed, the referee shall give his decision in favor of the other man. 5. A man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state with his toes off the ground shall be considered down.

6. No second or any other person, except the physicians and referee, shall be allowed in the ring during the rounds. Any second or other person entering the ring during the rounds shall be ejected, and the contest shall continue and no foul allowed on that account. 7. Should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee has full power to render a decision. 8. Five ounce special gloves, furnished by the club, to be used in all contests. 9. Should a glove burst or come off, the referee shall order both men to their corners, where the glove or gloves must be replaced to the satisfaction of the referee. The time consumed in replacing such gloves shall not be counted as part of the time of the round. 10. A man on one knee is considered down, and if struck is entitled to the stakes. 11. Only boxing shoes, regulation style, with either canvas, chamois, or rubber soles, allowed. 12. Fighting in clinches is allowed, and means that a man may hit with one hand free, but must not hold his opponent's glove, arm, or neck. 13. Hitting in the breakaway is permitted, without stepping back by contestants, when they must obey instantly and release each other at once.

14. When the referee orders the men to break, they must obey instantly and release each other at once. 15. Lying or leaning on an opponent, although not holding him, after the referee has ordered the men to break, is not allowed, and both men must push off together. 16. The official timekeeper of the club shall only time the rounds and the rests between the rounds, and the referee shall be the only one to time and count on knock-downs, in any manner deemed best by him. 17. If in the opinion of the referee, the contestants in a bout are 'faking,' he may declare the same 'no contest,' in which event the club need not pay the purses, or any part of it. 18. If a contestant commits a foul, which in the opinion of the referee is unintentional, and does not insinuate his opponent from continuing, he shall be warned, but if he fails to insinuate his opponent from continuing the contest, or, in the opinion of the referee, persists in his chances of winning, he shall be disqualified. 19. If a man commits a deliberate foul he shall be immediately disqualified, and he is to receive no part of the purse.

20. If, in the opinion of the referee, a bout becomes dangerous to one of the contestants, or an immediate knockout seems unavoidable, he may stop the contest, and render his decision. 21. Both contestants may be worn by the contestants, unless otherwise stipulated in the articles of agreement. 22. If a man is disqualified, or his seconds throw up the sponge, or the referee orders the contestants to save him, he is considered a loss, and if he is a professional, he shall be considered the same as a knockout in less rounds than the number of the rounds in which this occurred, but the men in their records can state the exact occurrence. 23. If a second throws up the sponge when it is apparent to the referee that the principal can continue and have a winning chance, the contest shall be stopped, but the second so offending shall be ejected from the building, and must be allowed to act as second again in any future time before any club. 24. The foregoing rules will be considered part of the 'articles of agreement' between the contestants with each other, and with the club before whom they are to box.

THE WHEEL.

**C. W. A. ANNUAL MEETING.** At the annual meeting of District No. 1 of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, held in Vancouver on Monday evening, H. J. Rogers, of Nanaimo, was elected chief consul for the year 1900. The following district councillors were elected: Alderman W. H. Wood, F. C. Allen, Vancouver Bicycle Club; T. A. Lyr, Alton; E. S. Willband, Terminal City Cycling Club; G. J. Marshall, New Westminster; Leonard Frank, Albert; A. J. Del'Amo, Victoria; G. D. Barlow, J. H. Good, Nanaimo; Hutchinson, Ladner. Mr. J. W. Prescott, the retiring consul, was unanimously appointed representative on the Dominion board of officers of the C. W. A.

The provincial committees were appointed as follows: Membership—J. D. O'Sullivan, Victoria; L. Frank, Albert; C. A. Ross, Vancouver; Leonard D. H. Deane, Victoria; J. D. Allen, Vancouver Bicycle Club; T. A. Lyr, Alton; E. S. Willband, Terminal City Cycling Club; G. J. Marshall, New Westminster; Leonard Frank, Albert; A. J. Del'Amo, Victoria; G. D. Barlow, J. H. Good, Nanaimo; Hutchinson, Ladner.

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ure, and if the efforts made by the C. W. A. officials are directed towards the end alone, by the accomplishment of some improvement in the state of the thoroughfares, they will have earned the good-will of all cyclists.

The agitation has had some good effect locally in the cities of the district, as the municipal corporations now recognize the fact that cyclists must be considered and provided for, and, besides generally improving the streets and highways, some cities have been induced chiefly at the expense of the taxpayers, in the city of Nelson, the cost was partly paid by the cyclists and the balance by the corporation. A movement is now being made by some corporations to tax all cyclists for the purpose of making the wherewithal to lay and maintain paths.

THE SORBY SCHEME.

**Discussed by the Board of Trade Council Yesterday Afternoon.** A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the attitude of the members on the proposed Sorby harbor improvement scheme.

In calling the meeting to order, the president, W. A. Ward, explained that the Sorby committee would recommend to the City Council on Monday the appropriation of \$3,000 to prosecute borings in Victoria harbor, and to allow of a probable visit by Mr. Sorby to Ottawa. He certainly did not think the scheme a practical one, or best calculated to advance the interests of the citizens of Victoria, and he was of the opinion that it should not be supported by the board.

Mr. D. R. Ker concurred in the opinion expressed by the president, and suggested by way of resolution that the council place on recommendation to a meeting of the board to-morrow the opinion that the scheme was impracticable. The question of harbor improvement was not strictly a matter for the city authorities to deal with, but one within the sphere of the Dominion government. He considered that a general meeting would be a wise proceeding in order that a decided stand may be taken on the question.

Mr. Flumerfelt cautioned the council against making any arbitrary recommendations to the board, for should the Sorby scheme be accepted by the members at the general meeting the council would certainly be placed in an anomalous position. He suggested that the secretary be authorized to call the meeting of the board for the purpose of discussing the Sorby scheme.

Mr. McChesney considered that too much protestation should not be made. The City Council were better able to say how they shall dispose of their funds than the council of the Board of Trade. The question was one that required consideration by members of the board.

The president explained that he had taken upon himself the duty of calling a special general meeting of the board to-morrow afternoon (this afternoon), in view of the fact that the City Council would consider the recommendation of the Sorby committee for the appropriation on Monday evening, and he thought no time should be lost by the board in taking some action.

Mr. Shallcross considered that the Board of Trade was fully competent to judge of the merits or demerits of the scheme, and he was of the opinion that a guarantee of \$60,000 was too much for Victoria to shoulder. The citizens of Victoria should say whether or no they intend to carry out the proposed works, in order that other and contemplated improvements may or may not go on.

After endorsing the action of the president in calling the meeting, the council adjourned to meet with the general board this afternoon.

TO PROTECT GAME.

**Association Formed in Montreal in the Interest of Fishing and Hunting.** A new organization has been formed at Montreal in the interests of hunting and fishing on the continent to be known as the North American Fish and Game Protection Association. The initiative in the matter was taken by Hon. S. N. Parent, commissioner of lands, forests and fisheries, who was at the meeting at the government offices, Montreal, on February 2nd. A large number of representatives from the provinces of Canada and some of the states were present. The afternoon session was taken up in the discussion of plans of the association, and it was decided to hold the next annual convention in Montreal next winter, Detroit, Buffalo, Quebec and Ottawa sent in applications for the convention. In the evening the delegates were entertained to dinner by Hon. S. N. Parent.

The officers of the association were elected as follows: Chairman—Hon. S. N. Parent. First Vice-President—G. W. Titcomb, St. Johnsbury, Vt., commissioner of fisheries, Vermont. Second Vice-President—S. T. Bastedo, Toronto, deputy commissioner of fisheries, Ontario. Third Vice-President—John Fottler, Jr., Boston, Mass. Fourth Vice-President—Hon. A. T. Dunn, St. John, N. B., surveyor-general, New Brunswick. Fifth Vice-President—Charles E. Oak, Carleton Place, Ontario, game commissioner. Sixth Vice-President—C. H. Wilson, Glens Falls, N. Y. Joint Secretaries—L. Z. Jonas and Rene Dupont, Quebec.

Sanitation has proved that the use of gas in bed rooms is unwise, as it consumes by far too much oxygen; if, therefore, it is lighted before the occupants retire, they will find the atmosphere vitiated. It is a great mistake to believe that the amount of the vitiation is of no consequence because the flame is small, perhaps barely visible until wanted.

More than 500,000 tenement dwellers are in Brooklyn, according to official figures just issued. The number of tenement houses is 31,687.

# How London Fog Is Made

## Coal Trade of the Metropolis Has Had an Interesting History.

### An Ancient Treatise on Its Evils - The Influence of Smoke on Health.

The London coal trade has had a most interesting history—not alone in respect of its development and the causes that have contributed thereto, but also because of the remarkable contrast between the conditions of to-day and those of a couple of centuries or even a hundred years ago. It is now more than two hundred years since Brevint, the distinguished diarist, wrote a treatise on the serious evils resulting from the use of coal in the metropolis. The title of this treatise, which is now before the writer, was "Fumifugium, or the Inconvenience of the Aer and Smoke of London Dissipated, together with some Remedies humbly proposed to His Sacred Majesty (Charles II), and to the Parliament now Assembled." The title-page bore the legend: Carbonumque gravis vis, atque odor in-fumatur.

Quam facile in cerebrum? from Lucretius, and the book was sold in the shop of W. Godbid "at the Middle Temple, near Temple Bar." Mr. Evelyn has the following lament on the subject of the use of coal in London: "That this glorious and Ancient City, which from Wood might be rendered Brick and (like another Rome) from Brick made Stone and Marble; which commands the Proud Ocean to the Indies, and reaches the farthest Antipodes, should wrap her stately head in Clouds of Smoke and Sulphur, so full of Stink and Darkness, I deplore with just Indignation. That the Buildings should be composed of such a Congregation of misshapen and extravagant Houses; That the Streets should be so narrow and uncommodious in the very Center, and busiest places of Intercourse; That there should be so ill and unseemly a form of Paving under foot, so troublesome and malicious a disposal of the Sports and Gutters overhand, and particular worthy of Reproof and Reformation; Because it is hereby rendered a Labyrinth in its principal passages, and a continual wet day after the storm is over. Add to this the Deformity of so frequent Wharves and Magazines of Wood, Coal, Boards, and other coarse Materials, most of them imploring the Places of the Noblest aspect for the situation of Palaces towards the goodly River, when they might with far less Disgrace, be removed to the Bank-side, and afterwards disposed of with as much facility where the Consumption of these Commodities lies."

Of all the common and familiar material which emit it, the immoderate use of, and indulgence to Sea-coal alone in the City of London, exposes it to one of the foulest Inconveniences and reproaches than can possibly befall so noble, and otherwise incomparable City. And that, not from the Culinary fires, which for being weak, and less often fed below, is with such ease dispelled and scattered above, as it is hardly at all discernible, but from some few particular Tunnels and Issues, belonging only to Brewers, Diers, Lime-burners, Salt, and Stone-boilers, and some other private Trades, One of whose Sprinkles alone, does manifestly infect the Aer, more than all the Chimneys of London.

put together besides, and that this is not the least Hyperbole, let the best of Judges decide, which I take to be our senses; Whilst these are beholding in our sooty jaws, the City of London resembles the face rather of Mount Aetna, the Court of Vulcan, Stromboli, or the Suburbs of Hell, than an Assembly of Rational Creatures, and the Imperial seat of our incomparable Monarch. For when in all other places the Aer is most serene and Pure, it is here Ecclipsed with such a Cloud of Sulphure, as the Sun itself, which gives day to all the World besides, is hardly able to penetrate and impart it here; and the weary Traveller, at many Miles distance, smells some smella than sees the City to which he repairs. This is that pernicious Smoke which sullies all her Glory, superinducing a sooty Crust or Furr upon all that it lights, spoiling the moveables, furnishing the Plate, Glazings and Furniture, and corroding the very Iron-bars and hardest Stones with those piercing and acrimonious Spirits which accompany it; Sulphure, and executing more in one year, than exposed to the pure Aer of the Country it could effect in some hundreds.

It is this horrid Smoke which obscures our Churches, and makes our Palaces look old, which fouls our Clothes, and corrupts the Waters, so as the very Rain, and refreshing Dew which fall in the several Seasons, precipitate This Impure Vapour, which, with its black and tenebrous quality, spots and contaminates whatever is exposed to it. It is this which scatters and strews about those black and smutty Atomes upon all things where it comes, insinuating itself into our very secret Cabinets, and most precious Repositories; Finally, it is this which diffuses and spreads a Yellowness upon our choicest Pictures and Hangings; which does this mischief at home, is Avowens abroad, and kills our Bees and Flowers abroad, and suffers nothing in our Gardens to bud, display themselves, or ripen. Mr. Evelyn proceeds to remark that: "Not therefore to be forgotten, is that which was by many observed, that in the year when Newcastle was besieged and blockaded up in our late Wars, so as through the great Death and Scarcity of Coales, those famous Works many of them were either left off, or spent but few Coales in comparison to what they now use; Divers Gardens and Orchards, rooted even in the very heart of London (as in particular my Lord Marquess of Hertford's in the Strand, my Lord Bridgewater's, and some others

about Barbican) were observed to bear such plentiful and infinite quantities of Fruits, as they never produced the like either before, or since; their great astonishment; but it was by the Owners rightly imputed to

The Penny of Coales, and the little Smoke, which they took notice to infer them that year. For there is a virtue in the Aer, to penetrate, alter, nourish, yea and to multiply Plants and Fruits, without which no vegetable could possibly thrive.

I have strangely wondered, and not without some just indignation, when the South-wind had been gently breathing, to have sometimes beheld that stately House and Garden belonging to my Lord of Northumberland, even as far as Whitehall and Westminster, wrapped in a horrid Cloud of this Smoke, issuing from a fire-house or two contiguous to that noble Palace; so as coming up the River, that part of the City has appeared a Sea where no Land was within ken; the same frequently happens from a Lime-kelne on the Bank-side near the Falcon, which when the Wind blows Southern, flings itself all over that Part of the River, and the opposite part of London, especially about St. Paul's, poisoning the Aer with so dark and thick a Fog, as I have been hardly able to pass through it, for the extraordinary stench and halitus it sends forth; and the like is near Foxhall at the farther end of Lambeth.

Some are condemned to the Mines, and others, that are perpetually conversant about the Forges, Furnaces of Iron and other Smoaky Works, are little concerned with These Troublesome Accidents: But as it is not (I presume myself) out of choice, that these Men affect them; so nor will any man, I think, commend and celebrate their manner of Living. A Tabid Body might possibly trail out a miserable Life of seven or eight years by a Sea-coal Fire, as 'tis reported the Wife of a certain famous Physician did, of late, by the Prescription of her Husband; but it is to be considered also, they much longer, and happier she might have survived in a better and more noble Aer; and that old Par, who lived in health to an Hundred and fifty years of Age, was not so much concerned with the change of Diet (as some have affirmed) as with that of the Aer, which plainly withered him, and spoiled his Digestion in a short time after his arrival at London. And again, we find the following remarks on the influence of smoke on health, etc: "New-Castle Coale, as an expert Physician affirms, causeth Consumption, Phthisicks, and the Indisposition of the Lungs, not only by the suffocating abundance of Smoke; but also by its Virulence: For all subterranean Fuel hath a kind of virulent or arsenical vapour rising from it, which, as soon as it ascends, destroys those who dig it in the Mines; so does it by little and little, those who use it here above them: Therefore those Diseases (saith this Doctor) most afflict about London, where the very Iron is soone consumed by the Smoke thereof, of than where this Fire is not used—British Trade Review.

**ATTACKED BY FILIPINOS.** Supply Train Captured—Six American Soldiers and Two Native Drivers Killed. (Associated Press.) Manila, Feb. 7.—The insurgents on Monday captured a supply train of nine bull carts between Grand and Rinalupia, killing a corporal and five privates of Company G, 32d Infantry. The escort consisted of a sergeant and 11 mounted men. The insurgents weakened the supports of a bridge over a creek and the first cart went into the stream. While the escort was bunched trying to haul the cart out of the water the insurgents fired a volley from the bushes, killing the six Americans and also two native drivers. Revolt of Prisoners. Manila, Feb. 7.—The insurgents have been driven out of Lagason, Albay Bay, province of Albay. The rebels of Tayabas province were conveying 300 Spanish prisoners to Libmana, and on arriving there the prisoners, exhausted and starved, revolted and dispersed their guards with stones and clubs. They also captured a few rifles and barricaded themselves at Libmana, where they are awaiting the arrival of American troops.

**NEWS NOTES FROM DAWSON.** Wolves and Martin Are Plentiful—Relics of Ancient Miners. According to a late arrival from Dawson wolves and martin are plentiful this year along the Yukon. The former killed and ate a husky dog at Reindeer last week and a domestic dog at Nine-Mile cabin a couple of nights ago. Each killing took place close to occupied cabins. Two men trapped fifteen martins on Indian river and shot two moose at the mouth of Indian. The mail carrier got six martin.

Miners working on Jack Wade creek were astonished recently by the finding of a part of a badly rusted prospector's pan, which was uncovered from the bed-rock at a depth of twenty feet from the surface. It is thought the Bushmans worked the creek during the time of their occupancy of the country, years ago, and the pan is a relic of that time. There are now 1,000 miners at work on Jack Wade creek and its tributaries. The price of eggs, fried or boiled, in Dawson, has been raised from \$1 to \$1.50. Eggs by the case are worth \$90. Meat has climbed to 75 cents per pound and potatoes have taken a jump upward. Many of the restaurants are serving moose and caribou meat in place of beef, as it is much cheaper in price. City Council of Dawson is considering the advisability of allowing \$975 a month for the maintenance of a free public library.

During the excitement attendant upon the recent fire Robert B. Switzer, the youthful clerk and stenographer of the police court at Dawson, was left alone in the office. He had with him money to the amount of \$1,545, which had been received during the day for fines. He says a man came into the office and beat him into insensibility, after which he robbed him, and the police are investigating the case.

# Ladysmith's Siege

## Features of the Daily Life in the Beleguered City.

### Dispatch From the Special Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

The London Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, with a note stating it is from its second correspondent, Mr. Reid, who has been in the town since the first day of its investment, and who has already, during the telegraphic illness of Mr. G. W. Stevens, registered several messages. Ladysmith, Undated (3 Jan. 2)—ly runner to Frere Camp, Jan. 9.—There is a general impression here that the end of the siege is near, rumors of a satisfactory nature having reached the town and camp. The town council is preparing, on behalf of the residents, an elaborate and illuminating address to be presented to General Buller on his arrival.

The Boers to the south of the town have been particularly energetic of late. Shelling has been more continuous than formerly, the big gun on Umbulwane Hill having been fired daily. Previously days frequently passed without a shot from this gun. Along the top and at the north end of the same hill several guns of small calibre are mounted, and these have seldom ceased for any length of time from shelling our position, cattle, or horsemen, and even single individuals who happen to be on the level town lands which stretch in front of Umbulwane.

On the northwest of the town a new gun has been erected on Surprise Hill, where we recently destroyed a big Boer gun. The new gun throws shells into the camps and the town. On Christmas and New Year's Day the Boers on Umbulwane Hill exhibited an unwelcome and surprising sense of humor. On both days shells came from their guns bearing seasonal greetings. One of the shells picked up on New Year's Day had chiselled on it the words, "With compliments," and on the fuse being removed it was found to contain Plum Pudding, Liquorice, and Peppermint.

The same day a 12-pound shell, bearing a similar inscription, and containing similar material, went through the roof of a house.

Since our capture and destruction of the Boer guns the enemy have taken the greatest precautions to guard their big gun on Umbulwane. The walls of the fortalice, now built up by the Boers, are about 40 ft. thick, and the fort is circled with several lines of earthworks and masses of barbed wire.

The Boers were in the habit recently of firing at the base of the hill near our camp every night, and once a number remaining overnight in that direction of preventing attack in that direction. This was observed by our naval gunners, and a few months ago, while it was yet dark, and before the Boers had got to the main camp, the scrub in which they lay was unmercifully shelled by the powerful guns.

The destruction of life must have been great for the Boers. The rebels of the hill about half way down, where thick bushes offered shelter. They crept down at midnight, and climbed to the top of the hill, before dawn, on finding as sure that there was no prospect of immediate attack on our part. But this manoeuvre did not escape the keen eyes of our naval men, and the other morning raked with shell fire from the front of Umbulwane was seen the front of the rebels, killing the six Americans and also two native drivers.

**"Long Tom's" Fort** furiously exploded, it is whispered, with explosives of the base of the hill. It was thought that Long Tom was disabled, but he resumed firing during the day.

It is calculated that up to the end of last year 8,000 shells were thrown into the town and the number of lives lost among our troops is small. Most of the Boers shells burst on impact, and where they strike soft soil they merely bury themselves in the ground, and all danger is over. When they strike stony ground they generally burst, and are full of flying fragments of shell, shrapnel, and stones.

Towards the end of the year several of the Boers shells which happened to come in contact with a sufficiently soft body exploded with disastrous results for the one struck. One shell struck a horse in the camp of the Natal Carbineers, and, passing through killed and wounded. Five Carbineers were killed and several were wounded. Thirteen horses were so injured that they had to be destroyed. A splinter from the same shell flew aloft, and, on alighting 300 yards off, killed a private of the Royal Engineers.

A few days afterwards further disastrous events occurred, several men of the Gloucestershire were struck, and a shell entered the officers' mess tent of the Devons, mortally wounding three officers, whose names, with others, have been wired from headquarters.

As a party of Manchesterers were proceeding to the cemetery to bury a comrade who was killed by a shell in their camp, a shell fell in the street ten yards off. The man dropped the tier and three themselves flat on their faces in the roadway, and by this means escaped destruction or wounding by splinters. These were the worst days we have had, so far as loss of life is concerned, during the siege.

Some wonderful escapes are related. While a man was lying in bed a shell entered a window of his room, passed over his head, and he himself was unharmed, and buried himself in the floor, throwing it up and wrecking the woodwork of the house. A Carbineer was sitting on a box outside his tent when a large fragment of a shell passed between two officers, between a scratch box, and smashed three rifles within the tent. A trooper stood between two horses, both horses were killed, the man was unhurt. A shell pierced the wall of a room within two feet of the man, who was in bed, but left him with scarcely a scratch. The weather has been good. It is presently hot, but the air is cooled almost daily by thunderstorms and heavy rains.

On Christmas Day, despite the eight weeks' siege, the men had sundry extras

for dinner, including plum pudding and cigars (Natal brand) which had been purchased by the military weeks before. The quob has long since been exhausted for average purchasers, and "Totumy's" beer is a matter of ancient history, but he is all the better for abstinance from it. Good food, fresh air, and a splendid climate have made the troops pictures of riotous good health, though they are all chafing under the present inactivity.

The Boers continue to give us samples of his ingenious and amusing wits. On several occasions of late messages have been signalled at night from Buller's camp, and as the dots and dashes flashed across the sky the Boers played a searchlight over them with the intention of obliterating them. Not succeeding in this object the Boers

Flushed Factious Enquiries about our troops and artillery. On Christmas the Boers sent to Intombi camp to ask for the loan of whisky, but they had to be refused. The Boers can take a refusal better than any other country in the world.

The next day they sent in to ask us if we had any objection to taking about forty sick burghers into a hospital, as they grudging men to nurse them. This meant, of course, the liberation of men to fight us.

The Boers still make full use of the Red Cross, though not for the sick but for the wounded in the Geneva convention. Two days ago Captain Valentine's house, in which Colonel Rhodes and Lord Aveane, was struck by two shells, the second shattering the roof and wrecking the interior. A soldier servant was fatally injured.

The same day several members of the railway guard were playing at cricket, a shell struck the railway line near by, throwing up a cloud of dust which caught one of the guards in the back of the head and killed him instantaneously. When he was picked up he still held the cricket ball in his hand. He was twenty years old.

The sound of Buller's big guns are heard here. They are eagerly listened for, and their loudness indicates the possible date of our relief.

Our troops have been hoping that the Boers would make another effort to enter the town, but their last recension was of such a nature that it is not likely they will renew their efforts. Our soldiers, therefore, have to be content with occasional pot-shots when the Dutchmen come sufficiently near to annoy them.

The powerful big guns continue to do excellent service. A selected party of sharpshooters from the Rifle Brigade have recently, at a range of 2,700 yards, greatly checked the fire from the Boers' snipers in an adjacent position, a good instance of the capabilities of the Lee-Metford rifle.

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Call for Volunteers for Service in South Africa. There are already 4,000 of the Royal Engineers serving in South Africa, as well as a corps of 1,000 raised locally. These numbers do not appear sufficient for the many engineering duties the sappers have been called upon to perform, and it has been found necessary to call for aid from the Volunteer Engineers. The following special army order will be read with interest:

The conditions under which the services of members of the Royal Engineers (Volunteers) will be accepted for duty in South Africa, are as follows: A carefully selected section of one officer and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and sappers may be raised from each Volunteer Engineer corps (Fortress). Two sections may be raised from the 2nd Cheshire (Railway) Royal Engineers (Volunteers). The sections will be attached to units of Royal Engineers serving in, or about to proceed to, South Africa, and will be placed under the officers commanding the several units; or will constitute a section of the depot of the general officer commanding in South Africa, as shown in the following detail (which is liable to modification according to circumstances):

- Detail of allotment of sections of Volunteers to South Africa: 1st Middlesex, 7th (Field) Company, R.M.; 1st Lancashire, 8th (Field) Company, R.E.; 1st Lancashire, 11th (Field) Company, R.E.; 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12th (Field) Company, R.E.; 1st Yorkshire (West Riding), 17th (Field) Company, R.E.; 1st Gloucestershire, 23rd (Field) Company, R.E.; 2nd Tower Hamlets, 26th (Field) Company, R.E.; 1st Hampshire, 37th (Field) Company, R.E.; 1st London, 38th (Field) Company, R.E.; 2nd Lancashire, 6th (Fortress) Company, R.E.; 2nd Yorkshire, 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E.; 2nd Gloucestershire, 29th (Fortress) Company, R.E.; 1st Cheshire, 31st (Fortress) Company, R.E.; 1st Devonshire and Somersetshire, 42nd (Fortress) Company, R.E.; 1st Flintshire, 47th (Fortress) Company, R.E.; 2nd Cheshire (Railway), 2nd sections, 8th (Railway) Company, R.E., 10th (Railway) Company, R.E.; 1st Northamptonshire, reserve for disposal on arrival in South Africa; 1st Durham, reserve for disposal on arrival in South Africa; 1st Aberdeenshire, reserve for disposal on arrival in South Africa.

The strength of each section will be one subaltern, one sergeant, one corporals, one second corporal, and twenty-two sappers (including one lance-corporal); total, twenty-six officers, non-commissioned officers and sappers.

The detail of trades of the sappers of each section should be as nearly as possible:

- From Volunteer Corps other than the 2nd Cheshire, carpenters, joiners, wheelwrights, sawyers and cabinetmakers, masons, bricklayers, masons and stonemasons, eight; blacksmiths and smiths, four; and one officer's servant; total, twenty-two.
- From the 2nd Cheshire (Engine drivers, machine fitters, plate-layers, boiler makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and firemen, twenty-one; and one officer's servant; total, twenty-two.

The qualifications for service are practically the same as for the Imperial Volunteer and Volunteer companies for service in South Africa.

The retail hardware store of F. A. Carpenter & Co., King street east, Hamilton was completely gutted by fire early yesterday morning. The stock, valued at \$17,000, is almost a complete loss, and the building is damaged to the extent of \$6,000.

# Dawson's Great Fire

## Full Particulars Received From the Klondike Capital by Mail.

### Details of the Buildings Destroyed and the Extent of the Damage.

Advices received from Dawson to date of January 18th give full details of the big fire of the 10th. The Yukon Sun says: About 3:30 p.m. Wednesday the siren whistle announced a fire, and the place was indicated by a great cloud of smoke floating to the east.

The fire appears to have broken out in or near the apartments of Florence Broce, formerly of this city, and whose sister, as will be remembered, committed suicide at Dawson a year ago, in the Monte Carlo. It was not discovered until it was ready to break out in a great mass of flame. Both fire halls were notified, and it appeared for a time as if the fire would be confined to the building where it originated. Three streams of water were played on it, but in spite of everything it ate slowly on the south, wrapping up one fine building after another, until it was arrested two hours later, two doors north of Chisholm's Aurora saloon.

To the north it had also spread from one to another building, until not one remained intact on that side except the bank block. The fine Board of Trade building was the last to go.

The merchants on Second avenue in the rear of the fire moved everything out and thereby suffered loss, but the fire was subdued or burnt itself out before catching that densely packed line. The losses are very heavy.

The Sun reporter was informed by one of the Devine Bros, who occupied one of the upper rooms of the Monte Carlo, that he was the first to discover the blaze, between the ceiling and roof over the room of Florence Broce, where it had evidently started from the stove-pipe. Mr. Devine also stated that he made a strenuous effort to extinguish the fire before getting the alarm.

When the fire department reached the scene, and the water began to flow through the hose—though only four minutes had elapsed, according to Chief Stewart's statement—so great had been the headway gained by the blaze that the building beside it seemed to be doomed. Soon, however, the fire began to subside, and the anxious crowd cheered as it appeared that it was gotten under control. But almost at the same moment a break occurred in one of the lines of hose, and once more the flames leapt upwards, and this time so fiercely that all hope of keeping them from spreading vanished. To add to the danger of the situation a strong breeze now sprung up, and although the break in the hose was speedily remedied, there is cause for congratulation, that disastrous as was the outcome, it was not really much more.

The Monte Carlo, in which the fire originated, was owned by Jack Smith and E. D. Holden, and its value was probably \$30,000. The contents of the lower floor—bar and club rooms and a theatre—were practically a total loss and may be estimated at \$10,000. The numerous occupants of the rooms in the second floor barely escaped with their lives, losing all their effects, among which, it is claimed, were several wardrobes of the value of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. These occupants were nearly all actors engaged on the Monte Carlo's stage. Their loss is estimated at \$15,000.

The Hoffman House, a two-story log and frame building, was owned by Geo. Apple and was valued at about \$20,000; total loss. It was unoccupied at the time of the fire except by two or three miners on the second floor.

The Opera House was probably the most valuable building in the block, and its destruction represents a loss proximately \$40,000 to its owners, Gus Bakke and Tom Wilson. The theatre, bar and club rooms were conducted by the company of actors and other attaches, whose loss will be nominal, as practically everything was removed.

The Dominion saloon and club rooms, owned by Thos. O'Brien, was rebuilt after the fire of last year at a cost of \$10,000.

The Bodega, also owned by George Apple, was probably worth \$15,000, and this gentleman was therefore the heaviest of all the losers by the fire.

Next to the Bodega was the building owned and occupied by the Northern Trading Co., whose loss is about \$5,000. The next building to the south to succumb to the flames was that occupied as the up-town office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; and the Palace barber shop owned by Ruth Howard. The buildings were owned by Thos. O'Brien and were valued at \$5,000. Mr. O'Brien also lost his warehouse, valued at \$3,000, \$500 worth of cord wood and sustained a further loss of about \$2,000, making this gentleman's aggregate loss about \$20,000.

The next adjoining building was a small structure owned by E. J. Carsow and occupied by him as a cigar store. His loss is about \$1,000.

Juneau Joe's restaurant was damaged to the amount of \$1,000 or \$1,500. The losses above enumerated approximate the sum of \$185,000. When to this add the no inconsiderable losses sustained by the occupants of the various buildings in the entire block caused by

removal, but impossible to estimate, the almost aggregate loss will probably not fall short of \$225,000.

Taken all in all, this fire has been a severe blow to Dawson, but one from which she may be expected to speedily recover, by dint of the energy and enterprise of her business community.

## MISS MERRITT'S SCHOOL.

Financial Statement of the Institution A Letter of Commendation From Rev. A. B. Winchester.

Rev. A. B. Winchester has written the following letter in regard to the Dear Mute school in this city: To Whom it May Concern: Since October, 1889, I have visited three times the school for deaf, dumb and blind presently head in A. O. U. W. building, this city, and conducted by Miss H. W. Merritt. I make no claim to be a professional educationist, but a specialist in the almost neglected cause for as our province is concerned—department of education and philanthropy now under review, but as a layman deeply sympathetic with the movement to establish a permanent institution for the benefit of such unfortunate of the cases already described, who are or may be residents of our province, I may be allowed to testify as follows: 1. That in my judgment the need for such an institution has been demonstrated (a) by the amount which our provincial professional educationists have been educating in other provinces and in the United States; (b) by the number of pupils now in the school; (c) and those reported from other parts of the province; (d) by the success of Miss Merritt's efforts with the pupils. 2. That Miss Merritt's work on behalf of her pupils, for the past four months averaging only 15 hours per week, has been in my opinion very successful. (a) In physical development. In four pupils vocal and mental powers thought to have been atrophied or dormant have responded to treatment and are growing encouragingly. The sense of touch in one blind pupil recently admitted shows improvement—besides this good effects of the general physical culture, which is an integral part of Miss Merritt's system. (b) Mental powers have been developed in each of the pupils. One pupil—a young woman heretofore incorrectly designated imbecile—has evinced a mental awakening and gives promise of artistic talent far beyond mediocrity. The Campbell children, in three brief months, have learned to read and write very well indeed for children without previous training. (c) Industrial development. This department is of necessity limited, but what is shown of samples of sewing, and the children demonstrating their mimic housekeeping, are calculated to materially aid these young lives to usefulness and independence, and even these beginnings are creditable alike to teacher and scholar. (d) Moral development. In this department I believe deaf mutes present greater difficulty than ordinary pupils. But a difficulty appreciated is half overcome. Miss Merritt happily realizes that in awakening and harmony of the will power of the pupil—in the development of self-control, concentration and application—on these and the success of her work depends.

I congratulate Miss Merritt on having successfully, through much labor and patience, lifted up the need for the proposed institution to the public eye, and I congratulate the province on the election of a temporary board of trustees of the weight and wisdom with which its personnel endows it, and I express the hope that their honorary and valued service will speedily result in an institution for the deaf, dumb and blind commensurate with its needs, and equipped with the most modern and progressive of the provinces of our fair Dominion. Yours truly,

A. B. WINCHESTER.

The following is the financial statement of the school as submitted by Miss Merritt:

Subscriptions on list prepared by Hon. Mr. Seelin, \$122	Received on list	\$117.00
Gifts not on list		25.05
Appropriation by city council		50.00
Tuition from Mrs. Campbell for her two children		2.50
From concert (given for a benefit)		17.00
Christmas tree gifts		2.00
Total		\$215.55

Rent and school supplies from Sept. 25 to Jan. 25 1899 \$44.50  
Daily Colonist for 250 copies petition to Lieutenant-Governor in council 2.50  
Rent of A. G. W. hall for concert 7.50  
To Geo. H. B. (Eq.) for treasurer committee of fund for 1900 10.00

Total \$248.05

JOHN NICHOLLES,  
A. B. McPHERSON,  
RICHARD HALL,

Since August 19, 1898, to January 27, 1899, I have devoted nearly all my time day and evening to the interest of this school, in one way or another. All of which is respectfully submitted.

## FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 8.—Six bank robbers, who secured about \$5,000 from the People's Bank of Halifax at Danville yesterday morning, have been captured and lodged in jail here. The stolen booty has been recovered. The arrest of the men was effected only after an exchange of shots, some of which wounded the gang.

The text of the new treaty negotiations in relation to the construction of the Nicaragua canal was given out at Washington yesterday. It reads in effect that it is agreed that the canal can be constructed under the auspices of the United States government, which shall enjoy all the rights of such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal. The first rule adopted as a basis of neutralization is as follows: "The canal shall be free, and in time of war as in peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

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London, Feb.

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