

Captured By British

Eight Hundred Boers Reported to Have Been Made Prisoners.

Rumors That Lord Roberts Has Asked For Ninety Thousand More Men.

Dundonald's Reconnaissance Supposed to Be a Prelude to Renewed Activity.

(Associated Press.) London, Feb. 2.—There is no official news from Gen. Buller's headquarters, and the only information which has reached London in any way supporting the reports that he has recrossed the Tugela river is found in the Associated Press dispatch announcing Dundonald's reconnaissance, which is taken to indicate a prelude to renewed activity.

As the dispatch is three days old and Dundonald found no difficulty in crossing the river, it is not impossible Buller may have moved in the interim and public anxiety is again concentrated on the Upper Tugela.

Cape Colony. Dispatches from elsewhere in Africa merely tell of desultory shell firing and the movements of patrols through Cape Colony and mentions a rumor that Gen. Buller has captured 900 Boers, where and when not being announced.

Sensational Reports. Sensational rumors are current that the Militia Ballot Act will be put in force on February 14th and that Gen. Buller, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, has cabled for ninety thousand additional men which, it is added, the government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserve.

It is also said that volunteers will be mobilized forthwith. It is even asserted to-day that the cabinet has specially dealt with these matters. The Militia Ballot Act makes every unmarried man between eighteen and thirty years of age liable to serve for five years.

Inspection of Yeomanry. This morning at the Life Guards Barracks, Regent Park, the Prince of Wales inspected another contingent of Yeomanry volunteers prior to their departure from London to South Africa.

Will Basutos Rise? The Times to-day has a dispatch from Sterkstroom, Cape Colony, reiterating the reports that Boer emissaries are distributing leaflets and working through Basutoland to incite the tribe to rise against the British.

Plumer's Force at Gaberones. Lorenzo Marquez, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Gaberones, dated January 23rd, describing a reconnaissance of some of Col. Plumer's forces around the Boer laager southward, seems to dispose of the story that Mafeking has been relieved. On that date the Rhodesians captured two Transvaal flags and drove off the Boer outposts before returning to Gaberones.

The Premier's Contribution. Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier contributes \$100 to the Canadian Patriotic fund.

The Masons. Capetown, Feb. 2.—The Supreme Court has decided to make no order of confiscation in the case of the steamship Masons, at present, in order to give her owners an opportunity to show within three weeks that she had no intention to trade with the enemy.

BRITISH ARMY IN AFRICA. (Shortly Number Over 200,000 Men—Cheering News From the Front.)

New York, Feb. 2.—It is to be seen in the mass of cable matter printed here this morning that there is a decidedly more cheerful feeling in London.

The confirming of the report that Buller had announced that he would relieve Ladysmith, together with the unconfirmed report he had actually begun a new forward movement, had a good effect on the public mind.

Figures just published have also had a reassuring effect, after causing much consternation. The government announces that it was ascertained before the war began that the Boers would put 20,000 in the field. The British in a

few days will have 213,000 men in Africa. Joubert, according to late advices, has 10,000 men.

Surrounding Ladysmith and confronting Buller. In the recent fighting movement Buller lost 1,855 men, but the pieces are filled. The Boers have no means of replacing the lost men with fresh soldiers. Looking at the matter in this light it is inevitable that Joubert will be beaten, as it was that great would take Richmond.

Few dispatches are now allowed to come through from the seat of operations about Stormberg and Colesburg, and Roberts is clearly anxious to direct attention from the work in progress. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division is actively employed in co-operation with General Gatacre.

The garrisons both at Stormberg and Colesburg have been reinforced, and the Boer strategists are striving to repeat their tactics at Magerfontein, Colenso and Spion Kop by creating a new impasse by which they could be relieved.

The British Invasion of the Free State may be blocked. Military experts are inclined to be easier with Buller since he and his army are so undaunted, and harsh criticism is shifting to the ministry.

The Daily Mail says: "When, as a politician, the government is tremblingly awaiting the news of some little victory to ward off temporarily just criticism, the situation is too humiliating for words. Some weeks ago many of the best friends of the government were urging its reconstruction. It is almost too late now for that policy. People are looking for some strong man to lead them. Rosebery's name has been on every tongue during the last few days, but to turn to him before Mr. Chamberlain has been tried appears to be unwise and unfair from many points of view."

"Death to the Boers." Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Private F. C. Page, who is with the first Canadian contingent at Belmont, Africa, writing under the date of Dec. 22nd, says: "The Boers are very much afraid of Canadians on account of reports they heard that a first contingent was composed of the finest of the best sharpshooters in the world." Page says the motto of the contingent is "Death to the Boers."

SEARCHING OF STEAMERS. Important Statement in the British House of Commons. London, Feb. 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Wm. St. J. Brodrick, replied to a question concerning the accuracy of the statement of Count von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, in the Reichstag as to the British engagements regarding the searching of vessels. He explained that the government undertook that there should be no search at Adeo or at points more distant from the seat of war, but there was nothing to prevent the shipping of contraband from intervening ports. The government, he added, had not surrendered any rights, but on the representations of the German government and assurances of the mail steamer company, Great Britain had agreed, pending further arrangement, not to arrest mail ships except on the gravest suspicions.

The Jameson Raid. Attempts made to illuminate the connection of Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, with the Jameson raid did not meet with much success.

Mr. Chamberlain on being asked in regard to a letter sent by Mr. B. F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South Africa Co., to Earl Grey, formerly British administrator of Mashonaland, under the date of February 20th, 1897, in which he said that Mr. Chamberlain would have no one but himself to blame if the cable dispatches referring to the negotiations of 1895 were produced before the parliamentary committee of inquiry, replied that they were communications between third parties and he had no knowledge of them at the time they were exchanged. He assumed that the cable dispatches were those which Mr. Hawkesley had declined to produce.

The cable messages were sent to him in 1896 for confidential perusal, and he returned them with a letter saying there would be no personal objection to their publication.

Patriotic Fund. Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The Canadian Patriotic fund to date is \$94,688.37.

London, Feb. 2.—The following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 30th, appears in the Daily Telegraph: "Col. Wynne has taken command of Gen. Woodgate's chief of Gen. Buller's staff. The Boers are still constructing defensive works opposite Potgieter's Drift."

"A strong cavalry reconnaissance proceeded to-day westward in the vicinity of Honger's Spruit."

Spearman's Camp, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance in the direction of Honger's Spruit found the road clear. The enemy was not seen.

British Losses. London, Jan. 31.—The war office has issued an additional casualty list of the battle of Spion Kop and of the engagements at Venter's Spruit. The additional list numbers 139 men killed, 301 wounded and 63 missing, a total of 503. With 174 additional casualties given for the fighting at Venter's Spruit, the total loss since the beginning of the war is placed at 9,688 men.

London, Feb. 1.—The war office completes this evening the list of the British casualties at Spion Kop, announcing the names of 215 missing men of various regiments, including 137 members of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Fight at Spion Kop. London, Feb. 1.—Details of the fight at

Spion Kop continue to arrive. All testify to the terrible Boer fire.

Several estimates are that the total losses of Gen. Buller's turning movement will amount to something approximating 1,500. When reinforcements arrived the troops were much cramped on the top of Spion Kop. Preparations were made below to secure the position. Guns were on the way, and engineers had been ordered up to strengthen the entrenchments. Col. Thornycroft was not aware of this when he ordered the retreat, and he actually met the artillery coming up.

Gen. Woodgate was wounded about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Even then he protested that he was all right and had to be held down on the stretcher.

It is reported that the Boer commander at first insisted on the release of some Boer prisoners before he would permit the English to collect their wounded.

A curious incident is related of the fighting on January 24th. One of the Lancashire while firing from a prone position had his head taken clean off by a shell. To the amazement of his comrades, the headless trunk quietly rose, stood upright a few seconds, and then fell.

Firing on Flag of Truce. A Times dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sunday last, says: "Col. Thornycroft had a narrow escape last week. He went to meet a Boer flag of truce, which asked a parley, but, having become suspicious, he would not parley. Both retired and the Boers fired a volley, the colonel only escaping in consequence of their bad shooting."

A Plan That Failed. The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marquez, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Information has been received here from the Transvaal that the war department, convinced that it would be useless to storm Ladysmith, and that the bombardment will continue ineffective, has decided on a change of tactics. Huge quantities of timber and sand bags and hundreds of Kalbira have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming the Klip river, some miles below Ladysmith, the idea is to flood the town and drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bomb proof caves so as to expose them to shell fire."

BULLER'S TASK. Mr. Churchill thinks He Should Have 10,000 More Men. London, Feb. 1.—In the Morning Post to-day Mr. Spencer Wilkinson discusses a long dispatch from Winston Churchill, dated at Pietermaritzburg, and describing the situation in Natal. He says: "This dispatch deserves to be closely read. It is an appeal to the public at home, and as it has been passed by the censor, may be taken to represent the feelings of Gen. Buller. Mr. Churchill represents the difficulties of Gen. Buller's task in concrete terms. The enemy will not fight with common sense. They will place outposts on the hills and keep back their main body until they see the decision of Gen. Buller's movement. Then they will quickly bring up the main body and exterminate what defensive works they can in addition to such as they have profusely prepared in anticipation of various possible advances."

"That is what everyone would expect them to do, and that their main body can ride faster than Gen. Buller's main body can walk is also pretty generally understood. The consequence is that the Boer Army Cannot Be Turned.

Wherever it is attacked it can cut an entrenched front. According to Mr. Churchill there are 7,000 Boers watching Ladysmith, the same number held ready to resist. Gen. Buller has 5,000 left in reserve to reinforce either body at need."

"Thus Gen. Buller has to attack 12,000 men entrenched on favorable ground. For that purpose Mr. Churchill thinks he ought to have 35,000 men instead of 25,000. In other words, Gen. Buller ought to have another division. This opinion coincides with the view we have all along expressed that the centre of gravity of the war lies in Natal, and that a British victory there would be decisive, while a complete British defeat in Natal would have disastrous consequences not to be estimated."

"It seems difficult, in view of the strategy accepted at the war office as well as at Capetown, to believe that Gen. Buller is to be allowed once more to attack a position with less than the numerical superiority of 3 to 1. It is not only a military but a moral necessity for such a task. It is hardly intelligible that he should attack again without being reinforced."

"Apparently, however, A Third Attempt will be made without loss of time. Indeed, it seems probable that the movement is now in progress. We must hope that the splendid bravery of our men will be rewarded."

Mr. Churchill says that "the public must perceive themselves." He probably means "Prepare our countrymen at home for heavy losses in the coming battle."

Mr. Whitson Churchill's dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, in addition to details respecting the position on the Tugela, gives a most interesting survey of the general position. He says: "The most serious attacks upon the war office appear unjust. The great army in South Africa is of the finest quality, beautifully organized and equipped in all details, and with excellent artillery. The Boer guns are few but splendid, and are cleverly handled. The Boers can find the range of moving targets at 7,000 yards often at the first shot of our guns. We cannot explain how."

FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA. Statement in the House of Commons—Discussing the War. London, Feb. 1.—Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day, said, in answer to a question, that while the military operations were proceeding, he could not answer any inquiries as to the slaughter of the Highlanders at Magerfontein.

Mr. Charles Dike resumed the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He said the country's military

reputation was never lower, and even now the government failed to grasp the seriousness of the war.

Mr. George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary for the war office, who followed, admitted that the war office had not been impregnable, but he argued that the government had done its best, considering the limitations of the military system, and welcomed criticism, for the country would thus be enabled to turn to best account the tide of patriotism and the lessons of the war. If the government had done wrong, he continued, it had done it with right motives. The cardinal points in the campaign were, first, a desire to give diplomacy a chance; secondly, the decision of Gen. Buller to relieve Ladysmith. Mr. Wyndham again deplored the amendment, which, he asserted, would be "misunderstood by the Continental critics, by our fellow-subjects in Natal, and by our kinsmen in America, who are watching the vicissitudes of the struggle." As regards the forces engaged, Mr. Wyndham said that exclusive of the British Division and the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Great Britain had 142,000 foot and artillery; 34,700 (9 cavalry, 26 siege guns, 38 naval guns, 36 howitzers, 58 guns of the Horse Artillery, and 238 field guns. The combined forces of the two republics were estimated in 1898 at 50,000. He would have to ask the House for large financial means in order that the war might be brought to the only possible conclusion, and that the system of home defence be put on a sound footing.

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, said he recognized that the speech of Mr. Wyndham was one which gave greater strength to the government, and had done something to lift the gloom that had fallen on the country. "There are differences of opinion among the opposition," he continued, "but the amendment is not intended to cover these differences. We cannot without censure for what is past, but we are prepared to give the government our support in the future, and to help in helping in the war to the end. The dominating object of the government's policy is equality of right between the white races in South Africa, and next in point of importance, to see that never again shall it be possible for a vast arsenal to be formed there under other control than that of Great Britain's. To that end the government shall have our support."

London, Feb. 3.—According to heliograph messages from Ladysmith three days ago, the Boer investment lines were then thinning, and the besiegers were moving in force toward the Tugela, indicating that a collision was expected there.

Intelligence bears out other signs that Gen. Buller purposed a fresh attack. The war office continues to reveal nothing of what has happened in Natal.

Lord Kitchener has been travelling from army to army in Northern Cape Colony, and Gen. Buller, by instructions, is now in Capetown consulting with Lord Roberts. Large engineering constructions are proceeding at Modder River, suggesting that Lord Methuen's fortified camp has been selected as the base from which to invade the Free State.

It is learned that the war office intends to increase the regular army by fifteen battalions of infantry, adding these to the existing regiments.

The cost of the war to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, is estimated at £20,000,000. The House of Commons has already granted £10,000,000, and the Times says the other £20,000,000 will be asked for.

The Times Capetown correspondent says: "As a military train was traversing the River pass to-day an unknown individual fired a shot and killed a soldier. The severity of this outrage so near Capetown suggests the advisability of re-enforcing the decision not to enforce martial law throughout the Colony."

Situation at Mafeking. Mafeking, Jan. 17.—Siege rations of bread and meat have only now been increased. Oats intended for horses are now saved to supply the troops, if needed. Flour, muffs and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce.

Lady Sarah Wilson is pluckily attending the hospital work and constantly passing to and fro under shell fire.

London, Feb. 3.—As the House of Commons was about adjourning Mr. Balfour read a telegram received by the Queen from the Mayor of Mafeking, dated January 27th, and in the following terms: "Upon the twentieth day of the siege Mafeking sends loyal devotion to Her Majesty and assurances of its continued resolve to maintain Her Majesty's supremacy in this town."

The Court Circular announces that the Queen is much touched and gratified at the receipt of this message.

The Boers Retired. Montreal, Feb. 2.—The Star's correspondent with the Canadian contingent sends the following: "Belmont, Feb. 1.—A rebel force of 200 retreated to Sunnyside laager after the Terton and Queenslanders drove them out last month. The rebels occupied Thorn Hill, some distance to the northwest of here, this morning. When word was brought here, orders were given for the detachment of a relief force, and the mounted troops of the garrison were sorted out against the rebels. The Boers had retired from the hill, after looting farms, before the mounted infantry got there."

Eg. Valor. London, Feb. 2.—The Gazette indicates this evening that it is the Queen's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Captains Congreve and Reed, Lieut. Roberts and Corp. Nurse for their attempts to save the guns at the battle of Colenso.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. 'Lively Times in the House of Commons. London, Feb. 2.—Mr. John MacNeill, anti-Parnellite, emphasized the session of the House of Commons to-day by asking questions regarding the Irish militia. Among other things he asked why the Irish militiamen were sent away from Ireland, to which Mr. William Johnston, Conservative member for Scotch Belfrast, promptly interposed: "Because they are rebels."

This caused Mr. Dillon, Irish Nationalist, to exclaim: "Irish rebels are good enough for you to fight behind in the Transvaal."

Mr. Timothy Healy, Nationalist member

for North Louth, joined in, asking: "Why doesn't Saunderson (naming Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, son of the Orange leader Col. Saunderson) go to the front?"

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was then resumed.

Mr. James Bryce, Liberal member for the South division of Aberdeen, had severely censured the government for "provoking an unjust war," and Mr. Geo. J. Goschen, Conservative member for the Admiralty, declared that the cabinet assumed full responsibility, and proceeded to rebuke the charge of provocation.

In this juncture, the Irish members showed a disposition to Disturb the Proceedings.

Mr. Redmond invited Mr. Goschen to try to talk sense, whereupon the Speaker re-monstrated and Mr. Redmond withdrew his expression.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen assured the House that since the outbreak of war there had been an unbroken tension at the admiralty. They knew their position and their strong and weak points. They had regard for the situation from the point of view of the Empire, and not from that of South Africa alone. It would have been a criminal act to do otherwise, but it would be unwise to parade their strength.

"If Germany or any of the great powers had been in our position, would they have been more patient?" Mr. Goschen asked. He then said he realized the position was serious, but he added, there was no reason for any feeling of insecurity.

Sir Edward Clarke, member for Plymouth, who followed Mr. Goschen, suggested that at the end of the debate the amendment to the address should be withdrawn, as the vote might be misunderstood in the Transvaal and throughout Europe.

Col. Saunderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, in a lively speech criticizing the pro-Boerism of the Nationalists, provoked another scene by declaring that the Nationalists never attacked in front, but always from the rear.

This remark was met by an uproar from the Irish benches, Mr. Dillon complaining that the Nationalists had been grossly insulted, and others jeeringly asking Col. Saunderson why he did not go to the front.

Mr. W. Redmond said the Speaker ought to protect Irishmen from such insults, adding: "If I had said anything I should not be permitted—" the hall evoking roars of laughter. Mr. Redmond returned to the laughter, "That's the way to hoist the Union Jack in Pretoria."

Mr. John Redmond then appealed to the Speaker for a decision as to whether Col. Saunderson's remarks were not unparliamentary.

The Speaker declined to be drawn, but in quite a long speech, for him, hinted that such remarks used in the freedom of debate by the Nationalists as well as officers were as long as they did not become personal in order.

Col. Saunderson, resuming, said: "I have not meant to insult anyone, but looking back upon the historical record of the Irish race, I thought myself justified."

This was followed by renewed Irish protests and cries of "Coward!"

Mr. Dillon exclaimed: "Some English soldiers get behind Irish soldiers." Mr. Redmond said: "This will be nice reading in Pretoria."

Mr. Dillon exclaimed: "Thrice as many Irish soldiers as English have been killed in the Transvaal."

Mr. Balfour, the scene of recrimination continuing, appealed to the House to refrain, and the Speaker succeeded in persuading Col. Saunderson to withdraw the expression.

Storks Spruit, Jan. 29.—Commandant Olivier, of Orange Free State, in a speech to the Boers at Lady Grey said his men were almost surrounded at Stormberg, and unless recruits were forthcoming he would be compelled to abandon the position.

It is admitted that in the recent fight at Ladysmith the Boers lost 1,100 killed and 600 wounded.

Many colonists who fought at Stormberg have gone to their farms and refuse to return to active service, though threatened with death. Among these are some conspicuous burghers who originally invited the Free Staters to invade Cape Colony.

IS BULLER ADVANCING? Joubert Goes to Boer Camp on the Upper Tugela—Burghers Are Becoming Uneasy.

New York, Feb. 3.—Very little news of the situation in Africa found its way out of London during the past twenty-four hours. Much work is in progress on the southern frontier of the Free State, but details are being held back until results can be reported.

That is the impression made by such dispatches as are allowed to come through from Stormberg and from French's camp near Colesburg.

The report that Boer losses at Spion Kop on Wednesday last exceeded one thousand dead, although unconfirmed, created favorable impression and very few are disposed to discredit it.

The Morning Leader believes Buller has begun a movement toward Ladysmith. The article says: "Buller was probably engaged soon after noon yesterday (Friday) if his artillery and munitions had come up. In any case his orders were definite for an advance at the latest this morning."

There is no actual news to support the statement of the Leader, but several London papers confess to believe that Buller is pushing toward Ladysmith. Warren's troops on Wednesday were still

Casualties at Spion Kop

Boers Reported to Have Lost Over a Thousand Men Killed.

British Flying Column is Causing the Burghers Considerable Anxiety.

London Paper Says Buller's Orders Were to Advance This Morning.

(Associated Press.) London, Feb. 3.—The war office is silent as regards Buller, but there is reason to believe he is continuing movement upon Ladysmith. Those who are in a position to know confirm his reported recrossing of the Tugela River, and believe he was engaged yesterday. The news from Ladysmith on Thursday saying the Boer forces were leaving again, and that the besieging force was considerably diminished, tends to confirm this.

Highlanders Prisoners. Roberts notified the war office that 40 Highlanders, who were previously reported killed at Magerfontein, are prisoners at Pretoria.

Boers at the Tugela. Major Bathurst, who was wounded at the battle of Colenso, arrived at Southampton to-day on board the Servia. He says there are 20,000 Boers at the Tugela River, but that Gen. Buller can go through if he is prepared to sacrifice five or six thousand men.

Field Cornets Killed. A dispatch from Ladysmith, undated, via Spearman's Camp, Feb. 2nd, says native burghers report the following field cornets killed in last week's fighting: Leonard of Waterburg, Gobeil of Breuersdorp, Opperman of Pretoria, Daniel Erasmus of Magaliesberg and one Free State cornet.

The British artillery broke seven Boer guns. The Boer casualties were approximately one thousand, though information is not confirmed officially.

BOER CASUALTIES. Even Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Wounded—Free Staters Refuse to Fight.

Storks Spruit, Jan. 29.—Commandant Olivier, of Orange Free State, in a speech to the Boers at Lady Grey said his men were almost surrounded at Stormberg, and unless recruits were forthcoming he would be compelled to abandon the position.

It is admitted that in the recent fight at Ladysmith the Boers lost 1,100 killed and 600 wounded.

Many colonists who fought at Stormberg have gone to their farms and refuse to return to active service, though threatened with death. Among these are some conspicuous burghers who originally invited the Free Staters to invade Cape Colony.

IS BULLER ADVANCING? Joubert Goes to Boer Camp on the Upper Tugela—Burghers Are Becoming Uneasy.

New York, Feb. 3.—Very little news of the situation in Africa found its way out of London during the past twenty-four hours. Much work is in progress on the southern frontier of the Free State, but details are being held back until results can be reported.

That is the impression made by such dispatches as are allowed to come through from Stormberg and from French's camp near Colesburg.

The report that Boer losses at Spion Kop on Wednesday last exceeded one thousand dead, although unconfirmed, created favorable impression and very few are disposed to discredit it.

The Morning Leader believes Buller has begun a movement toward Ladysmith. The article says: "Buller was probably engaged soon after noon yesterday (Friday) if his artillery and munitions had come up. In any case his orders were definite for an advance at the latest this morning."

There is no actual news to support the statement of the Leader, but several London papers confess to believe that Buller is pushing toward Ladysmith. Warren's troops on Wednesday were still

Vertical text on the left margin containing various small advertisements and notices.

Vertical text on the right margin containing various small advertisements and notices.

resting south of the Tugela, while Lyttelton's brigade held its position on the north bank.

Gen. Buller has gone to the Boer camp on the upper Tugela, an apparent indication he expects another attack on his right.

The Boers are exhibiting considerable anxiety in regard to the movement of the British flying column which started through Zululand in the direction of Vryheid, about the time Buller began his move toward Springfield.

Gen. Tucker, who came from India to command the 7th division, has gone up to Modder River. This seems to indicate the troops of the division which are now at the Cape, as well as those of the 6th division under Kelly-Kenny, will be utilized along the border of the Free State and take part in the prospective invasion.

The first batch of wounded men belonging to the naval contingents serving in Africa has arrived in England. They are mostly skilled gunners. They say the Boers' Maxim one-pound quick-firing guns have a most demoralizing effect on the British. The guns are made in England, but they are not supplied to British troops.

A dispatch to a London paper from Pietermaritzburg says the appearance of a flying column of scouts in Zululand has created uneasiness among the Boers over the border.

A number of Boers have been hurriedly withdrawn from Ladysmith and Dundee to Vryheid to protect that place, and to oppose any British advance. The Boer force there is about a thousand men with three guns.

Canadian Patriotic Fund. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Hon. C. Sifton has contributed \$100 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Dr. Leyds in Berlin. Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German foreign office denies that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, is attempting to induce Germany to join in an intervention movement.

Dr. Leyds declines to discuss possible intervention, and denies that he is going to St. Petersburg. He is under medical treatment. The diplomatic agent did not desire to emphasize why there should be a bond of sympathy between the United States and the Transvaal, as it is in the hands of Mr. Montague White, the former consul-general of the South African Republic in London, who is now in the United States. The latter, however, is not accredited to the Washington government.

Dr. Leyds has exhibited, with much satisfaction, a specimen of a Mause used by the Boers and manufactured by Herr Loewe of Berlin. The barrel is almost completely cased in wood to obviate heating.

The Transvaal Agent. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Montague White, agent of the Transvaal, will arrive this afternoon and will spend the night at the executive mansion. Governor Roosevelt says his visit is purely a social one.

Durban, Feb. 4.—Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela River Friday night and is marching on Ladysmith. No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is relieved.

Presidents Visit Troops. London, Feb. 3.—A helicopter message sent from Ladysmith yesterday reported all well.

It was also said that President Kruger of the Transvaal and President Steyn of the Orange Free State visited the laager in the neighborhood of the beleaguered town for the purpose of making peace between the troops of the Transvaal and the Free State. It was said that there were grave dissensions between the Transvaal and the Free State forces in regard to the prosecution of the war.

The result of the visit of the two presidents is not known.

Reviewing the Situation. London, Feb. 4.—Reviewing the situation Mr. Spencer Wilkinson says: "It is morally impossible for Buller's army, so long as there is a light left in it, to sit still while Sir George White is invested at Ladysmith. Better than that would be to lose 10,000 men in an attempt at relief. Accordingly it is probable that Buller will try again, and indeed that he is now on the move or fighting. As he has kept Gen. Lyttelton's brigade north of the river, the probability is that his next move will be an advance on Lyttelton's right. He would hardly go to the left, because that would lead to a fresh attack upon Spion Kop and the range of which it is a part. He would not go to the east of Colenso, except with his whole force, less Barton's Brigade. The restoration of Lyttelton's brigade at Potgieter's Drift may therefore be taken as a proof that the new move will not be to the east of Colenso.

"East of Potgieter's, there are several drifts, one or two of which Gen. Buller's guns command, and he can therefore cross the river, but the Boers have had ample time to prepare a position beyond the river.

"A frontal attack would be usual as usual, but unless Gen. Buller is prepared for a heavy loss he has little chance of breaking through the Boer defences. Lord Roberts will certainly not hurry his move from the Cape. He will complete the assembling of his forces, which will not all have arrived for another three weeks. Then he will have transports properly organized and in order before he will move. After that he will probably make a rapid move. But no outcry will induce him to start until he considers all is ready."

Destroying the Railway. Modder River, Feb. 4.—The Boers yesterday were busy destroying the railway bridge here and at Langkops, from a point 2,000 yards from the British advance position. Two hundred explosions were heard, and doubtless the line and culverts were wrecked for a considerable distance.

The Navy is Ready. London, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons this week, Mr. G. J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, roused his hearers to strong excitement, notably when he charged Mr. Bryce, who declared the war unjust and unnecessary, with giving "a brief to every enemy of England." The whole tone of Mr. Goschen's measured language was reassuring and showed the admiralty is keeping a good lookout ahead. There was no mistaking the significance of his intimation that the admiralty had been anxiously, yet unobtrusively, engaged in perfecting naval arrangements to meet all contingencies. Mr. Goschen indulged in the usual reservations and qualifications, but the country reads between the lines a recognition of possible international dangers, and is immensely relieved at Mr. Goschen's assurance that the country thus far has only put out its left arm, and its mighty right arm, with all the muscles hardened, is held in reserve for possible foreign interference in the war or an effort to rob Great Britain of the fruits of victory.

Appeal to Americans. London, Feb. 3.—Extracts from a remarkable document emanating from the office of the secretary of state at Pretoria, dated December 16th, are published in the papers here. The document, which is countersigned by Secretary of State Reitz, seems specially written for the American public. It says: "We to a great extent depend on America and Europe for foodstuffs. It would be criminal on the part of the great powers to suffer this little nation to perish by famine since the sword has fallen. Since in 1880 the President of the United States acknowledged our republic as a sovereign state, Americans have flocked here in numbers. In every instance the hand of fellowship has been extended to them. Not a single case of disagreement is on record. But with the first war note of the oppressor we are informed that America is acting in league with the enemy. If our sister republic has no sympathy with us, if the boasted condescension of the British is to be preferred to sincerity and truth, we will no longer believe in the justice and integrity of Americans, and their professions of Christianity we will consider empty soundings."

Decided by Rifles. Berlin, Feb. 3.—The Magdeburg Zeitung publishes a letter from Commandant Albrecht, the Orange Free State artillery chief, dated Kronstadt, December 17th. He says President Kruger is an unimpeachable character, one of the greatest of patriots. The commandant adds: "The artillery hitherto has proved of little avail on both sides. It is the fact that the Boer guns are better than the English, and that the Boers aim better than the English, the battles of Magersfontein and Colenso were decided by the rifle and not by the guns. Gen. Albrecht concludes with saying that judging from the present war, the losses through the modern weapons are not greater than before, but rather smaller."

Campaign in Cape Colony

Strong Force of British Soldiers Dispatched to Seize Norval's Pont

Boers at Colesburg Are Reported to Be Virtually Surrounded

Durban Dispatch Says There Was Heavy Fighting in Natal Yesterday

(Associated Press.) London, Feb. 5.—The Associated Press learns officially that absolutely no confirmation has been received by the War Office of the report that Buller has recrossed the Tugela River and is marching on Ladysmith. On the contrary, according to the information of the War Office at the present moment, there is every indication that things are quiet at the front and that no immediate movement is anticipated.

Regarding the dispatches from Ladysmith saying that Buller's guns have been heard there, it is surmised that some practice may have been going on with the new batteries which just reached the front.

Officials Decline to Give News. The War Office statement that it has received no confirmation of the report that Gen. Buller has recrossed the Tugela River has failed to shake the public belief that preparations of tremendous importance are proceeding at the Tugela. It is thought that either the denial was prompted by a desire to keep the military movements as secret as possible until something is accomplished, or that Gen. Buller is keeping the home officials in the dark for similar reasons.

It is obviously extremely difficult to extract the truth from the conflicting statements shrouding Gen. Buller's movements, but most of the commentators agree that the aggregate of the items tends to confirm the belief that movements of importance are transpiring.

It is true that the correspondents at Gen. Buller's headquarters convey the impression that his main force is still south of the Tugela, but it is easily conceivable that the dispatches are so censored as to convey a false impression.

Preparations Completed. Whatever may be the actual situation, there seems no doubt that Gen. Buller's preparations for a fresh attempt to relieve Ladysmith were completed on Thursday or Friday, and that news will soon relieve the uncertainty.

Heavy Fighting Reported. London, Feb. 5, 4:45 p.m.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated today, says: "There is no definite news from Buller, but it is reported that there was heavy fighting yesterday."

IN CAPE COLONY. British Are Moving to Seize Norval's Pont. Capetown, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Naauport says:

"There is great activity here and on the Rensburg-Hanover road due to the dispatch of an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norval's Pont. The cavalry having completed the reconnaissance, is being retired to reconnoitre."

"The Boers at Colesburg are virtually surrounded."

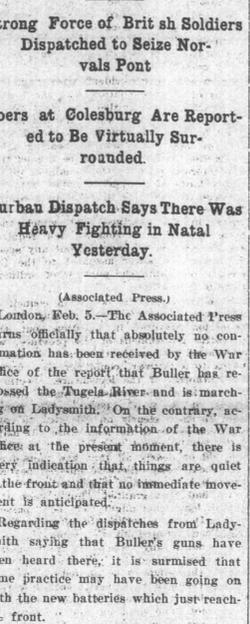
SURPRISED BY THE ENEMY. London Times Correspondent Tells of the Reverse at Stormberg.

New York, Feb. 5.—A correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from London on January 20th, says extended accounts of British reverses at Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso are coming in by mail.

The correspondent of the Times describes Outiter's reverse in part as follows: "The infantry had been at work, or in the train in open trucks, or marching since 4 a.m. on Saturday. The actual march occupied seven hours, and it is therefore little to be wondered that the men were wholly incapable of making a supreme effort when at last they were surprised by receiving fire at short range while marching in fours in fancied security."

"On receiving the enemy's fire the companies at hand rushed at once against the kopjes from which it proceeded, and advancing from boulder to boulder, swiftly commenced to ascend. Indeed, it is a fact that considerable numbers actually reached within a few yards of the lower line of the 'Scanses'."

INTO EVERY KNAPSACK



Goes Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Skilled surgeons, with their trained nurses and ambulance corps, look well to the sufferings of soldiers wounded in battle, the Red Cross Society has provided comforts for the hospital, but there are other sufferings, which, though not so fatal, are none the less torturing.

Long walks make sore feet, heavy clothing and accoutrements causes chafing and skin irritations, sleeping on the ground and exposure to all sorts of weather brings on torturing itching piles.

Against these miseries the soldiers have been well armed, as each one carries with him a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the gift of the proprietors of the Dr. Chase Remedies.

SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

When in Camp at Niagara, London, Kingston, and other places, soldiers have so frequently expressed their appreciation of Dr. Chase's Ointment that it will undoubtedly prove of very great value to our boys in South Africa. Ex-Sergeant Wm. Johnston, 10th Royal Grenadiers, writes as follows:—"It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles and any itching or irritation of the skin. It is simply invaluable. Many of our men used it while in camp in the hot summer months, and received excellent results."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is prescribed by physicians as the only positive cure for piles. It has entirely superseded surgical operations, which were cruel, expensive and painful. It stands without a rival as the world's greatest cure for itching skin irritations and skin eruptions, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or by mail, on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

which could not, however, be reached without ladders. "But at this juncture our artillery, falling in the yet uncertain light to observe the ascent of the infantry, opened fire upon the enemy, and shells, falling short, dealt destruction among the assailants of the position. A partial retreat instantly ensued and, having been brought to a standstill, the attack gradually melted away until, convinced that the case was hopeless, the general ordered the 'retire' to be sounded.

"Had the order been promptly obeyed the troops might not improbably have been withdrawn without any serious loss, and a fresh attempt might even yet be successfully prosecuted. But it was not to be. Many men were loath to retire because they were anxious to go on while not a few were so utterly exhausted that they simply preferred to stay where they were at all hazards, than to undertake the ordeal of a rapid retirement over the ground at the foot of the hills.

"Eventually, as if on parade, the retirement was executed by those who responded to the order, the soldiers moving back at steady pace, without the least hurry or confusion and halting constantly to fire."

STRATHOONA'S HORSE. Recruiting Began To-Day—Contingent Will Not Leave Until March. Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Recruiting for Strathoona's contingent begun to-day. Reports from Col. Steele show the only difficulty is the one of selection. It is now a week since Lord Strathoona was communicated with regarding the arrangements for the selection of officers, etc. The delay in the response will probably delay departure until the first week of March. The first train will leave Calgary for this place February 10th, but the last of the three trains is not expected to reach here before February 23rd or 24th.

Nearly a Hundred Thousand. Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund is now \$98,691.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENTS. Correspondence to be Presented To-Day—The Question of Pay. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The correspondence between the Canadian government and the British government in regard to the Canadian contingent will be presented to parliament this afternoon, when the debate on the address will be proceeded with. The correspondence will not contain much that is new, but it will aid materially in facilitating the debate. In regard to the pay of the contingent it will be shown that New Zealand offered to pay all cost, but this offer was re-

Old

Vigorous

Lord Ros

Vacancies

London,

arrangement

the House of

Consequ

The Chair

the colonia

Mail says

shrewd, de

and appare

Wynham;

evening, w

evincing a

On this

tracting a

of physici

the writte

city and

on the spr

usual as f

of two dr

Old

Vigorous

Lord Ros

Vacancies

London,

arrangement

the House of

Consequ

The Chair

the colonia

Mail says

shrewd, de

and appare

Wynham;

evening, w

evincing a

On this

tracting a

of physici

the writte

city and

on the spr

usual as f

of two dr

Old

Vigorous

Lord Ros

Vacancies

London,

arrangement

the House of

Consequ

The Chair

the colonia

Mail says

shrewd, de

and appare

Wynham;

evening, w

evincing a

On this

tracting a

of physici

the writte

city and

on the spr

usual as f

of two dr

Old

Vigorous

Lord Ros

Vacancies

London,

arrangement

the House of

Consequ

The Chair

the colonia

Mail says

shrewd, de

and appare

Wynham;

evening, w

evincing a

On this

tracting a

of physici

the writte

city and

on the spr

usual as f

of two dr

ACK

Old Country Politics

Vigorous Campaign in Favor of Reconstitution of Cabinet

Lord Rosebery is Mentioned as Leader-Mr. Chamberlain Has Supporters.

Vacancies Among Officers to be Filled by Promotions From the Ranks.

London, Feb. 3.—The indignation and amazement of the nation at the incompetency displayed by its ministers has risen to heights probably never before attained.

Consequently it is not astonishing that the people are looking for some strong man to lead them. Lord Rosebery's name is the most prominent.

The colonial secretary, for a trial. The Mail says he has shown himself to be a shrewd, determined and able organizer.

One by one the other ministers have been unmasked and discredited, and the weakness of the official leaders of the opposition has been revealed.

From every newspaper in the land has arisen the cry that party strife must cease, and political ambitions be laid aside; that the stiffed determination of a willing people must have rein.

A result of this outburst is seen in the new and more lofty one introduced into the discussion by the speech of George Wyndham, the present secretary of the war office, on Thursday evening, which was the first.

Ministerial Statement evincing a proper appreciation of public feeling.

There is no hope of the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, because a division will hardly occur before Tuesday.

There is a movement on foot to induce the government to refuse to discuss at any length John Redmond's amendment on the ground that the present state of the campaign is not suitable for a discussion of conciliation or the forms of peace.

The important statement was made by Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons on Thursday that the vacancies made among the officers by the war would be partly filled by.

Promotion From the Ranks. This means the demotion of the army.

On this subject a letter, which is attracting attention, appeared in Friday's issue of the Daily Chronicle. It was written by a British officer who knows nearly all the armies of Europe from personal observation, and has seen much service.

He plainly declared that the class of society from which British officers are drawn is "distinctly degenerate, due to lack of intellectual training, and the dissipation and vice of the aristocracy," and that the class "commonly known as society, provides ninety-nine per cent. of officers."

Devoted for Athletic Sports, as his ancestors have done, he marries a girl of the same training, and in three or four generations society will consist of physically splendidly developed idiots.

The social future depends entirely upon the progress of the war, but the Queen wishes everything to go on as usual as far as possible.

A MINER KILLED. Fatal Accident in Extension Mines—Injured by a Fall of Coal.

Nanaimo, Feb. 5.—Varesio Eugenio, an Italian miner, was instantly killed on Saturday while at work in Extension mines. His death was caused by a fall of coal from the roof.

At a meeting of the school trustees held on Saturday night it was decided to hire an assistant teacher for the High School at a salary of \$75 per month.

The assistant will be installed on March 1st. The members of the city police force have sent a communication to the commissioners protesting against the long hours they are compelled to work for the rate of wages they receive.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. Members Recalled to Frankfort Where a Meeting Will be Held.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—Democratic and Republican members of the legislature have been summoned back to Frankfort, and a session of the legislature will be held to-day. Whether Governor Taylor will officially withdraw his troops or not, is not settled, but it is believed the end will be that the legislature will resume its sittings in the State House without molestation, and the entire controversy will be settled by the courts.

Report Denied. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5.—It was believed here to-day that the London session would be abandoned and the Republican members who have gone there would come back as fast as the trains could bring them.

Governor Taylor, it was expected, would give the Democrats in an informal way to understand they would be allowed to enter the capital building as soon as they wished to do so, and that no attempt would be made to prevent them from holding a session of the legislature.

He today, however, gave an emphatic denial to the report that he had revoked the order convening the legislature at London, Ky., and ordering the legislature to sit at Frankfort to-morrow. He made a written statement to this effect afterwards.

In an interview with an Associated Press representative, Governor Taylor said: "At the present moment there is no turning back. The legislature will convene at London, where it will continue to sit unless there is a change of policy in the future not yet determined upon."

CANADIAN DISPATCHES. (Associated Press.) London, Feb. 5.—The heaviest snow storm of the season set in here about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and continued until 5 o'clock last night.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The city is buried under the heaviest snow storm of the winter. Some prominent Liberals of the city are again agitating for an increase in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's salary, which they assert is entirely inadequate.

A number of union maulers, employed by Massey Harris Co., are on strike. The grievance is alleged to be due to the introduction of machinery.

Goderich, Feb. 5.—Twenty-five thousand dollars damage was done to the factory of the Goderich Organ Co. by fire last evening.

Stratford, Feb. 5.—The Board of Trade here has passed a resolution favoring the appointment of a railway commission and sympathizing with Brandon, Man., because of alleged discrimination in rates in favor of Winnipeg.

DARING "HOLD UP." Five Men Enter a Grocery Store, Cover Clerks With Revolvers and Steal \$300.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—The branch of Tooke's gent's furnishing establishment at the corner of Peel and St. Catherine's streets was broken into by burglars at an early hour this morning, and the safe cracked. It is understood a good sum of money was taken, but the firm is not prepared to say what amount.

Five men were arrested this morning, on suspicion of having been implicated in the burglary at Tooke's, and also the hold-up at Strong & Strong's grocery store on Saturday, when \$300 was taken from the store in the presence of the proprietor and clerks, all of whom were covered with revolvers while the culprits were at work.

COUNTERFEITERS IN JAIL. (Associated Press.) Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 5.—Four of the counterfeiters are now in jail here. Anthony Decker arrived from Baltimore yesterday, Paul Decker, son of the first named, Hans Kuntz, and Mrs. Decker, wife of Paul Decker, who was brought from Hamilton. Kuntz occupies Sir Charles's old cell. The preliminary trial opens to-morrow.

Crown Attorney Baile, who accompanied Anthony Decker from Baltimore, Md., says the counterfeiter admitted his guilt to the detectives. The Crown attorney believes all of the accused will plead guilty.

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. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences.

It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences.

For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER is the most largely sold in Canada. For backache and all muscular pains there's nothing equal to it. It is made in an all right way. D. & L. Menthol Plaster Co., Ltd., makers.

Russian Schemes

Press Urge Government to Take Advantage of Transvaal War.

In Order to Secure Ports in Indian Ocean and Mediterranean.

(Associated Press.) St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—The campaign in favor of taking advantage of the present complications in Africa to secure Russian ports on the Indian ocean and Mediterranean is being pushed with vigor.

The newspapers openly advocate profiting by Great Britain's difficulties to realize the schemes upon which depends the ultimate prosperity of Russia, and which Great Britain has always frustrated.

B. C. SOUTHERN LAND GRANT. More of the Opinion of Eminent Counsel Regarding the Position of the Province.

The following very important portion of the opinion obtained from Messrs. Robinson, Q. C., Oker, C. C., and Lefroy, was omitted from the papers on the B. C. Southern land grant published in the Times on Thursday.

But though the merely becoming a Dominion work might not of itself affect the company's right to the bonus, the Dominion parliament, we think, might so deal with the road before the bonus had been earned or granted as to have that effect.

It may be noted, in the first place, that the provincial legislature had before them throughout a railway scheme which connected the Crow's Nest Pass with the west and east, the construction of an line so as to connect with a contemplated and subsidized Canadian Pacific railway branch from Farwell, or with the west, the construction of a line eventually to terminate at Burrard Inlet, and it was in the opinion of the court that the grant was attached and reserved made of the public lands along the intended road.

As to this, however, it must be observed that the grant to the Farwell branch of the C. P. R. was made at a time long before the Dominion legislation and consideration was passed, the time limit imposed for the commencement of that branch had expired.

We assume, for the purpose of this opinion, that the railway now in construction from Lethbridge to the present western terminus was ostensibly constructed by the B. C. Southern Railway Company, and that from point to point the railway exists in operation upon the route provided for by the British Columbia legislature, though we are not advised as to the fixing of the plans provided for by sec. 9 of the act, 33 Vic., c. 40 (B. C.).

Under these circumstances it is open to the B. C. Southern Railway Co. to claim with much force that the only condition imposed by the acts 33 Vic., c. 4, & 2 (B. C.), has been fully complied with, and that the land grant for the entire route has been earned; and if no other element entered into the matter we think, we have already said, that the position of the railway company would probably be entitled to prevail.

But there are other circumstances to be considered. The road has not only been assumed by the Dominion, thus annulling the provision in the provincial charter, but the line should be operated conjointly to the extent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but this has been done at the request of the company holding such charter; and more especially as part of a general arrangement by which, among other things, the terms of the grant were altered by the line being extended into another territory. The work, which therefore was a provincial scheme, has now become part of a great Dominion undertaking, and the construction of the road from Lethbridge to Nelson has been made the subject of a special agreement, which we assume to have been entered into in accordance with the statute between the government of Canada and the C. P. R. Co., to which the road is to be leased, and the consideration for such agreement being a subsidy of \$11,000 per mile to be paid by the Dominion government, not to the B. C. Southern Co., but to the C. P. R. Co.

Under this agreement the route of the railway is to be provided for, not necessarily in accordance with section 9 of the charter, a reduction of certain freight rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is stipulated for, and the railway committee of the Privy Council are empowered to grant running powers over the line on such terms as they may fix.

Further, it is provided that if the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., or any other company with whom the company has management on the subject, shall, by constructing the line or any part of it, be entitled to and get any land as a subsidy from the government of British Columbia, such lands, except coal-bearing lands, shall be disposed of by the company according to regulations and at prices not exceeding those prescribed by the Government in connection with the then existing provincial regulations applicable thereon. And should the company thus obtain any coal-bearing lands, 50,000 acres there are to be conveyed to the crown selected by the Dominion government, as if by them on such terms as they may determine, and hold or dispose of, in order to secure a suitable and adequate supply of coal to the public not exceeding \$2 per ton, free on board at the mines.

All these are very important provisions, which the British Columbia legislature might or might not have assented to. In our view they afford strong ground for contending that the scheme, as thus re-

constituted, is not in substance identical with that which was before the British Columbia legislature, when they passed the various acts under which the land grant is claimed, but that the whole situation is so changed by the intervention of the scheme of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion, which may be said to have absorbed the British Columbia Southern Co. and its proposed railway, that the British Columbia legislature no longer compels, if indeed it permits, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to complete the land grant.

It would seem evident also from the terms of their legislation that the Dominion parliament regarded the right to the bonus as an open question, and did not intend by their enactments to prejudice it. There may be other coal-bearing lands ungranted, and it may well be argued that the interest given to the Dominion in the public lands of British Columbia, with the purpose assigned for it, point to a control by the Dominion over property and civil rights in the province with which they have otherwise no concern, not required for the purpose of carrying out any special railway power assigned to the Dominion, or within the purview of ordinary railway legislation.

It is true that the orders in Council of 1897 were made after the passing of the Dominion statutes in question, but the apprehension, as regards the grant of such a bonus to a railway, could set only under the authority of the legislature. Sections 148 and 89 of the British Columbia Crown Lands, R. S. B. C., 1897, s. 115, would seem to show a disposition to confer such power to the legislature. It may, no doubt, be urged in favor of the grant that all or nearly all that has been done could have been otherwise effected beyond question by Dominion legislation after the fact, but that is not the question at issue. The present legislation might have been passed by the Dominion parliament after the land had been granted to the company, notwithstanding any opposition that might have been offered in the province, and though this might have offered no ground for recovering it back, yet in such case the \$11,000 bonus obtained from the Dominion might not have been granted or required by the agreement made for which it is a consideration, and the grant would have been to the scheme for which the provincial legislature authorized it.

A change made by the Dominion legislature before construction is made at the risk of the company, who have thereby lost their expected grant, and differs very much from such a change made after construction of the road.

In the latter case the provincial representatives in the Dominion Commons and Senate would be heard, we assume, on behalf of the province as against any change in the scheme unfair to it, having regard to the subsidy given.

The C. P. R. with a subsidy of \$11,000 per mile, and a right to issue bonds for \$30,000 per mile, and with the statutory agreement made with the Dominion government, had applied to the British Columbia legislature for a grant of 20,000 acres per mile of railway, it might or might not have been given, but the considerations upon which the members of the House would have based their conclusions would have been very different.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They are Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Provincial News. REVELSTOCK. Dr. Cross has been laid up for a few days with an attack of the grippe, but is again able to be around.

ROSSLAND. Thomas Gossett was brought to the Sisters' Hospital at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning suffering from severe internal injuries and his recovery as a matter of considerable doubt. He went to work in the Le Roi and fell down the shaft a considerable distance, sustaining the injuries mentioned.

SLOKAN CITY. Dr. Bentley has returned to town and has opened a hospital on Main street. St. Paul's church, the new Church of England building just completed, was opened Sunday morning and afternoon, the service being conducted by Rev. C. F. Yates, of New Denver. The church is very conveniently located on Arthur street.

NEW WESTMINSTER. A slight shock of earthquake was felt in various parts of the district on Tuesday evening last. At Whatcom and Aldergrove it was exceptionally heavy, even shaking things off shelves and tables, and one man declares that he was thrown down by the force of the shock. In another instance some guests at a dinner party declared that the world was coming to an end.

A very pleasant surprise party was given on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Herring, Sixth street, by the pupils of her late class of the Holy Trinity Sunday school and their friends. A handsome silver cake dish and a short address were presented to Mrs. Herring by her late class.

NELSON. The mystery of the identity of the man killed on the Hall Mines tramway on the 10th instant has been solved at last through the efforts of the provincial police. He is John Waddell, a miner, who came into the province from the direction of Northport. James McGregor is in custody upon the charge of robbing the safe at Hyde & Tittsworth's store.

Tom Ward, the man arrested with a quantity of stolen goods in his possession, was brought before Magistrate Crease on Tuesday for sentence. His worship imposed a sentence of six months' imprisonment at hard labor in the provincial jail. Ward strenuously denied any knowledge of the theft, maintaining that the goods were given to him by a friend.

VERNON. The resignation of Miss E. Harding as teacher in the public school took effect this week, and Miss Smith will in future have her room in charge. Miss Carrs, of Okanagan Falls, will fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the primary department.

A serious accident occurred last week to Thos. Ellis, Jr., son of the well-known rancher at Peapackton. He was riding a bucking horse, and so violent were the movements of the animal in its attempt to dislodge him, that either concussion of the brain or some injury to the spinal column occurred. He was suddenly seized and thrown up to his head, and with an excruciating pain he fell from the horse, unconscious. He now lies in a very critical condition.

Word has been received by the local post office authorities that an increase of \$5 per month had been made in the salaries of clerks of the post office in Vancouver, who were receiving \$200 per year or less. The clerks of the Victoria post office are also making an effort to have increases made in their salary lists.

Mr. S. Madison, foreman of the waterworks department, on Thursday sent a number of men up the Caplano to make some changes in the channel, where the old cribbing of the dam is located. The extremely high water of the last season forced a new channel near the dam, and the force of the current was likely to undermine the cribbing, and thus take away the support of the water main, which might be injured thereby.

Miss Nicoll has resigned from the position of organist of St. Paul's church, and that place will hereafter be occupied by Mr. Kabery Wolfenden, of New Westminster, who is well-known as a very capable musician.

Another delegation of nearly 100 children were vaccinated at Health Inspector Marriot's office on Thursday afternoon by Medical Health Officer Maclean. The services of a police officer had to be called into requisition to look after the crowd of children, who came for the administration of the dose that is fatal to smallpox.

The customs returns for January are as follows: Imports, dutiable, \$284,984; imports, free, \$47,965; total, \$332,949; 320,822; other revenue, \$5,251.80; total, \$338,200.80. The duties collected for January, 1900, are more than 50 per cent. higher than for the corresponding month of last year.

Mr. J. B. Lovell, of Victoria, is in the city making all arrangements for the brick block which is to be erected on his property on Carrall street. It is Mr. Lovell's intention to commence work on the building on April 1st.

At Friday's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council a long communication from J. Wilks, official organizer of the Western Federation of Miners in B. C., in regard to the eight-hour law, and in reference to the debate at present taking place in the provincial parliament on this law, was exhaustively discussed, and it was finally resolved that "We, the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, in meeting assembled, do unanimously urge the provincial government to abstain from interfering with the eight-hour law in any way, but to give it fair trial for a number of years, so as to be able to judge of its worth. We feel the agitation at present existing is being fomented by men who have no regard for humanity, whose only object is to amass a fortune at the expense of the workmen. Therefore we urge the government to stand by this law, and in no way interfere with its working, and this council will hold those members of parliament to account who vote in favor of repealing or modifying it in any way, and that this resolution be forwarded to the provincial government."

A labor paper is to be started here. The Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, at its last meeting passed a resolution favoring the establishment of the paper, and a committee was appointed to visit the various unions to solicit subscriptions and support.

Mr. John Nicolls died at the city hospital on Thursday evening. He was a wealthy rancher of Lulu Island, and was brought in to this city a couple of days ago.

Mr. Neil McKay, an employee of the civic waterworks department for several years past, died at his home, 1236 Howe street, on Friday.

At the finance committee meeting it was decided, on the motion of Alderman Baxter, to recommend the council to donate \$500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Chief of Police Stewart has received a letter from Chief McLaughlin of Portland asking him to keep a lookout for Captain James Warren, wanted for the alleged murder and robbery of William Kirk, mate of the American ship Clarity, S. Bennett, Portland, on the 25th of January. The following particulars are given: James Langhorne Warren was captain of the schooner Hera, which now lies a wreck in Clayoquot harbor, V. I., and formerly mate of the ship Marion Chilcott, well known in this port. He sailed originally from Baltimore for Puget Sound. He left Seattle for Vancouver on Feb. 19, 1900. Warren was married in Savannah, Ga., and his mother is living in Washington, D. C. He is well known among the shipping men, especially on the Atlantic Coast.

A very handsome presentation was made on Wednesday afternoon to Mr. C. D. Tupper, manager of the Hotel Vancouver, by the commercial travelers who come to this city. In the delegation were Messrs. G. M. Leishman, A. F. McKean and C. Parsons. The last named gentlemen read a brief address to Mr. Tupper. The presentation accompanied by the address was a very handsome library. There were in all about 90 finely-bound volumes in the collection, including complete sets of many of the popular authors.

A pressed brick industry is to be started in Vancouver. The machinery for the beginning of work is now being set up by a firm, of which Mr. A. H. Laird is at the head. In the warehouse of Messrs. MacKenzie Brown, on False creek.

The death took place, early on Saturday morning, of Mr. William Fraser, aged 35 years. Just a week ago on Saturday Mr. Fraser was struck by a bar of iron on the new Granville street bridge swing, where he was working, and his leg was broken. He was taken to the city hospital. Dr. D. H. Wilson was called, and the man was attended to. For some time he did nicely, and his recovery was expected. He died on Saturday morning, after he had been slowly sinking for several days. It is the intention to hold an inquest. Mr. Fraser was born in Dalhousie, N. B., and leaves a widow and son.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, induces the complexion known as the yellow skin. Remedy the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

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. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

OUR WESTERN GIRL. Olive Phillips-Wolley. Where the sage brush rolls in an infinite flood As far as the eye can see; Where the strong air works like wine in the blood As you ride through flowers to the knee; Where the width of a world unfenced, unwon, Waits always the men who dare— And the galloping hoofs of your unshod steed Ring the knell of that old brave care.

There's a girl to be wooed if your heart be strong To be won if your heart be true; A girl with a laugh like a lark's song And eyes of the Viking blue. When the hounds run mute and the best men "ride," And the wolf life hangs on his speed, There's never a man in the country-side Can "live" with that girl to the lead.

Her brown hair kissed by the morning sun Blows wild in the prairie breeze— Her eyes are French in their wayward fun, But deep as the English seas.

Her dear little hands are brown as a nut, No baby things merely for show; But light on the bridle and firm on the butt, And tender—as sufferers know.

A girl she is when the skies are bright, A woman when life goes wrong; Sweetness in sunshine; in darkness light, Saucy and straight and strong.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25¢ CATARRH CURE. sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

BIRTHS. WALTERS—At Lillooet, B. C., on Thursday, February 1st, 1900, the wife of Thos. H. Walters of a son.

SINCLAIR—On the 4th inst., the wife of R. G. Sinclair, of a son.

REID—At Robert street, Victoria, West, on Feb. 2nd, 1900, the wife of John Dunlop Reid, Glenora, Metchoin, B. C., Canada, of a son.

MARRIED. WALLEY-BELLOTT—At Nelson, on Jan. 31st, by Rev. J. Robson, Frank H. Walley and Miss Dorothy J. Elliott, daughter of J. Elliott, of Ingersoll.

DAVIES YOUNG—At the rectory, New Denver, on Jan. 26th, by the Rev. C. F. Yates, George Davies to Miss Dina Young, both of New Denver.

MARVIN-ADAMS—On February 3rd, at Christ Church Cathedral, the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Mr. E. R. Marvin to Mrs. M. T. Adams.

DIED. NICOLLS—At Vancouver City Hospital, on Feb. 1st, John Nicolls, of Lulu Island.

McKAY—At 1236 Howe street, Vancouver, on Feb. 2nd, Neil McKay, aged 35.

FRASER—At the City Hospital, Vancouver, on Saturday, Feb. 4th, William Fraser, aged 35 years, a native of New Brunswick.

DESPONDENT MEN Find New Hope and Fresh Energy in Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. The cure and worry, the anxiety and clarity of business life constitute a serious drain on the nervous system. The business of this work-a-day world goes with such a rush that iron nerves even break down under the strain.

Men who want their brains bright and clear, and all their energies alive should take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills on the first approach of a nerve break down. The reconstructive power of these pills on the nerve centres is simply marvellous. They induce sleep, restore vitality and vigor, and give new life to the mental and physical forces.

Middle aged men and men advanced in years are specially benefited by this remedy. Mr. H. Hancock, of Hancock & Sedler, of the popular Ingoton Hotel, Galt, Ont., made the following statement: "I heartily recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone needing a tonic for the nerves or requiring a medicine to build up the system when it becomes weakened and run down by too close application to business. I found the pills were just the medicine for my trouble. In fact, after making three boxes, I felt so much better that now I would not be without them."

"When I feel tired and worn out I take these valuable pills and find they re-energize my nervous and physical strength. They seem to furnish just the elements required for reconstructing nerve tissue."

Illustration of a man sitting at a desk, looking thoughtful.

THE WAR.

Kitchener has made a tour of all the positions in South Africa, and is now in Capetown in consultation with Gen. Roberts. The Sirdar is asked for the details of his movements, and it may be some time before his reports become apparent, but it will not be surprising if some grand scheme to strike a blow that will break the back of the Boer campaign should unfold itself. That the Boers are now anxious and uncertain as to what is in store for them is apparent from the dispatches this morning. The great losses they are reported to have sustained in the fighting with Gen. Buller's forces may be taken as substantially correct, for any but a practically beaten army would have taken some advantage of the British retreat. On the whole the clouds are lifting, and the apparent uncertainty of Joubert as to where the next blow is to fall increases the chances of the success of Buller's present advance to the relief of Ladysmith.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We think a mistake was made by the government in refusing to adjourn the debate on the Coal Mines Regulation Bill when first requested to do so last night, for the opposition should be allowed to advance all the arguments they have at command in support of the position they have taken in defence of the employment of Chinese in mines. No doubt it is desirable that no time should be lost in the dispatch of public business. But when great interests are involved, as great interests are involved in this instance, it is desirable that the matter should be discussed from every possible point of view. We do not know what position Mr. Prentice occupies on the floor of the House, but after the proceedings last night he can hardly be described as a thick and thin supporter of the government.

This morning the Colonist appeals to the member for East Lillooet to ring down the curtain on the present government and make clear the path for a stable, and we may presume, "business" administration. But suppose Mr. Prentice transfers his allegiance to the opposition, what will happen? We are told it would not be necessary to appeal to the country, and if that be a fact, upon whom can the Lieut.-Governor call who would be likely to form an administration which would command a majority in the present House? Clearly not Mr. Turner, the present leader of the opposition, for not only have we been told that he is impossible as the head of any future government in British Columbia, as a generation has arisen that knows him not, but during the life of the present legislature he has already been dismissed from office by His Honor, and his recall would be an anomaly and without precedent, we believe, in the history of parliamentary government. With Mr. Turner out of the question, who among his followers is capable of forming a government strong enough to attract supporters from the other side of the House? Mr. Eberts is vehement in denunciation, but he can scarcely be described as a strong debater, and it is his attitude on which he told His Honor the Lieut.-Governor that it was possible to raise a provincial strong box without his signature has been forgotten either by His Honor or the country. We think we have exhausted the list of possible Premiers, but let us suppose there is a dark horse somewhere in the background capable of forming a government and directing the affairs of the province and Mr. Prentice did join the Hoppers, what would the position of the parties then be? All the members of the government party appear to be firm in their allegiance to Mr. Semlin, but let us admit that one or two might be induced to take the chair of the speaker. Mr. Higgins seems at last to have landed firmly on his feet, but what about Mr. Martin? In speaking in the House yesterday afternoon the third member for Vancouver spoke in terms of the most withering scorn of the late Turner administration, and it is clear any government which might be formed would have his uncompromising opposition. So we find a change of the character advocated by our own ingenious contemporary would land us exactly in the position we now occupy, with the exception that the new government would be at the tender mercies of Mr. Martin, as Mr. Prentice is said to hold the life of the present one in his hands.

Look at the matter from any stand-point, and the conclusion is inevitable that if the present government be defeated, there is only one way to secure a stable one, and that is through the agency of a general election.

NO CHINESE IN MINES.

We assure our morning contemporary that the object of the bill now before the legislature is not to prohibit Chinese from working in the mines of British Columbia, but to exclude them from all the coal mines of the province. The government does not attempt to deny that it is the real purpose of the bill, and that we are satisfied that the great majority of the people of the province are behind them in their determination to make this the law and enforce it. No wonder the opposition look depressed over this matter, for they are perfectly aware of their fate if they go to the country on their record as opposing this measure.

In deciding that the bill in question

should become law we do not believe that private individuals have been considered at all; the sole consideration was: Will it be in the interests of the people as a whole? Proprietors of coal mines or companies owning coal mines cannot be considered from the same point of view as those engaged in ordinary commercial occupations. They have secured valuable franchises from the province, and surely it will not be denied that the people through their representatives in the legislature have the right to impose certain conditions and restrictions upon those who conduct the operations of these industries. Some of the coal mines in British Columbia have proved financially successful without the aid of Chinese miners; is there any reason why all the mines should not pay without the aid of Mongolian labor? We know that in the numerous undertakings in which the firm of R. Dunsmuir & Sons are engaged they employ many people, as stated in the Colonist, and we have never heard any complaint as to the salaries paid; but these things have nothing whatever to do with the question of the employment of Chinese in coal mines. The mines in which Mongolians are employed are not as safe for the miners as those from which Chinamen are excluded; the people of this province believe that Chinamen should not be employed in the coal or metalliferous mines, and will insist on their will being carried out, and in opposing the measure now before the House the opposition are providing the government with some very effective campaign material. The point of paramount importance to the people of British Columbia is, what would the effect be on the province if in self-defence, and in order to compete with the Mongolian-mined coal, all the mines put Chinese in their workings? That is something to think over, and we believe the government are justified in resorting to any measures within the law to avert such a calamity.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

In the article on "Workers in Coal Mines," in last night's Times, it was stated that owing to the early age at which boys started to work in mines in the Old Country they had not much of an opportunity to attend school. Our attention has been called to the present law of Great Britain, which in effect is that no boy or girl who has not passed the fourth standard and can produce a certificate to that effect shall be employed in any factory or mine in Great Britain, and no boy under 12 years of age shall be employed in a mine.

ONE ON MR. EBERTS.

Two years ago the electors withdrew the privilege which enabled D. M. Eberts to be read to every member of the legislature who he did not like, as H. D. Helmecken will probably attest. Speaker Forster will no doubt become more parliamentary as he becomes accustomed to his job, but until he does it would become men like Eberts to hold their peace.

A NICE AGGREGATION.

"Politics makes strange bedfellows," is a true proverb and well illustrated by the presence in the same hard bed of opposition of the renowned quartette, Turner, of companies fame; our own Baker, late of St. Joseph's printer; Joe Martin, of Mandolob and the Rossland banquet; and the much-vaunted Higgins, our champion political acrobat.

TORONTO ITEMS.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Canadian Packers' Association last night it was decided not to again sell out the season's output to a syndicate, but to stand together. Ontario Rugby Union has determined to stamp out professionalism and will, it is understood, embody a clause in the constitution against it. Local customs returns for January show an increase of \$250,000 compared with the same month of last year. According to the figures of the new directory, just out, Toronto has now a population of 250,000.

RIOT AT RIO JANEIRO.

(Associated Press.) Rio Janeiro, Feb. 3.—In consequence of serious disturbances yesterday and today, four naval officers and a number of marines have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of provoking riots.

The End is Paralysis.

If the Wasted Nerves are Not Restored and Revitalized by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"A living mind in a dead body" is the way paralysis is sometimes described. What can be more horrible than to lose all control of the body and feel death gradually claiming you for its own? Sleeplessness, nervousness, headache, loss of energy and vitality, gloomy forebodings, easy fatigue and weakness of the body are symptoms of the nerve exhaustion which will finally end in paralysis, nervous prostration or insanity.

Whether overwork, worry or irregular habits were the cause, restoration can be most effectively brought about by a few months' treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative in pill form.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food instils vital energy into the body, stops the wasting process and gradually but surely builds up the system, creates new nerve force and permanently cures all nervous disorders and weaknesses of men, women and children.

As a restorative its efficacy is unrivaled by any preparation known to science. It restores color to the cheeks, roundness to the form and elasticity to every movement of the body. 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Book free.

Provincial Legislature

Mr. McPhillips Speaks a Couple of Hours or so on Coal Mines Regulation.

Mr. Joseph Martin's Views Thereon—Mnch Routine Business Disposed Of.

Captain Irving's Patriotic Resolution—Mr. Kellie's Long-Haired Bill.

Liquor License Bill Produces Interesting Discussion—Supreme Court Act Amendments.

Victoria, Feb. 1st, 1900.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Wilson. The attendance of the public at the opening of the proceedings was small, but as the afternoon wore on the throng increased to quite respectable dimensions, the ladies again turning out in force.

The following petitions were read and ordered to be printed:

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from John Rior-dan and others, miners and residents of Phoenix, B. C., in favor of "Eight-hour law."

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from M. G. Denny and others, citizens and business men of Phoenix, B. C., in favor of "Eight-hour law."

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from W. H. Hamilton and others, residents of White-water, B. C., in favor of "Eight-hour law."

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from Samuel Feeler and others, of Rossland mining district, in favor of "Eight-hour law."

By Mr. McPhillips, from the B. C. Mills Trading and Timber Co., and others, opposing certain clauses in bill to consolidate the Vancouver City acts.

Petitions from the employees of the Wellington Extension and Wellington coal mines were presented by Mr. Eberts, but called out of order by the chair.

The petition in question read: "The petition of the Wellington (or Wellington Extension) coal mine employees against section 3, bill 1, 1900, to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, prohibiting the employment of minors of any person who is unable to read the special rules as printed in English, and to understand the same to the satisfaction of the inspector."

The petition of William Farrell, of the City of Vancouver, banker, humbly sheweth that he is a shareholder in the New Westminister & Burrard Inlet Telephone Co., operating in New Westminister and Vancouver, and in the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co., operating in the Matland of British Columbia, and that he is a shareholder in the same, and that he is prejudicially affected by the passing of such act.

1. That a petition has been presented to your honorable House in behalf of W. B. Davey, J. B. Donald, and Alexander Miller, praying for the incorporation by private act of a telephone and telegraph company, with power to acquire any land who is unable to read the special rules as printed in English, and to understand the same to the satisfaction of the inspector.

2. That I am a shareholder in the New Westminister & Burrard Inlet Telephone Co., operating in New Westminister and Vancouver, and in the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co., operating in the Matland of British Columbia, and that he is a shareholder in the same, and that he is prejudicially affected by the passing of such act.

3. That the said petitioners have not complied with the rules with regard to notice of applications for private bills for the erection of telegraph and telephone lines, nor have they complied with the rule requiring a deposit of a printed copy of the bill with the clerk of the House eight days before the opening of the session, together with a copy of the petition and notices, and the payment to the clerk of the House of the sum of three hundred dollars.

Wherefore our petitioner prays that leave shall not be granted to the said petitioners to present their said bill to your honorable House, and that your petitioner may have leave to appear by counsel to oppose the same.

Dated the 2nd day of February, 1900. (Signed) JAMES W. FARRELL, Lyman N. Duff, parliamentary agent of W. Farrell.

Motions. Mr. McPhillips asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "The Queen's Counsel Act Amendment Act, 1900."

Bill read a first time; second reading next sitting of the House.

Mr. Green asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to make special provision with regard to the qualifications of the members of the Council of the City of Sandown."

Bill read a first time; second reading next sitting.

Questions. Mr. Higgins asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following questions:

1. If he is aware that the salaries paid each member of the British Columbia judiciary is one thousand dollars per annum less than the salaries paid the Ontario and Quebec judiciary?

2. If he is so aware, whether it is his intention to call the attention of the Dominion government to the anomaly, and request that the salaries of B. C. judges be raised to a level with that of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec?

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied: 1. Yes. 2. A resolution will be introduced touching the question referred to.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance and the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Has any table of rates chargeable for rents, royalties, tolls and charges in respect of the waters of the crown, under the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1807," and "Water Clauses Con-

solidation Act Amendment Act, 1890," been fixed?

2. What rates (if any) have been collected from individuals or corporations during the calendar year 1899 for the users of waters of the crown on waters of the crown that they may have records of, and the names of such individuals and corporations?

Hon. Mr. Cullen replied: 1. It is the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, not the Minister of Finance, who answers the question. The answer is: 1. Yes; a schedule of rates was fixed by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor in Council on the 18th August, 1897, and was published in the B. C. Gazette. 2. The rates prescribed by the schedule, except in the case of companies who have recorded large quantities of water with a view to the development of a high horse power, in which case the rates provided by the schedule would be excessive. In such cases the amount of fees has been held in abeyance, pending a revision of the schedule, which is under consideration by the government. The names of those who have recorded water during 1899, so far as returns have been received from the various offices throughout the province, are as follows (there are few names of 152 persons, firms and incorporated companies).

Mr. A. W. Smith asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines the following questions:

Why was it necessary for the Minister of Mines to issue the notice, as published in the Gazette, 20th April, 1899, that the person named mining recorder by section 6, "Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899," and by section 8 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1899," should not be exercised by them until so directed by the Minister of Mines?

Why was the notice issued by authority of section 150 of the "Placer Mining Act," and section 13 of the "Mineral Act," if, as the order or regulation being laid before the legislative assembly, as required by Placer Mining and Mineral Acts?

Hon. Mr. Hume replied: This department considered these sections quite clear as to their intent and meaning, as only legalizing the acts of a mining recorder should be called upon by the exigencies of the service or by this department to act in the place or stead of a gold commissioner who might be unable to do so owing to sickness, absence or other cause, viz: that the powers of a gold commissioner "may be performed by a mining recorder," and that the section was in no sense mandatory. As an example of its application, I might say that the mining recorder at New Denver has been instructed to act as gold commissioner in the St. Ignace mining division, pending the appointment of a gold commissioner for that district, and his acts as such have force under this section. The notice in the Gazette of the 20th April, 1899, was issued by me to the mining recorder as officers of this department, to assure uniform practice in the service, and inasmuch as any other interpretation would have caused great confusion and been inexpedient. These instructions were not issued under section 150 of the Placer Mining Act, nor of section 13 of the Mineral Act.

Question of Privilege. Mr. A. W. Smith rose to a question of privilege. The Victoria Daily Times had reported him on January 31st, as saying, in reference to the Small Debts Act, that he had seen an instance of the fee system in Vernon. He begged to say he had never been in Vernon in his life, that he had never seen any instance of the kind mentioned, and that he never made such a remark.

The Legislative Assembly has some wonderful acoustic properties.

The Asylum Inquiry. Mr. Higgins said it would be necessary for the members of the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the New Westminister asylum, to visit the establishment to inspect it themselves. He moved the suspension of the rules and the adoption of the report.

The Premier asked if Mr. Higgins could give the House some idea of what the committee would attain by this; what such a procedure would do.

Mr. Higgins could not enter into detail; it would be most indecent to do so as it was a most delicate question to touch upon, as it would wound the feelings of the friends of the unfortunate persons. The report was adopted.

A Small Gale. Mr. Higgins rose to a question of privilege. He would continue to rise until the business of this House was conducted in a manner more in accordance with his preconceived ideas of what that conduct should be. He had asked many questions for a return of all correspondence in regard to the eight-hour law, and he now finds only a mutilated abstract. The House had a right to have that correspondence in its entirety. He moved the rules be suspended and the correspondence brought down forthwith. In reply to a question from the government Mr. Higgins continued angrily: "You want me to tell you what has been done with that correspondence? Well, it's been held back." It was a disgrace this legislature should be so treated. He was surprised the honorable gentlemen did not attempt explanation as to why this correspondence was not printed to which the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" applies, any person who is unable to read the special rules for said mine as printed in English, and to understand the same to the satisfaction of the inspector.

"And whereas it is so providing there is an attempt made to establish a statutory prohibition which affects aliens or naturalized subjects, and therefore trenches upon the exclusive authority of the parliament of Canada.

"And whereas it has been held by Her Majesty in her privy council that legislation of this character is ultra vires of the provincial legislature and illegal.

"And whereas the effect of any such legislation will not be of any beneficial effect in inhibiting the employment of Oriental labor, which is so much deplored in this province, in that it has been held by Her Majesty in her privy council that the legislature of the Dominion is invested with exclusive authority in all matters which directly concern the rights and privileges and disabilities of the class of Chinamen who are resident in the provinces of Canada.

"And whereas any such treatment will

would be as well to let the section stand.

Mr. Joseph Martin said as that was really the whole bill the whole bill better stand. This was agreed to and the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Companies Bill. The House went into committee of the whole on the Companies Bill, Mr. Robertson in the chair. Reported progress. The adjourned committee in the Small Debts bill followed the same course.

Coal Mines Regulation Bill. Col. Baker was not ready to proceed with the adjourned debate which he had moved the previous day, owing to absence of certain information he was expecting. He moved the adjournment of the debate. Negatived.

Mr. McPhillips would have expected the President of the Council in bringing in such a bill would have instanced other countries where legislation of this character was enforced. It would be impossible for him to cite precedents, for this bill requires that no one be employed underground who is not able to read and understand the rules. In this western province, with all the experience of other countries extending over a long period of time, it is strange that it should remain for this province to introduce legislation of such a drastic character, without precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country are so dissimilar to those of all other countries as to warrant special legislation here was a tribute to the ineffectiveness of his reasoning. We were again to be treated to the shameful illustration of a responsible government under the British crown endeavoring by indirect methods to break down the highest tribunals. Such proceedings could not be characterized properly except in the strongest language. This government was arrogating to itself a position not precedent whatever. The failure on the part of the President of the Council to demonstrate also that the conditions of this country

at the powers of the... the employ... or the employ... raised aliens... proposed legislation... that which... contrary to a... of law, and fur... of the highest... the Empire... if such proposed... the test called... understand the... of compliance... Asiatic miners as... of other nations... eliminating Ori... any such enact... of law and be... power of this... most baneful... could result in... of the employ... in this proble... as miners, but... English, al... majority of t... tongue... are many min... who, whilst... read French, can... are many other... by naturaliza... their birth bein... Germany, France... main, Portugal... to read in their... not able to read

the death of Mr. Alexander Dunsmyth... and the President of the Council... in view of the circumstances, varied his... decision to hold a night sitting... Mr. Henderson presented the returns... asked for by the senior member for Victoria... the correspondence touching the... question of the jurisdiction of Judge... Bole... The House adjourned shortly after 6... p.m.

Victoria, Feb. 2, 1900.
Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.
Prayers by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The... attendance of the public was good, and... on several occasions they joined in the... applause at the patriotic sentiments expressed... by some of the speakers on the... floor of the House. The order paper... showed that it would be a day of routine... work, and this anticipation was fulfilled... There were no lengthy or important... speeches, but the House got through a... good deal of useful work before rising... The most important measures considered... were the Liquor License Amendment Bill, the... Supreme Court Bill and the New Westminster... Relief Bill. The adjourned debate on the... second reading of the Coal Mines Regulation... Bill goes over to next week, when it is... expected it will lead to further oratorical... efforts on the part of the opposition.

Mr. J. M. Martin presented the following... petition:
The petition of the undersigned, residents... of the city of Greenwood, in the... district of Yale, province of British Columbia... humbly sheweth:
Whereas by the Inspection of Metalliferous... Mines Act, 1899, it is enacted that "no... person shall be employed underground in... any metalliferous mine for more than... eight hours in every 24 hours";
And whereas we have learned that your... hon. House is to be asked during the... present session of the Legislature to... amend the said act, and to repeal the... said restrictions of working hours in... metalliferous mines;
And whereas, in the opinion of your... petitioners eight hours are sufficient for... miners to work underground on account... well of the artificial and bad air... breathed while working underground, the... dangerous nature of the calling and the... fact that a slight mishap of a miner... working underground, not only endangers... his own life but also the lives of many... others, as the fact that the work is of... such an arduous nature under the conditions... it is performed in that a man would do... as much and as good work in eight hours... as he would in a longer time;
We therefore, your petitioners, desire... to state that we consider that any such... amendment is objectionable, and that... as it would tend to increase the... hardships of the earnings of a miner, and... would not be in the interest of the... said portion of the community, or of the... country as a whole.
We therefore humbly request your hon... House to make no such amendment to the... Metalliferous Mines Act and amending... acts.
And as in duty bound your petitioners... will ever pray, etc.
The Premier presented a petition from... a number of residents of the city of... asking that no alterations be made in the... eight-hour law. This was ruled out of... order by the Speaker, because it was... addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, instead... of to the House.

Mr. Henderson presented the report of the... select standing committee on private... bills and standing orders, recommending... that the time limit for private bills be... extended five days from Feb. 2nd, and... that the rules be suspended accordingly.
The report was received, the rules... suspended and the report adopted.
Mr. Macpherson, for the standing... committee on railways, submitted the... Rock Bay & Salmon Arm Railway Company... Bill with amendments. Received.
Mr. Kidd reported for the standing... committee on printing, recommending that... certain returns called for by the House... be printed. Received and adopted.
Motions.
Mr. Kellie asked leave to introduce a... bill intituled "An Act to regulate the... Length of Hair that may be worn by... Employees in Metalliferous and other... Mines."
Considerable amusement was shown by... the members when this bill was announced... Leave was duly granted, but on a... vote of aye and no it was apparently lost.
Mr. Kellie demanded a count, and on the... following division won his point:
For—Robertson, Clifford, McBride, Higgins, Irving, Henderson, Wells, Prentice, Macpherson, Smith, J. M. Martin, Tisdale, Deane, Hume, Kellie, Kidd, Helgesen, Green, Munro and... Neil—20.
Against—Pooley, Booth, Baker, Turner, A. W. Smith, Bryden, Ellison and... McPhillips—8.
Municipal Election Bill.
Upon the motion of Mr. McBride, a... bill to amend the Municipal Elections... Act was introduced and received its first... reading, being set for second reading at... the next sitting of the House.
Mr. Booth moved, seconded by Mr. Higgins, the following resolution:
That an order of the House be granted... for a return of all papers connected with... the action of the Licensing Court for... North Victoria in refusing to continue... the license to the Mayne Island hotel, in... particular the petition against the... house, the report of the inspector, and... the reasons given by the commissioners... for its refusal. Adopted.
Mr. Turner moved, seconded by Col. Baker, the following resolution:
That an order of the House be granted... for a return of all correspondence between... the government, or any member of the... house, the Abernethy & Cariboo Railway... Company, or any member thereof, or any... other party, in relation to the repeal of... the land grant by chap. 61, 1890, either... before or subsequent to the passage of that... repeal act. Adopted.
"We Are British."
Mr. Irving moved, seconded by Mr. Price... Ellison, the following resolution:
That British Columbia is British, and we... desire the home government and the

government of Canada to know that we... as an integral part of the British Empire... can be depended upon to assert, both by... men and means, to uphold our Empire. That... the present just war must be fought to a... finish at whatever cost.
Capt. Irving's rising to move the... resolution was greeted with applause. He... said in support of it he had brought it... forward in entire confidence of the feeling... of the House and people. The people... throughout the country were offering their... services to the Empire, and he hoped a... resolution of this kind would have some... effect in informing the authorities and... also to let the other nations of Europe... know that if they stepped in and... attempted to interfere in this war the... colonial possessions would stand by Great... Britain. (Applause.)
Colonel Baker thought the resolution... emphasized the strong feeling which was... going out to the Mother Country from the... Dominion of Canada and from all parts of... the British Empire. The House could not... do better than pass unanimously by the... motion now before it. He was particularly... pleased with the cause of the motion, which... said this war must be fought to a finish. When... one looks up the papers and read the many... verses the British army had met with, one... could see that those reverses had not... disheartened our troops, but had made them... all the more determined to carry out the... idea expressed in the last part of this... resolution. The British troops could not... be beaten; they would always come out... right in the end. (Applause.) Though the... Empire was called on to expend many... variable lives and much money to attain... the object for which this terrible war was... being waged, it would only serve to bind... the Empire still more firmly together. A... united nation which could show to the... world how great was the strength of Great... Britain.
The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Public Bills.
The Attorney-General, in moving the... second reading of the Liquor License Act, 1899... Amendment Bill, explained the amendments... which it was proposed to make. The first... amendment was to section 12 of said act, which... is amended by inserting after the words "Finance... Minister" in the third line thereof, the words... "or government agent," and by inserting after... the words "Finance Minister" in the sixth... line thereof, the words "or government agent... (as the case may be)."
Mr. Henderson pointed out that it was... found necessary to provide in this bill that... the applications in rural districts by persons... who wish licenses may now be made to either... the Finance Minister or to the local government... agent. Last year all those applications had to... be made to the Finance Minister, but this... amendment would give the people a chance to... deal directly with the government agent, which... would be more convenient for them.
Another important amendment was to... section 13 of the old bill, now section 7, in... the new. It is as follows:
"In case any person wishes to apply for... license at any other time than as above... provided, he may send to the Finance Minister... or government agent his application as above... provided. Upon receipt of the application and the... Finance Minister's or government agent's receipt... by the chief inspector, he shall calculate the... expense of calling, the board together, of... advertising, and of inspection, and he shall... notify the applicant that his application will... not be considered until the amount so estimated... has been sent to the Finance Minister or... government agent. On this being done the... chief inspector shall arrange for the... advertising of the application, the inspection... of the premises and the calling together of the... board at as early a date as possible to consider... the application; provided that in case more than... one application be made at the same time to... the same board the expense shall be divided... pro rata among the applicants."
Still another was the amendment to... section 57, which is as follows:
"Special licenses may be granted by the... superintendent of provincial police to any... person for the sale of liquor on such... steamer. Such licenses shall authorize the... sale of liquor on such steamer only to the... passengers and crew of said steamer and... crew only when the steamer is not at any... port. The fee for such license shall be at the... rate of \$100 per annum, but license may be... issued for six months, and shall expire on... the 30th day of June, or the 31st day of... December."
It had also been found advisable to... change the time when advertisements shall be... published. Section 13 of chap. 39 of the... statutes of 1899, being the "Liquor License... Act, 1899," is amended by striking out the... word "fourteen," in the tenth line thereof, and... substituting therefor the word "seven."

Mr. Henderson drew particular attention... to the amendment to the section dealing with... commercial travellers' licenses. The amendments... which follow had been found necessary:
"78. The superintendent of police may... issue licenses empowering commercial... travellers and commercial agents to take... orders in British Columbia for liquor to... be imported into British Columbia to all... orders given by persons who do not hold... wholesale licenses under this act."
"2. The fee for such license shall be... two hundred dollars, and such license shall... be in force for one year from the date... thereof."
"3. During the currency of such license... the superintendent of police may allow the... said license to be transferred to any person... approved by him, upon payment of a fee of five dollars."
"4. Any commercial traveller or... commercial agent, who solicits or takes any... order or orders in British Columbia for... liquors to be supplied from outside the... province of British Columbia to a person... in British Columbia who does not hold a... wholesale license under this act, without... having obtained a license under this... section, shall be subject to prosecution... under the provisions of this act, and be... liable to a penalty of not less than one... hundred dollars and not more than two... hundred dollars for each offence, and... in default of payment of said penalty to be... imprisoned for a term of not less than... one month and not more than three... months, in the discretion of the convicting... magistrate."

Mr. Jos. Martin said some of those... changes proposed seemed to him to be of... very considerable importance. In regard... to the shortening of the time for... advertising from 14 to 7 days, he thought

this altogether too short. Not perhaps... as regarded the city, but in the rural... district. Anywhere else the act might... beneficially stand. The object of this... act is practically local option. In the... country, of course, no one knows who is... provided for in the act as published. Under... the present law the neighbors and people... interested in stopping the sale of liquor... had to go to the commissioners and protest... The time then was 14 days, and that, in... his opinion, was short enough. The general... public are not given by this a chance to... object (a hotel) being planned in their... midst. He was inclined to think 14 days... too short to give the people of a province... with the magnificent distances British... Columbia could boast of, a fair chance. As... to section 18, payment for applying out... of towns which had no license, he thought... enough to give the government for the... expense and trouble to which it was put, and... it was only right that the applicant should... expect to pay for it. As to section 9, the... hearing of applications, he could not see... that the applicant who desired a renewal... should be required to explain the person who... sought a license for the first time were in... any different position. There is an idea... prevalent in this province that a man who... has been running a hotel for some years... should have it again, no matter how badly... he had been running it. He was not... running it at all. The principle of the... section was unalterably right, and should... be maintained.
Mr. Turner pointed out that the liquor... license fee goes to the city where the... trade is done, and not to the province, though... they are all interests and purposes... protected by the license. He advocated the... change of the words "inland waters" to... "British Columbia waters" in the bill.
The bill was read a second time. Third... reading next sitting of the House.

Supreme Court Bill.
The House then went into committee... of the whole on the Supreme Court bill, Mr. Prentice in the chair.
Mr. Jos. Martin proposed the following... amendment to section 2:
2. Section 74 of chapter 56 of the... Revised Statutes, being the Supreme Court... Act, as enacted by section 15 of chapter... 20 of the statutes of 1899, is hereby... repealed and the following section substituted... therefor: "74. The full court shall sit at... the City of Victoria on the first Monday... in February, May and November, and such... sittings may continue until the Friday of... the week following each said Monday. The... full court shall sit at the City of Vancouver... on the third Tuesday in February, May and... November, and such sittings may continue... until the Friday of the week following each... said Monday. The full court sitting either at... Victoria or Vancouver may be adjourned to... any day after the term for the sitting above... provided for."
He explained that heretofore there had... been too many full court sittings and not... enough time to try the cases. The... Kootenays were particularly sufferers from... this, as a judge going there often found... he had to hurry back to Victoria, leaving... him insufficient time to try the cases.
Mr. J. M. Martin endorsed this view... and said that he was one of great importance... to the people who paid up arrears of taxes. Mr. Helmcken strongly... advocated the appointment of a Supreme... Court judge specially for the Kootenays; the... suitors there ought to have the privilege of... a Supreme Court judge; it would save them... much time and expense.
On the motion of Mr. Jos. Martin... section 3 and 4 of the bill were struck out... by the following amendment proposed by... Mr. McPhillips was adopted:
3. The party appealing shall before... the filing of the praecipe for hearing the... appeal, procure the settlement of the appeal... book by the district registrar of the court... from which the appeal is brought, to certify... on one of the copies of the appeal book... filed that the same has been duly settled, and... the respondent in the appeal shall be... entitled to have delivered to him by the... party appealing at or before the filing of the... praecipe one copy of the appeal book so... settled as aforesaid.
Mr. McPhillips asked the Attorney-General... to consider a proposal that there be four... sittings a year for the Kootenay country, two... of these to be criminal and two civil. Under... the present arrangement there was a good... deal of inconvenience in the upper country. Mr. Jos. Martin approved of this suggestion, and... Mr. Henderson agreed to give it due... consideration.

He himself had brought down a petition... and had been instrumental in directing... several of the important changes... contemplated in the present bill. He believed... the government as acting in place of the... Minister of Finance in taking charge of... moneys deposited by intending licensees... would also give very general satisfaction. He... agreed with Mr. Joseph Martin that 14 days'... publication of application was little enough in... country districts, and he was of the opinion... that the Attorney-General when the bill was... in committee should consider the advisability... of leaving the time fourteen days. The... abolition of the \$10 fee would be generally... acceptable, but he thought that a deposit... only should be required sufficient to cover... possible contingencies, the money to be... returned if not required for expenses. He... disagreed with Mr. Joseph Martin's remarks... that licensees had no vested rights.
Mr. Martin claimed that Mr. Wells had... misunderstood him in this connection. He... had meant, not that there should be no... property right in equity, but that the law... did not recognize and vest right in a license.
Mr. Wells thought that protection should... be afforded to home wholesalers, even though... they paid their license fees to the province... instead of to the provincial treasury. The... principle of the section was unalterably right, and... should be maintained.
Mr. Turner pointed out that the liquor... license fee goes to the city where the trade... is done, and not to the province, though they... are all interests and purposes protected by... the license. He advocated the change of the... words "inland waters" to "British Columbia... waters" in the bill.
The bill was read a second time. Third... reading next sitting of the House.

Small Debts Bill.
The House went into committee of the... whole on the Small Debts Bill, Mr. Prentice in... the chair.
Mr. Jos. Martin proposed the following... amendment to section 2:
2. Section 74 of chapter 56 of the... Revised Statutes, being the Supreme Court... Act, as enacted by section 15 of chapter 20... of the statutes of 1899, is hereby repealed... and the following section substituted therefor:
"74. The full court shall sit at the City... of Victoria on the first Monday in February, May... and November, and such sittings may continue... until the Friday of the week following each... said Monday. The full court shall sit at the... City of Vancouver on the third Tuesday in... February, May and November, and such... sittings may continue until the Friday of the... week following each said Monday. The full... court sitting either at Victoria or Vancouver... may be adjourned to any day after the term... for the sitting above provided for."
He explained that heretofore there had been... too many full court sittings and not enough... time to try the cases. The Kootenays were... particularly sufferers from this, as a judge... going there often found he had to hurry back... to Victoria, leaving him insufficient time to... try the cases.
Mr. J. M. Martin endorsed this view and... said that he was one of great importance to... the people who paid up arrears of taxes. Mr. Helmcken... strongly advocated the appointment of a... Supreme Court judge specially for the Kootenays;... the suitors there ought to have the privilege of... a Supreme Court judge; it would save them... much time and expense.
On the motion of Mr. Jos. Martin section 3... and 4 of the bill were struck out by the... following amendment proposed by Mr. McPhillips... was adopted:
3. The party appealing shall before the... filing of the praecipe for hearing the appeal, procure... the settlement of the appeal book by the... district registrar of the court from which the... appeal is brought, to certify on one of the... copies of the appeal book filed that the same... has been duly settled, and the respondent in... the appeal shall be entitled to have delivered... to him by the party appealing at or before the... filing of the praecipe one copy of the appeal... book so settled as aforesaid.
Mr. McPhillips asked the Attorney-General... to consider a proposal that there be four... sittings a year for the Kootenay country, two... of these to be criminal and two civil. Under... the present arrangement there was a good deal... of inconvenience in the upper country. Mr. Jos. Martin... approved of this suggestion, and Mr. Henderson... agreed to give it due consideration.

Westminster Flourishing.
Mr. McBride was happy to inform the... House that New Westminster was in a much... better position, both as regards finances... and business, than it had been for years... past. The signs of the times were... pointed to a very good future. (Hear, hear.)... Many things had happened since the fire... to prove New Westminster's people were... justified in their town. Those who were... responsible for this legislation now before... the House had carefully viewed the situation. By... granting this indulgence to the people of that town, the legislature... was helping them to get along, helping to... make New Westminster second to no city in... the province of British Columbia. (Applause.)
Mr. Henderson congratulated the member... for Dewdney on his remarks, which he fully... endorsed and supplemented. This act of the... legislature would be appreciated by the... people of New Westminster. Bill read a... second time.

Vancover City Petition.
Mr. Tisdale presented the following... petition, signed by Mayor Gorden and City... Clerk MacGuigan, of Vancouver:
The humble petition of the corporation... of the city of Vancouver sheweth:
That on the 7th day of November, 1899, your... petitioners caused to be inserted in three... newspapers circulating in the city of... Vancouver, a notice which reads as follows:
"Public notice is hereby given that an... application will be made at the approaching... session of the legislature of the province of... British Columbia to amend and consolidate... the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886, and... Amending Act."
That such notice was continuously... advertised in the said papers until the 5th... day of December, 1899. That the council... of the said corporation at as early a date... as it conveniently could do so decided that... it would be desirable in the interests of... the city that certain amendments should be... made to the said act of incorporation. That... on so deciding a notice was inserted on the... 5th day of December, 1899, in three... newspapers published and circulating in the... said city setting out specifically the... amendments that it would be desirable in the... interests of the city to apply for. That such... notice was continuously advertised in the... said papers from the said 5th day of... December, 1899, to the 23rd day of... January, 1900.
That eight days before the opening of... the present session of your hon. House a... printed copy of the bill, a copy of the... petition to be presented to your hon.

House, together with the notices... published to that date were duly filed with... the clerk of the House.
That the petition for leave to introduce... the bill was considered for the first time... by a committee of your hon. House on the... 23rd day of January, 1900.
That the notices containing the proposed... amendment were duly published and... continued for a period of six weeks during... the interval of time between the close of... the next preceding session and the... consideration of the petition.
That your petitioners believe that in so... publishing and advertising the notices as... aforesaid that they had complied with the... rules of your hon. House.
That on the 23rd day of January, 1900, your... select standing committee on private bills... and standing orders considered the said... petition and reported as follows:
"With regard to petition 4, Vancouver... City Amendment bill, your committee beg... leave to report that the standing orders... have not been complied with, as up to the... 26th December, 1899, the term had not... expired for the publication of the notice, but... owing to the subject matter being... presumably in the public interest and the... petition being otherwise in order your... committee recommend the suspension of the... rules so as to admit of the bill being... introduced subject to the payment of double... fees."
Your petitioners have therefore paid double... fees.
Your petitioners submit that they have... made a bona fide attempt to comply with the... rules of your honorable House, and if they... have failed to do so it is because of their... having placed a certain construction on the... said rules; which construction, owing as they... respectfully submit, to the said rules being... ambiguous is capable of being placed on them... Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your... honorable body may be pleased to order that... the double fee paid by your petitioners may... be refunded.
(Signed) JAMES GARDEN, Mayor, THOS. F. MCGUIGAN, City Clerk.

Mr. Henderson enquired of the Premier... whether anything had been done with... regard to the contingent for South Africa, and... referring to the action of Mayor Hayward in... the matter.
The Premier replied that after... consideration it was thought it would not be... consistent to wire the Dominion government... that we could do something of which we have... no evidence we can do. He thought the... government acted quite properly in not wiring.
Mr. Henderson presented a return... asked for by Mr. Booth, all the papers... connected with the action of the licensing... court of North Victoria in refusing to... continue the license to Mayne Island Hotel.

PLUM PUDDINGS AND MINCE PIES often... have bad effects upon the small boy... who indulges in them. Pain-killer as a... household medicine for all such ills is... unexcelled. Avoid substitutes, there is... but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis. 25c and... 50c.
Train No. 14, a fast east bound... express on the Erie road, collided with a... freight in the suburbs of Akron yesterday... Engineer Diday was killed.

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted. They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have your book and receive for... this enclosed stamp, as I read on the... Truly yours, FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mac, 6, '98.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a free-stamp for your... copy of the book "The Science of the Human Mind."... as a... I will be pleased to have

Pocal Petus. CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCE IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Saturday's Daily.) -The vital statistics for the month of January show that there were registered at the Land Registry office 30 births, 17 marriages and 24 deaths.

-The concert in aid of the Mansion House fund will be given in the Agricultural Hall, Saanichton, on Thursday evening next, when an excellent programme will be rendered.

-People from the Maritime provinces who have settled in this part of the Dominion will be interested in the advertisement of the Halifax Weekly Chronicle, which appears in this issue.

-Rev. Mr. Vibert, of Calvary Baptist church, on Wednesday evening solemnized the marriage of S. R. Roberts and Mrs. M. J. Thompson, at 13 Langley street. Mr. Roberts, who was chief engineer of the steamer Victoria, is now connected with the firm of F. R. Stewart & Co. He and his bride will make their home in this city.

-W. D. Mearns, of Vancouver, Grand Chancellor of the K. of C. P. for the British Columbia jurisdiction, will arrive in the city on Sunday evening next on a visit to the local lodges. A joint committee has been appointed by the Far West and Victoria lodges, which will meet tonight, and make the necessary arrangements for a reception to be tendered Mr. Mearns during next week.

-An enthusiastic gathering was held in Nanaimo on Wednesday night, the occasion being the preliminary meeting for the formation of a Nanaimo Post of the Native Sons of British Columbia. Frank J. Standard was chosen as chairman and Will F. Norris was selected as secretary pro tem. It was decided to organize and notices will be sent to all who are known to be native sons of the province to attend the next meeting, which will be held on Thursday, Feb. 8th. A large list of names has already been handed in and the organization promises to start out with a large membership.

-No word has yet been received regarding the interment arrangements in connection with the death of Mr. Alex. Dunsmuir, which occurred in New York on Wednesday night. It is believed probably he died when Mr. James Dunsmuir arrived in that city on Monday. Mr. Alex. Dunsmuir had been unwell for some time, and a few years ago took an extended tour around the world, returning to his home in Oakland, California, recently improved. He was president of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, but presided principally over the firm's interest in California, particularly the coal business. He was born in Nanaimo on July 16, 1853, and was the second son of the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir. Deceased leaves a widow, formerly Mrs. Josephine Wallace, but more familiarly known in literary circles as Juliet Wilbur Tompkins.

-The twelfth annual general meeting of the Esquimalt Building Society was held on Wednesday evening in Sir William Wallace Hall. The reports of the directors, secretary and auditor were read and duly adopted, after which the election of officers took place, resulting in the return of the old board which consists of the following: W. W. Northcott, B. Erskine, J. F. Foll, C. D. Mason, G. W. Anderson, Alex. Stewart and Geo. A. Carleton. A. St. G. Flint was re-elected secretary and J. E. Church and W. Scowcroft auditors. The 7th drawing for an appropriation resulted as follows: No. 126 A, B and D, withdrawn; 126 C, Richard P. Dowling, 121, G and D, withdrawn; 121 B, W. W. Northcott; 121 A, B and C, withdrawn; 131 D, Mrs. Jane Brown; 146 A and B, Walter Anderson; 146 C and D, Mrs. Frances Robertson. At the directors' meeting held subsequently, W. W. Northcott was elected president; B. Erskine, vice-president; Foll & Gregory, solicitors, and John Taylor, surveyor.

-The contract for supplying the machinery for two dyking plants for the Matsqui dyke, tenders for which were asked in the Gazette some time ago, have been awarded. It has been secured by Mr. George Walker, who will install two plants with a capacity of 20,000 gallons of water per minute. These plants will consist of the celebrated Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers, each boiler to have a heating surface of 1,800 square feet. These boilers are of the highest type of Babcock & Wilcox construction, being wrought steel throughout. The engines will be the celebrated Corliss engine made in Hamilton, Ohio, and will each develop 200 h. p. with 125 pounds steam. The pumps will be of the centrifugal double-suction type, and will be each equal to a duty of 20,000 gallons per minute. The engines will be fitted with jet condensers and air-pumps, and the plant will be the most modern and economical plant on the Fraser river. These plants are to be installed at Matsqui, and are to be in operation by the first day of May. Mr. Walker is also installing jet condensers and air pumps in connection with the plants now at Maple Ridge and the Lower Coquitlam pumping station. This will result in a greatly increased economy in the working of these plants.

(From Monday's Daily.) -George Meyers is wanted rather urgently in this city to answer to the charge of passing a forged check on Mr. Marks, the Government street "cobler." Meyers is a young man who reported himself with considerable style during his short sojourn in Victoria, claiming among many things that he had served in the Philippines. Another of his assertions was to the effect that his father was the possessor of unlimited wealth, and gratified his every whim. Naturally to maintain this position along the scale of grandeur, fashionable clothes were most essential, but strange to relate, the so-called child of fortune had no money. So, it is alleged, he cleverly forged the name of U. S. Consul Smith on a check to the amount of

\$25 and proceeded to purchase the necessary apparel at the store of Mr. Marks, giving in payment the neatly executed check. Having completed his purchase he withdrew not only from the store, but very shortly afterwards from the city.

-The Chinese New Year celebration was concluded last evening, and the inhabitants having fully recovered from the after-effects of the annual festivities have settled down to a quiet controversy regarding the commencement of the twentieth century. Although it is not a characteristic propensity of the Chinese people to be over-dogmatic, some of them are nevertheless positive that the date of contention is their annual holiday, the conclusion of which was last evening honored in royal style, to the accompaniment of the inevitable explosion of firecrackers.

-The announcement in the extra of the Gazette issued on Monday evening last, to the effect that Mr. Stewart was appointed a member of the Board of Licensing Commissioners is the result of a clerical error, Mr. Brydon being the new appointee. Mr. Stewart was appointed a member of the police commission board, consequently the two alterations have practically changed positions. The three licensing commissioners are the Mayor, Ald. Brydon and Mr. J. B. Lovell. The police commissioners are the Mayor, Ald. Stewart and Mr. John Piercy. The first session of the latter board will be held in the course of a few days.

-The receipts at the Victoria customs house during January were as follows: Duties collected \$54,774 11 Other revenue 3,800 85 Total \$58,574 96 At Bennett 3,280 38 Total \$61,855 34

IMPORTS. Produce of Canada \$ 91,896 Not produce of Canada 14,278 Total \$106,174

EXPORTS. Produce of Canada \$ 94,208 Not produce of Canada 19,278 Total \$113,486

(From Monday's Daily.) -W. H. Budlock Webster, of the provincial police, chief constable of the Kootenays, is expected to reach here from England about the 15th of this month.

-Mr. Edward Murton, of 16 Market street, has received from the department of militia at Ottawa, the medal which has recently been awarded to the veterans who served under arms in the Fenian troubles of 1860.

-The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon of Mr. E. B. Marvin, head of the well known wheat street firm, and Mrs. M. Adams. They left on the Umatilla on Saturday evening for California, where they will spend their honeymoon.

-The Marine Iron Works on Pembroke street has been sold by the owner, Thomas Shaw, to Mr. Andrew Gray, manager of the Victoria Machinery Depot, Ltd., on behalf of the company. The purchase was made on Jan. 29th.

-Messrs. Lee & Fraser have completed the sale of an acre of land on Esquimalt road near the Canteen grounds to Rev. J. P. Hicks. It is Mr. Hicks' intention to erect on this property a hall, the site of which is a desirable location for the erection of this home will supply a long felt want, as at present there is no regular institution at Esquimalt where a pleasant and home-like evening can be spent by "Jack Ashore."

-In reply to the deputations which were waited upon here at the recent meeting of the N.W.M.P., it is here for the purpose of trying to secure a place on Strathcona's Horse. He is quartered at the Victoria, but is spending today in the company of Mr. Thos. Redding, of Victoria West, the two men having been old comrades in arms in the Canadian

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND. Rev. Dr. Campbell Urges Liberty to His Congregation.

Rev. Dr. Campbell of First Presbyterian church at the close of his sermon last evening read to his congregation a letter from Mr. Dowler, secretary of the Patriotic Committee, in regard to the Canadian Patriotic Association Fund, and urged liberal contributions. He said that eloquent orations, glowing resolutions and thundering platitudes would not show our loyalty to the Queen, our patriotism to the Empire, and fidelity to our friends as much as would our liberality to the fund for the Canadian soldiers who may be disabled in South Africa, and for the benefit of widows and orphans of men of the military forces of Canada who may lose their lives in the present unfortunate war. He also read to his congregation the telegram which arrived in the evening that "Buller defeated the enemy beyond the Tugela River," after which he read an extract from a letter that appeared in a Scottish paper from a supporter of the Royal Engineers with the Kimberley relief column. The reading of this extract made a deep impression on the congregation, and was followed by a few pointed words by the pastor on the horrors of the war, and the duty of those at home to those in the field and their dependents.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. The Full Court set this morning to hear the appeal in Bank of British Columbia vs. Oppenheimer, but as counsel were not ready to go on an adjournment was made until tomorrow.

The judges are now in the old post office building, where the different registries have temporary quarters. SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, caused by a persistent rasping cough. Fory's Pectoral quickly cures the most severe coughs. It is a cough medicine, never fails to cure, manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Around the Corridors. Mounted Police Sergeant Arrives From Dawson Wants to Fight Boers.

E. J. Palmer Tells of the Great Fleet Coming to Chemainus Mills.

Arthur Hetherington, of Montreal, was a passenger eastward by the Charnier last night. He returned from the North by the Farallon. Mr. Hetherington brought papers which told of two Indian murders committed at Sackaw, Prince of Wales Island, on January 25th, and of a threatened Indian rising in consequence. The Indian wife of Kalmonovich, a Russian laborer, was first slain by a Shaskan brave, whose name is not known, and the husband then caused the buck to fire into the Kalmonovich home. Something of a read had existed between Kalmonovich and some of the island Indians for several months. The alleged assassin, accompanied by another Indian, stole down toward the Russian's place, and with the treachery characteristic of his race is said to have fired into the house "utterly regardless of whom he might kill. The woman fell over dead with the crack of his rifle, with a bullet hole through her body. The murderer skunked on down the beach and returning about half an hour later began firing into the house again. Meanwhile Kalmonovich had loaded his own weapons. With the first shot he opened the door and the whites of the eyes were reported as saying he was justified in doing what he did.

W. Braid, F. M. Black and W. H. Milken are among the recent arrivals at the Driard. They form a delegation from the Vancouver Board of Trade to advocate the building of the Princeton Hope wagon road, on behalf of which a delegation from the Victoria Board of Trade and the Princeton delegates, have already appeared before the government. The petition presented by the Vancouver delegation points out the importance of a short and direct route to open up a large and rich district and that the proposed Hope-Princeton road would be a forerunner of direct communication between the coast and the Boundary country, which they say, "in the matter of the coast and inland routes, is not only accessible to us as coast merchants, and in which we have to meet very stiff competition from Eastern houses. This road, however, in giving the coast direct access to the Similkameen valley brings this district into direct touch with the coast and affords our merchants a new territory, with a large consuming capacity nearer hand than any important mining section in the province, the trade of which rightly and properly belongs to the coast cities."

Among those who came down on the Tees last night was Staff-Serjt. Demore of the N.W.M.P., it is here for the purpose of trying to secure a place on Strathcona's Horse. He is quartered at the Victoria, but is spending today in the company of Mr. Thos. Redding, of Victoria West, the two men having been old comrades in arms in the Canadian

Artillery. They were together in a Battery about two thousand people, wintering at Atlin and Discovery. Things were rather quiet in the Northern mining district when they left. There was nothing doing on one of the Lord Hamilton properties, operations being suspended to await the arrival of a drill, but on the northern one, at Nuggett Point, a number of men were busy doing development work.

Capt. Babbington returned yesterday from an enforced holiday of two weeks spent at Williams Head. The captain, as will be remembered, piloted the steamer Monmouthshire in to the quarantine station, when she came in a short time ago with one of her Chinese passengers suffering from smallpox, and having gone on board the infected steamer, he was detained.

W. J. Mearns is spending a few days at the Dominion as the personal guest of the proprietor, Mr. S. Jones. Mr. Mearns is Grand Chancellor of the K. of C. P. and is officially visiting the lodges in this city. On Friday he will address a joint session of Far West and Victoria lodges. He will remain here until Saturday morning, when he leaves for Nanaimo.

Chester F. Lee, the mining man, was among those who went to the West Coast on the steamer Queen City. He is said to represent much capital. Negotiations were reported to have been made by him for the purchase of a copper property near Goldstream. Everything seems to point to a busy mining season on the West Coast. A number of mining men are now looking over Coast properties, and several big deals are reported to be pending.

William Daniels, of Vancouver, is among the late arrivals at the Dominion. Mr. Daniels who is a pioneer of this province, returned yesterday from a visit to California. He intended to stay longer in the southern state, but the pro-Boer feeling of a number of Californians was too much for the loyal British Columbian, and he cut short his visit.

C. Wentworth Sarel, of the Kamloops Standard, arrived by the Charnier last night. He is registered at the Occidental.

Samuel M. Robins, of the New Vancouver Coal Co., arrived by the moon train, and is among those registered at the Driard.

THE EXPULSION OF ROBERTS. (Associated Press.) Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5.-Cardinal Gibbons yesterday preached at the Cathedral before a large audience. In his address he took the position that the recent action of the House of Representatives in the Roberts case was right.

THE SOLDIER BOYS. Provided With Comforts by Thoughtful Citizens. Among the hosts of gifts collected at the Government House, Toronto, for the Canadian contingent was found a consignment of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the gift of Messrs. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. This was distributed among the boys at Quebec, so that every one has a box in his knapsack in case of emergency.

Outside of the wounds received in actual battle, the greatest suffering to the soldier comes from chafing, sore feet, and skin irritations caused by much walking and wearing of heavy accoutrements and the result of sleeping on the ground and exposure to dampness. Every soldier is armed against such miseries by having with him Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Notes From Vancouver. Eastern Cities Promise to Support Proposal to Dispatch 10,000 Men.

Telegram From Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Burglars Again at Work

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Feb. 5.-John McLehane's house was broken into by burglars last night and everything of value that could be carried away was taken. Sixty dollars in cash was taken from a bed-room, together with several hundreds of dollars worth of Scottish souvenirs. The burglars completed their work by taking half of the contents of the pantry.

Mayor Garden this morning received a telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier stating that the proposal to send ten thousand men to the Transvaal would be given due consideration. J. B. Charlson and party, to build the telegraph line from Atlin to Quesselle, arrived on Friday and will leave in a few days for the North.

A colored woman was arrested on the Seattle train last night for refusing to be vaccinated. The longest was adjourned indefinitely to-day in the Fraser case to allow of analysis to be made. Circumstances now appear to show that death was due to natural causes.

A GREAT BUILDER.-The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a great builder. It gives weight, adds healthy flesh, and overcomes any downward tendency of health. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., makers.

MR. PHELPS'S CONDITION. (Associated Press.) New Haven, Conn., Feb. 5.-The condition of Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, remains unchanged.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles factitious to biliousness of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been in curing

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

Notes From Vancouver. Eastern Cities Promise to Support Proposal to Dispatch 10,000 Men.

Telegram From Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Burglars Again at Work

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Feb. 5.-John McLehane's house was broken into by burglars last night and everything of value that could be carried away was taken. Sixty dollars in cash was taken from a bed-room, together with several hundreds of dollars worth of Scottish souvenirs. The burglars completed their work by taking half of the contents of the pantry.

Mayor Garden this morning received a telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier stating that the proposal to send ten thousand men to the Transvaal would be given due consideration. J. B. Charlson and party, to build the telegraph line from Atlin to Quesselle, arrived on Friday and will leave in a few days for the North.

A colored woman was arrested on the Seattle train last night for refusing to be vaccinated. The longest was adjourned indefinitely to-day in the Fraser case to allow of analysis to be made. Circumstances now appear to show that death was due to natural causes.

A GREAT BUILDER.-The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a great builder. It gives weight, adds healthy flesh, and overcomes any downward tendency of health. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., makers.

MR. PHELPS'S CONDITION. (Associated Press.) New Haven, Conn., Feb. 5.-The condition of Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, remains unchanged.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles factitious to biliousness of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been in curing

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

Notes From Vancouver. Eastern Cities Promise to Support Proposal to Dispatch 10,000 Men.

Telegram From Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Burglars Again at Work

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Feb. 5.-John McLehane's house was broken into by burglars last night and everything of value that could be carried away was taken. Sixty dollars in cash was taken from a bed-room, together with several hundreds of dollars worth of Scottish souvenirs. The burglars completed their work by taking half of the contents of the pantry.

Mayor Garden this morning received a telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier stating that the proposal to send ten thousand men to the Transvaal would be given due consideration. J. B. Charlson and party, to build the telegraph line from Atlin to Quesselle, arrived on Friday and will leave in a few days for the North.

A colored woman was arrested on the Seattle train last night for refusing to be vaccinated. The longest was adjourned indefinitely to-day in the Fraser case to allow of analysis to be made. Circumstances now appear to show that death was due to natural causes.

A GREAT BUILDER.-The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a great builder. It gives weight, adds healthy flesh, and overcomes any downward tendency of health. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., makers.

MR. PHELPS'S CONDITION. (Associated Press.) New Haven, Conn., Feb. 5.-The condition of Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, remains unchanged.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles factitious to biliousness of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been in curing

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

ACHE. In the case of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In all cases of biliousness, indigestion, or any of the ailments of the stomach, the liver and gall bladder, these pills will cure. If you only need a cure for your headache, these pills will cure it. But after a little more

Accidents. Railway C. Track-O

Another Tr. Klondike

Railway Op. Legs and

From Vancouver promise to Dispatch Men.

Accident on White Pass

Railway Caboose Jumps the Track—One Killed, Seven Injured.

Another Traveller From the Klondike Reported Among the Missing.

Railway Open—Delayed Travelers and Supplies Now Going in.

News was brought by the steamer Tees, which arrived last night with 40 passengers, that the railway is now open. The train arrived just before she left, and on it came many Dawsonians, including Messrs. Rosenberg & Quinn of this city, who came down on the Tees. But one sack of Dawson mail was brought down.

News is also given of a fatal accident on the White Pass railway. One man was killed and seven injured on Jan. 20th in a railroad wreck on a straight, open, unencumbered stretch of 700 feet, a mile and a half north of Skagway. All the victims are Indians. All save one of the injured Indians will surely recover. The list of the victims follows: Dead, John Phillips; injured, William Benson, back hurt and injured internally; may prove fatal. John Konest, right arm cut near shoulder. Stephen Bell, arm bruised and finger hurt. Kotna, eye bruised. Edward Menzies, ribs bruised. John Skania, back injured, slight scalp wound. John Metel, leg slightly hurt.

The wreck occurred by a caboose leaving the track and falling on its side with the cars whose nose was a foot from the rail. The victims were riding on top of the caboose, and were caught under its side as it went over or were thrown violently on the ground or against stumps.

Phillips was caught under the car, all save his legs, and killed instantly. William Benson, brother to Phillips, and the most seriously injured of the others, was thrown on a stump on his back.

All the injured were more or less shocked and jarred.

The Indians all belong to neighboring tribes, and were going up the road to help clear the tracks from snow. Phillips is a Sika, 19 years old. Besides his brother, he also had an uncle in the wreck, namely, Kotna, probably 50 years old.

There were 20 or 30 men on the caboose when the accident happened. All were laborers in the company's employ. As there was no room for all inside the lift car, some took places on the outside on the somewhat elevated roof, and when the car jumped the track they were the heaviest sufferers. All the white men got out unharmed.

Immediately after the car had struck its side and the men were not injured and tried to get out of the car. The snow or mud, the work of getting the dead and the injured out was begun, and a man was dispatched by foot to the railroad shops to report to the superintendent from that point to the headquarters building by telephone.

It required twenty minutes to free Konest's arm from the wreck. It was positioned under a corner of the car, and it was necessary to cut away a part of the car.

Dr. Whiting, the railroad surgeon, was summoned as soon as the news was received at headquarters. He immediately started for the wreck, accompanied by Dr. Hall. When half way to the scene of the accident they met the engine coming in with some of the most severely injured and administered to them temporarily, and then Dr. Whiting says there is no doubt as to any of the injured men save Benson. He is injured internally and about the face, and cannot be said now just how serious are his hurts.

Another Traveller Missing.

M. J. Heney, the railroad contractor, who was in Skagway from the interior when the Tees sailed, reports that two distinct parties from Dawson have told him that a man named Richards disappeared from Minot about two weeks ago, and a Mr. Honey understands it, the disappearance of this man is in no wise connected with the disappearance of Clayton, Olsen and Rife.

Will H. Clayton intends to have the big hole in the Yukon near Minot examined beneath the water, in hopes of finding the bodies of his brother and his missing companions.

"Big Jack" Perkinson has told Will Clayton that while in Dawson the missing brother said to "Big Jack" that he would not reach the coast alive. It has been suggested it may have been present.

As to his latest investigations, Will Clayton says: "The man arrested at Tagish under the name of O'Brien refuses to speak about the case to anyone, and will not even write his name. He acts as though he might be an old-time criminal wanted somewhere." It appears to be an Englishman, probably from Australia. When summoned he comes forward with military bluntness and rigidity and keeps his features stolid and expressionless. I do not believe his name is O'Brien. He has a military coat which he says he was given when leaving jail at Dawson because the officers there took his coat away from him. He had only \$80 in money. The money he paid for the horses had been secured, and sent to Dawson to trace its origin. He bought the horses under the name of "Her." O'Brien had no check drawn to him.

Mulley arrested at White Horse on suspicion, is at Tagish. He declares his innocence, and talks so freely he appears to be innocent. Major Wood and his men are now working with all earnestness and diligence on the case.

Jake Kline, representing the Dawson

City Daily News, believes without doubt Fred Olyason, Lynn Rife and Lineman Olsen have been murdered.

Tearing Down Tram.

The great system of aerial tramways that span the rugged canyons of the Chilkoot Pass are to be torn down and sold on useful junk. The White Pass & Yukon railroad, which bought the tramways last summer, has decided they should no longer grace the range, and that the last mechanical facilities, aside from a few bridges, that have made the Dyea trail a rival should be removed.

The White Pass road bought the tramways last July. It has detailed eight men to begin the work of tearing down the big cables and their supporting lines. The Jewelry Ado.

Gertie Duval, a variety actress, who has reached Skagway from Dawson, reports to the police that robbers entered her residence and stole four diamonds, one topaz ring, a pair of diamond earrings and a gold watch worth in all \$1,500.

There were two men in the house, she says, when she came home. They ransacked her room and when she appeared ordered her to give them the jewelry she wore. She hesitated and they struck her on the head with a revolver, and made her give them the earrings and other jewelry she wore. They threw a revolver which they found in the house on the stove and it was burned. The authorities are looking for the robbers, but have not gone so far as known.

Lumber for Skagway.

Tug Resolute reached Skagway on the 30th with the barge Mercury in tow with 80,000 feet of lumber. The Resolute will ply between Skagway and Juneau until the barge is unloaded.

The closing of the railway by snow caused a freight blockade at Skagway and some hundred or more travellers were delayed. Forty cars of freight were in Skagway awaiting shipment over the road to Bennett, and much other freight is in port.

The stock held in the Gateway City, according to the Alaskan, was as follows: Cattle, H. I. Miller, 75; Jack Carr, 26; Wm. Fagan, 4; Horses, John Noon, 4; Lightly & Barton, 7; B. P. Bossart, 30; Frank Stanfield, 9; J. Hopkins, 1; French Curly, 2; Jacquot & Co., 2; P. Kuzne, 1; Scully & Co., 5; E. Daniels, 4; and W. F. Matlock, 16. Thirty to thirty-five traders have been blocked in the city with their goods.

Four old-time "mushers" were in Skagway en route to Nome by a never before travelled route. The party goes to Sitka on the Cottage City, thence to Katmai Landing, opposite Kodiak Island, on the mainland, and thence 750 miles northward over land and frozen water courses to Nome. A day's journey overland from Katmai they will strike a long chain of lakes and rivers. It is expected to make the trip in 30 days. The party has three teams of 10 native dogs each. Fred Giesch, of Seattle, heads the quartette of "mushers." With him is Henry Lambert, one of those who discovered the Forty-Mile district; Henry Seidler, a Circle City pioneer, and James Frost, of Eagle City.

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, 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. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

Will Pay \$20,000,000 to the States if the Philippines Are Abandoned.

New York, Feb. 5.—Andrew Carnegie has informed Democratic senators that if anti-imperialism is treated as the leading issue, he will make a larger contribution to the Democratic campaign fund than he ever did to the Republican national committee, says a Washington dispatch to the Press. The Democratic managers expect to get from him not less than \$1,000,000. According to one senator Mr. Carnegie made to him the statement that he had offered to pay the \$20,000,000 which the United States gave to Spain if the government would abandon the Philippines.

JAUNDICE

Burdock Blood Bitters Permanently Cures a Montreal Man of This Deadly Disease After Hospital Treatment Failed.

Most people are aware that a serious and death-dealing disease jaundice is. There is a blockade of the liver and impairment of its functions, so that the bile, instead of passing out of the system, goes into the blood, permeates and poisons every part of the body.

There is a pronounced yellow tint to the skin, the bowels are constipated, the stools are almost white and putty-like, and there is excessive languor and listlessness.

Doctors generally have set jaundice down among the incurable diseases.

Burdock Blood Bitters, however, has cured many cases of severe and malignant disease after the doctors failed.

It permanently cured Mr. George Sullivan, 485 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que., of jaundice after six weeks' treatment in the hospital had done him little good.

This is his statement:

"Four years ago I was taken ill with jaundice and spent six weeks in the hospital, then I was discharged as relieved, but not cured.

"My appetite was poor, my bowels constipated, and I felt miserable all the time. I consulted my troubles to a friend, who advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I bought a bottle and gave it a trial.

"Before that bottle was finished I found great relief, and after I had taken three bottles I found myself a new man. All the symptoms of jaundice had left me. I could eat well, my bowels were regular and natural and I gained nine pounds in weight.

"B.B.B. has proved a veritable Klondike to me.—(Signed) GEORGE SULLIVAN.

Unanimously In Favor

The Victoria Board of Trade Heartily Endorse Vancouver's Proposal.

Mass Meeting of Citizens to Be Called To-morrow Evening.

In consequence of the telegram received from Mayor Gordon of Vancouver on Saturday regarding a proposal that recommendation be made to the Dominion parliament to make an offer to the Imperial authorities to send 10,000 mounted infantry to the Transvaal, President W. A. Ward, of the Board of Trade, called a meeting in the board rooms on Saturday evening. Owing to the limited time in which it was deemed necessary to act, it was impossible to notify all the members, consequently the rather small attendance was entirely unexpected under the circumstances.

But it is safe to say that no vast assemblage could have displayed more enthusiasm or a greater disposition to act at once in the matter, and in that action to place on record the board's desire to contribute toward the movement which has for its object material assistance to the Mother Country in the present hour. There were present: His Worship Mayor Hayward, President W. C. Ward, L. G. McQuade, J. J. Shallock, C. H. Lugin, A. L. Belyea, G. C. Herbert, Cuthbert, Capt. John Irving, M.P.P., J. T. Bebbine, R. Erskine, Beaumont Boggs and Walter Walker.

President Ward in explanation of the object for which the meeting was called, enquired if it was worthy one. It should be remembered that the Dominion paid nothing toward the maintenance of its defenses, the Mother Country having fortified Esquimaux and Halifax to provide protection when the need arrived. When Canada was in trouble all she needed was to ask Great Britain for assistance, which would be given immediately. It would not be so much as ask Canada to expend \$20,000,000 in rendering assistance to the Mother Land when it was remembered how much she has done for this country. He was of the opinion that the Dominion should pay all the expenses entailed in the sending of these troops referred to in the telegram. He was satisfied that all the resolutions on the subject would be most heartily endorsed by the board; and that the Dominion government will act through the pressure to be brought to bear upon it.

The full text of the resolution referred to by Mayor Hayward was moved by Herwig Hootner, M.P., and seconded by Rev. E. E. Scott. It read as follows:

Whereas the British colony of Natal has been invaded by the military forces of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Republics;

And whereas it appears that such invasion is the result of a wide-spread conspiracy to drive Great Britain out of South Africa and to constitute therefor a Boer oligarchy on lines identical with the Transvaal Republic, which is repulsive to every lover of freedom;

And whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that the lowering of the British flag in South Africa would be the most appalling catastrophe that could befall the civilization of the nineteenth century, as it must tend toward the disintegration of the British Empire;

And whereas it is the duty of every portion of the Empire to render such aid to the Mother Country as will enable her to successfully grapple with the aforesaid conspiracy, repel the assault on Anglo-Saxon civilization, and establish in the whole of South Africa on a firm basis, a government that will administer with justice the blessings of civil and religious liberty to all classes and conditions of men irrespective of color, creed or nationality;

And whereas the inhabitants of this Dominion have long enjoyed without cost or inconvenience, the protection of Great Britain by sea and land, and have not hitherto been called upon to share the burden of expense of such ample protection and the privileges and honor accruing therefrom;

And whereas it is believed that troops composed of men who have had the advantages of colonial experience involving good horsemanship, rifle shooting and self-reliance in critical circumstances, are peculiarly fitted for such service;

And whereas there are many thousands of such experienced men available in Canada who would regard it an honor and privilege to serve in defence of the Empire;

Be it therefore resolved that we respectfully but earnestly urge His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council to tender to the British war department for service in South Africa a force of at least ten thousand mounted infantry, the terms of such service to be mutually agreed on to the satisfaction of the Imperial government;

Be it further resolved that the secretary of this meeting be instructed to communicate at once with the civic authorities and boards of trade of every city in this Dominion with a view to secure their co-operation and assistance in forwarding this patriotic movement;

Be it therefore resolved that an executive committee, composed of 15 men, be appointed to co-operate with His Worship Mayor Gordon and the secretary with a view to giving effect to the decision of this meeting.

Mayor Hayward considered that it was the duty of Canada to assist the Imperial authorities as much as was in its power, particularly at the present crisis. He desired to secure the board's opinion as to the desirability of calling a public meeting.

The following resolution was moved by L. G. McQuade and seconded by Mayor Hayward:

"Resolved, that the British Columbia Board of Trade heartily endorses the resolution passed at the citizens' meeting in Vancouver on Friday night urging the

Dominion government to offer the Imperial authorities 10,000 mounted infantry to the further Canadian contingent;

That this resolution be telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the British Columbia representatives at Ottawa.

C. E. Lugin replied that although in all probability the war would be concluded without any pressing necessity for the troops, it was the duty of Canada to place the Mother Country in possession of this assistance, if desired. The parliament was now in session and open for the consideration of the matter. He thought it important that the Empire should present a united front.

Mr. Belyea said that although the offer would be most gratifying to the Mother Country the question of finances should be considered. To send 10,000 men to South Africa meant a proportionate expenditure toward the British citizens will have to contribute in the payment of taxes. Consequently, although Great Britain would be most gratified, this question of taxation would prove a barrier to the acceptance of the British offer.

It should never be forgotten that Britain provides for the security and protection of the Dominion out of the Imperial finances, and he thought that if Canada desired to render this assistance, it should do so, paying all expenses entailed in the landing of the troops on South Africa soil. There should be no half measures. Canada should provide that the Imperial authorities would not be in the position of deciding between the cost of sending 10,000 troops from the shores of Britain or the shores of this country. Whatever was meant by the telegram as to whether or no we should provide for the equipment he considered that Canada should pay all the bills. He would consequently move the incorporation into the resolution of the following clause:

"And that the cost of the troops, landed at any port or ports in South Africa be borne by Canada."

The question of calling a public meeting then arose, Mr. H. Outburt moving that the mayor be asked to call a public meeting to endorse the action of the board.

The present gathering was a small one, and it merely represented the trading men of the city, while a public meeting would be representative of the public at large.

Mayor Hayward remarked that the citizens had expressed themselves in no uncertain manner a short time ago, and Mr. Belyea cautioned against inciting the people to become hysterical. Certainly he had no objection to a citizens' meeting, but on occasions of this kind the people should not carry sentiment too far. The matter must be considered gravely and sensibly, and hysterical feeling should be discouraged.

Mr. Lugin said that as the citizens of Vancouver had endorsed the resolution, he thought citizens of Victoria should do the same. He was not afraid of this hysteria mentioned by Mr. Belyea, in fact he considered that it caused a great deal of good. He remembered the strained relations between the States and Britain during the Trent affair, and how the people of Nova Scotia expressed themselves ready to devote all the resources of the province toward assisting the Mother Land.

Mr. Shidlers was sure that the board would unanimously support the movement. Of course 10,000 men could not be sent to South Africa immediately, as no transports could be secured, and the men would have to be sent gradually. He considered that Canada should delay the expenditure, for it really amounted to a question of asking 10,000 men to represent this country, while we sat with our hands in our pockets, and did nothing. If Mayor Hayward desired a further support to the last meeting it should certainly be called, but he thought the matter could remain in the mayor's hands, so that he could act as he deemed appropriate.

Capt. Irwin advocated not only Canada making the offer of 10,000 men, but placing himself in a position of defence to such an extent that other nations will think twice before coming our way with warlike intentions.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs advocated the securing of a larger building than the theatre in the event of a meeting being called, while Capt. Irwin suggested that the band be in attendance to give "plenty music."

Mr. Cuthbert's resolution was ultimately carried and the board adjourned, Tuesday night being suggested as the evening on which the meeting will be held.

What do people mean when they talk about unhappiness? It is not so much unhappiness as impatience that from time to time possesses men, and then they choose to call themselves miserable.—Goethe.

Judge Spinkler, chairman of the commission appointed by the Dominion government to enquire into the elevator system of Manitoba and the West, died last evening from bronchitis.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by **W. D. PARSONS, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST**

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Colic, Wind, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of **W. D. PARSONS** NEW YORK.

16 months old

35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The Signature of **W. D. PARSONS** is on every wrapper.

DID YOU EVER



Feel that way? Some philosopher has remarked that "all the good things of life seem to be on the other side of a barbed wire fence," meaning that the price was bigger than the pocketbook.

There is no barbed wire fence around our store. Come in and judge for yourselves.

Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 15c. pkgs.
Malzena Wafers, 25c. pkgs.
Ireland's Buckwheat, 20c. pkgs.
Loose Buckwheat, 5c. lb.
Flake Barley, 4 lbs. for 25c.
Quaker Oats, 2 pkgs. for 25c.
Fancy Naval Oranges, 25c. 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.

Sporting News.

THE WHEEL.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE C.W.A.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association will be held in the Hotel Vancouver, at the Terminal City, this evening. The chief business to be dealt with will be the election of a chief counsel for the district, as well as district councillors and district committees. The Vancouver Bicycle Club will be represented by Messrs. O. E. Spencer, George E. Torrey and F. C. Allen. Nanaimo delegates will be Messrs. H. J. Rogers, W. E. Green and J. H. Good, of the Coal City. The interests of the Terminal City Cycling Club will be looked after by Messrs. George I. Wilson, J. M. Howell and C. A. Rose. Mr. H. J. Franklin will represent the Kamloops Club by proxy, whilst Mr. F. C. Allen will do similar duty for the P. B. A. of Victoria. Mr. Leonard Frank of Alberni is expected to be present on behalf of the Alberni Bicycle Club. In view of the fact that two candidates have been nominated for the position of chief counsel, a lively and interesting session is expected.

SKATING.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Feb. 3.—The annual races for the amateur skating championship of Canada, and the professional speed championship of the world, between John Nilsson, champion of Minneapolis, and Norval Bappte, a speedy young skater from North Dakota, this afternoon on the M. A. A. Ice, drew a very large crowd.

Drury, of Montreal, who won the championship of 1890 in all distances from 800 yards to 5 miles, is a great favorite, but his company to-day is the fastest he has ever travelled in. E. A. Thomas and F. D. Gibb, of Newburgh, N. Y., are two of the fastest skaters yet produced, and F. Robson, of Toronto, and D. A. Brown, of Winnipeg, are also champions in their respective localities.

Results were as follows: Final heat, 220 yards, 1 F. P. Robson, Toronto; 2 F. D. Gibb, Newburgh, Time 21 seconds. One mile professional, won by Nilsson. Time, 2:43 3/5. 800 yards, backwards, won by Tibbatts, Holcomb was second. Time, 1:38. Half mile, boys 12 and under, 1 Keenwood, 2 Laderoute. Time, 5 minutes.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

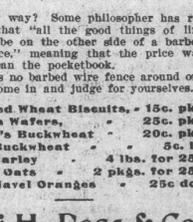
The Signature of **W. D. PARSONS** is on every wrapper.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The Signature of **W. D. PARSONS** is on every wrapper.

DID YOU EVER



Feel that way? Some philosopher has remarked that "all the good things of life seem to be on the other side of a barbed wire fence," meaning that the price was bigger than the pocketbook.

There is no barbed wire fence around our store. Come in and judge for yourselves.

Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 15c. pkgs.
Malzena Wafers, 25c. pkgs.
Ireland's Buckwheat, 20c. pkgs.
Loose Buckwheat, 5c. lb.
Flake Barley, 4 lbs. for 25c.
Quaker Oats, 2 pkgs. for 25c.
Fancy Naval Oranges, 25c. 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.

Sporting News.

THE WHEEL.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE C.W.A.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association will be held in the Hotel Vancouver, at the Terminal City, this evening. The chief business to be dealt with will be the election of a chief counsel for the district, as well as district councillors and district committees. The Vancouver Bicycle Club will be represented by Messrs. O. E. Spencer, George E. Torrey and F. C. Allen. Nanaimo delegates will be Messrs. H. J. Rogers, W. E. Green and J. H. Good, of the Coal City. The interests of the Terminal City Cycling Club will be looked after by Messrs. George I. Wilson, J. M. Howell and C. A. Rose. Mr. H. J. Franklin will represent the Kamloops Club by proxy, whilst Mr. F. C. Allen will do similar duty for the P. B. A. of Victoria. Mr. Leonard Frank of Alberni is expected to be present on behalf of the Alberni Bicycle Club. In view of the fact that two candidates have been nominated for the position of chief counsel, a lively and interesting session is expected.

SKATING.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Feb. 3.—The annual races for the amateur skating championship of Canada, and the professional speed championship of the world, between John Nilsson, champion of Minneapolis, and Norval Bappte, a speedy young skater from North Dakota, this afternoon on the M. A. A. Ice, drew a very large crowd.

Drury, of Montreal, who won the championship of 1890 in all distances from 800 yards to 5 miles, is a great favorite, but his company to-day is the fastest he has ever travelled in. E. A. Thomas and F. D. Gibb, of Newburgh, N. Y., are two of the fastest skaters yet produced, and F. Robson, of Toronto, and D. A. Brown, of Winnipeg, are also champions in their respective localities.

Results were as follows: Final heat, 220 yards, 1 F. P. Robson, Toronto; 2 F. D. Gibb, Newburgh, Time 21 seconds. One mile professional, won by Nilsson. Time, 2:43 3/5. 800 yards, backwards, won by Tibbatts, Holcomb was second. Time, 1:38. Half mile, boys 12 and under, 1 Keenwood, 2 Laderoute. Time, 5 minutes.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Signature of **W. D. PARSONS** is on every wrapper.

Canadians in Africa

Some Victoria Boys Included in the List of Recent Promotions.

Christmas on the Veldt—Major Cartwright's Good Work Commended.

Interesting letters are published in Eastern papers, just to hand, from the correspondents now with the Canadian contingent in South Africa. From these it is noticed that Pte. Seymour Hastings O'Dell, the correspondent of the Times with the Victoria contingent, has been added to the signal corps, a promotion which is indicated as probable in his last letter to this paper.

Other promotions noticed are those of Ptes. Carter and Whitley (step son of ex-Chief Sheppard) to act on the transport corps.

The following letter has been received by Col. Otter:

War Office, London, W.C., Nov. 15, 1899.

Dear Col. Otter—I thank you for your letter of the 9th of October, and for the very interesting statement you sent with it of the regiment under your command, of which I have the honor to be colonel-in-chief.

I shall watch the reports of the fighting in South Africa with the greatest interest to see whether the regiment is engaged, and am confident that when it does meet the enemy it will uphold the honor of Canada and the Empire.

With my best wishes for you and all ranks of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Believe me, yours most sincerely,
WOLSELEY.

Major Dobell has joined the corps and will probably be made one of the junior majors.

W. Richmond Smith, in writing to the Montreal Star, says:

"Yesterday Col. Miles came up from Orange River with his staff and spent several hours walking over the camp with Col. Otter and visiting the kopjes. When he returned he seemed well satisfied with what he had seen, and I understand, assured Col. Otter that the regiment would, as soon as possible, be relieved from."

The Hard and Anxious Work of guarding this point on the line of communication and sent on to join the forces of Lord Methuen at Modder River.

"There is no thing which I have noticed by the Imperial officers holding high positions, and that is the sturdy strength and adaptability of our boys and their willingness to do any and all kinds of work they are called upon to do without grudging or complaining. For instance, if there is a railway siding to be put in and our regiment is near, we are always chosen to do the work. If it is necessary to visit trains loaded in a hurry, the Canadians are usually chosen to do the work. This willingness to be of use is gaining for us an enviable reputation at headquarters, for such willingness is not always found among the Imperial troops when forced to remain behind on line of communication when the work is hard and arduous, and the chance of glory remote or impossible."

Those who know of the genius of Major Robert Cartwright, son of Sir Richard, for engineering, and of his practical work in that respect at different military stations in Canada, will not be surprised to hear that he is winning golden opinions in Africa. The same correspondent says:

"While down in Orange River the other day on a foraging mission, made necessary by the fact that outside the regimental rations it is impossible to get anything to eat at Belmont, I met Major Cartwright,

who is stationed there as superintendent of railway transport. Major Cartwright is earning a great reputation with the Imperial officers. When he arrived at Orange River a few days before the regiment passed through that place there was but a single railway siding, and the result was that days, hours and weeks of time were wasted, because of the lack of sufficient sidings to provide for the loading and unloading of troops transport and supplies. The Canadians while at Orange River put in one additional siding for him, and since that time Orange River has changed from a side station to a well equipped railway depot. There are now miles of siding and thousands of troops and many train loads of supplies can now be brought into and taken out of Orange River without the slightest delay. And all this is due to the tireless energy and practical knowledge of a Canadian officer. Col. Miles, adjutant-general at Orange River, speaks in the most complimentary manner of the valuable services rendered by Major Cartwright at that place.

"I hear that Lieut. Col. Drury, who came out with us from Canada on the Sardinian has been attached to one of the artillery divisions at DeAar. Lieut. Col. Lessard has been attached to one of the cavalry brigades under General French at Naauport along with Capt. Forester. Lieut. Col. Sam Hughes, M. P. E. is, I understand, at DeAar, and is shortly to be assigned to important duties in connection with railway construction, either under Gen. French or Gen. Gatacre's column."

A STRANGE CHRISTMASTIDE.

It seems almost impossible to realize that Christmas will be on us in a few days. In Canada Christmas and winter are so closely associated that to think that day coming in midsummer is almost impossible. Yet the officers of the regiment are making ready for a big Christmas dinner. Orders have been sent to Capetown and we are to have turkey, plum pudding and all the other accessories of an up-to-date Canadian Christmas dinner. And we, too, are to have a change from the army ration rations of bully beef, bread and tea. They are also to have their Christmas turkey! But how strange and dif-

ferent it all is! Almost Christmas, and as I look out through the tent door as I write, I can see the sun setting a fiery red behind the line of kopjes on the western horizon after one of the hottest days I ever experienced in my life. It is a delightful evening. A doubtful sky, a balmy breeze so refreshing after such awful heat, and an atmosphere dry and clear as crystal. Away to the westward of the camp stretches the level veldt covered with blue brown furze and coarse grass upon which are feeding hundreds of ostriches, and horses brought in from the surrounding country by our scouts. Beyond in the far distance, rising a purplish blue against the ultramarine of the sky line is a range of kopjes, the

Fighting Stronghold of the enemy. Not a tree or shrub in sight!

To the eastward, to the north, and to the south the blue-brown veldt runs up many lines of serrated kopjes. They are about us on all sides, some of them capped with irregular, stony ridges standing high in bold relief against the blue sky, others low and covered with the peculiar coarse herbage of the Karoo country. In the foreground, close to the camp, is a flock of ostriches, and a number of South African. What ungainly, funny looking birds they are, with their long legs and snake-like necks. Slowly they wander about the camp lines picking up what is good to eat from the refuse. But it is sun-down, and the time of our departure has come. All they care about is the camp grounds picking up food, but every evening as the sun sinks red behind the distant kopjes the black cock bird looks up from his feeding and silently gazes across the veldt. No call or sound is uttered to attract the attention of the flock, but they all take to their heels and make across the veldt away from the camp. Gracefully they go with enormous strides in a long line until they disappear behind a neighboring kopje. They are strange creatures. All day long they stay around the camp, and no amount of driving will prevent them from poking their long necks into any place where there is food, but as soon as the sun sets off they go of their own accord and remain away until morning, when they come back again. But the evening is delightful after the

Awful Heat of the Day.

Monotonous is the landscape, veldt and kopje, blue, cloudless sky, but not a tree in sight; not a patch of green or the glimmer of running water in the evening sunlight. But the atmosphere is invigorating! It is a genuine pleasure to breathe in the pure dry air. And the whole scene is so quiet and restful. Though there is a balmy breeze blowing, there is not a sign of life across the distant landscape, save only the cattle lazily feeding. Not the rustle of tree leaves nor the waving undulations of long grass. All is dead life and motionless. It seems as if the stillness of death were over all, and it is hard to realize that at any moment the distant kopjes might bristle with the enemy's riflemen and artillery, dealing death and destruction in the midst of this quiet scene, with its death-like stillness. And yet it is so, for as I gaze towards the kopjes to the westward I can see our picket moving about hillside below the skyline like so many brown ants. It is difficult to see them even at this short distance, for their khaki uniforms are scarcely recognizable against the light brown soil of the kopje. What a restful looking for so cruel and bloody a war! Looking about me now in the quiet of the evening, here at Belmont, when all nature seems asleep, it is hard to realize that just such another place ten days ago I was in the midst of

One of the fiercest battles of modern times.

I recall with horror the sight of those hundreds of blood covered wounded at the little station at Modder River and there comes to me a vision of the battle-field in front of the Magersfontein kopjes with its thunder of big guns and rattle of deadly musketry. I can see again the long line of dead and wounded behind the covers occupied by the Highland Brigade on that awful Monday, and faintly I seem to hear their agonizing cries for water. It seems impossible to realize that thirty-five miles away fifteen thousand of the flower of the great army of the British Empire stands face to face with a shrewd and wily enemy entrenched in just such a line of quiet kopjes as I see on the distant plain. But it is so far away to the South is the shriek of a locomotive and as I gaze towards the point from whence the sound comes I see a long line of railway trucks and carriages carrying soldiers and supplies to the front. Then comes the last sad train of the evening that these thoughts come. I thought how many of those whom I have been so closely associated during the past two months will in a few days find a last resting place beneath the silent veldt thousands of miles from their native shores. It is in the quiet of the evening that these thoughts come. During the day the mind is full of other things. Such thoughts are quickly put aside as one thinks of the soldier's duty, and the great and glorious company with which he takes his chances—the chances of war! But I cannot help thinking as I look across the quiet, lifeless veldt that the enemy is much like his country—quiet and treacherous! Deficient in courage, deficient in all that makes a good soldier save only the cunning treacherous knowledge of how best to make use of the treacherous facilities the country offers to his defending force, the Boer in his own Karoo country is a formidable enemy and on no force—not even that of Great Britain can afford to underestimate.

The Mail and Empire correspondent, writing on Christmas Eve, says:

"Some of the tents have?

Christmas Trees (?) made of the dry shrub which grows all over here, resembling greatly white heather. The tree of the British Columbia ("A") Company has a single adornment of a bird's nest securely made in the middle of its branches. As a sort of preparation for the Christmas time, the soldiers have been buying from the neighboring farmers what are considered here delicacies, in the form of butter, eggs, onions, chickens and other farm produce. Besides the good things ordered from Capetown, cooked turkeys and mince pies have been spoken for by quite a few from some of the resident women, whose cooking, when it can be obtained, is greatly appreciated. So such for Christmas."

Cowhean In Line

The Island Municipality Will Join Victoria in Equipping Troops.

Offers of Nurses, Chaplains, Doctors and Others for Active Service.

The patriotic offer made by the citizens' committee of the city of Victoria to raise and equip a body of fifty mounted men has already borne fruit in other parts of the province. This morning the municipality of Cowhean sent an offer to Premier Selin indicating that it was prepared to supply and equip several men for the supplementary corps contemplated in the action of the city of Victoria. This creditable offer from the municipality is made by J. Maitland-Douglass in the name of the district in which he resides.

There is every indication that this prompt action on the part of the island municipality will be taken up by the principal cities and districts of the province. Already from the old constituency of Cariboo comes an offer of a baker's dozen of enthusiastic patriots who are prepared to bring their own horses and saddlery and to swell the ranks of the contingent. The fact that the volunteers are not seeking cheap notoriety is amply demonstrated by their request that their names be withheld until it is decided whether or not the contingent is to go. Their offer is in the hands of that stout old veteran, Major-General Kinchant, who represents Cariboo, and who may be depended upon to see that the soldierly solicitude of her sons for service is properly pressed to the authorities when the time comes to do so.

Meanwhile the cabinet, like the people of the province generally, are chafing under the delay, and their can be no doubt that every means is being employed by the officials of the department of militia and defence to get forward the dispatch of the troops from this point. Applications are piling up in the office of the Provincial Secretary, there being already in addition to those which are in other hands. Some of these are from ex-army officers of all ranks, some of whom have served in the front with Wolsley and Sir Charles Warren, and in all quarters of the globe. It is doubtful if in any province in Canada such a large number of men, in proportion to the population, could be found who have seen active service.

Offers, however, are not confined to those who are anxious to serve as troopers or officers, although there are nearly a score of the latter. Four or five applications have been received from medical men who wish to place their professional services at the disposal of the profession. One of these is from a doctor who has served several campaigns in Afghanistan and in India with Roberts, having spent six years in the medical branch of the service.

There is also an application from a clergyman to go as chaplain for the force, and from two nurses who are willing to undertake the arduous duties of their calling on a campaign.

ITCHING, BLEEDING PILES.

Mr. W. G. Phyll, proprietor, Bodeca hotel, 36 Wellington street East, Toronto, says: "While living in Chicago I was in a terrible shape with itching and bleeding piles. I tried several of the best physicians and was burned and tortured in various ways by their treatments to no avail, besides spending a mint of money to no purpose. Since coming to Toronto I learned of Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used but one box and have not been troubled with piles in any shape or form since."

SMALLPOX KILLS INDIANS.

(Associated Press.) Tacoma, Feb. 3.—Smallpox is killing Indians by the dozen on Colville reservation. The Indians refuse to submit to medical treatment.

NOTED PHYSICIAN DEAD.

London, Feb. 3.—Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, the noted Scotch physician, died in Edinburgh this morning, aged 63 years.

Bald Spots

Without help, a bald spot never grows smaller. It keeps spreading, until at last your friends say, "How bald he is getting." Not easy to cure an old baldness, but easy to stop the first thinning, easy to check the first falling out. Used in time, baldness is made impossible.

AK'S HAIR VIGOR

It stops falling, promotes growth, and takes out all dandruff. It always restores color to faded or gray hair, all the dark, rich color of early life. You may depend upon it every time. It brings health to the hair.

Write the Doctor. If you are troubled with baldness, you are expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.



Going Up Stairs.

If you are suffering from anæmia (poverty of the blood) or from a weak heart the fact will be made painfully apparent every time you have occasion to walk up stairs.

On such occasions does your heart beat violently? Do you feel out of breath? Do your limbs ache, and are you easily exhausted? These are signs of anæmia and heart weakness. Pale, sunken eyes, thin cheeks, loss of appetite, and general languor are other signs. Organic disease of the Heart or Consumption may easily follow if your condition is neglected.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE.

cure anæmia and heart weakness, and banish all these symptoms. They make men and women strong and energetic, and are equally valuable for young and old. These pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and strengthen weak or exhausted nerves.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN. HAD NOT STRENGTH TO WALK.

Mr. John Barley, Lachute Mills, says:—"Up to about seven years ago I had always been a healthy man. At that time my health began to give way, and at last I was left almost a physical wreck, the least exertion would leave me breathless, and exhausted for the last five years have not been able to do steady work for the best part of the time, and as the many medicines I tried failed to help me, I had begun to look upon my case as almost hopeless. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after the use of only five boxes I am feeling well and strong. It is simply marvellous what they have done for me, and I shall always recommend them to my friends."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have also cured paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, and sciatica; also all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, palpitations, pains in the back, nervous headache, and neuralgia, early decay, all ladies' weaknesses and hysteria. These pills are a tonic, not a purgative. Sold by all druggists or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

As many worthless substitutes are offered be sure you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Thousands of Soldiers

Dominion Government to Be Asked to Offer Ten Thousand Men.

Board of Trade Consider the Matter To-night—Colonel Hughes's Appointment.

President W. Ward of the B. C. Board of Trade, has called a special meeting of that body for this evening in the Board of Trade building, as a result of a telegram received at noon to-day from Mayor Garden of Vancouver. The meeting will commence at 8:15, and all members of the board are urged to be present.

The telegram referred to reads as follows: Vancouver, Feb. 3rd, 1900. President Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

Large and enthusiastic public meeting of citizens of Vancouver held to-night passed strong resolutions urging the Dominion government to offer Imperial authorities 10,000 mounted infantry as a further Canadian contingent for service in South Africa and asking hearty co-operation and similar action of every municipality and Board of Trade in Canada. If approved, will you call public meeting of your board at once, pass similar resolutions telegraphing copies to Premier Laurier and your own representative in Dominion parliament urging immediate action?

J. F. GARDEN, Mayor, City of Vancouver.

Although the notice is necessarily short, it is strongly urged in view of the probable business which will be considered that there should be a full attendance.

Although recruiting for Strathcona's Horse opens in Victoria on Monday there is nothing yet to indicate who is to undertake the duties of recruiting officer. Fifteen men will be taken from this city. The correspondent of the Times at Ottawa wires this afternoon to the effect that when the list of officers in connection with Strathcona's Horse is published in the simplest of best uniforms—foot formation and indignation—a disordered stonewall—the money's gone—the physician has failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stern's Pineapple Tablets have proved the little "specialist" in a thousand cases—all a box of 50 of them have made a cure—costs just 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

SNOW IN ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.) London, Feb. 3.—The Metropolis awoke this morning to find the streets two inches deep in snow, which was soon converted into mud and slush.

Snow and bitter cold blizzard-like weather is reported from many points in the provinces. In Bedfordshire the people are suffering from the worst snow experienced in years, lasting until noon, and covering the ground more than a foot deep. The roads are impassable and the drifts reach to the hedge-tops. Railroad lines are partially blocked.

It snowed throughout the night in North Hertfordshire and in South Bedfordshire, and snow is still falling thickly. The telegraph wires are down in many places.

REPORTED DEATH OF TORRES.

(Associated Press.) Bisbee, Ariz., Feb. 3.—A dispatch received here last night from Guaymas conveying the news that Gen. Lorenzo Torres, commander of the Mexican forces in the Yaqui war, had been killed in Bateate mountains. The report was lacking in details and has not been confirmed.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Called to Meet at London and to Elect New Officers.

(Associated Press.) Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—Chairman John Barrett, of the Republican joint caucus, has issued a call for a session of the caucus at the court house in London on Monday, at 4 p.m. This is taken to indicate that there will be an attempt to organize a legislature and to elect new officers.

Judge Cantrell has issued a temporary injunction restraining Governor Taylor from interfering with the legislature, and from removing the seat of that body to London, Ky.

Goebel's Condition.

Soon after 10 o'clock Governor Goebel suffered from a severe sinking spell, and grew worse so rapidly for a time that it was thought the end was not far off. Stimulants were hastily administered, but the patient responded slowly, and his condition at noon was considered alarming.

RAILWAY CONDUCTOR DEAD.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, Feb. 3.—John Gee, a Grand Trunk conductor, who has been connected with that company for many years, is dead.

To W

Board of Citizens

Proclamation on the

The municipal board of citizens has taken to the people means for smallpox germs. The board has stated the necessity of the measure being taken, and has issued a proclamation to that effect.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE.

cure anæmia and heart weakness, and banish all these symptoms. They make men and women strong and energetic, and are equally valuable for young and old. These pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and strengthen weak or exhausted nerves.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN. HAD NOT STRENGTH TO WALK.

Miss Leba C. Schilling, Peninsula-Gaspé, Que., writes:—"I had suffered for some time with a weary feeling, I could not walk even a short distance without being out of breath. I took no interest in anything, as I thought nothing could do me any good. On the recommendation of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken them for a short time when I noticed a great improvement. I was strong enough to walk a long distance without resting, and felt better in every way. I would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly to all other sufferers, and think they will be surprised at the results obtained from their use."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have also cured paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, and sciatica; also all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, palpitations, pains in the back, nervous headache, and neuralgia, early decay, all ladies' weaknesses and hysteria. These pills are a tonic, not a purgative. Sold by all druggists or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

As many worthless substitutes are offered be sure you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Thousands of Soldiers

Dominion Government to Be Asked to Offer Ten Thousand Men.

Board of Trade Consider the Matter To-night—Colonel Hughes's Appointment.

President W. Ward of the B. C. Board of Trade, has called a special meeting of that body for this evening in the Board of Trade building, as a result of a telegram received at noon to-day from Mayor Garden of Vancouver. The meeting will commence at 8:15, and all members of the board are urged to be present.

The telegram referred to reads as follows: Vancouver, Feb. 3rd, 1900. President Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

Large and enthusiastic public meeting of citizens of Vancouver held to-night passed strong resolutions urging the Dominion government to offer Imperial authorities 10,000 mounted infantry as a further Canadian contingent for service in South Africa and asking hearty co-operation and similar action of every municipality and Board of Trade in Canada. If approved, will you call public meeting of your board at once, pass similar resolutions telegraphing copies to Premier Laurier and your own representative in Dominion parliament urging immediate action?

J. F. GARDEN, Mayor, City of Vancouver.

Although the notice is necessarily short, it is strongly urged in view of the probable business which will be considered that there should be a full attendance.

Although recruiting for Strathcona's Horse opens in Victoria on Monday there is nothing yet to indicate who is to undertake the duties of recruiting officer. Fifteen men will be taken from this city. The correspondent of the Times at Ottawa wires this afternoon to the effect that when the list of officers in connection with Strathcona's Horse is published in the simplest of best uniforms—foot formation and indignation—a disordered stonewall—the money's gone—the physician has failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stern's Pineapple Tablets have proved the little "specialist" in a thousand cases—all a box of 50 of them have made a cure—costs just 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

To W

Board of Citizens

Proclamation on the

The municipal board of citizens has taken to the people means for smallpox germs. The board has stated the necessity of the measure being taken, and has issued a proclamation to that effect.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE.

cure anæmia and heart weakness, and banish all these symptoms. They make men and women strong and energetic, and are equally valuable for young and old. These pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and strengthen weak or exhausted nerves.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN. HAD NOT STRENGTH TO WALK.

Mr. John Barley, Lachute Mills, says:—"Up to about seven years ago I had always been a healthy man. At that time my health began to give way, and at last I was left almost a physical wreck, the least exertion would leave me breathless, and exhausted for the last five years have not been able to do steady work for the best part of the time, and as the many medicines I tried failed to help me, I had begun to look upon my case as almost hopeless. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after the use of only five boxes I am feeling well and strong. It is simply marvellous what they have done for me, and I shall always recommend them to my friends."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have also cured paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, and sciatica; also all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, palpitations, pains in the back, nervous headache, and neuralgia, early decay, all ladies' weaknesses and hysteria. These pills are a tonic, not a purgative. Sold by all druggists or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

As many worthless substitutes are offered be sure you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

SNOW IN ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.) London, Feb. 3.—The Metropolis awoke this morning to find the streets two inches deep in snow, which was soon converted into mud and slush.

Snow and bitter cold blizzard-like weather is reported from many points in the provinces. In Bedfordshire the people are suffering from the worst snow experienced in years, lasting until noon, and covering the ground more than a foot deep. The roads are impassable and the drifts reach to the hedge-tops. Railroad lines are partially blocked.

It snowed throughout the night in North Hertfordshire and in South Bedfordshire, and snow is still falling thickly. The telegraph wires are down in many places.

REPORTED DEATH OF TORRES.

(Associated Press.) Bisbee, Ariz., Feb. 3.—A dispatch received here last night from Guaymas conveying the news that Gen. Lorenzo Torres, commander of the Mexican forces in the Yaqui war, had been killed in Bateate mountains. The report was lacking in details and has not been confirmed.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Called to Meet at London and to Elect New Officers.

(Associated Press.) Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—Chairman John Barrett, of the Republican joint caucus, has issued a call for a session of the caucus at the court house in London on Monday, at 4 p.m. This is taken to indicate that there will be an attempt to organize a legislature and to elect new officers.

Judge Cantrell has issued a temporary injunction restraining Governor Taylor from interfering with the legislature, and from removing the seat of that body to London, Ky.

Goebel's Condition.

Soon after 10 o'clock Governor Goebel suffered from a severe sinking spell, and grew worse so rapidly for a time that it was thought the end was not far off. Stimulants were hastily administered, but the patient responded slowly, and his condition at noon was considered alarming.

RAILWAY CONDUCTOR DEAD.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, Feb. 3.—John Gee, a Grand Trunk conductor, who has been connected with that company for many years, is dead.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD read for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern (Scientific) Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Treatment of Neuritis and Loss of Vital Energy, with Special Reference to the Nervous System, by Dr. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell, Mass. This is the most complete and up-to-date work on the subject ever published. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

To Ward Off Epidemic

Board of Health Will Urge Upon Citizens the Desirability of Vaccination.

Proclamation to Be Made at Once on the Subject-General Discussion.

The municipal board of health, consisting of the city council, met in the committee room of the city hall this morning, and discussed the necessary steps to be taken to bring about the vaccination of the population of Victoria, and by this means be forearmed in the event of the smallpox germ escaping the vigilance of the authorities, and entering Victoria.

The mayor, in opening the meeting, stated the necessity of some active measure being taken on the subject, and in all probability, Dr. Fraser, who was present, would give his views on the matter.

Dr. Fraser said that some time ago he had received a communication from the secretary of the provincial board of health, informing him of the prevalence of smallpox in Spokane, and that the regulations of the board would be enforced.

One of these provided for the issuing on the part of the health officer a proclamation making it compulsory for every one who has not been vaccinated for seven years, or who is not unsusceptible to vaccination, to be vaccinated.

The regulations do not necessarily mean compulsion, but the act gives the board power to make the system of vaccination compulsory.

In reply to a question by Ald. Yates, Dr. Fraser stated that so far the provincial board had notified each of the local boards on this matter.

He had endeavored to ascertain, through the Attorney-General, the magnitude of the epidemic in Washington, but as Dr. Fagan had gone away, he could obtain no information on the subject.

Just as Dr. Fraser was speaking, a telephone message was received from the Attorney-General's department informing him that the epidemic in Spokane and Spokane had not reached the proportions as was first thought to be the case.

Ald. Beckwith understood that the disease had become epidemic in Spokane ever since the first case on March 21st, while Dr. Fagan was away, he could obtain no information on the subject.

Mr. Alex. Wilson concurred in this view, saying that considerable time was taken to start the garden, and he considered the planting of vegetables and ornamental trees. This matter also stands in abeyance.

A great deal of discussion was evoked by the statement from one of the directors that a complaint had been made by a former patient against the manner of treatment experienced by that patient when at the infirmary.

This matter was referred to the home committee for investigation. The board then decided that the new scale of rates should go into effect on April 1st, and after some deliberation on minor matters the meeting was adjourned.

HOSPITAL BOARD MEETING.

Directors Discussed Matters of Minor Importance Last Evening.

Little business of importance came up before the directors of the Jubilee Hospital at their meeting last evening, there being no regular communications, and but one report. There were present the president, Mr. H. D. Helmcken, and Messrs. Joshua Davies, S. H. Brown, Thos. Shotholt, Alex. Wilson, R. S. Day, R. L. Drury, E. A. Lewis, James Foreman, A. C. Flumerfelt and H. M. Grahame and Secretary Elworthy.

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Joshua Davies reported on behalf of the building and grounds committee, regarding the offer of the Daughters of Pity to erect a structure in connection with the hospital for the preservation of plants. Mr. Davies considered the erection of a little building a desirable convenience to protect plants during the cold weather.

There was no conversation in contemplation, merely a plotting house, which would cost about \$50 or \$75. It was the intention to heat it with one of the stoves on the premises.

Mr. Alex. Wilson considered that the present cellars in the hospital would answer the purpose of the preservation of plants, and was asked that the inauguration of the plant-house would necessitate assistance for the furnace man.

After some further discussion it was decided to allow the matter to stand in abeyance.

The finance committee recommended the payment of the December accounts amounting to \$333.09 and the January salaries amounting to \$613.35. The report was adopted, some discussion being invoked regarding the action to be taken in the matter of three accounts, the approval of which had not been counter-signed by the secretary.

Mr. Joshua Davies brought up the subject dealing with the advisability of altering the plan of planting the trees donated by Major Dupont. As the trees now stand they would be directly in the way of the extension of the hospital when that step is taken.

He advised that the trees be transplanted in the lower ground instead of vegetables, as was the case last year.

E. A. Lewis on the other hand favored planting vegetables as on former occasions in order that the land may be productive. Mr. Alex. Wilson concurred in this view, saying that considerable time was taken to start the garden, and he considered the planting of vegetables and ornamental trees.

This matter was referred to the home committee for investigation. The board then decided that the new scale of rates should go into effect on April 1st, and after some deliberation on minor matters the meeting was adjourned.

Several amendments in the tender were also suggested, dealing with the estimated cost of boring additional holes. If such was deemed necessary, also the time in which the work could be completed.

Mr. Harris consequently was called in from the clerk's office, where he had been in waiting, and speaking on the question of time, said that it would require fully twelve days for him to commence operations. In fact, he could not be ready to any time limit, but would wish the work as rapidly as possible.

As to the extra holes, he was willing to bore them at a price per foot, but that it was desirable to have an expert engineer to supervise the work, but it was finally decided to deal with this matter later.

The question of appropriation again came up. Ald. Brydon stated that it would be possible to go to Ottawa again, and that in his estimation it would require fully \$2,000 to cover all expenditure occasioned in the matter.

The mayor said that \$400 was already available, so that only \$2,500 additional was required.

Finally the matter was settled by Mr. Pearce moving that Mr. A. A. Holland, that the tender from Mr. A. A. Holland, be accepted, subject to the approval of the council, and that a recommendation be made to the city council to appropriate the sum of \$2,000 to defray expenses occasioned in the work.

The committee then adjourned.

AND STILL ANOTHER. Messrs. Pither & Leiser to Erect a New Building on Yates Street.

Another old landmark is about to be removed to allow for the advance of progress in the erection of a new and modern structure. The requirements of a rapidly growing trade have made it incumbent on Messrs. Pither & Leiser to augment the premises, and consequently the old American hotel and the small stores adjoining will be torn down, and work commenced shortly on a modern warehouse and office building.

The property was purchased not long ago by Mr. John Hepburn.

The proposed building will be of brick, three stories in height, and will cost about \$18,000. It will front on Yates street, and on the ground floor will be established large and well appointed offices, while the remaining portion of the building will be used as a bonded warehouse. The present premises, which were utilized as a free warehouse, although the contract has not yet been signed, nor the plans entirely completed, operations will be commenced as soon as possible under the supervision of Mr. Thos. Hooper, architect, with the brick and stone work in charge of Messrs. Elford and Smith.

This step is another evidence of the gradual but sure inroads of progress on the historical landmarks of Victoria, and together with the other structures in course of construction, as well as those in prospect, will add greatly to the list of imposing buildings already on Yates street.

INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY. Republicans Determined to Prevent Goebel From Acting as Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—At nine o'clock to-night William Goebel, who lies dying of the bullet wound inflicted yesterday, was sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. W. Beckham, a few minutes later took the oath of lieutenant-governor. Bloodshed will attend on the promised attempt to secure the offices they thus nominally assume.

The Democracy has been groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat its leader, Goebel, in the gubernatorial chair. No matter which way the Democrats turn, they are confronted by the same prospect—a line of blue edged with steel, and not fully understood by both parties that the line and steel were there for business purposes only.

Soldiers marched and counter-marched through the streets of Frankfort all day long. Drills in the street were frequently held. Around the penitentiary was a line of troops, in the opera house was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol hotel, sentries patrolled every side of the building in which ex-governor Bradley resides, and a detachment of infantry held the court house against the possession of the members of the legislature, with the intention of declaring that not the living William Taylor but the dying William Goebel was the lawful head and chief executive of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Contract Awarded

Sorby Harbor Committee Accept Tender of D. R. Harris for Harbor Boring.

Work to Commence Shortly and Will Be Pushed as Rapidly as Possible.

The Sorby harbor scheme committee held their meeting in the city hall this morning to receive Mr. D. R. Harris's tender for the boring of the holes in the harbor, along the lines laid down by Mr. Kennedy, engineer in charge of the harbor work in Montreal. There were present: Mayor Hayward, Aldermen Yates, Brydon, Cooley, and Messrs. G. A. C. Holland, B. W. Pearce, T. B. Hall and Sorby, and secretary Davy.

After the usual preliminaries, Mayor Hayward read the tender from Mr. Harris, giving his price for the boring of 30 holes, 100 feet apart, at a depth of 30 feet, at \$1,650. The tender also was prepared to include in this amount the cost of machinery, labor, etc., and to complete the work as quickly as possible.

The mayor asked if the result of these borings would satisfy Mr. Kennedy, and that gentleman's opinion that was read, showing that he desired particularly a knowledge of the character of the rock formation, as well as other essentials in connection with the bottom of the harbor. Mr. Harris said that he had bored seven or eight holes, and had on several occasions encountered rock.

The next question considered was the amount of appropriation, the mayor expressing the opinion that \$2,000 would be sufficient. A contrary view, however, was held by Ald. Brydon, who urged upon the committee the desirability of recommending to the city council an appropriation of \$2,000.

Several amendments in the tender were also suggested, dealing with the estimated cost of boring additional holes. If such was deemed necessary, also the time in which the work could be completed.

Mr. Harris consequently was called in from the clerk's office, where he had been in waiting, and speaking on the question of time, said that it would require fully twelve days for him to commence operations. In fact, he could not be ready to any time limit, but would wish the work as rapidly as possible.

As to the extra holes, he was willing to bore them at a price per foot, but that it was desirable to have an expert engineer to supervise the work, but it was finally decided to deal with this matter later.

The question of appropriation again came up. Ald. Brydon stated that it would be possible to go to Ottawa again, and that in his estimation it would require fully \$2,000 to cover all expenditure occasioned in the matter.

The mayor said that \$400 was already available, so that only \$2,500 additional was required.

Finally the matter was settled by Mr. Pearce moving that Mr. A. A. Holland, that the tender from Mr. A. A. Holland, be accepted, subject to the approval of the council, and that a recommendation be made to the city council to appropriate the sum of \$2,000 to defray expenses occasioned in the work.

The committee then adjourned.

AND STILL ANOTHER. Messrs. Pither & Leiser to Erect a New Building on Yates Street.

Another old landmark is about to be removed to allow for the advance of progress in the erection of a new and modern structure. The requirements of a rapidly growing trade have made it incumbent on Messrs. Pither & Leiser to augment the premises, and consequently the old American hotel and the small stores adjoining will be torn down, and work commenced shortly on a modern warehouse and office building.

The property was purchased not long ago by Mr. John Hepburn.

The proposed building will be of brick, three stories in height, and will cost about \$18,000. It will front on Yates street, and on the ground floor will be established large and well appointed offices, while the remaining portion of the building will be used as a bonded warehouse. The present premises, which were utilized as a free warehouse, although the contract has not yet been signed, nor the plans entirely completed, operations will be commenced as soon as possible under the supervision of Mr. Thos. Hooper, architect, with the brick and stone work in charge of Messrs. Elford and Smith.

This step is another evidence of the gradual but sure inroads of progress on the historical landmarks of Victoria, and together with the other structures in course of construction, as well as those in prospect, will add greatly to the list of imposing buildings already on Yates street.

INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY. Republicans Determined to Prevent Goebel From Acting as Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—At nine o'clock to-night William Goebel, who lies dying of the bullet wound inflicted yesterday, was sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. W. Beckham, a few minutes later took the oath of lieutenant-governor. Bloodshed will attend on the promised attempt to secure the offices they thus nominally assume.

The Democracy has been groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat its leader, Goebel, in the gubernatorial chair. No matter which way the Democrats turn, they are confronted by the same prospect—a line of blue edged with steel, and not fully understood by both parties that the line and steel were there for business purposes only.

Soldiers marched and counter-marched through the streets of Frankfort all day long. Drills in the street were frequently held. Around the penitentiary was a line of troops, in the opera house was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol hotel, sentries patrolled every side of the building in which ex-governor Bradley resides, and a detachment of infantry held the court house against the possession of the members of the legislature, with the intention of declaring that not the living William Taylor but the dying William Goebel was the lawful head and chief executive of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Danube Reaches Port

Evidence That the Missing Travellers Were Victims of Foul Play.

Customs Station Removed From Log Cabin to the Summit.

Steamer Danube arrived about 4:30 yesterday afternoon with 26 passengers from Skagway. Of these several were from Dawson, including Harry McCauley, J. Cessford and G. W. Steffen, of the city, and J. K. Kline, a newspaper correspondent. Mr. McCauley, who brought down \$30,000 in gold, left Dawson on January 4th, and like his companions and a large number of others, was detained at Bennett owing to the storm. At Cariboo there are also a number of outboard passengers stalled by the storm. The trail is covered deep with snow. Two teams belonging to M. J. Henry went through the ice of Lake Bennett just north of the island and were drowned.

The railway people were hard at work when the speaker left endeavoring to clear the line. The rotary plow had got as far as the Summit and 200 men were engaged in shovelling. There was no mail from Dawson on the Danube, but one bag was received at Wrangell that had been brought down the Stikine from Glenora by T. T. Pope.

According to late arrivals from Dawson by the Danube, the Mounted Police are drawing a net around the man O'Brien arrested under suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Clayton, Olson and Reife, the three travellers who, after leaving Minto on their way from Dawson to the coast, were never heard of again. O'Brien, the accused man, who is held at Tagish, had on him when searched a draft drawn in favor of Lynn Reife, one of the missing men. E. Cockerill, a merchant who arrived from Dawson, says: "I and a party left Dawson a week after Clayton and Reife, and we were delayed for eleven days at Bennett by the storm. Having heard that three men had disappeared at Minto we made enquiries. We understand, from good authority, that the three travellers, Clayton, Olson and Reife, were satisfied with their arrests of the men held at Tagish and at White Horse. The general impression is that the missing men have been done away with, and I firmly believe they have. No gold strikes have been made anywhere along the road, and had there been, men would not have been off in such cold weather as they existed, 40 or more below zero. The freshest evidence not heretofore reported that points to foul play is in connection with a camp discovered back from the river a few miles this side of Minto. A Mr. McKay had a cache of groceries, this side of Minto and kept a man to watch them. Two days before the disappearance the watchman found tracks leading from a cache to the interior, and following them two miles came upon a camp in which he found goods stolen from the cache. He went to Minto to report to the police, and a warrant, it was after the now missing party had left Minto when the warrant got back there. The police then went to the camp and found a rifle lying on the bed, indicating the occupants had fled hastily and probably pointing to the fact they had other weapons. The police stayed a day and a half for the supposed thieves to return, but they failed to come back. A fesh trail was then found leading over the hills out of the regular route toward Hootanqua. It is supposed while a warrant was being sought in Selkirk, the men suspected of foul play with those who are missing, somewhere this side of Minto and on going back to their tent found the strange tracks of the watchman there and fled."

News was received by the Danube that the Canadian customs house which has long been at Log Cabin has been removed to the summit of the White Pass to the line established by the modus vivendi. The customs station will be established there until such time as an agreement is arrived at on the boundary question, and the summit will be the clearing point for all goods shipped to the interior. Travellers and shippers should obtain manifests from the Canadian office at Skagway, which may be done without cost. If goods are for British territory, the proper entry will be made at the summit. If for American territory, a cash bond will be required at the same point equal to the amount of duty, which will be refunded on application made through the proper officials, at destination. The latter arrangement will be necessary until such time as transportation companies operate through, and obtain proper bonding facilities. An American officer will also be stationed at the summit and ordinary disputes will be settled without delay. D. Stevens, who was in charge of the station at Log Cabin, will be in charge of the customs house at the summit. E. S. Bushby, the supervising officer of the northern customs stations, with office at Skagway, says the customs house was moved from Log Cabin to the summit simply because it is the natural place for such a house, and convenience can now be had there that once were unobtainable at the point. The customs house was originally at the summit when the route was opened, but owing to the fact that it was more convenient at Log Cabin, it was moved there. Before the railway was in operation fuel cost 9 cents per pound, and the expense, together with insufficient shelter, made the removal a necessity.

DEATHS FROM THE PLAGUE. San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The steamer Australia, seven days from Honolulu, reports that up to the time of her departure forty-one deaths from the plague had occurred, and there was a total of 52 cases.

THE POPE'S GIFT. New York, Jan. 31.—A special to the World from Rome says that Pope Leo has sent to the Empress of China a colossal and artistic vase, having previously received a rich gift from Her Majesty. This exchange of presents marks the conclusion of the concord between China and the Vatican.

MR. PHELPS RECOVERING. (Associated Press.) London, Jan. 31.—A cable from Mrs. Phelps was communicated to the Queen at the Osborne House this afternoon informing Her Majesty that Mr. Phelps was recovering slowly.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED. (Associated Press.) Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, Premier and Attorney-General, was elected by acclamation to-day in South Winnipeg, and Hon. D. H. McFadden, Minister of Agriculture, elected by acclamation in Emerson.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. (Associated Press.) Toronto, Jan. 31.—Ontario legislature is called to meet on Feb. 12th.

THE ADDRESS IN THE SENATE. Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Hon. D. Mills says that he has asked J. P. B. Cagney with move the address, and G. T. Fairford to second it in the Senate.

REVENUE RETURNS. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The revenue is still on the increase. The figures for the month of January, which closes to-day, show the customs revenue to be \$2,473, as compared with \$1,850,250 for January, 1899, or an increase of \$487,223.

ULTIMATUM TO THE PORTE. The Italian Ambassador Demands the Release of a Girl From Turkish Harem. (Associated Press.) Constantinople, Jan. 31.—Owing to the refusal of the Minister of Justice, Abdurrahman Pasha, to hand over the 15 year old Italian girl Silvia Gemelli, who had been placed in the harem of a Turkish officer, the Italian Ambassador, Signor Apanas, has sent an ultimatum to the Porte declaring that unless the girl is surrendered to the Italian embassy to-day, diplomatic relations between the two governments will be ruptured.

MINISTER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. (Associated Press.) Meaford, Jan. 31.—Rev. Mr. Fimmore, Baptist minister of this place, attempted suicide on Saturday night by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. He was prevented from completing the act by his wife and a friend of the pastor. He was attended to by a physician, but the victim is completely insane, and can hardly be held by four men.

TO CONNECT WITH THE YUKON. Work to be Commenced at Once on Telegraph Line From Atlin to Quesnelle. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Jan. 30.—J. B. Charleston, of public works, left this afternoon with a staff of officials to build a telegraph line from Atlin to Quesnelle, to connect with the eastern telegraph system, thereby giving direct telegraph connection between the Yukon and all outside places. Work will be commenced at once, and the through line will be finished before next fall.

AMBUSHED BY FILIPINOS. Two American Officers and Three Privates Killed and Five Wounded in a Mountain Battle. (Associated Press.) Manila, Jan. 31.—Monday's affair near Selig resembles the recent pack trail ambush. Lieut. Schenck, with a scouting party of forty men of the 25th Infantry, ran into a large force of insurgents in a mountain defile. Schenck fell at the first volley, shot in the head. Sergt. Singleton and three privates were killed, and 5 men wounded. The Americans then returned. Afterwards a stronger force was sent to the scene of the fighting and the insurgents departed.

JAPAN'S NAVY. New Warships Being Built Will be Among the Most Powerful in the World. London, Jan. 27.—The interpretation that the departure of the new Japanese battleship Shikishima was directly due to the situation in China is incorrect, as the Associated Press learns to-day that the date set for the sailing was decided on many weeks ago.

But, though this incident was given exaggerated importance in afternoon newspapers the Associated Press is able to say that those in England most cognizant of the secret aims of Japan, especially those who are fulfilling her naval contracts, have for some time past thoroughly believed she meditated striking a blow at Russia. Two powerful war vessels built for Japan on the Clyde will soon be ready to sail while others are under course of construction. The strength has not attracted much attention, but their importance as international factors can be judged from a statement made to a reporter of the Associated Press by one of England's greatest shipbuilders, who declared the vessels building for Japan were the most powerful in the world.

Several of Japan's vessels in course of construction would have been completed before now had not Japan encountered financial difficulties. The British builders would not let the vessels sail until everything was paid for in cash. To accomplish this, Japan induced a syndicate of English bankers to advance the money and their action has been the subject of a good deal of private criticism in inner admiralty circles, when it was realized what a tremendous naval power Japan was accumulating, and though Great Britain's strength was not impaired, it was thought unadvisable for British capitalists to be materially assist Japan to become a dangerous rival.

A well known naval expert tells a reporter of the Associated Press that if Japan puts in commission the ships scheduled for service in the near future she will be ready for war within six months and can then defy Russia, and the Japanese and Russian ships at present in the far East compare Japan's fleet will have an excellent chance of controlling the situation.

SOUDANESE IN KHARTOUM. It Is Rumored Over Six Thousand Troops Have Rebelled. (Associated Press.) Paris, Jan. 31.—There is a rumor in official circles, but not traceable to authoritative sources, that a rebellion has occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. There are only 150 white British soldiers there, in command of a major. The Soudanese forces consist of two battalions, with a total of 6,500 men.

TRANSPORTING CANADIAN PRODUCE. (Associated Press.) Collingwood, Jan. 30.—Hon. Wm. Mitchell spoke last night on the transportation question at the board of trade banquet. He said since the St. Lawrence canals were given a 14 foot channel enormous quantities of produce coming from the West would give plenty for all existing routes and any others the government was able to open up. Personally, he was strongly in favor of giving priority for Canadian produce to be taken through Canadian territory.

Eight-Hour Mining Law

Correspondence Between Government and Members, Miners and Managers.

Feeling on the Matter as Shown by Communications Sent and Received.

A return of all correspondence between parties interested prior to the enforcement of the eight-hour clause of the Inspection of Mines Act Amendment by Hon. J. Fred Hume.

The return consists of now fewer than sixty documents, comprising an equal number of full folio pages, the first in the series of communications being a telegram, addressed to the Minister of Mines by F. A. Heap, Ainsworth, March 16 last, in which the question is asked: "Is the miners' eight-hour law to be enforced here?"

H. F. Green, M.P.P., Kaslo, same date, writing the minister, says: "Section 4 of the amendments to the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act is creating a good deal of excitement throughout the Slocan. You are no doubt aware that the wages in this district have always been \$3.50 per day, while at Rossland and in Nelson—potably at the Hall mines—they have only paid \$3 per day. The owners here threaten to cut wages to meet the situation, to \$2, which will in my opinion result in a strike. Under section 34, Victoria, chapter 134, Consolidated Statutes, the prosecutions under this act can only be instituted by the inspector of mines or with the consent of the Minister of Mines. A delegation of mine owners is on its way to the Coast to interview you on the subject, and I would suggest that you accede to their demands for an assurance that no prosecutions will be instituted until you notify them to the contrary. I ask this for the reason that I had no request from any miner in my district asking for the eight-hour day, and I desire time to find out their wishes in the matter."

Next, under the date of March 17, is an instruction from the Minister of Mines to Inspector James McGregor, directing his attention to the section of the act, and requesting that he "see to it that the limit of eight hours in every 24 is strictly adhered to."

Hon. Mr. Hume replied to Mr. Heap: "I shall esteem it a favor, therefore, if you will let me know of any expressions of opinion you may have heard with regard to the operation of this particular section."

The Minister of Mines replied to Mr. Green's letter, informing the member for the Slocan that the delegation he had referred to had had an interview, and conveying the assurance that their representations—as well as those made by Mr. Green—would receive every consideration on the part of the government."

March 14 saw a petition forwarded from the mine owners of the Sandown neighborhood—signed by seventeen large companies, headed by the Payne group, and employers of 88 miners—urging that the enforcement of the eight-hour clause "practically compels the mine owners of the Slocan to adopt one of two alternatives—either to reduce the present rate of wages, or to close down their workings."

The petitioners added: "In the Slocan district we have consistently paid the highest rate of wages paid in the province, and owing to the climatic conditions prevailing here it is necessary for us to do so in order to obtain skilled workmen. There has so far been no conflict between employers and employees in this camp, but the enforcement of clause 13, Victoria, chapter 134, will work unavoidable disaster in this district. We therefore beg you to do your utmost to grant such relief as may lie in your power."

Hon. Mr. Hume acknowledged this petition on the 22nd March, in a letter to Manager F. A. Wood of the "Last Chance," with the observation: "I have received a letter on the same subject from the member for your district, and I would request you to inform the petitioners that their question is receiving the earnest consideration of the executive."

The workmen in the mines were first heard from on March 30, when President John Leaden and Financial-Secretary James Devine, of the Rossland Miners' Union, wrote to the minister to this effect: "You would greatly oblige the officers and members of this union if you could give us some knowledge when the eight-hour law is going to take effect. To us it seems the hour for action has arrived; the men's patience is almost worn out. We think there would be good results if the law was enforced at once."

Three days later, Hon. Mr. Hume replied that the matter was under consideration by the government, and expressed the hope that he would be in a position shortly to send definite instructions to the inspector of mines in the matter.

James Wilkes, of Rossland, on the 29th March, telegraphed Hon. Mr. Hume that: "Eight-hour law thoroughly enforced; perfect harmony. Never mind Slocan kickers. Expect letter."

Two days later H. G. Needlans sent to the minister from Nelson, this message: "Delegates leave here Monday to interview you. Will you be in Victoria?"

William Hunter of Silverton gave his views on the question in a letter addressed to Hon. Mr. Hume on March 31, in which he said: "You have no doubt received many letters with regard to the new eight-hour shift for men underground. It seems that the bill was rushed through in a

hurry for no one seemed to know anything about it until it became law. Now I do not know how it will work in Nelson or Rossland, where the wages were only \$3, but I am afraid that if it is enforced here it will cause no end of trouble for the mine owners because that they will shut down before they will pay \$3.50 for eight hours' work; and the men say that they would rather work the ten hours for the larger pay. It seems too bad that when things were moving along so quietly, this question should have been brought up, as everything seemed satisfied with the existing arrangements. The trouble would have come soon enough without the government being the first to move in the matter. Now if there is any way of letting matters rest the way they are in the Slocan it will be much better, for if any trouble arises I am afraid that some of the mines that are only in the prospective stage will be apt to shut down at the present price of silver. I hope you will give the matter your earnest attention, and try and avoid trouble."

The reply of the Minister of Mines to this letter was written on the 6th of April, and contained the following: "I am afraid that it is more than probable that there will be some little friction in certain localities where this act is enforced, but I trust this will only be of a temporary nature. At the same time, I would have you bear in mind that this legislation was introduced upon the expressed wish of different mining constituencies, and I presume that you have fully considered beforehand the probable result of their action."

On the 1st of April, Charles Angus McKay of Nelson was heard from in a letter to the minister in which he said: "In view of so much opposition to your efforts in the enforcement of the eight-hour law, as a representative of labor I beg to offer a few remarks: "First, we deplore the fact that our newspapers by no means voice the sentiments of labor on the question, but, nevertheless, labor here is, I may say, unanimous in favor of the law. We appreciate your stand, shown in the efforts you are making to enforce the system. The agitation got up here against the act represents nothing more than the moneyed class. "The effects of the system will be most beneficial to all concerned, both capital and labor, inasmuch as it will in time result in gathering the very best of miners to this country, and in keeping here the good ones that we have now. "In conclusion, I would say that I hope you will do all you can to enforce the measure, and let not any of these seven-tenths century political philosophers prevent you from doing your duty, as I can assure you have the warm support of the great mass of the common people."

As a postscript, Mr. McKay suggested that: "If you see fit, Mr. Hume, you can give this letter to the press."

It does not appear that Mr. Hume saw fit.

The minister acknowledged the letter on April 5, in these terms: "I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, stating that the newspapers do not represent the real views of the people with regard to the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and that the agitation organized in certain districts against this measure represents only the views of the moneyed class. I beg to thank you for this expression of opinion, and I trust that, as you say, both labor and capital will benefit by the action of the government in this question."

Coincident with Mr. McKay's communication, on the 1st April, M. P. Dezel, and many other business men of Nelson, addressed the following to the interested minister: "We, the undersigned business men of Nelson respectfully beg to ask you as our representative to do everything in your power to prevent the disaster which we foresee to us and to the district in which we are interested through the enforcement of the legislation passed at the last session of the legislature affecting the hours of underground labor in the metalliferous mines. From our intercourse with the miners in the neighborhood of this town, we are convinced that they have been satisfied with the wages they have been earning, and with their hours of labor, and from our knowledge of the conditions we believe that they are better off than the miners of the United States, from where many of them have come in better circumstances here. We have invested our money in this place, and have staked much of its growth and prosperity from the increased working of present mines and the development of new ones, and if, as we believe to be the case, this interference with the free right of contract of employer and employee be persisted in, we anticipate that present operations will be greatly reduced, and that the opening of new mines and the development of the country generally will receive a heavy blow from the frightening away of capital, which is known to be very timorous where there is danger of labor troubles. The results which we anticipate would be so ruinous to us whose business is dependent upon the prosperity and growth of the mining industry and to the district as a whole, that we cannot too strongly urge you to let nothing undone, or to take any action no matter how strong or unusual, to prevent any interference with the state of things which has hitherto existed between employer and employee."

An independent view of the situation, under the same date of April 1, is contained in the letter of Alfred Bunker of Nelson, in which the writer says to the Minister of Mines: "Through an excitement caused by the

amendment of the mining law constituting 8 hours a day's labor for underground working, a delegation of parties interested in mines has been appointed to go to Victoria, backed up by a petition to the government to repeal such clause of law affecting interested parties regarding the 8-hour section. I would say as a supporter of the government and as a disinterested party, neither employing miners, or wanting employment in mines, that the law is giving general satisfaction, and I think that after giving it a fair trial, and the excitement dies out somewhat, all parties will be satisfied.

"Of course there are miners who are continually agitating for something, and there are mine owners who are never satisfied, no matter how much work they get for a dollar. I think the law should be optional in properties under development, if miners are agreed to work 10 hours should be satisfactory; in deep workings, where air is bad, 8 hours is plenty. I should advise you to stand pat."

Mr. Bunker also adds: "You are at liberty to use this note."

In acknowledging the letter in question, Hon. Mr. Hume says: "The government are giving this matter their serious consideration." The acknowledgment bears date of April 7—and I shall be glad to place before them your views on the subject."

The previous day, however, it would appear that the government had arrived at a partial understanding, for on that date a telegram was sent by Hon. Mr. Hume, to Inspector of Mines McGregor, at Nelson, instructing him in the following terms: "Without enforcement of section 4, Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act, as amended last session, until further advised."

This message was not delivered, as a telegraph company note to the sender says: "Party addressed left town. Now somewhere in Slocan country—think Sandown."

The wire was worked from Ymir the same day, April 6, and Hon. Mr. Hume received the following from L. A. Bnyde, secretary of the mining camp: "Good results obtained by enforcing eight-hour law."

Next in order came a petition bearing the date of the 1st of April, signed by the London & British Columbia Goldfields, Ltd., the Ymir Gold Mines, Ltd., the Hall Mines, Ltd., and many others. It read: "The undersigned owners, representatives of owners, and managers of mines in the Nelson district, desire respectfully to urge upon you the great necessity of using the controlling power invested in you by the act, entitled 'An Act for securing the safety and good health of workmen engaged in or about the metalliferous Mines of the Province of British Columbia,' by the appointment of an inspector of metalliferous mines," section 34, chapter 27, to render non-effective section 13 of the said act, amended by section 4 of the legislature to read: "No person shall be employed underground in any metalliferous mines for more than eight hours in every 24 hours, until such time as the opinion of the electors in the mining districts shall have been ascertained as to whether the enforcement of the said clause is in the interest of the progress and well-being of such districts, and we submit the following reasons in support of the justice and reasonableness of our request: "1. It is universally recognized that changes in the legislation affecting mines should be made without mature consideration, and for reasons so strong as to render it probable that a change when made will be permanent, as uncertainty with regard to the law affecting those interests has the effect of deterring capitalists from investing money in a country whose mining laws are so frequently changed. "2. Legislation affecting such large vested interests should not have been passed without an opportunity having been given to those interested to express their opinions upon the desirability of such legislation. "3. The clause in question was not enacted in deference to the spontaneous desire of the majority of those affected by it, but at the suggestion of those representing labor unions, at the dictation of the management of labor union organizations in other places than the districts affected by the act in question. "4. That it has been concurred in by members of the union in some of the mining districts in the belief that they would receive the same wage for eight hours' labor as they have hitherto received for ten hours. "We would respectfully submit, with reference to the first objection named, that the amendment in question was passed so hurriedly, and with so little previous notice, that none of us were aware of the intention to propose this change; and we were therefore unable to make known to you, our representatives, the disastrous effects that we believe will follow the enforcement of such legislation. That you being absent from the House at the time, and most of the members being unfamiliar with the conditions of mining in this district, the legislative assembly was influenced by the opinion of an individual member, whose mine owning constituents were unaware of his intention to introduce such legislation. "With reference to the third reason submitted, we have by inquiry among the employees of our mines elicited the statement that they have been satisfied with the already existing conditions, and as to hours of labor and rate of wages, and we are convinced from our experience that miners in this district have not suffered in health or well-being from laboring underground ten hours a day. "We beg also to point out that the mines in this district cannot be classed among the dividend payers, and that any material increase over the present cost of working would render our operations so much less likely to be profitable that we have reluctantly determined that rather than continue work at increased cost, we will discontinue operations. "6. That no greater evil can befall us than the beginning of a strike, from which we have hitherto been free, and that the example of New Zealand as showing the disastrous effects of strikes

in making it impossible to induce capitalists to supply funds for the development of a country, should be a warning that would be heeded by the government. That some of us have already by fair trial proven that the cost of working per foot, with three shifts of eight hours, is considerably greater than with two shifts of ten hours each, at the same rate of wages per shift; and that, although it might be possible that during a month of trial, the men might so over-exert themselves to prove that this would not be the case, in a short time the result of our experience would prove to be correct, and we consider that the situation would only be rendered more difficult, and no good accomplished, by such an experiment. "8. Some of us have recently returned from Europe, having succeeded ourselves, and being aware of the success of others, in arranging for a large amount of capital for the development of mines in this district during the coming season, and we feel in a position to state that, if the provisions of the section of the act to which we object, be enforced, very little, if any, of the promised capital will be available. "We have commissioned Captain Duncan, J. J. Campbell, and S. S. Powell, to present a report to you, and to provide you with such further information as to our views upon the subject as you may desire."

The matter was brought to an issue by a telegram from Sandown on the 7th April, signed by F. A. Wood, and reading: "Without enforcement of section 4, eight-hour law, what shall we do?"

Hon. Mr. Hume replied immediately to Mr. Wood: "Ask McGregor to await telegram which is now at Nelson."

Next in the long series of communications came a telegram from Montreal, from Clarence J. McConig, one of the directors of the Payne Mining Company, dated the 8th April, and reading: "Directors of the Payne Mining Company informed that you intend to present a petition for the repeal of section 4, eight-hour law. Owners principal mines have agreed to shut down if law enforced unless men will accept \$3 for eight hours' work. We must necessarily follow suit. Ground being easy to work men prefer ten hours; seven-tenths Payne owners have offered money to develop the British Columbia comes from Montreal. Any serious trouble will destroy confidence and seriously hinder development. Earnestly request your grave consideration and postponement of action for present. A reply will be appreciated."

The reply, which Hon. Mr. Hume sent to Montreal, read thus: "Until further notice and more information, eight-hour law will not be enforced in the Slocan district."

Just one day later, J. J. Campbell, one of the Slocan mine owners' delegates referred to in the petition, considered the petition, and addressed the Minister of Mines from Victoria as follows: "In order to avoid any possibility of inaccuracy in reporting to the mine owners whose petition I handed to you, the decision of the government, I will be greatly obliged if you will kindly write me up in order that I may transmit copies of your letter to the different mine owners interested. "Pending the receipt of this, I will inform those who I have an opportunity of seeing, that in view of the representations made by them and others, the government, through the Minister of Mines and yourself, has promised that until it is ascertained through the members for the Kootenays, the feelings of the electors in their various districts, you will instruct the Inspector of Mines not to prosecute the enforcement of section 4 of the Mines Inspection Act, and that you will refuse the necessary permission for any other person to prosecute, and that if you should decide that it is the wish of the electors in those districts that the provisions of the act should be enforced, notice of one month or six weeks will be given before any prosecution will be permitted, and that no permission would thereafter be given for prosecution for any infraction of the act prior to the date stated in such notice. "To this Hon. Mr. Hume replied the following day: "I am in receipt of yours of the 7th inst., and beg to say in reply that the government have instructed the Inspector of Mines by wire as follows: "Without enforcement of section 4, Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act, as amended last session until further instructions."

"The government has taken this step pending the receipt of reports from the representatives of the districts affected by the eight-hour law. "If after receiving this information it is deemed in the public interest to enforce the act, 30 days' notice will be given by advertising in the Gazette."

Two days subsequently, on the 10th of April, Grant Cox, the financial secretary of the Miners' Union at Sandown, wired the minister: "We request that the mining inspector now here enforce the eight-hour law at once."

On the same day the minister replied by telegram: "Upon representations by mine owners of Slocan and others, the inspector has been instructed not to enforce the eight-hour law until further advised. The government is giving it careful consideration."

This message was acknowledged by the union on the 13th April, over the signature of its president, Jos. Stockham, who wrote: "Our regret was somewhat of a surprise to the miners up the Slocan country, as they knew it was a just law, and had all confidence in the government to enforce it. Now if the mine owners and their hirelings are going to defeat the wishes of the miners, misrepresenting the facts, it is time the government was paying some little attention to the miners—those who pay their just proportion to the taxes who so support the government. Now I will say without fear of contradiction, that miners outside of the union have asked the Miners' Union to use their best efforts to have the eight-hour law enforced at once."

Presumably the appended remarks were addressed by Hon. Mr. Hume in reply to this, for on the 17th April, the Minister of Mines wrote: "I beg to say in reply that the following representations have been made by the mine owners of Kootenay to the government: "1. That the mine owners could not consent to pay the same rate of wages for eight hours as they have been paying for ten hours. "2. That the miners themselves are satisfied with the old working day of ten hours. "3. That they, the miners, did not ask the government for the reduction of hours. "4. And that they would prefer the ten hours to a reduction of wages. "5. And the mine owners state that rather than pay \$3.50 for eight hours, they would close down. "The government have carefully considered the whole matter, and will leave it for the miners themselves to decide whether it is in their interest or no to enforce the act, the government in the meanwhile withholding their consent to any prosecutions or enforcement of the act until the general feeling among the miners has become more clearly ascertained, and they have laid their case before the government. At the same time I can assure you that if it is shown to be in the interest of the miners and the general prosperity of the country to enforce this act, the government will not hesitate to do so."

Writing from Rossland on the 12th April, to Hon. Mr. Hume, W. A. Cavley, as mining engineer in charge of the works of the British American Corporation, was next heard from as follows: "With respect to the eight-hour law, it is reported here that the inspector of mines has been instructed not to enforce it for the time being. I would be very glad if you would let me know whether any such step has been taken? I would like to say that this new regulation compelling us to adopt the eight-hour law, was totally unknown to the mining men here, and we could scarcely believe that it had been passed. Prior to that time there had been no dissatisfaction among the men, and no complaints had arisen whatever. Yet, without giving the mining men any opportunity whatever to discuss this proposed change, it was made law. When we got notice from the inspector of mines, we at once adopted it, without changing the rate of wages for the time being, in order that we might learn what difference it made in the cost of working. It might be said that we are doing everything to prevent any conflict with labor, as such would be a severe blow to the province and very hard on the mining companies. The Miners' Union is becoming more and more aggressive, and the fact that two of three of their members were able to secure the passage of this bill does ill for the mining industry. In reference to this eight-hour law, it was not in vogue in Rossland, as has frequently been stated, except in two or three working places in the War Eagle. We already find, here the L. R., that the cost for the same production per day has been materially increased by the passage of this act, compelling us to work this. The result may be that we shall have to reduce wages, which may lead to a disagreement between ourselves and our men, when hitherto there was complete accord. I am sure that in this matter we have your sympathy, as you will fully understand the conditions that exist in Kootenay, but as I know you were standing for re-election at the time this law was passed, you were unable to give us your support. The mining men of Rossland had not as yet presented a memorial to you asking relief in this law, but they have by no means accepted it without thought of doing so, and I sincerely hope that until the mining men have an opportunity of presenting their side of the question, we may get relief. I have acquainted our directors in London with the particulars of the case, and we are now prepared to resist very strongly labor interference, although in the meantime we will do all we can in justice to the men; we will pay the best wages, and do everything to maintain harmony, and if we are led into a disastrous struggle with labor, it will not be hard on us and the men alone, but it may lead to trouble all over the province, and nothing will be so damaging to our mining industry abroad as the fact that we are having serious labor troubles here. I may shortly be in Victoria where I hope to have the pleasure of a talk with you upon this subject. If you have decided to withhold this measure for the time being, I will be very pleased to be so informed."

The acknowledgment of this included a statement of the conditions of the holding of the act in operation, compiled by the British American Corporation was doing all possible to avoid a conflict with the labor interest."

On April 15th, the section of the British Columbia board of trade, Victoria, transmitted copies of the resolutions passed at the quarterly meeting of that body, urging as the unanimous opinion of the board that time should be given both mine owners and miners to fully present their respective cases, the act in being allowed to remain inoperative in the meanwhile. "Hon. Mr. Hume replied to this communication that the government had already instructed the inspector of mines to take no action toward the enforcement of the act until further advised, and added: "The government are taking such steps as the case demands, to have the opinions of the mine owners and the miners upon this subject. After both sides of the case have been laid before the government, and if in their opinion the act should be enforced, thirty days' notice will be given through the B. C. Gazette. I should like to have copies of any objections which your board may have received from mine owners, etc."

Another extended communication, written by A. G. Fraser at Kuskanook, on the 15th April, and acknowledged by Hon. Mr. Hume on the 18th, contained the following: "The subject (of the eight-hour law) has been pretty thoroughly discussed here by the railway laborers. There are no mines in operations in this section, but quite a number of prospectors and miners have been at work during the winter on the N. & B. railway, the majority of them being from the Slocan. They are without exception in favor of the eight-hour day; they claim that a greater number of men would obtain work; and that more and better work would be done working eight hours than working ten hours. Instead of working one shift mine owners would work two

shifts, thus giving employment to miners who are now compelled to seek other employment. The fact of the bluff made by the mine owners is simply laughed at; the men here say the owners are here to develop their properties and make money, that it is a matter of indifference to mine owners who they pay wages to, provided the work is done. The fact that organized labor has been fighting for years in all civilized countries for eight hours' work, eight hours' pay and eight hours' sleep, and that the greater number of working men in the country are asking for the eight hours should be sufficient to convince the government that the legislation as carried will work mutual benefit. Where it has been tried heretofore, in factories, buildings, etc., the workmen have had better health, the masters better work, and the merchants increased business. For the country at large it is much better to have two men earning \$3.50 per day than one man earning \$3.50. If these mine miners can work in Rossland, Nelson and other points on shorter time, why not in the Slocan? If they are forced as part of them are forced, to leave the Slocan, and work on the railways at \$2.25 for ten hours' work, can they get work at a profit at \$2.80 for eight hours? The question is simply one of averages. The fortune ones who get \$3.50 don't want to divide with their less fortunate brethren, and now will they close their properties. They will pay the rate per hour, and other districts will be low, because labor will not be so plentiful. They will employ more men, produce more ore, pay a bigger aggregate price, and everyone will be benefited. This opinion is the result of our experience over fifty years' work, with whom have talked since the eight-hour law was passed."

Wm. Delahay was again heard from in a letter dated by Ymir on the 13th April, in which he says: "I have complied with your wishes in making inquiries from the voters, residents and business men of Ymir, also from persons who are more or less interested in mining properties in this locality; and I have not met with one who is opposed to it. The mines working here are the Tamarac and Ymir, which when notified complied with the order immediately."

"In voicing the sentiments of Ymir, the government should certainly enforce the law to the very letter, notwithstanding the Nelson delegation to the contrary, who, by the way, only represent a few disgruntled mine owners of the Slocan who are ready to reduce wages, and are sure that the action of the government in enforcing the law will be endorsed by a great majority of the people. During my visit to Rossland a few days since I made it my business to make inquiries from a reliable source whether there was any dissatisfaction among the mine owners, and I found that everything seemed to be working very satisfactory indeed. In conclusion I hope the government will not weaken in enforcing the eight-hour law."

The same Wm. Delahay on the 18th April wrote again to Hon. Mr. Hume, as chairman of a mass meeting of miners and others held at Ymir on the evening of the 17th April, stating that James Graham, J. J. Roets, Wm. DeLahay and A. L. Knox had been appointed to draft resolutions protesting against the suspension of the eight-hour clause, and forward them to the Minister of Mines and the Ymir Miner, for publication. These resolutions, subsequently presented read: "1. That the eight-hour law passed by the Legislature of British Columbia was highly satisfactory to the miners of Ymir district. "2. That the action of the government is now suspending the operation of the law, which is highly detrimental to the interests of the miners of this district. "3. That the Minister of Mines be requested to immediately enforce the operation of the eight-hour law in the district of Ymir. "4. That the assurance that one month's notice be given to the mine owners be immediately rescinded, as such notice was never contemplated in the law. "5. That the statement made by the deputation of mine owners to the effect that the law was obnoxious to the mine owners, is entirely incorrect."

A more moderate tone pervades a communication from B. R. Atkins to the Minister of Mines, addressed from Vancouver on the 26th April, in which it is said: "While in Victoria the matter of the eight-hour law in the mines was repeatedly brought to my notice, and my opinion asked concerning it. I believe the principle of the legislation in its application to deep mining to be correct and in line with good precedents towards special classes of employment, but I think that there should be some qualifying amendment attached limiting its application to deep mining only. "Regarding the enforcement of the act in being allowed to remain inoperative in the meanwhile, I believe that such a measure should be properly called deep, might be entertained for the present, it being understood that such would become the statutory meaning at the legislature's next session. Of course this is merely my personal last upon the subject, and given only in that sense, and in reply to Hon. Mr. Hume, replying to this letter, said: "Such expressions of opinion I am glad to receive, as they will be of great assistance to the government in arriving at a decision in the matter."

Next in order of communications is a resolution adopted at a meeting of the mine owners of the Boundary Creek district, as follows: "Whereas it has been enacted by the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia that no person shall be employed underground in any metalliferous mine for more than 8 in every 24 hours; "And whereas there are certain penalties for not complying with the said enactment; "Now this body respectfully submits that the legislation in question will not only work great hardship upon the mine owners of this district but also upon the mines themselves, for the following reasons: "1. The mines in the Boundary Creek district at the present time are entirely unproductive, owing to the lack of facilities for the reduction of ores, in consequence the expense of operating the said

mines' costs and not upon the approval of the mine owners is simply laughed at; the men here say the owners are here to develop their properties and make money, that it is a matter of indifference to mine owners who they pay wages to, provided the work is done. The fact that organized labor has been fighting for years in all civilized countries for eight hours' work, eight hours' pay and eight hours' sleep, and that the greater number of working men in the country are asking for the eight hours should be sufficient to convince the government that the legislation as carried will work mutual benefit. Where it has been tried heretofore, in factories, buildings, etc., the workmen have had better health, the masters better work, and the merchants increased business. For the country at large it is much better to have two men earning \$3.50 per day than one man earning \$3.50. If these mine miners can work in Rossland, Nelson and other points on shorter time, why not in the Slocan? If they are forced as part of them are forced, to leave the Slocan, and work on the railways at \$2.25 for ten hours' work, can they get work at a profit at \$2.80 for eight hours? The question is simply one of averages. The fortune ones who get \$3.50 don't want to divide with their less fortunate brethren, and now will they close their properties. They will pay the rate per hour, and other districts will be low, because labor will not be so plentiful. They will employ more men, produce more ore, pay a bigger aggregate price, and everyone will be benefited. This opinion is the result of our experience over fifty years' work, with whom have talked since the eight-hour law was passed."

Wm. Delahay was again heard from in a letter dated by Ymir on the 13th April, in which he says: "I have complied with your wishes in making inquiries from the voters, residents and business men of Ymir, also from persons who are more or less interested in mining properties in this locality; and I have not met with one who is opposed to it. The mines working here are the Tamarac and Ymir, which when notified complied with the order immediately."

"In voicing the sentiments of Ymir, the government should certainly enforce the law to the very letter, notwithstanding the Nelson delegation to the contrary, who, by the way, only represent a few disgruntled mine owners of the Slocan who are ready to reduce wages, and are sure that the action of the government in enforcing the law will be endorsed by a great majority of the people. During my visit to Rossland a few days since I made it my business to make inquiries from a reliable source whether there was any dissatisfaction among the mine owners, and I found that everything seemed to be working very satisfactory indeed. In conclusion I hope the government will not weaken in enforcing the eight-hour law."

The same Wm. Delahay on the 18th April wrote again to Hon. Mr. Hume, as chairman of a mass meeting of miners and others held at Ymir on the evening of the 17th April, stating that James Graham, J. J. Roets, Wm. DeLahay and A. L. Knox had been appointed to draft resolutions protesting against the suspension of the eight-hour clause, and forward them to the Minister of Mines and the Ymir Miner, for publication. These resolutions, subsequently presented read: "1. That the eight-hour law passed by the Legislature of British Columbia was highly satisfactory to the miners of Ymir district. "2. That the action of the government is now suspending the operation of the law, which is highly detrimental to the interests of the miners of this district. "3. That the Minister of Mines be requested to immediately enforce the operation of the eight-hour law in the district of Ymir. "4. That the assurance that one month's notice be given to the mine owners be immediately rescinded, as such notice was never contemplated in the law. "5. That the statement made by the deputation of mine owners to the effect that the law was obnoxious to the mine owners, is entirely incorrect."

A more moderate tone pervades a communication from B. R. Atkins to the Minister of Mines, addressed from Vancouver on the 26th April, in which it is said: "While in Victoria the matter of the eight-hour law in the mines was repeatedly brought to my notice, and my opinion asked concerning it. I believe the principle of the legislation in its application to deep mining to be correct and in line with good precedents towards special classes of employment, but I think that there should be some qualifying amendment attached limiting its application to deep mining only. "Regarding the enforcement of the act in being allowed to remain inoperative in the meanwhile, I believe that such a measure should be properly called deep, might be entertained for the present, it being understood that such would become the statutory meaning at the legislature's next session. Of course this is merely my personal last upon the subject, and given only in that sense, and in reply to Hon. Mr. Hume, replying to this letter, said: "Such expressions of opinion I am glad to receive, as they will be of great assistance to the government in arriving at a decision in the matter."

Next in order of communications is a resolution adopted at a meeting of the mine owners of the Boundary Creek district, as follows: "Whereas it has been enacted by the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia that no person shall be employed underground in any metalliferous mine for more than 8 in every 24 hours; "And whereas there are certain penalties for not complying with the said enactment; "Now this body respectfully submits that the legislation in question will not only work great hardship upon the mine owners of this district but also upon the mines themselves, for the following reasons: "1. The mines in the Boundary Creek district at the present time are entirely unproductive, owing to the lack of facilities for the reduction of ores, in consequence the expense of operating the said

mines' costs and not upon the approval of the mine owners is simply laughed at; the men here say the owners are here to develop their properties and make money, that it is a matter of indifference to mine owners who they pay wages to, provided the work is done. The fact that organized labor has been fighting for years in all civilized countries for eight hours' work, eight hours' pay and eight hours' sleep, and that the greater number of working men in the country are asking for the eight hours should be sufficient to convince the government that the legislation as carried will work mutual benefit. Where it has been tried heretofore, in factories, buildings, etc., the workmen have had better health, the masters better work, and the merchants increased business. For the country at large it is much better to have two men earning \$3.50 per day than one man earning \$3.50. If these mine miners can work in Rossland, Nelson and other points on shorter time, why not in the Slocan? If they are forced as part of them are forced, to leave the Slocan, and work on the railways at \$2.25 for ten hours' work, can they get work at a profit at \$2.80 for eight hours? The question is simply one of averages. The fortune ones who get \$3.50 don't want to divide with their less fortunate brethren, and now will they close their properties. They will pay the rate per hour, and other districts will be low, because labor will not be so plentiful. They will employ more men, produce more ore, pay a bigger aggregate price, and everyone will be benefited. This opinion is the result of our experience over fifty years' work, with whom have talked since the eight-hour law was passed."

Wm. Delahay was again heard from in a letter dated by Ymir on the 13th April, in which he says: "I have complied with your wishes in making inquiries from the voters, residents and business men of Ymir, also from persons who are more or less interested in mining properties in this locality; and I have not met with one who is opposed to it. The mines working here are the Tamarac and Ymir, which when notified complied with the order immediately."

"In voicing the sentiments of Ymir, the government should certainly enforce the law to the very letter, notwithstanding the Nelson delegation to the contrary, who, by the way, only represent a few disgruntled mine owners of the Slocan who are ready to reduce wages, and are sure that the action of the government in enforcing the law will be endorsed by a great majority of the people. During my visit to Rossland a few days since I made it my business to make inquiries from a reliable source whether there was any dissatisfaction among the mine owners, and I found that everything seemed to be working very satisfactory indeed. In conclusion I hope the government will not weaken in enforcing the eight-hour law."

The same Wm. Delahay on the 18th April wrote again to Hon. Mr. Hume, as chairman of a mass meeting of miners and others held at Ymir on the evening of the 17th April, stating that James Graham, J. J. Roets, Wm. DeLahay and A. L. Knox had been appointed to draft resolutions protesting against the suspension of the eight-hour clause, and forward them to the Minister of Mines and the Ymir Miner, for publication. These resolutions, subsequently presented read: "1. That the eight-hour law passed by the Legislature of British Columbia was highly satisfactory to the miners of Ymir district. "2. That the action of the government is now suspending the operation of the law, which is highly detrimental to the interests of the miners of this district. "3. That the Minister of Mines be requested to immediately enforce the operation of the eight-hour law in the district of Ymir. "4. That the assurance that one month's notice be given to the mine owners be immediately rescinded, as such notice was never contemplated in the law. "5. That the statement made by the deputation of mine owners to the effect that the law was obnoxious to the mine owners, is entirely incorrect."

A more moderate tone pervades a communication from B. R. Atkins to the Minister of Mines, addressed from Vancouver on the 26th April, in which it is said: "While in Victoria the matter of the eight-hour law in the mines was repeatedly brought to my notice, and my opinion asked concerning it. I believe the principle of the legislation in its application to deep mining to be correct and in line with good precedents towards special classes of employment, but I think that there should be some qualifying amendment attached limiting its application to deep mining only. "Regarding the enforcement of the act in being allowed to remain inoperative in the meanwhile, I believe that such a measure should be properly called deep, might be entertained for the present, it being understood that such would become the statutory meaning at the legislature's next session. Of course this is merely my personal last upon the subject, and given only in that sense, and in reply to Hon. Mr. Hume, replying to this letter, said: "Such expressions of opinion I am glad to receive, as they will be of great assistance to the government in arriving at a decision in the matter."

Next in order of communications is a resolution adopted at a meeting of the mine owners of the Boundary Creek district, as follows: "Whereas it has been enacted by the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia that no person shall be employed underground in any metalliferous mine for more than 8 in every 24 hours; "And whereas there are certain penalties for not complying with the said enactment; "Now this body respectfully submits that the legislation in question will not only work great hardship upon the mine owners of this district but also upon the mines themselves, for the following reasons: "1. The mines in the Boundary Creek district at the present time are entirely unproductive, owing to the lack of facilities for the reduction of ores, in consequence the expense of operating the said

mines' costs and not upon the approval of the mine owners is simply laughed at; the men here say the owners are here to develop their properties and make money, that it is a matter of indifference to mine owners who they pay wages to, provided the work is done. The fact that organized labor has been fighting for years in all civilized countries for eight hours' work, eight hours' pay and eight hours' sleep, and that the greater number of working men in the country are asking for the eight hours should be sufficient to convince the government that the legislation as carried will work mutual benefit. Where it has been tried heretofore, in factories, buildings, etc., the workmen have had better health, the masters better work, and the merchants increased business. For the country at large it is much better to have two men earning \$3.50 per day than one man earning \$3.50. If these mine miners can work in Rossland, Nelson and other points on shorter time, why not in the Slocan

Col. Steele is a Fighter

Some Incidents in the Career of Commander of Strathcona's Contingent.

Comes of a Fighting Family and Has Seen All Kinds of Service.

It is not surprising that Lieut.-Col. S. B. Steele should be respected and beloved by the men of the North-west Mounted Police force. For nearly 30 years Col. Steele has been associated with these men on terms of the closest intimacy for there is no intimacy that reaches men of what their comrades are made like that begetten of life in the prairie and in the mountains in the service of Canada's little army of regulars. It is here that men live under the same tent, undergo the same hardships, face the same dangers, until they know the fellows as city-bred men never can. It is when men have to rely for their very lives on the courage, foresight and judgment of their leader that they learn his true value, and no higher compliments can ever be paid to Col. Steele than the unqualified admiration felt for him by all the men who have served under him.

For 30 years Col. Steele has endured the strain of frontier life, and has on numerous occasions given proof of his qualities as a soldier and as a leader of men. Time and again he has carried his life in his hand, facing mobs of infuriated white men and bands of rebellious Indians. One of the most notable of these occasions was the dispersion of some 1,500 men who were congregated at the end of the C. P. R. track in 1888. James Ross of Montreal was in charge of the construction work, and by the time the rails reached Beavers the available funds had been exhausted, and the workmen were clamoring for their pay. Col. Steele was on the spot with only 40 men, and through his exertions and those of the Roman Catholic priests the men, although they went on strike, were persuaded to refrain from acts of violence. There were in the neighborhood, however, about 1,500 "bad men"—gangs, lawless and others, who lived upon the land and were ready to provoke a riot on the part of the strikers, and things began to look very ugly. Col. Steele had been forced to go to two previous times to the events to which he had just been summoned. One morning he went, a most valiant man, named Brown, who had sailed in an Irish regiment and was afraid of nothing, came to his sick bed with the information that Hughie Behan, a desperado, who had won his credit by the deaths of three men in Arkansas the previous winter, had been found inciting the strikers to riot, and that Constable Davidson, in attempting to arrest Behan, had been badly handled and forced to release his prisoner.

Behan's Arrest. Col. Steele ordered Fury to take sufficient force to arrest Behan, and to shoot if necessary. Fury did so, and with the aid of his men was dragging Behan to jail when he was attacked by the crowd of Behan's sympathizers and was forced to fire, shooting one man in the shoulder. This excited the crowd still more, but just then Col. Steele appeared on the scene, armed with a Winchester. Undaunted by his illness, he had risen from his bed, dressed and staggered down to the little bridge where the mob was collected. Addressing the men who had gathered his appearance with calm and decisive air, he quietly told them that he would shoot down without hesitation the first man who made a motion to draw a pistol; that Magistrate Hope Johnston was about to read the Riot Act, and that the police would immediately after fire on any party of more than 12 men. There was but one of them, but the desperadoes must remember that everyone would die in his tracks before the mob would be allowed to rescue Behan—who, at this time, had been carried across the bridge.

While the mob stood scowling a few feet away, Magistrate Johnston read the Riot Act. The crowd, most of whom were Americans, had heard a good deal about British law, and when they heard it expounded by Mr. Johnston, they looked at nine magazine rifles that stood between them and Behan, they first hesitated, and then melted away quietly. That night an engine was backed to the jail, Behan was put on board, and taken up the line 60 miles, so that any attempt at his rescue would have been a futile one. This did not finish the game, however, for the next morning Fury and his men went into the camp of the enemy, and carried off 20 of the rifle-leaders to jail. Col. Steele and Mr. Johnston held court, at once, and sentenced each man to a fine of \$100 and six months at hard labor. Then, taking an engine, they went to where Behan was imprisoned, and meted out the same punishment to him.

The Loom Lake Fight. In the same year occurred the North-west rebellion in which Colonel Steele especially distinguished himself, the force under him winning what is known as the Loom Lake fight. The main force and the Wood Crees had retreated northward, and General Middleton was in the pursuit of them with nearly 400 men. Colonel Steele with 60 of his own men and cowboys, started as an advance guard, the intention being that General Middleton should follow within supporting distance. Accompanying Col. Steele was Archibald McKay, Mr. McKay pushed on ahead even of the party's scouts, and on approaching Loom Lake reported that the Indians were at hand. Col. Steele formed up his little force, threw out skirmishers, and himself went to the edge of the wood in which they

B. C. Southern Land Grant

Digest of the Opinions of Eminent Counsel Consulted by Provincial Government.

General Agreement Amongst the Legal Authorities on Main Points at Issue.

The following is a condensed statement of the papers in relation to the British Columbia Southern Railway Company's land grant, called for by Mr. Joseph Martin, and brought down in the House yesterday. Mr. Joseph Martin's letter of March 20th, 1899, submitting the case, by Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q. C., M. P., of London, England, includes an abstract of the statutes of British Columbia connected with the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, and several Dominion statutes for the guidance and information. Mr. Martin points out that the 20,000 acres of land per mile was not granted to the company, but the Lieutenant-Governor was authorized to grant that amount for every mile of the Dominion of 1897, and the British Columbia Southern to be a work for the general benefit of Canada. As is known, the C. P. R. having purchased all the capital stock of the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. and built the line as agreed upon British Columbia Southern territory, by applying for a conveyance to them of 20,000 acres of land per mile under the provision of the statutes submitted, Mr. Martin, as attorney-general, on behalf of the government, desired counsel's opinion on the following points:

1. Under the circumstances above stated, has the Crown's Nest Pass railway been constructed by the British Columbia Southern Ry. Co. within the meaning of sec. 1 of chap. 40 of the British Columbia statutes of 1897 or, has not the line of railway been constructed by the Canadian Pacific Company itself?

2. If, in your opinion, the Canadian Pacific Company has, as a matter of law, constructed the said railway line, as contemplated by the Dominion statute, desired counsel's opinion on the following points:

1. Under the circumstances above stated, has the Crown's Nest Pass railway been constructed by the British Columbia Southern Ry. Co. within the meaning of sec. 1 of chap. 40 of the British Columbia statutes of 1897 or, has not the line of railway been constructed by the Canadian Pacific Company itself?

2. If, in your opinion, the Canadian Pacific Company has, as a matter of law, constructed the said railway line, as contemplated by the Dominion statute, desired counsel's opinion on the following points:

1. Under the circumstances above stated, has the Crown's Nest Pass railway been constructed by the British Columbia Southern Ry. Co. within the meaning of sec. 1 of chap. 40 of the British Columbia statutes of 1897 or, has not the line of railway been constructed by the Canadian Pacific Company itself?

2. If, in your opinion, the Canadian Pacific Company has, as a matter of law, constructed the said railway line, as contemplated by the Dominion statute, desired counsel's opinion on the following points:

1. Under the circumstances above stated, has the Crown's Nest Pass railway been constructed by the British Columbia Southern Ry. Co. within the meaning of sec. 1 of chap. 40 of the British Columbia statutes of 1897 or, has not the line of railway been constructed by the Canadian Pacific Company itself?

2. If, in your opinion, the Canadian Pacific Company has, as a matter of law, constructed the said railway line, as contemplated by the Dominion statute, desired counsel's opinion on the following points:

1. Under the circumstances above stated, has the Crown's Nest Pass railway been constructed by the British Columbia Southern Ry. Co. within the meaning of sec. 1 of chap. 40 of the British Columbia statutes of 1897 or, has not the line of railway been constructed by the Canadian Pacific Company itself?

2. If, in your opinion, the Canadian Pacific Company has, as a matter of law, constructed the said railway line, as contemplated by the Dominion statute, desired counsel's opinion on the following points:

Pacific Cable Offer

Text of the Correspondence Between the Local Government and Ottawa

Hon. Mr. Cotton Explains the Province's Offer to Premier Laurier.

The entire correspondence with relation to the Pacific cable offer of the local government, asked for by resolution of the legislature, has been laid before the House, and is as follows:

(Telegram.)
Victoria, May 5, 1899.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Ottawa, Ont.

This government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen in connection with the Pacific cable scheme, and regards the enterprise as of vast importance, and absolutely necessary if Canada is to secure her proper share of Pacific commerce, which it believes will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly in the enterprise of Montreal to British Columbia, the Dominion gateway to the Pacific. On these grounds this government feels justified in undertaking a portion of the expense involved in the realization of the scheme, beyond what is involved in its provincial share of Dominion responsibility. This government, therefore, will assume for the province one-third share of cost of cable, on arrangements similar to those with American colonies. Hoping that in thus strengthening the hands of the Dominion government the consummation of this Imperial enterprise may be achieved.

(Signed) F. CARTER-COTTON,
Minister of Finance.

The telegram was supplemented by the following letter:
Victoria, May 5, 1899.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir Wilfrid—I sent you last evening the following telegram (here the telegram is duly set out). I have now the pleasure of confirming the above telegram by stating that this government will be prepared to assume the responsibility for one-third share of the cost of the cable on the same terms and under the same arrangements in respect to the control and management of the enterprise as have been proposed by the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland and Victoria.

This government, of course, realizes that as that of a province of the Dominion it will have to bear its share, with the governments of the other provinces, of any responsibility incurred by the Dominion in regard to the enterprise; it also recognizes the fact that in making this offer it departs somewhat from the course which a provincial government would generally follow in regard to this enterprise.

But, in the opinion of this government, there are sound reasons for its adoption of the course which has been intimated to you. As the province which abets on the Pacific coast, British Columbia is most directly and chiefly interested in any scheme, the object of which is to foster and develop commerce with all communities bordering on that ocean, it has some influence on the federal parliament, did not fully grasp the potentialities of the Pacific commerce, and of the events which are now transpiring, destined, as this government believes, to have an immense influence on the policies and fortunes of the great power of the world.

This government, therefore, viewed with much satisfaction the decision taken by your government a few weeks ago to assume one-third of the cost of the cable, and the Imperial government did the same, with the contributions of the four Australian governments, would have provided a requisite sum and assured the early completion of the enterprise.

It has been, therefore, with the greatest regret that this government observed that a check had been sustained by the refusal of the Imperial government to meet your government's proposal.

With the aim of strengthening the hands of your government and of inducing the Imperial government to reconsider its decision, this government decided to assume that share of responsibility in the enterprise of which my telegram informed you, and it will await with anxiety your reply that your efforts have been successful, and that at last the negotiations of several years have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Although, as this government understands from the dispatches which have appeared in the newspapers, the Imperial government is prepared to make an annual contribution to any deficiency which may occur in the earnings of the cable to meet the expenses for maintenance, operation, and interest on capital of a larger sum than would be its share if it became the owner of the cable, this government, in the opinion of the greatest importance that the Imperial government should be a co-partner in the scheme, whether to the extent proposed, or of a smaller one.

It is of great moment that the necessary capital should be obtained on the most favorable terms, and to this end it is essential that an Imperial guarantee should be given jointly with that of the various colonial governments. As this government is in ignorance of the actual situation beyond what has been disclosed by press reports, which may or may not be accurate, it is unable to discuss the subject more fully. It would suggest, that even should the Imperial government decline to accept any share of ultimate risk for the capital invested in the enterprise, it might be induced to give its guarantee to the subscribers to the capital, provided that a joint indemnity to it against any financial loss from the giving of such guarantee.

I am, dear Sir Wilfrid, faithfully yours,
(Signed) F. CARTER-COTTON,
Minister of Finance.

To this the Premier replied as follows:
Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, Treasury Department, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Mr. Carter-Cotton—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., repeating and confirming your message of the preceding day. You are probably aware by this telegram that on the receipt of your telegram I caused it at once to be communicated to the press, both here and in England; there is nothing more to do at present in the matter of the Pacific cable. We have strongly represented to the Imperial authorities that any deviation from the terms

and terms, save as their opinion on the case submitted by ex-Attorney-General Martin, that as to whether the Crown's Nest Pass railway had been constructed by the British Columbia Southern or by the C. P. R., they think the powers given were intended to be exercised after it had been actually constructed. Either company could have built it. It is in fact under the C. P. R. built it. The British Columbia Southern cannot claim the land grant. They think it unnecessary to decide the point as to whether the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to grant the lands to the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. or whether it is discretionary with him to do so, because of the subsequent enactment in 59 Vic., c. 4 (B.C.), the completion of the work by the time mentioned shall be sufficient compliance with the Railway Aid Act to entitle the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. to the grant, which seems to be a statutory recognition of their right. Looking only to the legislation of British Columbia and the action of the provincial government thereon, they conclude the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. on building road in accordance with the statutes would be entitled to the grant. In reply to question 4, the three counsel stated:

"We think the fact of the work being declared one for the general advantage of Canada would not alone, in the absence of express provisions to that effect, necessarily entitle the British Columbia road to the bonus. Any provincial road may become such a work by special enactment, or under the provisions of the Dominion Railway Act, 1888, sec. 306. And this we think must be the case in the case of the British Columbia road, for the fact that the Provincial Legislature, as the Dominion government to prevent such a change.

"On the contrary, it would seem to have been contemplated, for by the same act which authorizes the bonus to this company a bonus was authorized (sec. 22 of the C. P. R. Co. for the building of a road from Farwell to connect with this road, which would if itself make it a Dominion road; and by sec. 17 of the Act of Incorporation of 1888, and sec. 23 of the Consolidated Act, 57 Vic., c. 33 (B.C.), the Dominion government was authorized to agree to convey or lease their road in whole or in part to any connecting road, or any rights or powers acquired under this act," which after completion, if not before, would "certainly" authorize a lease to the C. P. R. Co.

"It is not possible to say that there was in the contemplation of the Provincial Legislature the possibility, if not the probability, of the railway passing out of the control of the province, and into that of the Dominion, by the junction contemplated with the C. P. R., or by the sale or lease authorized by sec. 17."

The remainder of the answer is too lengthy for quotation, but the reply is set out by the concluding declaration:

"We cannot, we must add, upon such a question as that here submitted to us, assume to speak with confidence, both because as one of law only it seems both novel and difficult, and because, should the right to the bonus be contested, it may in the end turn to some extent on questions of fact of which we have no information."

Question 5 the counsel replied, in effect:

"We conclude that if the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. were otherwise in a position to demand the land grant in question, force and effect must be given to sec. 3 of the act of 1893. It is to be considered, no doubt, with the provisions of the Railway Aid Act, 1890, in force, the company need not show a deficiency in the quantity of land available on the railway belt before asking for land in the territory described in sec. 16. We think, having regard to the context and the surroundings—the act of 1893 following and perhaps intended to supersede the order in council of May 9th, 1891—that the company, if otherwise entitled to claim, could sustain their right to the lands described in sec. 16 of the Railway Aid Act."

Mr. Bodwell's Opinion.
In reply to the list of questions already quoted Mr. E. V. Bodwell, Q. C., in his opinion on the whole matter is summarized by these concluding paragraphs of his reply:

"It cannot be doubted but that the members of the British Columbia Legislature knew that the company were making the application in question to the Dominion House, and, moreover, were making such application on the footing that the provincial subsidy would be granted notwithstanding that the Dominion government did not contemplate any change. If the provincial government did not agree with that contention, I do not think they could be heard to say so after standing by and allowing the company to prejudice their position by the proposed application, and still less if they remained quiescent until after, upon the faith of all these arrangements, the company had completed their undertaking, and the province had received the full consideration for their promise to grant the land, viz., the actual construction of the railway as a going concern. But the case is even stronger than this for, at that session, and while the company were actually taking steps which have resulted in the road coming under Dominion jurisdiction, the provincial legislature passed an act (chap. 33, acts of 1897) for the purpose of correcting an ambiguity in a former act, and expressly extending and confirming the subsidy to the company.

"The omission to insert in this act—passed at such a time and under such circumstances—a clause limiting the company in their then application to the Dominion, or declaring that in such a contingency, the provincial lands should not be granted, is to my mind conclusive evidence that such a stipulation was no part of the agreement with the company, and even if some plausible argument could be advanced for the existence of such a condition originally, the contention that it is still in operation cannot, in the event which has happened, be maintained by the province.

"My opinion is, therefore, that the company are entitled to a grant of the lands upon complying with the formalities as to selection, etc., set out in the Subsidy Act."

Other Opinions.
Messrs. Robinson, Q. C., Osler, Q. C., and Terry, save as their opinion on the case submitted by ex-Attorney-General Martin, that as to whether the Crown's Nest Pass railway had been constructed by the British Columbia Southern or by the C. P. R., they think the powers given were intended to be exercised after it had been actually constructed. Either company could have built it. It is in fact under the C. P. R. built it. The British Columbia Southern cannot claim the land grant. They think it unnecessary to decide the point as to whether the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to grant the lands to the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. or whether it is discretionary with him to do so, because of the subsequent enactment in 59 Vic., c. 4 (B.C.), the completion of the work by the time mentioned shall be sufficient compliance with the Railway Aid Act to entitle the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. to the grant, which seems to be a statutory recognition of their right. Looking only to the legislation of British Columbia and the action of the provincial government thereon, they conclude the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. on building road in accordance with the statutes would be entitled to the grant. In reply to question 4, the three counsel stated:

Other Opinions.
Messrs. Robinson, Q. C., Osler, Q. C., and Terry, save as their opinion on the case submitted by ex-Attorney-General Martin, that as to whether the Crown's Nest Pass railway had been constructed by the British Columbia Southern or by the C. P. R., they think the powers given were intended to be exercised after it had been actually constructed. Either company could have built it. It is in fact under the C. P. R. built it. The British Columbia Southern cannot claim the land grant. They think it unnecessary to decide the point as to whether the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to grant the lands to the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. or whether it is discretionary with him to do so, because of the subsequent enactment in 59 Vic., c. 4 (B.C.), the completion of the work by the time mentioned shall be sufficient compliance with the Railway Aid Act to entitle the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. to the grant, which seems to be a statutory recognition of their right. Looking only to the legislation of British Columbia and the action of the provincial government thereon, they conclude the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. on building road in accordance with the statutes would be entitled to the grant. In reply to question 4, the three counsel stated:

Provincial News

GALLIANO ISLAND.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)
The bachelors ball held on Jan. 25th at Mr. Robson's hotel, Mayne Island, was the best of its kind ever held at the "pass." The music rendered by the well-known musicians, Mr. Callison and Mr. Sinclair, was excellent. The ball was opened with a waltz. At 12 o'clock p.m. supper was served. A large number of guests were present, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, of the Mayne Island house, deserve credit for the excellent supper which they served.

ALBERNI.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)
The Van. Archibuteon Scriber is coming in to preach at the English church for the 1st Sunday in February. The church is to be dedicated to All Saints. The annual bachelors ball was held in Huff's hall on Friday, the 26th. The large number present enjoyed a pleasant evening's dancing, as well as a good supper, supplied by F. Bishop, the local caterer. Dr. A. Watson is moving his quarters into the settlement. The Paisy Clark mineral claims on Moberly Hill has been sold, but no particulars are at present available. There is to be a mag's lantern entertainment here on Friday, Feb. 2nd, Mr. Guilloid being the entertainer. The weather here is cold and raw.

COMOX.

Alberni, Jan. 24.—A prominent Alberni mining man interviewed Mr. McInnes this week. Mr. McInnes said that he expected that Alberni and Clayoquot would have a telegraph line connecting the two points via Spruce Lake in the early future, as he was pressing the point before the Dominion authorities. He cannot guarantee a trail, as that is a provincial matter. It is rumored the Hayes mine has been sold. An engineer was down there lately. The Bishop of Columbia held a confirmation and baptism this (Wednesday) afternoon. Alberni was to-day enlivened by a double wedding, the first double event of that description which has yet taken place. Dr. Watson's two daughters being married. The contracting parties were Edward Burnett Garrard, fourth son of Major F. T. Garrard, Strath-hill, London, and Eleanor Mary Watson, eldest daughter of Dr. Watson, Alberni, and of Percy Clitheroe Bayne, second son of Mr. S. Bayne, of Victoria, and Margaret Louisa Watson, youngest daughter of Dr. Watson. A reception was held at the residence of the doctor at the close of the ceremony, at which many friends attended to congratulate the double team.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)
Local Scotchmen and their friends in Comox celebrated Burns's birthday by a banquet and dance. The usual toasts were given and a very enjoyable time was spent up till 4 a.m. Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the outcome of a visit made to Cumberland this week by the vice-president of the Southern Pacific and other influential men of the Union Colliery Co. Shipping from the mines is very brisk now, and the coal trains are running night and day. Excellent indications of a good lead are found in the tunnel being made at the copper mine, Union. There was a good deal of interest, not unshared with a little anxiety, when it became known that two sick stowaways from Honolulu had been landed from the ship Hawaiian at Union wharf on Tuesday. However, it transpired the men had passed the health officer in Victoria and were destitute, but, by the kindness of a few citizens, were provided with funds and sent to Vancouver, where it is expected the Spanish consul will care for them.

Mr. G. F. Drabble, an old-timer in Comox district, is very seriously indisposed. For upwards of 25 years he has been a prominent figure in the settlement. The contest over the majority of Cumberland is still unsettled. Some say we have two mayors, other say only one, while most people think we have none at all.

FRENCH NAVY.

Government Propose to Spend 470,000,000 Francs for New Ships.
(Associated Press.)
Paris, Jan. 30.—The Government navy bill asks for 470,000,000 francs for the fleet, and provides six first-class battleships, five armored cruisers, 29 torpedo boat destroyers, 112 torpedo boats and 20 submarine boats. It also asks for 140,000,000 francs to defend the coast, including 38,000,000 francs for the defence of Biscay. The French naval stronghold on the coast of Tunisia.

Capetown.

London, Feb. 6.—Announcing to Tugela was the usual scene, the streets, the paper buyers discussed in there was House of Commons. The Buller Gen. Buller Monday and

\$1.50

VOL. 1

ADV

Gen. B

ROBERT

Despatch

Fight

(A

London, Feb

regarding Gen

operations aff

smith continue

vaguest despat

quarters inte

nonouncement

manner-in-chi

South Africa,

Major-General

the front.

As this info

hours by the

that an import

Fight

A despatch

this morning,

are attacking

tions. Firing

the outposts, a

dispatch, date

announces that

camp on Febru

ant developme

It is quite p

Roberts's depa

in-chief with

or supervise th

by Gatacre th

Kelly-Kenny,

force Gen. Fe

ter's work at

without fear

advanced post

ment.

This, of cou

but it can be

departure of

ener for the

the main adv

manders will

town within

It is pointed

to the front"

into the idea

Pretoria by

seriously com

or perhaps it

brought about

In the me

steps are lik

with sharp s

Sterkboom,

eagerly await

No N

Supposition

the lack of all

futile as it w

F

Capetown, F

Gen. Kitchen

front.

BULL

He is North

Office

London, Fe

announcing

Tugela was

the usual sc

streets, the

paper buyers

discussed in

There was

House of Co

to the Bull

Gen. Buller

Monday and