

ENGAGING THE BURGHERS

Capetown Dispatch Says French Is Fighting a Force of Boers East of Bloemfontein.

PREPARING FOR ADVANCE ON PRETORIA

Plumer Has Retired to Crocodile Pool--Boers Supposed to Be Removing Siege Guns from Mafeking--Kruger Says Russians Have Occupied London.

London, March 23.—Col. Plumer has apparently retired to Crocodile Pool and Mafeking seems further off than ever from relief.

This news was contained in a dispatch from Bulawayo dated Monday, March 20th, and published in the second edition of the Times.

These advices add that the base hospital has been brought back to Gaborone, though the correspondent further says it is thought the object of the Boers' demonstration of March 15th and 16th was to cover the removal of the siege guns from Mafeking.

French's Movements.

Gen. French's activity in the Orange Free State may well be a preliminary to a forward movement by Lord Roberts with the main army.

Kruger Fools the Boers.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein dated Thursday, March 22nd, says President Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation declaring Great Britain to be in the straits, and that the Russians have occupied London.

Concealed Weapons.

A Springfield telegram published in the second edition of the Times says: "The apparent submissive attitude of the Free States should be accepted with caution. The large proportion of obsolete, inferior weapons being turned in by them to the British is giving the impression that large stores of modern Mausers are being concealed."

Treatment of Rebels.

The Outlook's special correspondent at Capetown says: "Feeling is running strong against the leniency with which rebels of Cape Colony and Natal are being treated by the British authorities."

FRENCH AT THABANCHU.

Bloemfontein, March 23.—General French, with a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, has arrived at Thabanchu, and opened a heliographic communication with Maseru. He reports all well.

FIGHTING REPORTED.

London, March 23, 8:55 p.m.—According to special dispatches from Capetown dated to-day, General French's cavalry brigade is fighting eastward of Bloemfontein.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

New York, March 23.—Philip D. Wessels, government envoy of the Transvaal, government to America, says in the city, that there was a conspiracy between the Transvaal, the Free State and the Cape Dutch against England, and that the incriminating documents were removed from Pretoria when Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans left Delagoa Bay for Europe a short time ago.

METHUEN AND OFFICERS.

London, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Gordon MacNeil, Irish Nationalist member for South Down, again showed an insatiable desire for information in regard to the battle of Magersfontein, and Lord Methuen's relations with his officers and affairs in Kimberley, but the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. Geo. Wyndham, replied all questions. The only positive answer given by Mr. Wyndham was to the effect that neither dum-dum or anything in the nature of expanding or explosive bullets had been used by British troops in South Africa.

In regard to the trouble between Col. Bloemfield Gough and Lord Methuen, Mr. Wyndham said that an investigation would be held as soon as the witnesses returned from South Africa.

DELAGOYA BAY AWARD.

New York, March 23.—According to a Washington dispatch the government has been notified that the Delagoa Bay award

tie at the reverse to the Boer arms, are entreating to be allowed to shoot the British officers imprisoned at Pretoria.

Presidents Responsible.

London, March 23.—It has been learned that no peace overtures have been made to Lord Salisbury nor are any expected at present by Great Britain. The telegraphic correspondence has been confined to the treatment of prisoners, Lord Salisbury, as already noted, is holding the presidents of the South African republics responsible for the welfare of the British prisoners. The question of the safety of Johannesburg and the gold mines there has not been raised.

Decline to Interfere.

The Hague, March 22.—The government has dispatched a reply to Presidents Steyn and Kruger regretting being unable to comply with the request for intervention in the South African war after formal declaration of the British government that intervention would not be accepted. It was added, however, that the government of the Netherlands would always be ready to support steps tending to the restoration of peace.

London, March 22.—It is announced from the Transvaal capital that the Italian government has declined to interfere.

Winston Churchill in a telegram from Ladysmith pleads for mercy in dealing with rebels. He says: "We must not cry for our pound of flesh; no real conqueror ever lost by clemency either in this world or in the next."

ARTILLERY DUEL.

British Battery Silenced the Boers Near Kimberley.

Kimberley, March 22.—There was a smart artillery duel near Warrenton yesterday morning. A battery under Major Blowitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four guns, two of which used cordite, but ineffectively.

The British battery replied with effect and silenced the Boer fire.

The Boers sent two shells near the railway station, which was not damaged.

An Inquiry Ordered.

London, March 22.—Mr. George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary for the war office, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a series of questions on the subject of General Lord Methuen and his alleged disagreements with the officers of his column, which have caused considerable comment, declared that no charges had been brought against Gen. Methuen by Col. Gough, or any other officer. Col. Gough, he added, has been informed that an inquiry would be held into his case.

Col. Gough is alleged to have been ordered home by Gen. Methuen after declining to obey a command issued by the latter, and the Colonel demanded a trial by court-martial.

MOBILIZING COMMANDS.

London, March 24.—The main army continues to wait in Bloemfontein and interest in the fate of Mafeking has intensified with Col. Plumer's forced retirement to Crocodile Pools, where he was two months ago. Relief from the North now dwindle to improbability.

Lord Methuen is skirmishing with the Boers at Warrenton, 16 miles away. It is hoped that his military administration has a pleasant surprise in preparation for the Britishers by raising the siege with a strong column of cavalry and artillery detouring to Mafeking, while Commandant Syman is drawn off to engage Col. Plumer.

General French's cavalry and mounted infantry it is rumored, are fighting somewhat east of Bloemfontein. This suggests

More Boer Bad News.

as Commandant Oliver's command, with two thousand wagons, is reported on the Basutoland frontier toward Kroonstad via Ladybrand. This enormous wagon train is supposed to be moving twenty miles a day. Gen. French's cavalry posts stretch from Bloemfontein eastward to the mountains.

General Buller has not yet moved in Natal. The Eighth Division will go direct to Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts's effective disposal at the front these days hence will be, it is estimated, 70,000 men with easy possibility of moving eastward, forcing the Boers to

Evacuate the Biggarsberg range, and joining hands with General

Boer, before continuing the promenade to Pretoria.

The Delagoa Bay railway arbitration award, is editorially considered in the morning papers. The approaching declaration of the finding of the arbitration is welcomed as coming at an appropriate moment and is bringing the acquisition of Delagoa Bay appreciably nearer.

A Daily News correspondent at Bloemfontein telegraphing Thursday says: "A letter from Mr. Pultney, an interpreter in the Free State courts, has been received by his wife here, in which the writer declares that General Joubert is commanding the combined forces at Kroonstad, where there are plenty of men, guns and foodstuffs for a determined resistance."

The Standard in its principal editorial indulges in the hope that many Boers may yet become British soldiers. It says: "The Boers are proved to have a remarkable turn for soldiering, and there must be many young Boers who will be reluctant to return to a dull pastoral life after the excitement of the campaign, if they are willing to

Adopt a Military Career

we will find room for them in a safer and more satisfactory enterprise than armed rebellion. We may yet hope to see some future Cronje or Joubert leading British troops on the battlefield side by side with generals of Irish, Canadian and Australian origin. Army commissions are to be given to Australians. Similar privileges must be granted to the other colonies, including those of South Africa."

FROM BOER CAMP.

Dispatch Says Free Staters Are Returning in Crowds.

Boer Camp, Kroonstad, Thursday, March 22.—Affairs are being put in proper shape and the Free Staters who had to leave are returning in crowds. The commands are mobilizing in great numbers and the men are more determined than ever.

President Steyn has issued a proclamation in which he warns the burghers who lay down their arms and helped the enemy that they are liable to the utmost punishment as traitors.

Springfontein, March 23.—It is reported here that Mr. Steyn has been deposed from the presidency and that the public affairs of the Free State are being administered by a committee at Kroonstad.

PLUMER NEAR GABERONES.

He Tells of the Retreat of His Advanced Post.

London, March 24.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Friday, says: "It is reported here, from Pretoria, that Commandant Eloff is isolating Col. Plumer's force near Gaborone."

London, March 23.—The war office has issued the following from the general at Capetown to the secretary of war:

"The following telegram has arrived from Nicholson, Bulawayo, March 18th: 'The Boers advanced force this morning. They advanced from Goudie's siding. After a sharp little engagement Lieut.-Col. Bodley's advance post was compelled to retreat. The retirement was excellently carried out to our main Chapman and a corporal, prisoners, and two missing, probably prisoners. Five troopers were wounded. Chapman's horse fell with him close to the enemy, who immediately surrounded him. The exact Boer casualties are unknown, but several were shot at short range. In the afternoon the Boers advanced further ridge on the left. Our twelve and a half pounder replied. The artillery duel continued until sunset. Lieut. A. J. Riley has since died of wounds. One native was killed."

Notes.

The rebellion in the Prieska district is retreating to Bloemfontein.

A Vienna dispatch says Deputies Wolf and Lemisch have telegraphed to the Premier, Dr. Von Koerber, demanding that he take steps to stop the exportation of forty-five cannon, which are said to have left the Skoda factory, Bohemia, on their way to Trieste, it being further alleged that they are intended for the use of the British forces in South Africa.

The Boers have vacated Klip Dam and Windsortown is almost deserted. Their wives and families have fled with them.

It is understood that Sir Alfred Milner's mission northward is connected with the enforcement of martial law. He will use his personal influence towards the pacification of disaffected centres.

A German government official authorized to speak on the subject told the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday that there was no justification whatever for the persistent press statements here and elsewhere that Germany and the United States were making efforts on behalf of peace in South Africa.

In German colonial circles it is feared that after Great Britain annexes the Transvaal the Boers will trek into German Southwest Africa. Several newspapers have referred to this possibility during the last few days, intimating that the Boers are not wanted.

WHERE IS COL. PLUMER ?

London, March 24.—Lord Roberts's dispatch saying he has nothing special to report is generally interpreted to mean that he hopes speedily to announce some intelligence gratifying to the British. The optimists even deduce from the number of minor items of news received that Lord Roberts has satisfactory news of the advance of the flying column from

the southwards by a detour towards Mafeking.

Plumer's Position.

In the meanwhile Col. Plumer's position is arousing anxiety. He has with him the long train of supplies for Mafeking, the loss of which would be serious, and further information about commandant Eloff's movements is awaited with trepidation in view of the report from Pretoria that he was isolating Col. Plumer's force near Gaborone. Well informed people in South Africa, however, are more hopeful than the inhabitants of this city. The former are preparing all kinds of celebrations to take place on the announcement of the raising of the siege of Mafeking. A sword of honor is in readiness for presentation to Col. Baden-Powell.

Battle Imminent.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated yesterday, seems to dispose of the story that Gen. French was fighting yesterday, but it indicates that a battle is imminent.

Boers Massing.

From elsewhere come stories of the Boers rallying at various points. Kroonstad is well entrenched, and General Joubert is preparing to make a determined stand, while the Boers in the eastern districts have been ordered to rally at Ficksburg, northward of Ladybrand, in the Orange Free State, doubtless with the view of attempting to intercept the junction of the forces commanded by Lord Roberts and General Buller. Another Boer force at Pauresmith, southwest of Bloemfontein, is in a defiant mood, so the southern part of the Orange Free State is not yet subdued.

The Canadians.

Sir Charles Parsons, commanding a column in the western district composed of Canadians and others, has arrived at Van Wyksdij, between which and Kenhardt a force of insurgents is reported to be entrenched.

Col. Herchmer, commanding the Canadian mounted rifles, is convalescent at Carnarvon, and will rejoin the troops on Sunday.

DISPATCH FROM ROBERTS.

London, March 24.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office from Bloemfontein under the date of March 23rd, evening, as follows:

"There is no special news to report. The country south of this place is generally settling down. Numbers of arms have been delivered up and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing supplies for sale."

"The movement of the troops in the western district is being attended with good results."

FRENCH'S FORCE RESTING.

Bloemfontein, Friday, March 23.—Advices from Thabanchu, between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand, on the Orange Free State border, dated March 22nd, says Gen. French's force is resting there and distributing Lord Roberts's proclamation.

One of the former presidents of the Orange Free State, Sir John Henry Brand, continues his duties as Landrost. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new regime. The people generally, outwardly, express satisfaction with the advent of the British.

The insurgents in the northern part of Cape Colony have been detected in an ingenious swindle. It appears that before the departure of the Boers they purchased quantities of the notes of the Boer force, which they are now presenting to the British authorities demanding compensation for property alleged to have been requisitioned or damaged. The loyalists, who are the actual losers of the goods, are infuriated.

GEN. WOODGATE DEAD.

London, March 24.—Advices received here announce the death in the Mooi hospital yesterday of General Sir Edward Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion Kop on Jan. 24th.

The late General Woodgate was born on Nov. 1st, 1845, at Balmbrington, Warrackshire. He served with the Abyssinian expedition in 1865, receiving a medal, and served in the Ashanti war of 1873-4, receiving a medal with clasp and being mentioned in despatches. He served in the Zulu war of 1879 as staff officer. He received a medal with clasp, was mentioned in the despatches and received brevet of major. He was made a staff officer in the West Indies, serving there from 1880 to 1885, proceeding to India as regimental officer in the autumn of the latter year, and returning in December, 1880. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1893, and to colonel in 1897, and was placed in command of the regimental district of the King's Own at Lancaster. In April, 1898, he was sent to command the troops in Sierra Leone, where the natives were in rebellion.

Officers for Halifax.

Ottawa, March 24.—The officers for Halifax garrison battalion are announced to-day. The lieutenant-colonel, commanding is Lieut.-Col. Vidal and the officers for A Company (British Columbia and Manitoba) are Lieut.-Col. J. McKay, 42nd Battalion; lieutenants, Lieut. H. C. Ackroyd, 6th Rifles, and Lieut. F. Clark, 12th Battalion.

Patriotic Fund.

Ottawa, March 24.—The Canadian Patriotic fund has passed the two hundred thousand dollar mark, having reached the sum of \$208,639.

Capetown, March 24.—Sir Alfred Milner, who is on a mission northward, has arrived at Dordrecht.

DR. PRUDEN'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER

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

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

The Halt At the Capital

Why the Main British Army Still Remains Near Bloemfontein.

The Burghers Reported to Be Breaking Up Into Isolated Groups.

Roberts Delays Advance Until Line of Communication is Secure.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 26, 1:45 p.m.—The continued lack of aggressive movement on the part of the British is best explained in a dispatch from Bloemfontein dated Sunday, March 25th, and published in the second edition of the Times to-day. It says:

"The conditions existing in the occupied territory render imperative a somewhat prolonged halt at Bloemfontein. It is necessary that the effect of the proclamation should have time to make itself felt. It is declared that the danger of annoyance to the line of communication may be apprehended unless the territory behind the advancing forces is rendered absolutely secure. The accuracy of this view is proved by the fact of the enemy's breaking up into isolated groups, such as those which attacked the Guards officers on Friday. The adjustment of financial and municipal matters in the Free State is now chiefly occupying the attention of the governor and his legal and financial advisers. The military regime is being conducted with great smoothness, but recent investigations show that caution must be exercised in dealing with persons apparently loyal."

This summary from headquarters is probably an accurate explanation of the frequent appearance and disappearance of Boers and insurgents upon which the reports are so conflicting, and which trouble British military critics.

Gen. Methuen appears to be awaiting transports, and with Col. Plumer's force on half rations, there now seems little likelihood of the immediate relief of Mafeking, although news from the quarter north from Lord Roberts or Gen. Buller is there any direct news to-day.

THE CHARGE AT PAARDEBERG

Montreal, March 26.—The Herald's correspondent with the first contingent, in a letter to that paper to-day, describing the battle of Paardeberg, where nineteen Canadians were killed, says that the commander of the Cornwall regiment, which was with the Canadians when the assault was made, ordered the charge because he thought too much time had been occupied in firing on the Boer position, and that the brigadier, after expressing regret that the charge had taken place, which he said was not intended, expressed sympathy at the loss of so many Canadians, but congratulated them on their fine fighting qualities.

THE BOER PLANS.

New York, March 26.—A relative of President Kruger, a Boer now in London whose name is not mentioned, has given an interview to the Herald correspondent, in which he says that delegates from President Kruger are now hastening to Berlin and Brussels, and from there will come to the United States. They will bring to this country a proposition from President Kruger to President McKinley. The London Boer said there was not the least danger of his countrymen destroying the mines. Referring to Mr. Montagu White's statements on this subject in Washington, he said:

"They were totally unauthorized. He had absolutely no right to say anything of the kind, and when he has said so, it gives a false harmful impression."

The Boer was asked as to the present status of the war and replied: "We recognize now that British forces have come in such overwhelming numbers that the war for us has reached a very critical period. That is why we have hurried our delegates over here."

Officers Killed.

The casualties in the commissioned ranks continue to be very high, as according to the Monthly Army List for March the killed in action and deaths through disease during the month of February numbered 87, made up as follows: Colonels, 1; lieut.-colonels, 8; majors, 9; captains, 29; lieutenants, 26; second lieutenants, 13; quartermasters, 1; total, 87.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

London, March 24.—Reviewing the war situation for the Associated Press at midnight Mr. Spencer Wilkinson says: "The two points of acute interest are just now Mafeking, and the Boer column trekking north from Smithfield and Rouxville along the Basuto border. About Mafeking we are in the dark. Col. Plumer has but a handful of men and was not strong enough to attack Commandant Snyman and raise the siege. Commandant Snyman therefore has attacked him, and Col. Plumer has prudently retired, expecting no doubt to return after Commandant Snyman, whenever the latter turns back."

Garrison Can Hold Out.

but he does not disclose his plans in advance. We are left to our guesses. My first guess is that the column had gone up by Barkley on or about February 19th seems to have been wrong. My next that the mounted force would go up from the north, as soon as the rebels were settled, is not ruled out. Gen. Methuen has been nearly a week near Fourteen Streams, probably waiting for troops. The Boer General, who is hoping to get past Gen. French up at Koonstadt, may be caught and made to fight, but with a few thousand mounted men he ought to be able to elude the British.

Lord Roberts has now been more than ten days at Bloemfontein. He seems to wish to settle the country behind him before going on. Probably, too, he has extensive preparations to complete. His next campaign will go into the dry season, when the nights are often very cold and the veldt is dry and bare. He will want his men equipped for this season, and his transport service qualified to be as near independent as possible of grass and water. The design, no doubt, is that Gen. Buller

will move simultaneously with Lord Roberts.

Gen. Buller is not quite ready. Lord Roberts will shortly have the Eighth Division and may also take the troops now available into a new Tenth Division. He will then have in his own hands 75,000 men and Gen. Buller will have 40,000.

"The former force need not move at one time, for it would be easy to form a third column to cross the Vaal river at Kimberley and turn any Boer defence on that river. In view of these figures and the known power of Lord Roberts as a leader, I attach little importance to the declarations that he will make a big fight. If he stand before they are driven into Pretoria, I expect they will be enveloped. They may defend Pretoria, but that can help them but little. It will be a question of weeks."

Lord Roberts may be looked for north of the Vaal at the end of April, and before Pretoria, if the Boers fall back to that place, in the first half of May."

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 24th, says: "Raydard Kipping has arrived here. The Boers are reported writing from Koonstadt, after having blown up the bridge."

OFFICER KILLED

And Three Wounded Near the Modder River.

London, March 24.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts was received at a late hour to-night:

"Bloemfontein, March 24.—Yesterday Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Capt. Trotter, and Lieut. the Hon. E. Lygon, of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieut.-Col. Codrington, of the Coldstream Guards, rode eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without escort, except one trooper."

"They were fired upon by a party of Boers, and Lieut. Lygon was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Lieut.-Col. Codrington and Capt. Trotter seriously wounded. The trooper also was wounded."

"One of the wounded officers had up a white handkerchief, and the Boers came to their assistance and did all they possibly could in attending to their wounds."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, BLOOD, NERVES AND LUNGS.

News of the Dominion

Baxter and Lemieux Found Guilty of Conspiracy—Sentence Deferred.

Deputy Matron of Kingston Penitentiary Attacked by a Convict.

Sudden Death of Two Old Men—Authorities Investigating the Matter.

(Associated Press.)

Kingston, March 26.—Miss Mary Smith, deputy matron at the penitentiary, was seriously but not dangerously injured by a convict who attacked her this morning while engaged in her usual duties. It is said a knife was used, but the authorities, so far, decline to substantiate the statement.

Ottawa, March 26.—The name of A. H. Gilmour, ex-M.P. for Charlotte, who was defeated in the elections by Mr. Ganong, Conservative, is mentioned as a successor to the late Senator Lewin. The Canadian Patriotic fund to date is \$207,280.41.

London, March 26.—Henry J. Bowen, aged 8, and Patrick Ribbatt, aged 78, both inmates of the Aged People's Home, died a few days ago. The cause of death has been attributed to whiskey purchased by the former. The authorities are now investigating as to what the whiskey contained to cause sudden death.

Toronto, March 26.—Dr. Ryerson cables from South Africa asking for \$5,000 and sweaters for use of the Canadians when the cold weather sets in.

Rev. Morgan Wood, of Bond Street Congregational church, has accepted the call to Plymouth Congregational church, Cleveland, Ohio, effective, April 1st.

Dr. Louis H. Jordan, of St. James Square Presbyterian Church, and formerly pastor of Erskine Presbyterian church, Montreal, laid farewell to his congregation last night. Dr. Jordan has been residing in Germany for a few years, perfecting his work on the question of the attitude of Christianity to the other religions of the world.

Halifax, March 26.—The Dominion government has arranged to have the Fox Bay settlers, who have been ejected from the island of Anticosti at the instance of the owner, settled in Cape Breton, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, North Sydney, having agreed to give employment to men coming from that place.

Amelia Seabury Black, wife of J. A. Mathew, the well-known wholesaler, grocer, and one of the fathers of St. James Methodist church, died this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Mathew celebrated the 52nd anniversary of their marriage last August.

A FIELD MARSHAL DEAD.

Princess of Wales May Visit the British Colonies at the Close of the War.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 26.—The Princess of Wales, it is said, may make a tour of the British colonies when the war is over for the purpose of creating a sentiment in favor of Imperial federation, says a London dispatch to the Herald. He will probably include the United States when he visits Canada, if he finally decides to make the trip.

He looks with approval on the idea of an Anglo-American entente, and wishes to do as much as his dignity will permit to promote it. It is thought just one thing may be looked upon as likely to dissuade the heir apparent from undertaking the journey, namely, the condition of his aged mother. This war has been a tremendous strain on the Queen.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

"I have been thinking of writing to you for some time," writes Mrs. W. D. Benson, of Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C. "to let you know what a wonderful thing Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery did for my little boy. He was taken with indigestion when he was a year and a half old, and he was under the doctor's treatment for five long years. We spent all we made for doctor's bills, and it did no good. He could not eat anything but a little milk and crackers, and sometimes even this would make him sick, and he got very weak; could not sit up all day, and I gave up all hope of his getting any better. Looking over one of your books I noticed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery recommended for indigestion. We bought some and gave to our boy. Two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured him. He is well as can be, and can eat anything that he wants and it does not hurt him. He has not been sick a day since, and it has been three years since he took your medicine. I pray that God will always bless you and your medicine."

REFORM IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 26.—The grand jury to-day sent up five indictments in vice cases. Warrants were at once issued and given to detectives. The indictments were against well known "terrace" resort keepers.

NEW YORK'S TUNNEL.

New York, March 26.—The real work on New York's \$30,000,000 tunnel for underground rapid transit was begun early to-day.

BOER PLANS.

Durban, March 24.—It is learned from authentic sources that the Boer leaders are aware that they are beaten, but they can hold out for four or six months, within which time they firmly believe foreign intervention will force Great Britain to grant favorable terms, including independence. They expect Germany or the United States to interfere.

The mission of Messrs. Wolmarans, Flesner and Wessels to Europe is to hasten this so far as Germany is concerned. The Boer plans include a stand at Koonstadt, the Vaal river and other points, culminating in the defence of Pretoria, which has been preparing for a siege. The ranges of the guns have been tested, mines have been laid, and the forces in the rear are being concentrated to be cut off with their heavy guns, which are needed in the forts at Pretoria.

The majority of the Transvaalers are anxious that the gravity of the situation, and though tired of remaining so long from their farms, will fight hard, believing that their liberty and property are at stake, and confident of ultimate success.

Scouts Engage Burghers.

LadySmith, March 24.—The scouts frequently engage the Boers beyond Meran, under the Hignarburg, but no important fighting has as yet taken place.

The Free States continue to enter our lines, surrendering under the proclamation issued by Lord Roberts. They declare that the Transvaalers are determined to fight to the bitter end. The majority of those who have hitherto taken part in the fighting have been Free States.

The Transvaalers have been held in reserve.

The Boers are preparing for another campaign and will occupy a strongly fortified position in the Transvaal, necessitating heavy fighting before they can be driven out.

The Boers are not expected to make a stand at Koonstadt, but to concentrate at Pretoria.

THE PRINCE'S TRIP.

London, March 26.—The Prince of Wales, it is said, may make a tour of the British colonies when the war is over for the purpose of creating a sentiment in favor of Imperial federation, says a London dispatch to the Herald. He will probably include the United States when he visits Canada, if he finally decides to make the trip.

He looks with approval on the idea of an Anglo-American entente, and wishes to do as much as his dignity will permit to promote it. It is thought just one thing may be looked upon as likely to dissuade the heir apparent from undertaking the journey, namely, the condition of his aged mother. This war has been a tremendous strain on the Queen.

PRINCE OF WALES MAY VISIT THE BRITISH COLONIES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

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Puerto Rican Affairs.

A Federal Leader on the Government of the Place.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 26.—Lewis Munroe, a leader of the Federal party in Puerto Rico, in an interview sent from San Juan to the Journal and Advertiser says: "It is not true that the government of this island cannot be made self-supporting without a tariff on our commerce with the United States. The custom house receipts of imports into Puerto Rico from foreign countries would almost cover the expenses of an economical administration here. In the time of Spanish rule, the annual budget of the island under that extravagant regime amounted to \$4,500,000 in Puerto Rican money, which is \$2,700,000 in American."

"It is necessary to remember that the island had to pay out of that sum the whole expense of maintaining a Spanish military establishment of four or five thousand troops, and the expense of the Spanish naval depot, and also the Roman Catholic church here. This expense to the people of Puerto Rico disappears with the appearance of the American flag. Under a civil government here at least half of the expense involved in the government of the island during the Spanish administration would be eliminated."

"I can demonstrate without the slightest difficulty the feasibility of giving the island of Puerto Rico a complete and thorough civil government according to the American system of territory at a cost well within \$1,500,000."

With the arrival of the Danube this morning comes two miners from the far away Cape Nome gold fields, Mr. J. M. Rae and F. H. Nager, arrived in Skagway the day before the steamer "Alled over the ice from Nome with a team of six male dogs. This is the second and probably the last party that will come over this winter from Nome over the ice of the Yukon. They report that several parties started out or were to come later over the Katmat route.

It was January 6th when Nager and Rae got away from Nome. They made every foot of the way with one team, and made Skagway in 30 days actual traveling time. They reached Dawson February 27th, and getting away from there accomplished the journey to Skagway in 12 days.

"Up to the time we left Nome," said Mr. Nager, "the weather had not been severe."

"We crossed the Kaltag cutoff and found it easy to travel in the morning of Dawson for Nome at Tampart. At first there were but few, but after a few days they came in parties of 20 and 25, and large numbers were thereafter met daily. Some of the travelers were weary, but especially so was the case in regard to women. Several women are among the pilgrims, and they are really to be pitied. In fact, women should be prohibited from making the journey."

In regard to the trip, Mr. McRae says: "The trail was good. The recent snow weather had taken off the snow only on a few spots beyond Bennett. Lake Bennett was not in a bad condition. We made the run from Bennett to the Summit in four hours. The last 12 miles this side of the Summit were the worst."

"People now en route to Nome should be able to get through provided they are fast travelers. I can get away from Dawson by March 15th. We met upwards of 700 people, and they should have been a good trail for the last to pass over."

Mr. Nager says the Nome country is "littered with location notices in every direction, and that men have been engaged all winter striking everything available. He says further: "We met stampeders 20 miles from Nome, away down the coast in the vicinity of Unalakleet. Every little stream was reported to have good prospects, but it remains to prove the reports true."

The tundra was prospected just back of the Alaska Commercial Company's store at Nome, and at a depth of 18 feet yielded 32 cents to the pan. No work is being done on the crests, but some of the washing bench dust. They take it into cabins and thaw it, and use one can of water for washing a great deal of earth. Some of those who are washing have a rich stream of the earth, and want to work it out before the rushers come in the spring.

"The people of Nome expect a rush, but they do not suspect it will be anything like we have heard lately that it is to be."

"But little selling of claims has been made. Those having good claims do not want to sell. Provisions are no higher in Nome than in Dawson. Flour is worth \$5 and bacon 35 cents."

"The expedition that started to Siberia put back."

"The railroad people for which we are taking out advices are known as J. S. Kimball & Co. They have had surveys in the field and selected a route from Port Safety to Cape York, 125 miles. We are simply taking out the engineers' report. Kimball & Co. are shipping men and have vessels in the Nome trade. Whether they will build the proposed road or not, I cannot say."

"I should not advise anyone, not even my own brother, to go to Nome. These bands of people will be there and more than supply the demand for labor. It will be a cheap camp. Notwithstanding that, Mr. McRae and I shall return. We have some properties, but they are not developed. Nome may be a good field for the trader."

Mr. McRae says there is plenty of supplies on the river route for all now going in from Dawson.

Mr. Nager and Mr. McRae will leave for San Francisco on the first steamer sailing south. They will take their dog team with them.

T. L. Grahame returned last night from a visit to Grand Forks and other interior points.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price 50 cents. As a treatment for family use it has no equal. Write for literature.

DEAR SIR:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which was lame, and which the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it spavin and gave me little hope, although he kept a sharp blister. This horse is now well and the horse becomes so lame that it is impossible to ride him, and I am obliged to sell him. I have tried to do the utmost in favor of my horse, but to no purpose. I have used all the remedies I could find, and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used my horse was completely cured, and without blistering. I have now several other horses, and I have used your horse good care and did not want to work hard on it if I had not obtained a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction showed very more lameness through the whole animal. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure to any horse owner. Yours truly, RALPH TRUITER.

Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENDSBURG FALLS, VT.

Arrivals From Nome

Tell of the Stampeders Hurrying Over the Trail—Miners Staking Everywhere.

Tundra Yields 32 Cents to the Pan—Expedition Puts Back From Siberia.

With the arrival of the Danube this morning comes two miners from the far away Cape Nome gold fields, Mr. J. M. Rae and F. H. Nager, arrived in Skagway the day before the steamer "Alled over the ice from Nome with a team of six male dogs. This is the second and probably the last party that will come over this winter from Nome over the ice of the Yukon. They report that several parties started out or were to come later over the Katmat route.

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Two Men Drowned

Vancover, March 26.—It has been definitely ascertained that Slater and Robertson, who were supposed to be drowned on Saturday, met their death on Wednesday in English Bay. Robertson's leather arm and Bible have been found by the Point Atkinson lighthouse keeper.

After the Chinamen.

Boiler Maker Assaults His Wife and Her Mother and Kills Himself.

Owassa, Mich., March 26.—Charles Scott, a boiler maker employed in the Ann Arbor railway carshop, last night broke in the home of his wife, from whom he had been separated, and committed an assault on her and her mother with a heavy chain. He then drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

TALMAGE IN BROOKLYN.

New York, March 26.—Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage visited Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, after a prolonged absence, and preached in the Central Presbyterian church on Mary avenue. The sidewalks for some distance were blocked by people unable to go into the church. Two women caught in the crush fainted.

MAIL TRAIN WRECKED.

Atlanta, Ga., March 26.—A fast mail on the Atlanta and West Point railway was wrecked to-day near West Point, Ga. Wm. Blount, the bargeman, was killed. The wrecked train was a through mail from New York to New Orleans, and left Washington at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning.

REFORM IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 26.—The grand jury to-day sent up five indictments in vice cases. Warrants were at once issued and given to detectives. The indictments were against well known "terrace" resort keepers.

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DRAWING TOGETHER.

The announcement of the Dominion Finance Minister in the House at Ottawa yesterday that there will be a further increase in the British preference at the end of the present financial year will, we believe, be received with acclaim from one end of Canada to the other.

It has been contended by some that there is no distinction between the policy of the Liberals and that of the Conservatives in regard to trade matters; it is merely a question of leaders, not of principles.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The action of Sir Mackenzie Bowell in moving the six months' bill of the redistribution bill in the Senate means that the Tory leader in the permanent chamber is obeying the commands of the Tory leader in the elective chamber.

There are 29,000 men from the colonies upholding the honor of the Empire in South Africa. This shows how much Oom Paul was out in his calculations when he estimated the utmost Britain could do would be to confront him with 35,000 men on the field of battle.

Mr. Charles Wilson, the elected leader of the British Columbia Conservatives, is in the East, and when asked by a reporter of the Toronto Telegram what he thought of the Victoria business men asking the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia to end the present unsatisfactory state of political affairs in the province, he said:

"Why, I think it is most extraordinary. If the Lieut.-Governor has made a mistake he should be reasonable. If I were Mr. Martin I should offer my resignation if the Lieut.-Governor is not willing to stand by what he has already done."

There is no doubt something in the contention that the House of Commons should not abrogate its right to deal with its representation. We may explain that it was proposed to hand it over to a non-partisan body on this occasion so that no just claim could be advanced that the matter would not be fairly dealt with.

DROP HYSTERICS.

It is now recognized that the only "constitutional" way of settling our political difficulties in British Columbia is through the ballot box, and we believe all right-thinking men will deprecate the action of the agitators who are endeavoring to get the people together in order that some demagogues may have an opportunity of haranguing the electors and abusing the Lieut.-Governor.

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Mr. Wilson also announced that the Conservatives are bound to have government on Federal party lines in British Columbia.

The significance of the award made by the arbitrators in the dispute arising out of the employment of Chinese and Japanese underground can hardly be gauged until the Supreme Court has passed upon the matters referred to it by the arbitration board.

A man with Oom Paul's imagination is wasting his time presiding over a Boer republic. The story he has been telling his people about the Russians occupying London proves that his legitimate sphere of labor would be on an American yellow journal.

The allegation that the Boers will never submit to British rule is not sustained by the action of the Free States. They appear to have been delighted at the advent of Roberts and the opportunity to return to their homes.

Bryan is in favor of turning the American colonies loose as independent states. As there does not seem much likelihood of the free silver candidate becoming president, we are afraid the colonists are not destined for freedom just yet.

Oom Paul's efforts to convince the Boers that the British are in dire straits are as likely to be successful as his endeavor to prove to the world that it is the British who fire on white flags and use explosive bullets.

A snuff trust has been formed in the United States with a capital of \$25,000,000. That is something not to be sneezed at.

HARDY "DEGENERATES" THESE.

Prof. David Starr Jordan says the English are degenerating. Perhaps so, but we see these degenerate Britons out the moist and temperate climate of England and going to South Africa, where the thermometer stands at 110 in the shade, outmatch our English degenerates.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INCREASED PRESTIGE.

It is not too much to say that Lord Roberts is one of the greatest military talents, and under him there is no danger that Great Britain will not quickly recover any military prestige she may have lost.

DOING THE DEVIL'S WORK.

Rattle-brain newspapers indulge in violent articles, but it is only by their republication that they do any harm, for they are usually seen only by the class for whom they are written.

WE'D GET ON OUR KOPJES.

It is not probable that the American people will lose their self-control, on receipt of the fearful news that Great Britain is landing guns at her navy yard in Esquimaux, near the lower end of Vancouver Island.

are at present somewhat rusty, and that is yet nearer to our border. What would these defenses amount to if 70,000,000 of people decided to walk across the thousands of miles of unguarded and unguarded frontier and establish themselves in the country of 10,000,000.

NOT GOOD GRAMMAR, BUT—

The Khan. I've searched the Scriptures like Kruger does. But this is what puzzles me. No matter how much his Maxims buzz He's in a minority.

Licked? he was licked before he started; Licked? he was licked before he first; Licked? and now he is nicely thwarted; Licked? but, pshaw! it makes me tired.

"Go to sleep," the old woman says. "And let them fight away." But a fool like them in all my days, I never see, I say.

"Lie over and go to sleep," says she; "Never a bit," says I; "I'll find the reason that these things be, And why these things are why."

Deadwood Camp Mines

Description of Properties Now Being Opened Up in the District.

A Smelter for Greenwood-Hopeful Outlook for Boundary Creek.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Greenwood, March 17.—Montreal, New York and Spokane capital is not being stunted in the development of the mines of Deadwood camp, three miles from Greenwood City.

The leading property is the Mother Lode mine, owned by the British Columbia Copper Company of New York. This company is also building a smelter at Greenwood to treat the ore of the Mother Lode, and also for custom purposes.

The compressor without the condenser will be 5 1/2 feet in length by 18 1/2 feet in width. The power will be furnished by the 100-horse power boiler. In addition a large order has been placed for drills with all the necessary mountings and fixtures.

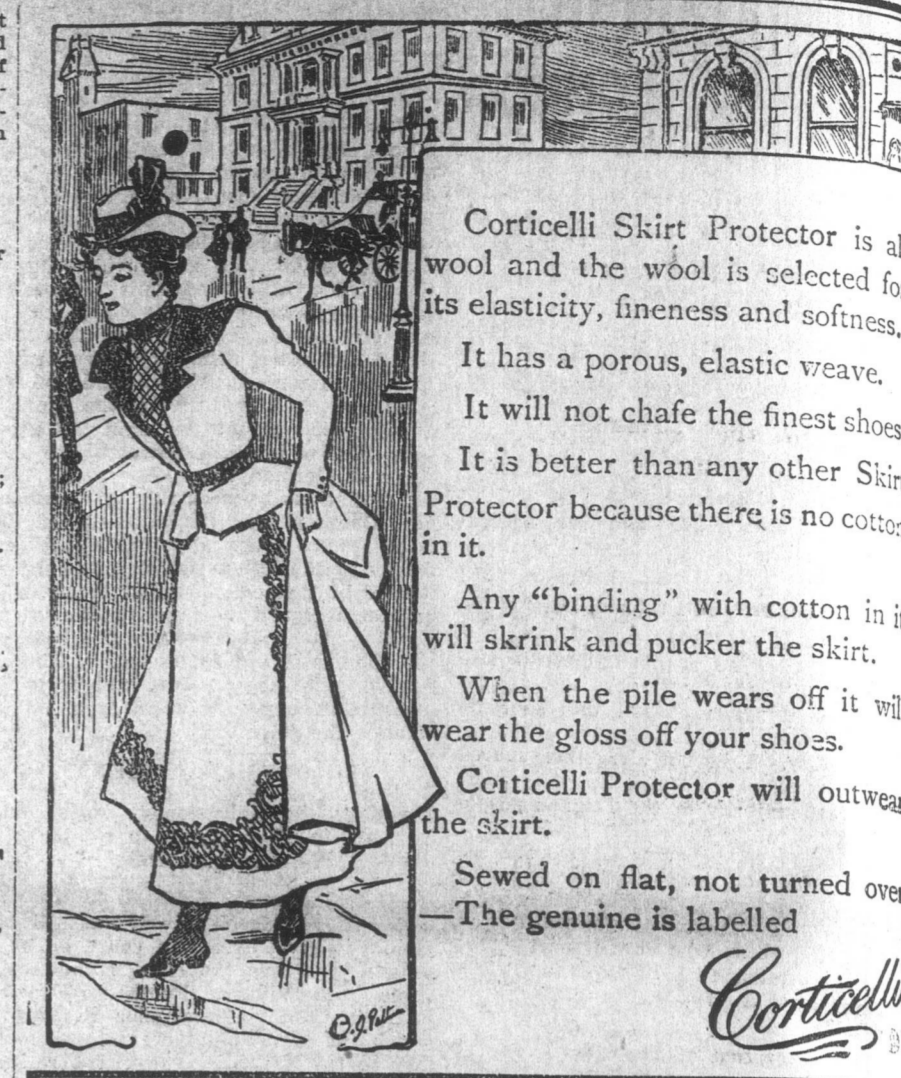
At the Sunset mine, which, with the Crown Silver mine adjoining, is the property of the Montreal-Boundary Creek Mining Company, the work of cutting copper to the ton, and doubtless the values obtained from the smelter are close to this figure.

He himself has no knowledge of what work the firm did, as immediately the extension of time was refused and the pumps taken up the mine filled with water, and has remained in this condition ever since.

At this depth the bottom of the Crown Silver shaft and Sunset shaft would be on a level when a connection will be made between the two shafts.

Another property visited in the same camp was the Buckhorn, owned by the Buckhorn Gold & Copper Mining Company, also of Montreal.

Spokane capital is developing the prospectors are getting ready to leave on the Klondike and Norda claim in West Copper camp.



Corticelli Skirt Protector is all wool and the wool is selected for its elasticity, fineness and softness. It has a porous, elastic weave. It will not chafe the finest shoes. It is better than any other Skirt Protector because there is no cotton in it.

A Coming Strife

We intend fighting the coming campaign on the same old lines of Prices and Quality that have been so popular in the past and have yet to be beaten.

Butcher Boy at the north end of the camp. Recently water was coming in pretty freely into the shaft, which was interfering with the sinking.

The Work of Sinking will be continued. The shaft had reached a depth of 72 feet to-day.

Some good looking ore is being taken out from the bottom of the shaft on the St. Lawrence. The ore shows plenty of iron and copper pyrites is coming in freely.

John Mack, of Spokane, is in Greenwood in connection with plans for the resumption of work on the Athelstan claim in the Wellington camp.

He himself has no knowledge of what work the firm did, as immediately the extension of time was refused and the pumps taken up the mine filled with water, and has remained in this condition ever since.

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The Murder of Goebel

Trial of Men Charged With Complicity in the Kentucky Outrage.

Soldiers, Policemen and Deputy Sheriffs Are Guarding the Court.

Frankfort, Ky., March 23.—A squad of seventy extra police and deputy sheriffs guarded the outer entrance to the court while a file of soldiers stood at the door and passed on the credentials of persons entering the room when the hearing of the murder of Governor Goebel was called to-day.

The general public was excluded by an order of Judge Moore. Those admitted, however, soon filled the court on the second floor of the building.

Judge Moore convened court at 10 o'clock when the prisoners, Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Culton and John Davis, were brought into the court room.

The ex-Governor read the warrant against Powers, charging him with being an accessory to the murder of William Goebel, and asked for the dismissal of the defendant on the ground that the warrant was fatally defective in not alleging that the crime was committed in Franklin County, and that it did not even show the offence to have been committed in Kentucky.

Judge Moore overruled the objection to the form of the warrant.

DON'T RUN CHANCES by taking whiskey or brandy to settle the stomach or sleep a chills. Pain-Killer is hot water sweetened will do you more good. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

E. J. Conway and C. F. Erb, of Chemanus, returned from a visit to the South this morning, and are registered at the Victoria.

The Budget Speech

Additional British Preference Will Reduce the Taxation to Canadians.

Concession to the Dominion—Public Debt Will Be Reduced.

Forty-two Commissions for Canadian Officers in the Imperial Army.

On the 30th of June There Will Be a Surplus of \$7,500,000.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 23.—The galleries were crowded this afternoon to hear Hon. W. S. Fielding deliver his financial statement. No finance minister since Confederation ever met the House under so favorable auspices. Not only is trade buoyant and the financial condition of the country excellent, but prosperity exists all over the Dominion, from one end to another. It was not wonderful, therefore that Mr. Fielding opened with reference to the prosperity of the country. He proceeded to give a clear statement of the finances of the country, afterwards dealing with trade figures. He showed that for the last fiscal year the surplus was \$4,837,741. Taking up the figures for the current year, he said that there would be on the 30th June next a surplus of \$7,500,000. (Great cheering.) He added that the current year's financial operations would show that all ordinary expenditures, all capital expenditures and the cost of the contingents to South Africa would be met, and not one dollar would be added to the public debt of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fielding stated that after 1st of July next preferential tariff with Britain would be increased from 25 per cent. to 33 1/2 per cent. in favor of Britain, so that for every \$3 duty collected on goods with other countries there would be on these same goods only \$2 on British goods.

Mr. Fielding announced in his speech that the government had submitted a proposal to Trinidad to have free trade, with very few exceptions, between it and Canada. This proposal will be submitted at a meeting of the legislature of Trinidad on Monday. The only change in the tariff was the placing of machinery to be used in the manufacture of beet root sugar on the free list.

Senator Templeman and George O'Reilly arrived last night. Mr. Bodwell is in Chicago, and will be here about the first of the week.

Ottawa, March 24.—Everyone to-day is talking of the splendid effect the budget speech produced to-day. Old-time Conservatives are forced to admit that the financial statement was a masterpiece, both in the manner of its presentation and the matter it contained. Mr. Foster was not only unable to reply, but the Citizen, the opposition organ here, has not one word to say editorially on the subject.

The additional preference, to Britain will greatly reduce taxation to Canadians, and will aid the mother country as well. The admission of Canadian stocks to the trustee lists in Britain is a great concession to Canada, and the fact that the current year will show a reduction in the public debt is a terrible rebuke to those who have been clamoring about increased taxation.

Commissions for Canadians.

A cable has been received to-day at the militia department stating that 42 commissions have been given to Canadian officers in the Imperial army. There are to be four in the Royal artillery and eight in the infantry for students of the Royal Military College. There are also to be ten in the Royal Artillery and twenty in the infantry to officers of the Canadian militia, making 42 in all. The Minister of Militia will say who these commissions are to be given to.

Timber Berths.

An order-in-council has been passed providing that the annual rental of timber berths situated between Eagle Pass and Yale shall be reduced from five cents an acre to five dollars per square mile, and the reductions established by the order of 1st July, 1898, be amended accordingly.

Land in Yukon.

An order-in-council of 6th July, 1898, fixed the price of land in the Yukon at \$10 per acre. An order has been passed reducing this to figures varying from \$2.50 to \$5 on lands south of the White Horse rapids and not adjacent to the railway. Not more than one thousand acres can be sold to one individual.

NEW UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.) New York, March 24.—With a silver spade, in the presence of thousands of persons, Mayor Van Wyck to-day lifted from an opening in the city hall square a

few pounds of earth, which formally began work on the underground rapid transit railway system. The ceremonies which marked the beginning of this great engineering feat were befitting an event of such great importance. A great multitude gathered in the space and overflowed into the adjoining streets, requiring the services of a thousand policemen to handle.

A CHICAGO FATALITY.

Two Men Found Dying in the Streets—One Death.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, March 24.—Two men, who are supposed to have been assaulted by strikers yesterday, were taken to the county hospital last night in a serious condition. One of them died later. His name was Gustave Smith, 38 years of age. August Eastbrook, 36 years old, sustained concussion of the brain. Mystery surrounds the manner in which Smith received his injuries. He was found lying on the street car tracks with his nose broken and lips cut. At the hospital he said the injury, in his opinion, had been inflicted with a club. Eastbrook's injury are also shrouded in mystery. He was picked up on the street unconscious, and was still in that condition early to-day. His condition was serious. The police said later that they had witnesses who would give testimony at the inquest over the body of Smith that the latter had been knocked down by a cable train, thus receiving the injuries from which he died. They also averred that Eastbrook had been injured by falling against a curb stone, that had the strikers attacked the man they could not have failed to attract attention, as Eastbrook was picked up where there were many people on the street.

SAILOR SHOT DEAD

And Another Wounded in a Fight at Galveston.

(Associated Press.) Galveston, Tex., March 23.—Michael Mellegin, boatswain's mate of the United States gunboat Machias, was killed last night at the Tremont street ferry landing. His brother Edward, first class fireman of the cruiser New York, was shot in the hip, M. H. Ward, master of the Gulf and Interstate Railway Co.'s steamer Laurence, is under arrest. The jacksies had been entertained at an oyster roast and attempted to negotiate with the tug Laurence to take them back to their vessel. The master declined because of the heavy fog and rough sea. He claims that about 25 of them attempted to take possession of the boat, and that this resulted in the shooting. The dead man was 35 years of age. He leaves a widow in Boston. The police arrested a dozen jacksies who were intoxicated.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.

Ralph Smith Leaves for Rossland Where He Will Address Miners.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, March 24.—Ralph Smith, M.P., left this morning for Rossland, where he will address a meeting to be held there on Monday night, with the object of straightening out the present labor troubles. Mr. Smith yesterday received a telegram signed by Hon. Smith Curtis and J. M. Martin asking him to go there and meet the Comstockers. Mr. Smith arrived here from Cumberland last evening and left this morning on his way to England. Mr. McConnell served a term of enlistment in a Worcester regiment, and a few weeks ago he wrote applying for a place in his old regiment. On Thursday he received a cablegram informing him that a place was ready for him. Mr. McConnell was working in the mines, but he immediately threw up his position and started out. He leaves a wife and family at Union, who will return to England as soon as they can dispose of their household effects.

CUMBERLAND.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) On Saturday night a mass meeting was held in Pike's hall to arrange for a celebration to be held either at the taking of Pretoria or at the surrender of the Transvaal. It was arranged that the mayor be asked to proclaim a civic holiday; that a flagstaff be erected at the school and a flag obtained; that a grand procession, headed by the band, parade the town; and in the evening there be a grand display of fireworks on the recreation ground.

On Saturday Messrs. Bennett and Pullen, assisted by some of the boys, planted nearly forty maple trees around the school grounds.

The English church people have arranged for a resident clergyman. Though many will be sorry to lose the services of Mr. Williams, yet all are agreed that it will be better to have someone who can give all his time to this place.

Mr. Le Feuvre, late of Nanaimo, has taken over Mr. Rider's hardware business.

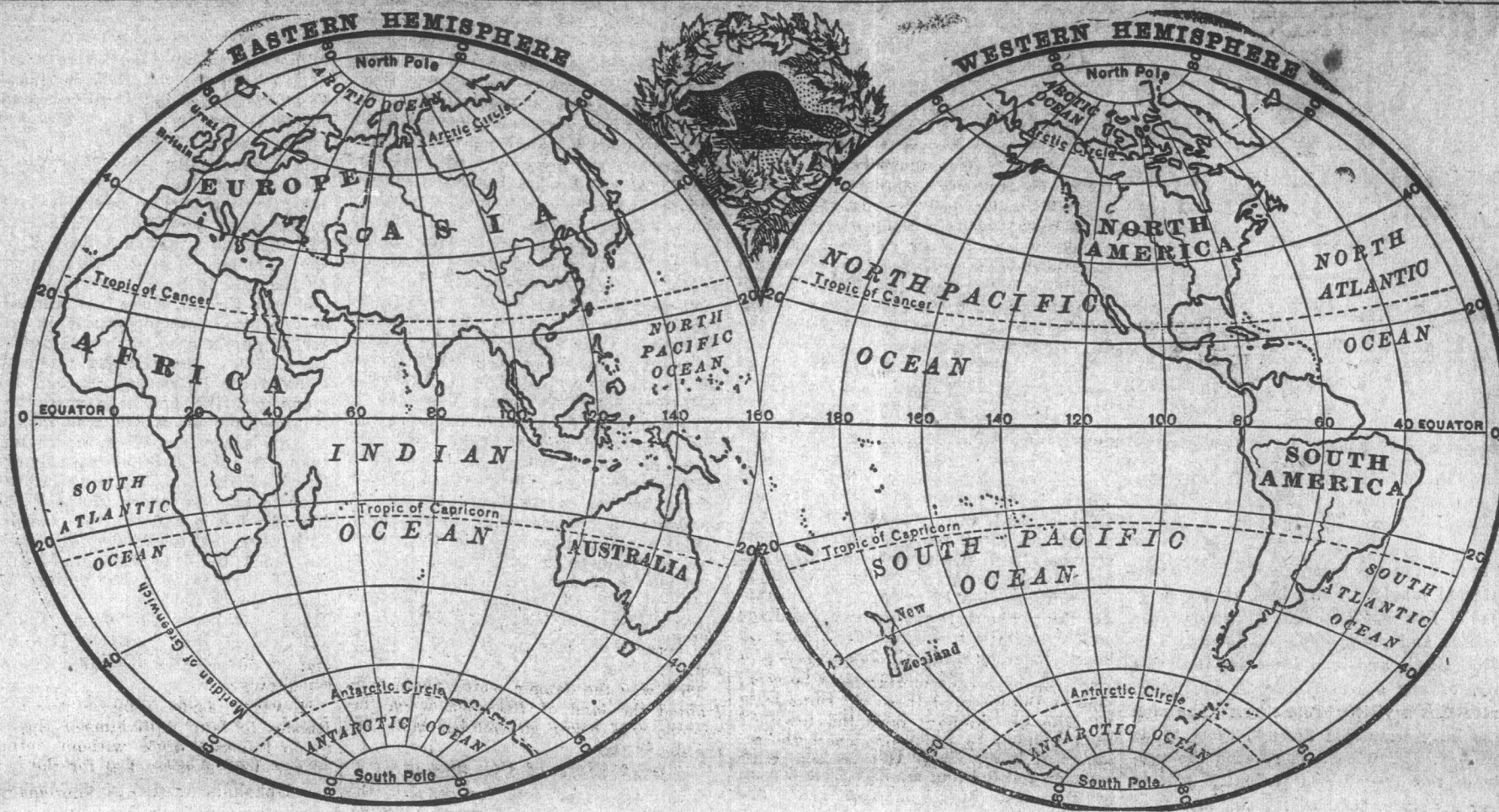
Mr. Weir and family are going to live in Vancouver.

NOTES FROM ALBERNI.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) The case of McLellan vs. Pemberton, heard here on Tuesday before Judge Harrison, was decided in the latter's favor. Mr. Pemberton having satisfied his Honor that he had paid the contractor all dues.

A sad accident occurred on Monday afternoon to Mr. Bishop's youngest child. Whilst playing with some little friends she placed her hand on a stump which a little boy was chopping at, and he cut off the middle finger of her right hand, and severely cut the hand.

A social tea and entertainment was held here on Wednesday, the proceeds going to the Mansion House fund. An excellent tea was provided by the ladies of the district, and a very good programme of instrumental and vocal music was rendered. The songs were mostly patriotic. A clever little operetta, entitled "The Days of the Week," was one of the many pleasing items on the programme. During the singing of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" a sheet was held up to receive contributions, and a very large number of coins found their way into it. Altogether the sum taken for the tea and at the collection amounted to \$88.01.



Canada on Top.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a Canadian Medicine with a world-wide reputation for merit. It is the only Canadian medicine that has met with unqualified success in all parts of the world. There is not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these pills are not on sale, and in all countries they are looked upon as the standard blood-builder and nerve tonic.

Merit—and merit only—has given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a greater sale than any other medicine in the world. It is proved that these pills have cured diseases which, before their introduction, medical science said were incurable. Wherever they have been used they have made people bright, active and strong.

In the Company's offices throughout the world there are on file upward of half a million (500,000) grateful letters from people who have been cured, and throughout the world millions of people now use no other medicine. The merit of this medicine has made for it an enduring reputation.

We give below testimonials from some of the most prominent countries in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are on sale:

CANADA.

John McDonald, merchant, Cape North, N.S., says: "For years I was a sufferer from spinal troubles, which eventually resulted in partial paralysis. I consulted no less than six doctors, but with no good results. I invested \$80 in an electric belt, but it was money wasted. I spent two months in Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, under the best specialists, but left the hospital actually worse than when I entered it. My legs were as useless as two sticks of timber, and I could only drag them after me with the aid of crutches. Rev. Mr. McLeod urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using them for some months new life and vigor returned to my legs, and I am able to attend to business without the aid of crutches, or even a cane. My restoration through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has caused a great sensation in this section."

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. M. M. Peabody, Haverhill, Mass., says: "When I experienced the change of life that comes to all women, it left me broken in health and utterly miserable. I suffered with palpitation of the heart, extreme nervousness, severe headaches, and general debility. I seemed to grow worse each year, notwithstanding the fact that I was almost constantly under the doctor's care. At last my husband brought home half a dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My only regret now is that I did not learn the value of these pills sooner. They have restored me to good health and activity, and I have gained over twenty pounds in weight since I began their use. These pills are a blessing to women at a critical time in life."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lilly Ledger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ledger, Doncaster, Eng., at the age of six was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance to such an extent that she was utterly helpless. She could neither move limbs or head; had to be carried about and led like an infant. Neither parents nor friends of the family thought she could possibly recover. Her father read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them to the child. The effect was wonderful, in a few weeks she began to recover, and in the course of a couple of months there was not a healthier, livelier, or brighter child in the neighborhood. Her parents look upon her cure almost in the light of a miracle.

DENMARK.

T. Lose, Copenhagen, says: "Since Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been introduced into this country, I have sold more of them than any other medicine, and my customers all speak of them in words of great praise. I never hesitate recommending them to those enfeebled."

PORTUGAL.

P. Gonzales, Oporto, says: "My wife was a great sufferer from ailments which afflict the sex, suffering in consequence from headaches, weak heart and dizziness. She tried many medicines without benefit until we received a little book telling about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then she tried this medicine, and it has given her new health and strength. We now always keep these pills in the house."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

J. de Torok, Buda Pest, says: "I was a continuous sufferer from indigestion, which reduced me in flesh, made me easily irritated, and I felt life was a burden. I had doctored for years with nothing more than temporary relief. Then I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in two months' time every sign of the trouble had vanished, and I have been in perfect health since."

ROUMANIA.

Mrs. M. Yonel, Bucharest, says: "Two of my daughters, aged 14 and 18, have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with grand results. They were weak, often dizzy, ate but little, and the elder especially suffered much from pains in the head, sometimes almost to blindness. I saw these pills advertised for such troubles, and got six boxes; then I got three more, and both daughters were made as well as ever they had been. I have recommended them to others with the same good results."

SPAIN.

M. Garcia, Barcelona, says: "Over-work made me nervous, irritable and weak in health. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I used only four boxes, and am now in splendid health."

ITALY.

Antonio Meranda, Milan, says: "My son, twelve years old, was weak and ill. He could not run about and play like other children, and all that we did for him availed not. He had headaches, sometimes trembled all over and ate but little. A book came into my possession recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a box. These did him good, and I got two more and before he had taken them all he was running about with the other children as active and happy as any of them. I have proved these pills the best of medicines."

SERBIA.

Mrs. D. Gyuris, Belgrade, says: "I was an almost continuous sufferer from a severe form of neuralgia. My blood was poor and watery, my face would swell and the pain I endured was something frightful. One day a small book advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was left at our door, and on reading it I saw the pills were recommended for the trouble from which I was suffering. I bought a box, and then one after another until I had taken eight boxes, when I felt I was cured. I have since had the best of health and no return of the disease."

RUSSIA.

M. Stroboski, Moscow, says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for general debility and have never found any other medicine to equal them. Since using them I feel like a new person; my blood is better, I eat and sleep better, and have gained considerably in weight."

SWITZERLAND.

P. Doy Geneva, says: "I warmly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to those who may not be well. I felt weak at all times, had a poor appetite and even slight exertion left me worn out. My chemist said, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I took his advice. After taking four boxes I felt equal to any exertion, and in every way as well as ever I had been."

EGYPT.

Max Fischer, Alexandria, says: "I have handled Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since they were introduced into this country a few years ago, and I can truthfully say that not only have their sales been wonderful, but they have worked some remarkable cures. From what I have seen and heard of these pills, I can understand the success they have met with throughout the world."

BELGIUM.

A. Derneville, Brussels, says: "I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, which frequently kept me in the house for days at a time. All the medicines I took gave me no more than a temporary relief, until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These seemed to have reached the root of the disease, as I have not had even a twinge of it for months. I cheerfully recommend this medicine."

MEXICO.

Mrs. Isidora Salazar de Langarica, of Guachinango, Mexico, says: "I had been sick now and then for a long time, but two years ago I began to grow worse. I had a severe pain in the left side of my body, which prevented me from moving my arm, and extended itself on that side through to my heart. After this my head became stiffened. I had trouble with my breathing and every bone ached. As a consequence of all these ailments I had to keep to my bed, without being able to move at all, even my meals being fed to me. A physician of repute was treating me and as his medicines did me no good, I was prevailed upon by Mrs. Lucia Amaral to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which she had the kindness to get for me. Soon after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I began to recover my health, and after having taken five bottles, I recovered my health completely."

FRANCE.

Dr. Thierry Migre, Paris, a member of the Legion of Honor, says: "I frequently prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my practice, especially in cases of anaemia (poverty of the blood) and extreme nervousness, and always with the best of results. I have no hesitation in saying that these pills are an excellent tonic for people in a feeble state of health."

GREECE.

J. D. Joannides, Piree, says: "I was troubled with insomnia and general weakness, and a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on his advice, and the medicine acted beyond my best expectations. I am now free from these attacks and enjoy the best of health."

GERMANY.

J. Lucae, Bremen, says: "I have been a severe sufferer from kidney troubles and constant pains in the back, as the result of which I frequently passed sleepless nights. A physician who prescribed for me said my trouble was likely to assume a fatal form, which statement left me very hopeless. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble, and decided to try them. The result has been a happy one for me, as the pains have entirely disappeared, and I am once more enjoying the best of health."

HOLLAND.

H. Snabbie, Rotterdam, says: "My wife was weak and ailing for several years. She was often taken with severe headaches; her heart would palpitate violently if she took any exercise, and her appetite had almost deserted her. It was about this time I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended and procured for her a few boxes. Relief came in a few days, and in a few weeks she was again quite strong and with good color in her face. Since this many of her female friends have used the pills and all speak well of them."

SOUTH AFRICA.

W. A. Bester, J. P., owner of Bester's farm, the scene of a recent battle near Ladysmith, says: "For a long time I was in very poor health. I always felt tired, was afflicted with violent headaches and swollen and painful legs which made it difficult for me to walk. Often I would take dizziness and fall, and on one occasion remained unconscious so long that my Kaffias had to carry me to the house. I was under the treatment of a doctor in Ladysmith but did not get better. Mr. Illing, druggist of that town, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These did me good almost from the start, and after using them about a month all my old-time vigor returned. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to humanity."

AUSTRALIA.

W. F. Byrnes, whose home is a few miles from the city of Melbourne, says: "Two years ago I was afflicted with a large abscess on the right thigh. The doctor said it was an aggravated case of hip disease, and consumption of the tissues. I was removed to Melbourne hospital and after being there a few weeks one of the leading doctors pronounced my case hopeless. I was then taken home, everyone imagining I was at the point of death. I was reduced to a living skeleton. A neighbor urged my friends to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They did not think any medicine could help me but consented to do so. Under their use the wasting away ceased, and I began gradually to recover. I used the pills for about four months and am again as well as ever I was in my life. The doctor who first attended me has told me he did not think anything on earth could have saved me, yet Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made me well and strong."

VENEZUELA.

Matias Y. Salas, Caracas, says: "For some years I suffered dreadfully with stomach trouble. Some doctors were of opinion that my disease was chronic catarrh of the stomach; according to others I had granulation in the lower part of the abdomen, and still others diagnosed something else, but none succeeded in curing me, notwithstanding my having followed their various treatments to the letter. No matter how wholesome the food, it would cause indigestion and flatulence. I had anaemia and a poor appetite, all of which obliged me to give up my business. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me by so many persons that I decided to take them, which I did with the greatest success, and it is a fact that I owe my present health to a few bottles of these wonderful pills."

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If you are weak or ailing; if you are feeling "out of sorts"; or if you need a spring medicine (and most people do) Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are exactly what you require. But remember that you must get the genuine, and the world over, the genuine bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Mines of Solomon

A Pioneer of Rhodesia Says That Country is the Lost Land of Ophir.

Tells of Discovering Prehistoric Mines Believed to Be King Solomon's Mines.

Journeyed Away into the Never Never Country Up the Zambesi.

It is a far cry from the darkest fever-infested jungles of the darkest Africa of David Livingstone, above where the Loanga and Great Zambesi flow, to Victoria, B. C., and it is not often that this city, or any other on the Pacific coast, entertains a visitor from there.

Dr. Dent, an archeologist sent out by the Imperial government to examine these ruined cities, has placed a description of the implements of iron, mining chisels and other things in the museum at Capetown, and in a book published by him, "The Mined Cities of Mashonaland" Rhodes was first called Mashonaland.

For twenty-five years Mr. de Noon has mined, traded, fought and travelled through the Transvaal, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia, and the native countries some five hundred miles north to the Zambesi.

Some of the mines found by him in this newly-opened country were discovered not as prospect holes, but with their ancient shafts intact.

after a silence of perhaps fifty centuries; with some of their rudely fashioned mining chisels used in the digging of these shafts, lying where the workers could have five thousand years ago laid them down, and with their big dumps piled up to be washed, thousands of years before Christ came to earth.

Mr. de Noon, during the course of a talk on the mines of South Africa, ancient and modern, of wars and heroes of wars, of Boers, Kafirs and other blacks, and other men and matters of those lands, of which this fore-runner of civilization and pioneer prospector is fully qualified to speak.

They came from the south, says the historian of the Bible in telling of how Hiram's ships went for the clean-up and Mr. de Noon believes this coming from the south refers to the trip up the east coast of Africa.

Many things point to this, firstly, no gold has been found in Madagascar, or in India, therefore it was to Africa that the ships came and to the land of Ophir. Another link in the chain of circumstantial evidence connecting the visit of the punik-like flotilla of Hiram to Sofala bay, the Portuguese harbor on the East African coast is that not far from Baira, the growing town on Sofala bay which is the terminus of the Beira and Port Salisbury railway, one of the recently projected lines of Cecil Rhodes to feed the Cape to Cairo railway, are many ruined ancient towns, now sunken beneath the earth, but day by day more of their columns of little granite blocks and falling buildings and 'caravans' are being unearthed by the archeologist and traveller.

For at least a strip of one hundred miles in Portuguese territory and Ghasiland these ancient villas are to be found, and in Rhodesia they are being discovered throughout a territory ranging for over four hundred miles, together with numbers of these pre-historic mines such as has been located by Mr. de Noon. There is no doubt about the fact, in his opinion, that this is

the Land of Ophir, and the mines are those of King Solomon.

However, be that as it may, whether they are the old mines found by Mr. de Noon while beating a path for civilization, are those of King Solomon or mines of other ancient rulers and mine owners, they are mines in which the miners told of thousands of years before Christ. They are and have been rich mines as is plainly proven by the rich returns gained by the present discoverer and others from the big dumps left by the ancient workers. The old shafts are to be found at intervals stretching over territory for at least four hundred miles north of Port Salisbury, formerly known as Bulawayo when Rhodesia was Mashonaland, the capital of Rhodesia.

Describing these pre-historic mines, Mr. de Noon says the greater portion of them are very big at the mouth of the shaft, much larger than the shaft of the modern mine, and they are all built up

with tailings and debris around the mouth of the shaft. They taper as they go down as though they were the reverse of a monster cone, verging into nothingness at the bottom. Everything points to the fact that the manner of sinking these mines was most primitive. From all evidences it seems to be shown that they were dug with chisels rudely made from iron similarly to the way in which the natives manufacture their assegai heads. Numbers of the chisels have been found in the vicinity of the ancient workings. As the work of deepening the shaft progressed, the workers carrying up the debris in baskets strung from their shoulders, climbing to the shaft tops and dumping the dirt around the pit mouth.

Near by the most of these ancient shafts are ruined cities, with the remains of fine buildings.

Mostly of granite, built of blocks not very different from those of road pavers, these ruined buildings, the stone of which is so preserved that one would think it had only stood for perhaps a matter of three years, contrast most strangely with the bee-hive like kraals of the latter-day natives, loudly proclaiming the retrogression of to-day. The strange thing about these strange buildings and ruins is that although the stones are keyed together with all firmness, not a trace of the use of mortar is to be seen. One of the finest of these old ruins is to be seen at Zambesi, near the town of Fort Victoria in Rhodesia, where the remains of brass, Capt. Wilson, who with a small force of British troops, was engaged in the last Matabele campaign, are buried.

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would think, for the personality of Rhodes would be a great tower of strength to those in the beleaguered city. Mr. de Noon knows the South African millionaire very well, having been connected with the Transvaal mines before he went northward to prospect and mine on his own account.

He credits Rhodes with much of the responsibility for the ill-advised raid. Rhodes had again and again called the attention of the British government to the Boer preparations and intrigues, and when no attention had been given to the warnings, it seems that he brought on the raid to bring matters to a focus. The raid though, while it was lamentable in one sense was opportune in another, for it checked a deep-laid German Boer plot. Mr. Rhodes undoubtedly thought that the conspiracy had laid its plans to strike, and he warned the British government, which was also aware of the intrigues. When no action was taken by the British government this South African millionaire resolved for once to take the work of the Empire in his own hands and call the conspirators, as it were. Of the failure of the raid history tells, but it is doubtful if James would have made a like failure had he been fully in the secret of the plans of Rhodes, which is a question. Dr. Leyds, the present Boer agent in Europe, was credited with the moving leading lights in the conspiracy.

However, aside from the attempts of Rhodes to take into himself the rights to do Imperial work, without authority, he has done a great deal for the upholding of British supremacy in South Africa. For years he has checked all the Boer plans for a United South Africa under the Dutch flag.

Mr. de Noon has a story to tell concerning the great anti-party of Miss Olive Schreiner, sister of the President of Cape Colony, Cecil Rhodes. It is according to what he heard in Africa, a case of unrequited love. The authoress set her cap for the promoter, and on his ignoring her advances, as is the way of women love hurses, she wrote a book.

As for Premier Schreiner he owes all his advancement to Rhodes, and his present antagonism to Rhodes is another exhibition of Afrikaner gratitude. The two men are the opposites.

Leaders of Opposing Factions in South Africa. Rhodes leads the Britishers and Schreiner the Afrikaners, who, while as loyal as they must be, long for a united South Africa, under another flag than the Union Jack. Schreiner is looked upon with much suspicion by the people of South Africa, some calling him a "made in Germany" loyal British subject. He was fully aware of the some love hurses, as is the way of women love hurses, she wrote a book.

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one other than Boers or Hollanders in the country. He does not want improvement of things modern, unless it be that the promoters of the railway or what other modernization is trying to connect the Transvaal in willing to silence the conscience of Mr. Kruger with golden salt, while Joubert, on the other hand, is a strong progressist, and looks to the improvement of the country in every possible way. He favors the introduction of railways and the opening up of mines and manufactures. It is a well known fact that had he had his way there would have been no war.

The average Boer, says Mr. de Noon, while there are exceptions, is of course, is little better than a white Kafir. All the Kafirs want are wives and cattle. He does not favor the coming of the white man and the white man's ways. He wishes to remain

Just as His Fathers Were, The Boers is the same. They live as their fathers did, with a few cattle around the house; if food is needed they can go and shoot a springbok. Advance is not wanted. The coming of the British or other outsider, saving the Hollanders is looked upon with disfavor. They wanted to fill the country with Hollanders, and like the Irishmen, who are appointed to the police force on arriving at New York, the Hollanders were to the Transvaal are soon given government offices in preference to all others.

The Orange Free State people are a much more enlightened people on the whole than the Transvaalers, and had it not been for President Steyn, Attorney-General Reitz and other political leaders, it is doubtful if the people would ever have joined the Boers. After the British defeated them at Bloemfontein, and having defeated them, handed back their country to them, one would scarcely think they had a grievance against the British. Nor have the people, President Steyn and his benches are responsible for the Free States entering the field. Had Sir John Brand, now landrost at Bloemfontein, been still in the presidential chair, things would have been different.

While he was on the subject of the war, and things pertinent thereto, Mr. de Noon told of the topography of The Country About Kroonstadt and Wynberg, here the Boers are assembling for what appears to be their last stand. It is, he says, what might be termed a rolling country. There are, it is true, several ranges of hills crossing the country, here and there, but for the most part it is flat. There are a few large trees, but the whole place is covered with a stunted scrub, something like a heather of a little larger growth than that of the Scottish moors. There are some kopjes, but they are not as thickly dotted about the land as in other parts of the country.

Few people outside those of Africa, Mr. de Noon says, can grasp what is meant by the word "kopje." It is difficult of explanation. A kopje is practically a rising conical shaped peak in its own right, and is a little higher in a range of mountains, a more conical shaped peak on a mountain top. There is little cover in this district as compared with that of the south.

While the Boer government has little else to be said to its credit, thinks Mr. de Noon, it governs the Kafir better than the British. As soon as the traveller crosses the boundary line from Rhodesia into the Transvaal, or into the Portuguese strip, he says, the difference in the Kafir behavior is at once remarked. Both the Boer and the Portuguese authorities keep the Kafir in his place, and keep the distinction well defined that there is a wide difference between a White Skin and a Black One.

In Rhodesia, Cape Colony or Natal, the blacks are sometimes quite insolent. They will often jostle the white man in the streets, and if the white man remonstrates he is hauled before a magistrate and usually fined. The Kafir in British territory is taught that he is free and equal to the white man. That may be all very well, but Mr. de Noon holds that his experience among the blacks from the Cape to the Zambesi has shown him that it is better that the line of distinction be firmly drawn, and the man black man kept down.

Travelling as he has done so widely through Central Africa, Mr. de Noon has a wide circle of experiences to tell of his trips through hitherto untroubled wilds, accompanied only by the train of black boys carrying his supplies on their heads. He says he has found that the most

of the tribes profess belief in a supreme being, while many others have the idea of the woods-for their gods, the lion being a favorite. He has a great acquaintance among the native chiefs, and has always had a good reception among them. He credits to his never having paid attention to any rules of a traveller, but he has a great respect for the people, going into their villages at any time without ceremony. The man who shows fear to the African native will probably be murdered before he has gone far into the country, but the man who shows a contempt for them is as safe in the wild as on the streets of Capetown. The custom prevails among most African villages that, upon arrival after nightfall is accounted an enemy. Many chiefs demand that no visitors shall not enter the village until transaction has been given, and some have been known to keep men waiting a ridiculously long time, saying that a

Gods Ought to be Spoken To, or something of that sort. Lobengula has been known to keep men waiting as long as two months, and Kama and others have held the desiring visitor as long as three months. Mr. de Noon made it a rule never to stand on ceremony and wait, and found that it gave him even a better standing with the blacks than that he had.

In all villages he visited he never took any of the chiefs by surprise. They knew all of his coming; all had a full description of him and his boys, and even in the most removed parts of the country they knew of his intention of visiting the tribe months before he came.

How the news travels so rapidly does not long remain a surprise to the traveller, for he soon finds out that the natives have telegraphic system of their own. The rapidity with which news is carried for hundreds of miles by these blacks has long been a mystery to the uninitiated. To quote an instance of the rapid carrying of news by the blacks, Mr. de Noon tells of how the natives sent the news of the defeat of a Matabele force in the Mashonaland rising to the blacks at Bulawayo. The telegraph wires were down; the natives having cut them to make bracelets of the wire, and it was not until the field force were able to communicate the news of their victory to Bulawayo, imagine the surprise of the troops when the operator at Bulawayo replied to their operators that they had known of the victory for some days past and could tell the loss on either side. The news had reached Bulawayo three days before the troops could send it.

Another instance remarked by Mr. de Noon of how the natives had carried the news of a battle over hundreds of miles, was that of the news of the capture of the telegraph wires. This was when the unfortunate 24th were wiped out at Isandlwana, in the Zulu campaign. One day after the battle a number of the blacks at Durban told their masters that "away up in the hills there was in one place a field filled with many white men lying dead." The blacks were not believed, and it was not until ten days later that the sad news was confirmed by news from the British troops.

Mr. de Noon says it is not by the beating of drums, as many have said, that the blacks carry the news, but by shouting which advises they have from range to range. The runner coo-ooes until his cry is answered from the succeeding ranges, and thus the news is passed along. This is the working of the Kaffirgram. Many are the strange customs of the Blacks, and because of one of those customs more evidence is obtainable of the great antiquity of the native races of Rhodesia. Whenever the black is about to cross a mountain traverse, a thick and probably animal infested wood, or where he is overtaken by nightfall, the traveller in the branches of the trees places stones in the branches of the trees to be emblematic, as it were, a prayer. At the approaches to mountains, jungles, and other places where the black dreads danger, great mountains and cairns of stones are to be seen. The average prayers of the journeying blacks are for protection from lions, protection for friends and relatives left behind, or more frequently, that his legs may be strengthened for his journey. Some of these prayer stones cairns have attained a prodigious height, showing that the stones must have been accumulating for at least five thousand years.

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of the tribes profess belief in a supreme being, while many others have the idea of the woods-for their gods, the lion being a favorite. He has a great acquaintance among the native chiefs, and has always had a good reception among them. He credits to his never having paid attention to any rules of a traveller, but he has a great respect for the people, going into their villages at any time without ceremony. The man who shows fear to the African native will probably be murdered before he has gone far into the country, but the man who shows a contempt for them is as safe in the wild as on the streets of Capetown. The custom prevails among most African villages that, upon arrival after nightfall is accounted an enemy. Many chiefs demand that no visitors shall not enter the village until transaction has been given, and some have been known to keep men waiting a ridiculously long time, saying that a

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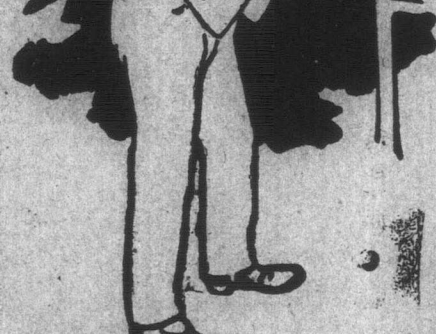
Does Your Back Ache?

Many people fail to understand the significance of a lame, weak, sore, aching back.

You overtax the kidneys-give them more work than they can do-then they cry out in protest through the pain in the back.

Backache is simply kidneyache, and there's trouble-serious trouble ahead for you if you neglect it.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy in the world for backache.



They take out the stiches, twinges and twinges, blubber up stiff backs and give complete relief from pain.

Mr. James Jackson, 946 Maitland St., London, Ont., suffered severely from pain in his back so that he could hardly walk across the room. He hasn't a trace of pain now. Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured him.

Mrs. Joseph A. Doty, Port Gilbert, N.S., says she was troubled with a pain and weakness across the small of her back which was so intense she could scarcely stoop. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills had removed the pain and given her strength and vigor.

Remember Doan's Kidney Pills are the kind that cure. Ask for them and refuse no others.

Advertisement for Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick, featuring a large illustration of a brick and text describing its durability and fire resistance. The ad is from Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Toronto.

Coal Mines Arbitration

The Board of Arbitrators Make Their Award This Morning.

The Special Rule to Be Decided on by the Supreme Court.

The award in the coal mines arbitration case was handed down this morning, and is summarized below. The case has been a famous one, and the sittings of the arbitrators have been prolonged over a considerable period of time. The award is in a sense tentative, the validity of the special rule promulgated by the Minister of Mines excluding from the coal mines of the provinces all persons who could not understand the rules as promulgated in English being referred to the Supreme Court. The Chinese in Union mine are pronounced dangerous with the exception of five, who proved their competency to the arbitrators, although the evidence in the same regard in regard to the Wellington mine was insufficient to warrant a similar pronouncement. The arbitrators further agree that while all Chinese and Japanese may not be dangerous in these workings, a considerable percentage are. In fact the general tenor of the award is against the Chinese and in favor of the action of the government.

The history of this arbitration is already beginning to vanish from the recollection of even those who follow such matters carefully and a resume of it may therefore be given. On August 8th the then Minister of Mines instructed Mr. Morgan, inspector of coal mines, to enforce the provisions of sub-section 2, section 69, of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, telling him that he had power under the act to exclude from the mines all persons who could not understand and read the special rules as printed in English. On the following day, August 9th, the special rule was gazetted prohibiting after that date the employment of any persons excepting those previously employed, that is before the promulgation of the rules, in coal mines who could not read and understand the special rules in English. On the 15th of August the mine inspector notified A. Brydon, manager of the Extension mine, that certain Chinese employed in that mine were a source of danger to its safety and on the 17th a similar notice was issued to Manager Little, of the Union mine, in respect to a larger number of Chinamen employed on that property. On the 18th of October the inspector notified Manager Little to remove all Chinese and Japanese from underground works in the Union mines. These are the four distinct matters which formed the subject of arbitration. The board which was selected to arbitrate upon these matters was made up of the following: Wm. McAllan, Nanaimo, for the Minister of Mines; T. Crawford Wynne, of Nelson, for the Union Colliery Co., and for R. Dunsmuir & Sons; and Frank W. McCrady, manager of the Marble Bay mines at Van Anda, as umpire.

The arbitrators failed to agree upon matters of the special rule and the umpire made his award in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, the following being the questions of law submitted:

(a) Whether the special rule was within the special rule making power of the Minister of Mines.

(b) Whether the class of evidence as to what took place in other mines than those in question in relation to the class of labor employed in them objected to on page 5 and subsequently in the case should have been admitted and considered.

(c) Whether the inspector had the power to give the notices in question putting workmen out of the mines in question, and particularly in regard to the general notice affecting all the Chinese and Japanese employed therein.

The umpire's award on the special rule submitted to the opinion of the court on the above questions were:

"According to the evidence before me I find that the above reference to special rule is not a reasonable one, but I think from the evidence it is necessary that all men working underground should be able to understand instructions given in the English language and that a rule should be prepared to that end."

Upon the second, third and fourth matters submitted to the arbitrators they found as follows:

"That with regard to the notice given to Manager Brydon of the Extension mine, there was not evidence produced that proved to us that the persons named in the notice referred to above constituted a source of danger to the Wellington Extension mines."

"With respect to the notice given to Manager Little of the Union Mines the arbitrators award as follows:

"On this question we have Mr. Morgan's evidence that he considered the men in question incompetent, and with the exception of the Chinese who were called, and showed their competency, his evidence as to those particular persons is uncontradicted, and we therefore decide that with the exception of Mah Yuen, Mah Poo, Ah Gate, Quong Lee and Dan, whom we consider competent, these men are dangerous within the meaning of the above matters."

"With respect to the notice of the 18th of October to Mr. Little that all Chinese and Japanese employed in the mine at Union were incompetent to such an extent that their presence was a source of danger to other persons employed in the mines, the arbitrators award as follows:

"While we cannot agree with the notice and say that all the Chinese and Japanese are dangerous, we are of the opinion that from the evidence submitted to us that a considerable percentage of them are dangerous."

"They make the same award with respect to all the Chinese and Japanese employed in the Wellington Extension mine."

"With respect to all these matters, the arbitrators submit the same question as

the umpire, in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court. The counsel engaged on the taking of evidence at Nanaimo and Union were: For the Minister of Mines, ex-Attorney-General Henderson, and Mr. Yarwood, of Nanaimo; for the mine owners, Robert Cassidy and Arthur Davey.

On the argument before the arbitrators in Victoria, A. L. Belyea, Q.C., appeared for the Minister of Mines and instructions from the Attorney-General, and Mr. Cassidy for the mine owners.

With respect to the costs of the proceedings the arbitrators award as follows:

That each party pay the fees and expenses of their respective arbitrators, counsel and witnesses, and that the payment of fees and expenses of umpire should be equally divided between the parties.

Start for Paardeberg

The Times Correspondent With the Canadians Tells of the Preparations.

Colonel Buchan Addresses the Troops—What is Expected on the March.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Belmont, Sunday, Feb. 11th, 1900.

General Dorian Smith is to take command of our brigade. I have not yet learned who are to be in the cavalry brigade.

We are all rejoicing at the news of Sir Hector Macdonald's victory near Koodoosberg Drift. Last night the rumor in camp was that the cavalry had ridden through them in the open three weeks, and the Boer loss was very heavy.

Late last night semi-official information reached a few of us in camp and gave complete satisfaction. "A" and "G" Companies return to Belmont tomorrow, and the next day the whole brigade moves in an easterly or north-easterly direction, probably towards Bloemfontein or Jacobsdal. The idea appears to be that we are to cut off the Boer retreat from Moller and Magerfontein. When these lines are in print you will possibly have received news of the marching of several British columns from different points into the Orange Free State. In two months we may be in the field. I firmly believe the war will be practically over.

Last night Col. Buchan addressed the troops, and told them that they might expect to have three weeks' marching, and all those who did not consider themselves fit to march twenty miles a day and fight all night had better be sent to the Cape or home. We were to be with the flower of the British army, and must keep up our end of the stick.

Well, suppose we may look for severe work from now on—hard tack and bully beef. We shall have to travel as light as possible, and our overcoats will be carried in the transport. All day yesterday and all last night transports passed here in an endless stream. Trains hurried up and down full of supplies, troops, guns, ammunition, etc., making the sleepy place very lively, and adding to the general excitement. It is extremely doubtful when my next letter will get through, unless a line of communication is carefully kept up, and even then mail may not be sent. One of the Q. M. I. wrote me from Witwaters on the 7th, and his letter has not yet reached me. He has been up here with his regiment for the last three days.

Monday, 12th.—"A" and "G" Companies left Belmont at 2 o'clock this morning, and arrived here about 7 p.m. We expect the whole regiment to entrain for Graspan at 4 p.m. this evening, and the whole brigade will probably move tomorrow.

SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL.

THAT HACKING COUGH is a warning not to be lightly treated. Erythraemic cough, acute catarrh of all recent coughs and colds. Take it in time. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

(Associated Press.)
New York, March 24.—Through the breaking down of the first floor in the factory building at 213 and 215 East 44th street, which was destroyed by fire early today, three firemen were killed and two injured.

COATED

Look at your tongue. Is it coated? Then you have a bad taste in your mouth every morning. Your appetite is poor, and food distresses you. You have frequent headaches and are often dizzy. Your stomach is weak and your bowels are constipated. There's a reliable cure:

Ayer's Pills

Don't take a cathartic dose and then stop. Better take a laxative dose each night, just enough to cause one good free movement of the day following. You feel better the very next day. Your appetite returns, your dyspepsia is cured, your headaches pass away, your tongue clears up, your liver acts well. **2c. All druggists.**

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for 25 years, and I consider them the best made. One pill does me more good than half a box of any other kind I have ever tried."

Mrs. N. E. TALBOT,
March 30, 1899. Arrington, Kans.

Unanimously Endorsed

Island Railway Project Considered by the Board of Trade Yesterday.

Mr. Heubach Addressed Members on the Coming Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The proposed island extension railway scheme met with the unanimous endorsement of the Board of Trade at the general meeting yesterday afternoon, when representative merchants were present for the purpose of considering this paramount subject. The speakers were few, but any undue amount of discussion would certainly have been superfluous in the light of the marked approbation of the scheme demonstrated by those present in their unanimous vote. The members also had the pleasure of listening to an interesting address by F. W. Heubach on the industrial exhibition to be held at Winnipeg on July 23rd next. The association represented by Mr. Heubach is desirous of constructing a building for the purpose of allowing for a comprehensive British Columbia exhibit, and in order that the entire premises may be typically British Columbian, the association proposes that British Columbia lumber be used in the erection. In accordance with Mr. Heubach's representations, the matter was referred to the Board of Trade Council, with a recommendation that they pass a resolution to the provincial government, requesting the minister to consider the possibility of securing a subsidy, and a most favorable reply was received. This gentleman, however, was informed that before the matter could receive consideration a company must be incorporated, and as a consequence the present bill was introduced before parliament. The speaker referred to an American gentleman who was interested in the project, and the plan outlined to him contained the proposed inauguration of a line of steamships from the northern terminus of the railway to the Alaskan ports, ferry carrying up and down full of supplies, mail and to American railway connections in the south, and the acquisition of the E. & N. railway, the cost of such a scheme being estimated at \$8,000,000. Mr. Dunsmuir was interested in the scheme, as was also a gentleman now before the board regarding the possibility of associated capitalists' extensive information on the subject. After referring to the resolutions of endorsement passed at the meeting in the Philharmonic hall and by the city council, the speaker stated that he had forwarded to Ottawa petitions containing the names of 4,500 names. The Vancouver city council and board of trade had been communicated with, but as yet had not replied. In conclusion, Mr. Lugin submitted the following resolution:

Resolved: That this board regards the proposed railway to the north end of Vancouver Island as a work for the advantage of British Columbia and the Yukon territory, and recommends it to the favorable consideration of the provincial government and the parliament of Canada as deserving of assistance by a reasonable subsidy. He further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the provincial representatives at Ottawa.

This resolution was seconded by Simon Leiser.

A. G. McCandless was certain that all present were unanimously in favor of the scheme, and protracted discussion, under such a circumstance, was consequently unnecessary. All understood the resolution, and he felt sure the resolution would be passed without one dissenting voice.

J. H. Turner suggested that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to each of the local members of the Dominion parliament, and this clause was embodied in the resolution.

A. G. McCandless then relieved L. G. McQuade as chairman, and introduced Mr. Heubach, general manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Association.

After expressing on behalf of the association his appreciation of the courtesy displayed by the board in laying aside their rules of procedure to enable him to address them, Mr. Heubach explained his object in visiting the coast. This was in connection with the annual industrial exhibition to be held in Winnipeg during the coming summer, information regarding which he had given in a former communication he had addressed to one of the previous presidents, A. C. Flumerfelt, and which read as follows:

Winnipeg, Man. Jan. 17th, 1900.
A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq., Victoria, B. C.

Dear Mr. Flumerfelt:—I beg again to refer to the conversation I had the pleasure of having with you ten or twelve days ago in Montreal, in relation to the matter of a suitable British Columbia building for the erection on the exhibition grounds here in time for our 20th Century fair, which is to open on the 23rd July.

As you will remember, I pointed out that the association has been endeavoring for the past couple of years to provide accommodation for a thoroughly representative

exhibit of the resources of British Columbia. The matter has been brought before the attention of the Dominion government, with the result that the department of the interior has undertaken to provide us with a grant nearly sufficient to cover the cost of erecting the building, provided it is entirely constructed of British Columbia woods, and the C. P. R. have undertaken to carry this lumber free of cost from British Columbia to Winnipeg.

I had considerable correspondence with some of the principal lumber dealers in your province last spring on this subject, but unfortunately the matter was taken up so late in the season that it was found impossible to carry the scheme through in time for last year, but I think if you will do us your promised, and see a few of these gentlemen personally, and answer the question reopened, I am sure that you will succeed in interesting them.

We feel it is needless for us to point out the value of such a building viewed from the British Columbia standpoint. From the very nature of things, the demand from Manitoba and the Territories for your fruit, fish, and, more particularly, your lumber, must become a most important factor in our trade relations, consequently the perpetually increasing demand from the tens of thousands of people who visit our fair annually, will certainly result in immense advantage.

No stronger fact in support of this assertion can be used than that both the Dominion government and the C. P. R. have gone so far out of their usual course, as they have gone, in endeavoring to put a plan in operation whereby the resources of British Columbia can be shown to advantage, not only to agriculturists, but to business men and capitalists looking for investment and speculative opportunities.

It seems to me that it is a matter your provincial government should assist in, to what extent, of course, is for them to determine. If the cost of the lumber is divided up, as it should be, amongst your provincial land owners, a very small additional grant from the provincial government would place the matter on a sound basis.

I trust therefore you will do everything in your power to help the scheme along, and you may rely upon our hearty co-operation, or even, if you consider it advisable or necessary, I would be prepared to go over to the coast and take the matter up personally with such gentlemen as you might consider it would be to our mutual interests to approach.

I might probably explain that the idea is to have the building somewhere about 50x50, to use one side of it entirely for mineral exhibit, and the other side for a display from the different experimental farms controlled by the Dominion government, in other words, to have a practical demonstration of the products of Western Canada centred in one attractive building.

Yours truly,
F. W. HEUBACH,
General Manager.

Continuing, Mr. Heubach stated that at Vancouver he had the pleasure of meeting the Lumbermen's Association, and they had agreed to supply lumber for the erection of the building on the exhibition grounds, on the understanding that the provincial government would assist them to some extent. They had requested the speaker to confer with the various boards of trade and, if possible, obtain from them resolutions of endorsement to be forwarded to the government recommending that the required assistance be given in order that the exhibit might be representative of the province. The exhibition was conducted on the broadest lines, for the benefit of the country, but so far the only weak point was the absence of an exhibit from the far West. Since his visit to the coast, the speaker stated he was positive that should the province be represented by a comprehensive exhibit it would be one of the greatest attractions to the exhibition.

The chairman, A. G. McCandless, expressed his pleasure at hearing from Mr. Heubach, and was certain his proposal would receive the endorsement of the board.

Mr. Heubach pointed out that it would be necessary for the lumber to be shipped as soon as possible in order that the building might be erected by July 23rd. He suggested that a resolution be passed by the board referring the matter to the council of the board, with power to act.

The Vancouver and New Westminster boards had passed resolutions recommending to the government that the required assistance be granted.

The chairman suggested that the matter be referred to the council of the board of trade, with a strong recommendation to the council of the necessary action.

In moving accords, James Thomson suggested that the speakers who had come in contact with the victims, or for other reasons were suspected of being exposed to contagion. These steps on the part of the health authorities at Grand Forks were approved by Dr. Fagan, who, on learning some details in regard to the carelessness observed in these matters south of the line, determined to pay a visit to Republic.

His trip there proved an eye-opener. He found that the grossest carelessness existed in regard to the spread of the epidemic. One man he met on the street was already in the clutches of the malady, while another told him that he had occupied the same shack as another man who had been taken to the isolation hospital suffering from the disease, and yet was allowed to move about unimpeded. Dr. Fagan at once summoned the local officers to a conference, and stated that what he had seen in the camp led him to believe that he would be incurring a grave responsibility by permitting even the limited intercourse which had formerly existed between that point and southern British Columbia. He proposed, therefore, as a measure of protection to the province he represented, to cut off all intercourse between the two districts. The authorities, while recognizing the seriousness of the proposed step, frankly acquiesced in it, admitting that the position which he had taken was perfectly justified.

On his return to the Boundary the doctor double the guards, and issued instructions that the freight drivers from Republic should not henceforth be allowed into the country, that teams from Republic camp should change drivers at the international boundary, and that no blankets or other impediments should be transferred from one driver to the other which would transmit the germs of disease. These regulations are now being rigidly enforced, and travel between southern British Columbia camps and the infected districts is practically stopped.

Thanks to the prompt action taken by

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday at 9:30 a.m. the regular examinations of the Law Society will begin in the offices occupied by the secretary, Mr. Lampan, on the top floor over the Bank of Montreal. There will be seventeen candidates for the different examinations.

Members of the Law Society for the ensuing year will be elected on Monday. Most of the voting papers have now been received by the secretary, and the ballots will be counted in his office on Monday at 11 a.m.

IF TAKEN IN TIME The D. & L. Emulsion will surely cure the most serious affections of the lungs that "run down" condition, the after effects of a heavy cold, is quickly counteracted. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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Fighting Smallpox

Dr. Fagan Suspends Travel Between Republic and This Province.

Vigilance of Health Authorities Has Kept Boundary Free of Disease.

Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health, returned last night from the Interior, whither he went a short time ago to investigate a reported outbreak of smallpox at Grand Forks. He found upon investigation that two men who had been engaged in freighting from Republic to Grand Forks had been attacked by the disease in a virulent form. The local authorities had promptly isolated them, and had also segregated about twenty-five other men who had come in contact with the victims, or for other reasons were suspected of being exposed to contagion. These steps on the part of the health authorities at Grand Forks were approved by Dr. Fagan, who, on learning some details in regard to the carelessness observed in these matters south of the line, determined to pay a visit to Republic.

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QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Ottawa, March 24.—Public notice is given that the ministerial order, dated March 15th, 1897, excepting coasting vessels from San Francisco from the quarantine regulations of Canada, issued by the minister of agriculture, has been temporarily withdrawn in consequence of the reported presence in San Francisco, of bubonic plague.

WE CLAIM THAT THE D. & L. Menthol Pasteur will cure lumbago, backache, neuralgia, or rheumatic pain, quicker than any other remedy. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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A NEW MINISTER.

G. W. Beebe, a Farmer, of Agassiz, Becomes Provincial Secretary in the Martin Cabinet.

Premier Martin has again returned from the Mainland, and this time his mission has not been fruitless. He has secured a cabinet minister in the person of Geo. Washington Beebe, a well known farmer and rancher at Agassiz. Mr. Beebe will take the portfolio of provincial secretary. Mr. Yates going to that of chief commissioner of lands and works.

The new minister has been prominent in Farmers' Institute work for a number of years, and the Premier believes he will be a distinct accession to the Cabinet. He has been a resident of British Columbia for about thirteen years.

A special Gazette to-day contains the official announcement of Mr. Beebe's appointment, and the resignation of Mr. Yates as provincial secretary.

William Fernie, after whom the town in East Kootenay is named, has announced himself as a candidate for East Kootenay in the next provincial elections. His platform has not yet been given out.

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Relief of Ladysmith

London Daily Mail's War Correspondent Describes the Historic Scene.

How the Relieving Force Was Received-Natal Men First in Town.

Ladysmith, Feb. 28.—Ladysmith was relieved at last at 6 o'clock to-night.

The first portion of General Buller's column which reached the town were received with an extraordinary display of enthusiasm. Never before in the history of Ladysmith, which has now become so famous, has such a scene of genuine gladness and pride been witnessed within its boundaries. It is doubtful if ever such a scene was witnessed anywhere in Natal.

The townspeople and the military as late as this morning did not expect to see the long-awaited column before the day was out.

Last night it was reported that rations would be reduced, and the reduction took effect today. This was regarded as an augury of more delays, and it is not too much to say that it caused a tone of despondency to set in among some; but it is always the darkest hour that precedes the dawn.

Early in the afternoon came the news by helicopter that General Buller had achieved a decisive victory over the enemy, who were in full retreat and pursued by his cavalry. Their signs of unusual activity were seen within the garrison, and the Natal Carbineers and Hussars stood to arms.

From Wagons Hill and other eminences the Boers were seen in full retreat; ox wagons and mule wagons by the hundred, mounted Boers by the thousand, were travelling west of the town from Colenso towards the Free State and Transvaal railways. Our field guns attempted to reach them, but they were of insufficient range.

Great activity among the Boers was now apparent on Umbulwana.

The first to draw attention to this favorite Boer position was our naval guns, which sent shells in rapid succession into the redoubt which shelters the Boer 90-pounder—our old acquaintance "Long Tom."

A rapid survey of Fort Alice with our glasses revealed the fact that over the earthworks a huge derrick had been erected, the object of which was plainly to reduce the Boer position to rubble.

Shell after shell tore through the air over the town from our naval batteries, and our big 47 naval gun on Casse's Camp, whither it was recently removed, joined in the attack. The Boers were seen flying from the vicinity of their favorite redoubt along the summit of Umbulwana. Some careered down from the hill below the gun, but our shells followed them, bursting along the crest of the hill wherever moving figures were seen.

Many magnificent shots were fired from the forts. Fort Alice threw shells which struck the earthworks right in the face, raising a great column of brown smoke and dust. When the smoke and dust had cleared away.

The Derrick Had Disappeared.

Our guns now ceased for a little, and once more the derrick worked busily, but one shell from a 12-pounder long-range naval gun smashed the derrick and the Boer hopes at the same time, for no further attempt was made to remove the gun.

Every one in the town and camp was overjoyed at the spirited and grand work of our guns. The relief spoken so seldom, but loudly that their deep voice was indeed most welcome. All felt instinctively that it was the beginning of the end. The street was crowded, and every one was delighted. Civilians, soldiers, natives, Indians, all were there watching our bombardment of the Boer position. The relief was now ours had come. Officers galloped forwards hither and thither, killed Gordons stalked towards their camp, Indians in turbans and flowing white robes rode smilingly past on donkeys. Natives everywhere. It was a scene typical of the Boers, for though the speech and clothes and color of the people were diverse, these people were.

All Subjects of the Queen.

Suddenly a mighty cheer was raised at the north end of the town. It travelled towards the railway station and came nearer.

What could it all mean? Then came the words flying from mouth to mouth, "The column is just outside the town and is coming across the flats."

There was a rush toward the Klip river, which divides the flats from the town.

There was no doubt—the news was true. The cheering travelled from north to south—long, great, and continuous shouts were raised. When we all knew the force was at the drift.

It was now 6 o'clock and twilight had begun. At the drift there they were, a long, dark, grey wall of men and horses. On one side and on the other there was a great concourse hurrahing and cheering. The foremost men were now across the drift and entering the town. "Well done!" as shouted spontaneously. "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I carried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The gas and electrical works at Listowel exploded on Wednesday night. Wm. Bilber, the engineer, was killed.

namely, that the first of his relief column to enter town should be Natal Men.

The arrivals were about 300 strong, and consisted of the Natal Carbineers under Major Mackenzie, the Imperial Light Horse under Major Gough, and the Natal Police under Inspector Abrahams.

General Sir George White promptly went out to welcome the gallant band, and with his staff he met it at the principal street. It was difficult to say which showed the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, the men of Buller's column or the devoted chief of Ladysmith.

The new-comers were cheered all along the route with enthusiasm; women were seen crying with excitement and gladness; and, as General White turned back homeward, he received an ovation from the great gathering which now filled the street.

At the postoffice Sir George White stopped in response to the cheers and expressed to address the assemblage. Struggling with the emotion aroused by the events of the afternoon, and by the undoubted enthusiasm manifested so vociferously towards himself, he could hardly at first speak a single sentence.

Finally, he said: "I want heartily to thank you for the very great assistance you have given me during this trying time."

Three cheers were now called for White, three cheers for Lady White, cheers for General Hunter, cheers for the staff, cheers for.

The Ladysmith Garrison, and cheers for the crew of the Powertown.

Sir George then continued: "This is indeed a happy moment. I thank God our flag has been upheld."

Great enthusiasm greeted this sentence, and cheers were raised for the Queen, and then for the Prince of Wales. All present then sang "God Save the Queen."

The general now called for cheers for Sir Redvers Buller. This was greeted by prolonged cheering, and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow."

Silence being obtained, Sir George again spoke, saying: "It has gone to the bottom of my heart to have cut down your rations, but I promise I will not do it again."

This was responded to with laughter and cheers, amid which Sir George and his staff galloped off.

When the first intimation was received that the relief force was approaching, the Border Mounted Rifles and Natal Carbineers went out to escort it in, but by the time it was seen it was so near that the escort had only reached the drift at the show yard when the arrivals were reining up at the other side of the river.

Soon after the arrival of the relief force a terrific thunderstorm raged over the town and district. Rain poured in torrents for hours, and the night was of inky blackness, relieved only by incessant flashes of lightning.

Throughout the night our big naval guns were shelling the Boers to prevent them removing their gun.

Three guns were in operation, and an eerie effect was produced by their continual booming.

But every one was exuberantly happy. R. W. REID.

PLAGUE ABATING.

No Fresh Cases of Dread Disease at Honolulu When the Warrimoo Sailed.

According to advices from Honolulu up to the time of the sailing of the Warrimoo, there has been no increase in the number of plague cases. A Honolulu correspondent, writing under date of March 15th, says: "But one case of the plague has developed during the past eleven days. This encouraging situation has caused the board of health to modify the rules, and now all classes of American and European goods are allowed to be shipped to the outside islands. Passengers have been allowed to depart for the first time in many weeks. Reports from both Maui and Hawaii are to the effect that both islands are clean again. There have been no fresh outbreaks at either Kahului or Hilo.

The expenses of fighting the plague has reached over half a million to this date. The council of state will be asked to appropriate \$250,000 additional. Two hundred and twenty-one native Hawaiians, men, women and children were crowded on the floor in the hall of the executive building yesterday, impugning the government for food."

Nahalea, a native with a bad reputation, is under arrest, and will probably be charged with murder. He beat his wife with a rope until she confessed to him that she had been intimate with a Japanese. Then Nahalea went to where the Japanese was at work with an axe. He took the axe from the Japanese and struck him on the side of the head with it, and a second time breaking his jaw. Then Nahalea knocked his wife down with the axe handle and chased away a native who interfered, threatening to kill him if he returned. The Japanese died Saturday, March 10th.

The yacht Rover, Captain R. B. Fithian, arrived at Honolulu on March 12th from Samoa, continuing the cruise of Pacific waters in which she has been engaged since last September. The Rover started from Santa Barbara, California, and has been to most of the South Sea Islands. Her last port of call was Apia, which she left on February 8th. On the yacht are Mrs. Fithian and G. A. Loughborough, of San Francisco.

Following Napoleon's Plan.

But the general staffs of the war and of the marine, all of a sudden animated with an extraordinary zeal, have not contented themselves with this. Taking up once more Napoleon's idea of the camp of Boulogne, they have come to the conclusion that what the great Emperor had dreamt while possessing merely a fleet of sailing ships, that which, on a small scale, the government of the First Republic had attempted in Ireland, was certainly much easier to realize to-day with steam, which makes the crossing of the British Channel a mere pleasure trip, a sure and safe affair in a few quarter hours.

They have reckoned on the considerable difficulties which England is meeting with in the Transvaal, and everybody knows with what fervor, with what fanatic passion, all France has taken the side of the Boers, and has speculated on

To Avenge Fashoda

Plans That Exist in France for the Invasion of England.

How the French Propose to Capture the City of London.

In spite of the amenities exchanged between the two governments or their ambassadors, the ordinary observer will perceive the gravity of the situation actually existing between France and England, a situation which, whatever may be the goodwill of the two countries, whatever may be the course of events, cannot be settled otherwise than by war, and to all appearances at a very early date.

As the twentieth century opens two preponderant questions loom up, and these two questions will dominate the policies of Europe for many long years. They are the Chinese and African questions. The first question has not yet reached maturity, and doubtless will not for some years to come. But the other is ripe, and its solution by the force of arms is imminent.

England's Lost Opportunity.

Africa, which up to a few years ago was a terra incognita, is called upon to play, during the century which has just begun, the part played by America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or that played by India in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Africa will be the master of the colossal riches of this new country and will find in it for its commerce and its manufactures the necessary outlets for years and years to come.

England, although having at first allowed this to be a distant possibility, has grasped the significance of the situation and the future that lay in Africa, and her object has been to become in Africa the dominant power.

She had two rivals, Germany and France. Germany counts for little. The territories which she occupies, although considerable, can only be enclaves, and her fleet, which so far sails only in the brain of its Emperor, is not yet ready to carry any great weight in the destinies of naval engagements. There remains France, whose African Empire is considerably greater than that of England.

Hampered by internal dissensions, by the contradictory ideas of their successive statesmen, lacking continuity of purpose, the French understood too late England's plan. But, having grasped it, they tried to combat it. Hence alliances were formed, and the first of these, that through from west to east the great track which the English wished to lay out from Cape to Cairo, hence Fashoda.

From a purely speculative point of view, it may be said that England committed a considerable mistake in not declaring France at the end of 1898, or war which sooner or later she will be under the imperative necessity of undertaking or of having to face.

It is no use to argue that she would have found in this war—above all a naval war—no less a difficulty than in the war which she is waging to-day. A war in France was ready at that period to enable her to war against England.

Hypnotized, as it has been said by a French minister of War, General Lewal, by the opening of the Vosges, France, and eventually Italy. It was the ravanne, had concentrated all her efforts in the view of a war with Germany, and with that country alone. The French general staff had but one plan of mobilization, which, moreover, was continually being changed, against Germany, and eventually against Italy. It was the staff's only preoccupation, its fixed idea, all its efforts were concentrated on this sole object. The defence of the coasts did not, so to say, exist.

When France was Helpless.

Ports like Havre and Marseilles, hardly covered by a few ridiculous batteries, lay exposed to any fleet that should see fit to open fire on them. Corsica was left to the mercy of a dash. Madagascar belonged to whomsoever she might choose to set foot on its soil. There remained the French fleet. Its ships manned by crews who, as sailors, are of the first order, but commanded by officers who from the rank of captain scarcely ever go to sea, and who are generally badly trained, the situation at that period was an exceptional one for England. No serious plan of mobilization lay in the portfolios of the general staff of the army or of the marine with a view to combining for the defence of the coasts. Since then the situation has changed. France's eyes have been opened.

Immediately after Fashoda the arming and creation of batteries on the coast; the employing of a greater number of troops to carry out those works, and a sort of general plan of defence of the coasts; the special and serious use of naval and military troops for the defence of the coast—all that was decided upon and undertaken.

Following Napoleon's Plan.

But the general staffs of the war and of the marine, all of a sudden animated with an extraordinary zeal, have not contented themselves with this. Taking up once more Napoleon's idea of the camp of Boulogne, they have come to the conclusion that what the great Emperor had dreamt while possessing merely a fleet of sailing ships, that which, on a small scale, the government of the First Republic had attempted in Ireland, was certainly much easier to realize to-day with steam, which makes the crossing of the British Channel a mere pleasure trip, a sure and safe affair in a few quarter hours.

They have reckoned on the considerable difficulties which England is meeting with in the Transvaal, and everybody knows with what fervor, with what fanatic passion, all France has taken the side of the Boers, and has speculated on

the fact that, in a short time, with her considerable and still insufficient shipments of troops to South Africa, England will not only be completely denuded of regular troops, but that also her militia and volunteer forces will be completely disorganized by the drafts made upon them; that she will be totally denuded of field artillery, and so they have elaborated a plan for the invasion of England.

There are different ways of attempting, and that with real chances of success, an invasion of England. But it is evident that the actual military situation of Great Britain, almost entirely denuded of its militia, creates an altogether special situation, and under these conditions it is a sudden attack with a relatively small number of troops, consequently easily transported, which would be the most tempting solution.

Let us now examine to-day the hypothesis of what we shall call a sudden attack. The French squadron of the North has been quietly reinforced. The reserve ships which belong to the first and second arrondissements maritimes (Cherbourg and Brest) have also been fitted out as secretly as possible, and equipped to go to sea at once.

Under some pretext, which it is easy to bring about under existing circumstances, but which would not appear at first sight such as to bring about any complications, the relations between France and England become strained. The period of strain lasts very little. Suddenly the situation becomes aggravated; the French ambassador asks for his passports.

For clearness sake, let us call A, B, C, and D the four days which are going to follow.

On day A the crisis bursts, the ambassador asks for his passports, and on the evening of the same day the order of mobilization is issued throughout France. This order is urgent, and calls forth specially under arms the first, second, third, and tenth army corps and the militia garrisons of Paris. At the same time all the warships supplied by the first and second arrondissements and the squadron of the North sail forth and form themselves into three groups.

One cruises about the Straits of Dover, the other from Cape La Hague to the English coast, and the third sails towards the British coast to a point of debarkation previously determined upon.

All ships which are in the Channel ports, from the transatlantic liners in the port of Havre down to the smallest steamers carrying passengers and freight boats, are immediately mobilized, and immediately on the order of mobilization, i.e., on the evening of day A.

One cruises about the Straits of Dover, the other from Cape La Hague to the English coast, and the third sails towards the British coast to a point of debarkation previously determined upon.

All ships which are in the Channel ports, from the transatlantic liners in the port of Havre down to the smallest steamers carrying passengers and freight boats, are immediately mobilized, and immediately on the order of mobilization, i.e., on the evening of day A.

All transport of passengers and freight is immediately and completely suspended on the Northern and Western French railway lines. All their rolling-stock is requisitioned in order to forward without interruption troops, horses, artillery—and this by the simple application of schedules already drawn up.

And without awaiting the arrival of the respective contingents of which will nevertheless arrive as early as the morning of B, the troops will, although precipitately mobilized, comprise a rough total of:

Ninety-five battalions of infantry, six battalions of engineers, five regiments of cavalry, six regiments of artillery, four regiments of marines, and two battalions of field artillery—say 50,000 men at the minimum.

At dawn on day B all the designated troops, whether they be on the spot or whether they have been brought thither by railway, or, in some cases, by marching during the night of A, have been, in the hands of the transports, at Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Fecamp, Havre, Trouville, Cherbourg, and, according to circumstances, Granville and St. Malo. If the English fleet is at a considerable distance the troops from these two ports will sail round the Cape of Horn, and the ships of the large maritime companies or on sailing boats which shall be towed by tug-motors for the point of the English coast designated beforehand for the debarkation.

The Part the Navy Will Play.

The naval division commissioned to protect this operation will shape its course to that point ahead of the transports and clear the beach with a sweeping fire, while on the two flanks of the transports, at a distance far enough for the operation to be in no way impeded, the two other naval divisions will be ready to oppose themselves with all their strength to the interference of the English warships, and their sole mission, in the event of their meeting the English fleet, is to make the engagement last long enough to allow the debarkation to be carried out without interference.

The first operation of this corps of debarkation, once ashore, will be to push forward immediately on day B to the attack one of the ports of the coast, which is generally badly defended on the land side, and will take possession of it as a point of d'appui.

On the following day the corps of debarkation will wait to know if the result of the naval operations has allowed the second echelon, whose arrival would bring the total strength of the landing army up to about eighty thousand men to cross the Channel. Then, preceded by its cavalry as scouts and as a covering force, it will immediately march on London, which is without defences and denuded of any garrison.

One of the first occupied in Dover, it will be immediately occupied in Dover. It would be very difficult for an English squadron under the fire of the French coast to manoeuvre in the Straits, and the reinforcements, even though in small numbers, would thereby be greatly facilitated.

Seventy-Two Hours Later.

To sum up, the French ambassador having asked for his passports on day A at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on day B—that is, less than twenty-four hours afterwards—more than 50,000 French soldiers can put their feet on British soil, and on day D—that is, seventy-two hours after the departure of the ambassador—the good citizens of London will hear at 3 o'clock in the morning of London one has been shining the helmets of the cavalry of exploration which covers the march of the French columns.

This is a broad sketch of one of the

To our Patrons

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

Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the CHOICEST and OLDBEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale and Retail prices, ready to order. Return this advertisement with your address and we will send you a list of our goods and prices. We will also send you a list of our goods and prices. We will also send you a list of our goods and prices.

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

FREE DAISY AIR RIFLE

At this time, when the eyes of all nations are turned on South Africa and the minds of all thinking men even outside the political arena are occupied with its war, a letter from the fair "garden colony" of Natal may not be unwelcome to your readers.

A Nun on the War

The Natural, Inevitable Outcome of Boer Despotism, Intolerance and Injustice.

Burglers Ambitious of Supreme Power in Africa—Britain's Cause Just.

Sister Mary Reginald Murphy, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, writing to the New York Times, says:

At this time, when the eyes of all nations are turned on South Africa and the minds of all thinking men even outside the political arena are occupied with its war, a letter from the fair "garden colony" of Natal may not be unwelcome to your readers.

Of the course of war I need not speak, nor of the heroism and indomitable courage of our soldiers who fight at a true and tender in human nature—many of the finest qualities in the human breast, as well as much of the best of our race. But soon—very soon, I hope this dread evil shall disappear from the land. Already thousands of brave men are slaughtered and loving hearts broken and happy homes darkened. And who can number the thousands of homeless refugees that at short notice had to fly from the Transvaal and the north of Natal, leaving their all behind?

This city alone there are eight thousand. We, in this five-roomed cottage, number fifty-nine—twenty-nine men, and thirty children—and in our flight we brought but a few necessary articles for each, having left all behind in convents, schools, and chapels, and now nothing remains to us—goods looted, all that was sacred and could not be stolen destroyed and chapel desecrated. Our buildings in Newcastle are used for a magazine, so there is small hope of their being left intact. We have indeed had our share of the "fortunes of war," in which have robbed us of all, of every source of income, and made us homeless wanderers, dependent on the government for our daily bread. Yet forning, God-fearing people, hard working, industrious, and careless of power, while they are in reality idolatrous, fanatical, and persistently intolerant of all creeds outside their own, especially the Catholic religion, which they abhor, and their desire to rule is but too clearly evidenced by the deadly preparations they have long been secretly making to acquire by force of arms supreme dominion over the whole of South Africa. Had England been suspicious and on the alert she could have nipped these projects in the bud; had she even been prompt in taking up the gauntlet so audaciously flung down by the Transvaal oligarchy she could have saved not alone herself, but the guilty plotting, treacherous enemy from much misery and bloodshed. But England was too late, temporized too long in vain hope of a peaceful settlement, and so gave the wily enemy the chance of securing the best positions, which, united to their guerrilla-like warfare, gave them incredible advantages over our soldiers. Hence the long struggle, the thousands of lives lost, the streamlets of blood that crimson our sands, our hills and plains, the bereaved and broken hearts that here and across the oceans weep over loved ones slain. But on the heads of the Boers lie the terrible onus of all this slaughter, this misery and untold woe. The Empire, but too evidently shrank from war. Her simple demand was, "Equal rights to all 'whites' south of the Zambezi," but rather than grant this justice the Boer oligarchy, in its insatiable thirst for conquest and despotic power, and regardless of bloodshed and the interest of humanity, forced this war, which has shrouded in gloom the close of the last century, and the dawn of the new. That there are hundreds of Boers who desired not war and had no part in the making of it is certainly the case, and for this minority I have sympathy, true and tender as for our own people, nor can my heart refuse sympathy to any suffering one in the enemy's ranks, even though they have caused our sorrows as well as their own; and widespread, manifold, and all-embracing are these sorrows. Yet we hope that the "B" and "C" squadrons, raised respectively in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia are stationed at the exhibition grounds. The horses have all been placed on the SS. Monterey, and we expect to embark on Saturday, and sail on Sunday morning.

On our way here from Montreal, at Moncton we were cordially received, and the first train there were three running, about an hour apart) was given a greater reception than those following. The men were taken to the drill hall, where sandwiches and beer were prepared for them, and Col. Steele was presented with colors by the people of Moncton.

The Victoria contingent, with the exception of Quartermaster-Sergeant Harding and Sergt. Charles Tennant, are in the "Seafarths" "C" 4th, i.e., "C" squadron, 4th troop. Bert Vernon has been posted to the same troop, at Lieut. Pooley's company, and Trooper O'Brien (formerly of the Bank of Montreal, Victoria), is also in "C" squadron.

Halifax is by no means inviting at present. The streets are covered with two inches of wet snow, and in the grounds of two miles to the exhibition grounds, where everyone's feet got soaked. All friends of the contingent wishing to write to members of the regiment should address (giving number of squadron and troop and regimental number, if known) to Ottawa, to be forwarded, and letters will reach their destination.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Paper Feet Works at Fredonia, N. Y., entailing a loss of \$25,000. About fifty employees will be thrown out of work.

\$1.50

VOL. 19.

AN A

The Boe

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FARMIN

Many Free African

London, March 26

Lord Roberts as follows:

"Bloemfontein Captain Sloane-Lancers, was affair of outpost River, on March 26.

This bare statement from the comm

A dispatch from Monday, March 26

the second edition Lord Roberts

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On a dispatch from land government

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Boer reports developments of the there up to Ma

A dispatch from the Boer forces in Pretoria

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General Botha

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General Buller of their victory

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A Ladysmith

trois edevours

Washburne, 28