

Provincial Nominations

A Schedule of the Candidates Who Will Solicit Political Honors.

Almost One Hundred Aspirants in the Field-Forthcoming Meetings.

The returns from the nominations at different parts of the province are now to hand, with the exception of those from Cassiar and Cariboo, which will not be available for some time. The appendix is accurate so far as it is possible to obtain information. In the case of some of the candidates in the upper country and on the lower Fraser there seems to be a little uncertainty, some of those classed as independents and as belonging to the provincial party possibly belonging to some other classification. The field is as follows:

Division	No. of Candidates	Government	Opp.	Con.	Prov. Party	Ind.	Labor
Alberni	1	Jos. Redford	A. Mounce	J.B. Thompson	A. W. Nell		
Comox	2	Jos. McPhee	Capt. Irving	C.W. Clifford	Kinchant		
Cariboo	2			G.A. Ashwell	Jones		
Chilliwack	1	A. S. Volder	C. H. Dickie	J. W. Berry	C. Munro		
Cowichan	1	W. J. Oliver		H. McBride	T.W. Forster		
Dewdney	1	D. Fraser	C. E. Pooley	J. W. Berry			
Esquimalt	2	G. Bizantson	W.H. Hayward	H. McBride			
Lillooet	1	R. Graham	A. W. Smith				
Kootenay N.E.	1	Alex. Lochore					
Kootenay S.E.	1	F. Burnett					
Shuswap	1	G. Kane					
Rosland	1	Hon. S. Curtis					
Nelson	1	J. White					
Revelstoke	1	A. Macrae					
Nanaimo City	1	Hon. J. S. Yates					
Nanaimo S.	1	J. Bryden					
New Westminster	1	Hon. J. C. Brown					
Victoria	4	Hon. Jos. Martin	H.D. Helmecken	J. H. Turner			
Victoria N.	1	J. L. Beckwith					
Victoria S.	1	J. G. Brown					
Vancouver City	4	Hon. Jos. Martin	D. M. Eberts	W. H. Wood	F.C. Cotton	F. Williams	F. McLean
Yale W.	1	Hon. G. W. Beebe	D. Murphy				
Yale E.	1	Shodgrass					
Yale N.	1	A. J. Palmer	F. J. Patton				

*Returns not yet available.

It will be seen by the above that for the 38 seats in the Legislature there are 39 candidates and that this number will probably approach 100 when all the constituencies are heard from. A summary of the field is as follows:

Government 21
Opposition 49
Conservative Party 26
Independent Party 11
Labor 13
Independent 8

It is quite possible that the government forces may be increased when Cassiar and Cariboo are heard from. In the above list A.S.V. is classed as a government supporter, while he entered the field as an independent Liberal.

On the other hand Dr. G. A. B. Hall, although he classifies himself as independent Liberal, will in all probability support the government if elected, the administration putting up no candidate in that riding.

In the Island constituencies J. H. White recalled his decision to drop out of the race, and is carrying the government banner. When his candidature was announced Mr. White stated that while he supported the government platform he held himself free to act independently as regards the leadership. He called at the Times office, however, to-day to say that he wished to be classed as a government candidate and not as a Liberal.

Mr. Sangster, the independent in South Victoria, has also been classed as a government supporter, although he has expressed himself as retaining the right to act independently if he so desires.

W. W. B. McInnes, although running as an independent, may also be reasonably regarded as a government candidate.

In North Victoria the candidature of Mr. Booth will be somewhat weakened by the presence in the field of a second opposition candidate, a son of Capt. Robertson, of Moresby Island.

The campaign will now open in earnest, the candidates having only two weeks in which to complete their canvass, a feature which will entail some hard work on those who had not announced their intention of running before the day of nomination. Messrs. Hayward, Pooley and Higgins announce in this issue the holding of meetings in Esquimalt district, commencing at Sooke on Friday evening. Meetings will also be held at Methoon on Saturday, at Esquimalt on Monday, at Colwood on Wednesday, and at Parson's Bridge on Thursday. All these meetings begin at 7 o'clock, with the exception of that at Esquimalt, which opens at 8.

D. M. Eberts speaks at Saanichton on Wednesday evening next, and on Thursday evening a big meeting of the opposition will be held in the theatre, when the candidates will have the support on the platform of Messrs. Peters, Bodwell and Eberts.

The agents of the candidates in Victoria are as follows: J. L. Beckwith and J. G. Brown—S. Perry Mills; H. D. Helmecken—W. C. Moresby; Jos. Martin and J. Stuart Yates—Geo. Jay; R. Hall—John Kinsman; J. H. Turner—P. S. Byrn; A. E. McPhillips—D. M. Rogers.

WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION

You can find out if the kidneys are clogged and diseased. Have you a weak back or a weak lame back? Do you have pain or difficulty in urinating or too frequent desire to urinate? Are there deposits like brick dust in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours? If you have any of these symptoms not a moment should be lost in obtaining Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Along the Waterfront.

Steamer Amur is loading the freight for northern ports discharged by the Danube. She will sail for Skagway on Wednesday evening, and will not alone be full of cargo, but will have all the passengers she can accommodate. In speaking of the last trip north of the Amur, the Skagway Alaskan said: "Last night at 12 o'clock the popular steamer Amur steamed into port after a run of 82 hours from Victoria. The Amur has been making very fast round trips since business has called for rapid movement of freight and passengers. Eighty-two hours from Victoria doesn't indicate that she loitered along the route, and passengers who came on her are enthusiastic in their praise of not only the quick time made, but the splendid treatment they enjoyed while on board. One passenger remarked: "We were as comfortable as well fed and properly cared for as though we had been in our own homes; and then besides, we were entertained almost much ahead of schedule time. When a vessel gets from its passengers such praise as this, she must be above the average, because the landsman usually is not very enthusiastic over any trip on sea. The Amur will be the last of the season."

Amur is surely winning laurels with the travelling public. More Japanese and Chinese passengers and freight were landed here by the Northern Pacific steamship Breconshire yesterday and to-day. The ship arrived at quarantine from the Asiatic side early yesterday morning, came into the outer wharf in the afternoon and this afternoon will be under way for the Sound. On arrival the vessel carried 502 Japanese and 80 Chinese, of which number only 160 continue on the voyage to Tacoma. The vessel also brought 400 tons of cargo for Victoria, consisting of silk, Chinese goods and the usual consignments of Chinese goods. She left Yokohama on May 9th, the same date as the Victoria and Glenora, and therefore brought no later Oriental news than did the latter two vessels. About 200 miles off the coast the ship ran into a gale, which delayed her considerably. She came ashore lighter than usual in order to be in line for the big freight now going to the Orient.

There are two steamers named Victoria on this Coast, says the San Francisco Call. Both of them have served as United States transports, and both of them were unlucky. The British steamer Victoria arrived in port early this week after having taken seven months to make the round trip to Manila, while the American steamer Victoria lost 85 out of 400 head of horses a few days after she sailed, and had to put back to Seattle in distress.

J. Robertson, manager of the Robertson Ratt Company, Puget Sound, has returned from the Orient, whither he had gone to investigate conditions of the lumber trade, and to arrange if possible the sailing of several rafts of lumber across the Pacific to China and Japan. The venture is one of the most unique ever contemplated in the annals of Pacific Coast shipping.

DO YOU FEAR HEART FAILURE?

No death comes so suddenly and unexpectedly as that caused by heart failure, but the trouble had its beginning months ago, or perhaps years before when the blood became thin and watery, and the nerves exhausted. Gradually the waste has become more rapid than the process of repair, the tissues of the heart have become diseased, and finally some over exertion or nervous shock has caused the beating to cease and life to depart. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents heart failure and all similar diseases by creating new, rich blood and nerve force, and building up the system.

The subscription list opened at Moscow for the silver plate to be presented to General Cronje, the Boer commander now in St. Helena, includes 29,000 names, representing 7,000 miles. The testimonial will take the form of a punch bowl with twelve ladies. It will not be presented until after the war is over.

TUMORS CURED.

The New Constitutional Remedy Cures Tumors as Well as Cancers.

Many people write and tell us they are troubled with a tumor, and want to know if our treatment is equally successful in curing tumors as it is in curing cancers. We answer decidedly, yes.

Our Vegetable Cancer Cure is a constitutional remedy that successfully removes cancers, tumors and all malignant growths. We have many cases on record where large tumors have disappeared under its use, and the danger and suffering of an operation have been averted. On receipt of two stamps we will send full particulars of our treatment, and statements of those who have been cured. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Big Sum For a Speech

Mr. McInnes Says He Was Offered \$1,000 for One Turn-of-Address.

Ralph Smith Tells of Proposals to Induce Him to Enter Cabinet.

Premier Martin speaks at Duncan tonight in support of Walter Ford, the government candidate. To-morrow evening in the A.O.U.W. Hall a meeting of the workmen of the city will be held, when addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Kirkwood, A. Stewart and others.

The opposition, in addition to holding a mass meeting on Thursday night, will also hold one at John Bros.' hall on Wednesday evening, at which addresses will be delivered by all of the candidates. A telegram received from Albert this morning states that Messrs. Geo. Pow-

Strathcona's At the Cape

Corporal St. George Describes the Life of Victorians There.

Glanders Among the Horses Detaining the Force-Sergt. D'Amour's Good Work.

The first news from the Victoria boys with Strathcona Horse was received this morning from Corp. St. George, the Times correspondent with the contingent. The first letter is dated Green Point, Camp, Capetown, April 17th, and is as follows:

"The Strathcona Horse, arrived in Capetown on the 18th inst., and disembarked next day. The landing kept us engaged all day and every man was fairly played out by the time 'last post' sounded. In almost every other case when a new regiment has arrived in camp some other have turned out and pitched their camp for them, but as no horse was sent that we were disembarking we had to pitch the whole camp ourselves.

"We are camped on the sea beach alongside of Lord Lovett's scouts. We were told that we would start for the front in a couple of days, and have been expecting marching orders every day, but unfortunately a couple of cases of glanders has appeared amongst the horses and so we are quarantined. We lost 160 horses on the boat, but those we have left are nearly all picking up very quickly. Lord Lovett's Scouts moved to another part of the camp to-day on account of the glanders in our lines.

"All the men are sadly disappointed at being kept back. Lord Roberts, it is said, is most anxious to have this force at the front as quickly as possible, and has ordered the Imperial Yeomanry to retire and take police duties as the men grumbled too much. They seem to expect a lot from the 'Big Beggars' (as they call this force), and it is to be hoped they will not be disappointed. Considering the short time most of the men have drilled they make a very good show in the field and drill well. Of course they are a superior class of men to 'Tommy Atkins' as a rule, as far as intelligence goes. In size they exceed any troops out here, and look very smart, it seems a pity that the large felt hats they wear will most probably be taken away before we go to the front, as the troops have been mistaken for Boers once or twice from wearing felt hats, and the guns have fired on them. Helmets must be worn.

"There are some 10,000 men camped here, and the place is full of soldiers. Since arriving here 4 Troop 'C' squadron, which is composed almost entirely of Victoria's and Vancouver's men, is universally acknowledged to be the best drilled troop in the regiment, principally due to the fact that Sergt. D'Amour (formerly of 'C' Battery) is senior sergeant as well as drill instructor of the regiment. The troop also has the distinction of not having a man with a single crime of any kind against him, the defaulter's sheet. A couple of the boys have been up for minor offences, such as being a few minutes late, but in each case admonished. One of the sergeants of the regiment has already got a commission in another force and some to the front. It is to be hoped that the boys will realize how strict discipline is at the front, as for instance several men in other regiments have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for disobeying an order; two others in one regiment were kept in the lines after dark, and several for looting.

"Men used to so much freedom as most of Strathcona's Horse have been such rules, but from the good discipline they have maintained so far I don't think there will be much difficulty. Capt. Snowdon, formerly of Victoria, came up to see the troop the other evening. He is serving in the Imperial Yeomanry. We have not had a mounted parade since we arrived, as the horses have been allowed to rest after the hard trip, but one ordered for to-morrow.

"The weather is lovely, warm with a nice breeze all the time from the sea. We have luckily had no strong wind so far as the ground is so sandy. The sand storms were very much dreaded. I hear the boys are very clean and the tents, with what sand, fleas and heavy dew, are not very comfortable, still the boys do not grumble much."

Writing again under date of Capetown, April 24th, Corp. St. George says:

"Our last letter was just too late for the mail, and so am sending it herewith. The regiment is kept hard at work all the time, and it is very difficult to find a few moments to write in. In spite of all the rumors that we are to start for the front at once, we are still at Green Point Camp, and from all appearances, the glanders seems very prevalent amongst the horses, it seems doubtful if we shall be able to move up country for some time to come. We may be moved, however, to a more isolated camp in a few days.

"There are a great number of troops here now, and the streets in the evening are a sight with soldiers of all kinds, the ordinary 'Tommy', the Australian, New Zealand, Imperial Yeomanry and Canadian forces, besides Indian bearers and Cape boys in the Imperial service.

"Dysentery has been very prevalent in camp lately, and all regiments have large sick parades daily.

"Some 1,900 Boer prisoners came into camp during the past week. They are, however, mostly British, but simply moved from one place to another for convenience sake.

"The Strathcona Horse are most anxious to get on to the front, and when volunteers were called for to proceed to the front and join General Buller's Scouts, it was only the fact that any one doing so would thereby sever all connection with this regiment, that prevented a great number from sending in their names.

"The number of Boer sympathizers and traitors in our ranks makes it dangerous to talk to any civilian, as they are on the lookout for information, and it is

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A SLOOP CAPSIZES.

Little Vessel Turns Upside on Her Way to Victoria With Produce.

If any credit can be attached to the story of a Chinaman, employed about the Giant Powder Works at Telegraph Bay, a sloop came to grief off Ten Mile Point on Tuesday morning last, and two men who were on board have probably lost their lives.

The news of the affair has been little talked about by those to whom the Chinaman told the story, for fear of its being unreliable. It was 10 o'clock, according to the Chinaman's story, when the accident took place. The vessel had a big load of freight on deck, which he took to be hay. He first saw her lowering her sails, while he was engaged in emptying a wheelbarrow load of rubbish. On his return with a second barrow load of rubbish the sloop had capsized and was drifting in the direction of San Juan Island. A heavy gale was blowing and before the Chinaman had spread the news the alleged wreck was some five or six miles out to sea.

H. Dickinson, of the Giant Powder Works, together with Robert Ralph, were out at the works that morning, and they have since instituted considerable inquiry regarding the affair, but have heard nothing confirmatory of the story. When the Chinaman told them of the accident they at once went to the beach to locate, if possible, the wreck. They saw at a great distance the vessel, but whether she was right side up or not they could not say. They had been waiting some time at the Point for a steamer, which had been prevented from rounding Ten Mile Point by bad weather, and describe the sea as terribly rough at the time.

What gives an air of incredibility to the story, however, is the statement of the superintendent of the works, who remembers of having seen the craft put out for San Juan, but not in distress.

The vessel was schooner rigged, and is probably one of the little fleet engaged carrying produce from Boundary Bay.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the affliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by Henderson Bros., whole agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ALBERTA NOTES.

(Special Correspondence to the Times.)

The men who were down looking at the Iron claims at Sault returned on Monday seemingly well contented with what they saw.

The Coeur d'Alene group on Henderson lake are being developed, and it is rumored that the Three W's is to start work again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Faber arrived on the last boat from Victoria, and will spend a short time here.

Mr. Gullod has started on his annual tour among the Coast Indians.

D. R. Ker returned on Saturday evening from a trip through the Edmonton and Kootenay districts, accompanied by Mrs. Ker. Mr. Ker reports that the season in those districts is fully three weeks in advance of what it was last year. With the improved mining facilities, Kootenay promises to make a great showing this year and Rosland should before six weeks have a pay roll of \$250,000. Of course this is dependent on a change of government, in the opinion of Mr. Ker, and that he thinks inevitable from the present feeling up country.

News brought from the north by the steamer Amur is to the effect that J. T. Bethune, formerly of this city, is about to start a newspaper at White Horse. Mr. Bethune is already owner of the Atlin Globe plant.

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Whoooping Cough. An epidemic of children contracted severe coughing and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was successfully for turned it at that relieved the cough and cured. John E. Norwood House, remedy is for sale wholesale agents.

and after a debate fitness anything Methodical general practically decided the attitude of the playing, dancing, forms of amusement, have been under

PH FOR GOOD BITTERS

ase is One More the Permanency Remedy Makes.

dyspepsia cures. sour-spring up in a night, permanent or stable these remedies they make. Bitters has been on twenty years. It the worst cases of em to stay cured. fra. Wm. Day.

husband wrote the ago my wife was None of the many her any relief. rock Blood-Bitters bottles was entirely more than two years no return of the elson to use B.B.B. highly in its favor, to my friends, and results.

ter which has been how permanent has been: I met my wife, after he in the year 1892 by B.B.B. That ever stomach never inconvenience, and the best of health. WM. DAY.

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted.

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

Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

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

Wornout Nerves

So Weak She Couldn't Sleep or Walk—Hands Trembled—Could Scarcely Walk—Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. My hands trembled so that I could not carry a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep, and unable to do work of any kind."

"Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old, and quite fleshy, I do my own housework, and considerable sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to me."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the world's greatest restorative for pale, weak, nervous men, women and children. In pill form, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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ELECTION PREDICTIONS.

It is a safe rule never to prophesy unless you know, especially about elections, as the astute old Conservative chieftain whose shoes yet remained unfilled knew well and whose terse remarks on the subject are told in Eastern Canada to this day. The Colonist affects to believe that the opposition candidates in this city will have—well, perhaps not a walkover—it hardly goes so far as to say that—but at least an easy victory. Still it is apparently somewhat uneasy in its mind, as it urges those who have faith to give some evidence of the fact by their works. After reading the article it appears as if it would not be very wide of the mark in placing our contemporary in the list of the doubting ones, and if the sentiment of public meetings be any indication of the trend of public opinion it must be confessed that the opposition party have reason for discouragement. As past events prove, however, at least in Victoria, the people who make the most noise at political meetings are not the strongest force on election day. In estimating the chances of success of the candidates in the field it is well not to overlook the changes that have taken place since the last election. The government candidates have the advantage of whatever prestige attaches to being the party in power—which in the present case we do the administration no injustice in saying is not so great as to be a matter of much discouragement to the opposition—and they have a railway policy, the allurement of which to Victorians have caused them to fall into the pit prepared for them on previous occasions. Hitherto any man who promised to build a railway, no matter how transparently insincere he was in his professions or how absurd his scheme appeared to be, was sure of being returned. We shall know very soon whether the virtue hath departed from the old fetich which did such good service for Mr. Turner and his predecessors, but it would be an edifying illustration of the irony of fate if they were blown into oblivion by the petard that has so often lifted them gently and placed them in power. The forces that are arrayed against the opposition candidates now are for the most part those that were in their favor on previous occasions, and they will readily suggest themselves to the reader.

The mantle of the political prophet has not fallen upon the Times, but it does not require the presence of a seer to observe, after scanning the list of nominations made to-day, that the present government cannot stand, and that in order that the province may secure a government which will command the confidence of the people at home and abroad and lead the way on the paths of prosperity which under favorable conditions we should never have departed from the electors of the city should choose four of the best men, irrespective of party predilections, presenting themselves and return them to the Legislature. We have already selected and published the names of the men whom we consider should be chosen and given the reasons why we thought they should be returned, but events have transpired which make our position even stronger and remove entirely the objection that was raised in some quarters that in supporting even two of the candidates of the government we were liable to assist in perpetuating the power of a Premier who could not but be inimical to the interests of the people. The fact that the Premier was appealing specially to the workmen was regarded in some quarters as one of his strong points, but the leader of the labor party in this province, Mr. Ralph Smith, one of the ablest men in political life in British Columbia to-day, and a man who possesses the confidence of a great number of the people outside of the labor ranks, is one of the bitterest opponents of Mr. Martin, as we shall prove by publishing part of the speech which he delivered in Nelson a few days ago. Speaking at a meeting held in the interest of Mr. Houston, Mr. Smith laid bare some facts which are of such interest as revealing something not hitherto known, and made his attitude towards the Premier so clear that his remarks are worthy of the large amount of space we give up to them. He said:

There was no truth in Mr. Martin's statement that the government was endeavoring to form a compact. Mr. Smith said he had in his hand a communication from the hand of ex-Premier Turner. It was true that the Turner opposition had sent in an offer for a coalition, but it was absolutely untrue that there was any action on the part of the Semlin government to bring it about. Mr. Smith then read the following document, which he said had never before been presented as evidence from the public platform:

Legislative Assembly, Victoria, B.C., Feb. 26th, 1900.

Dear Mr. Semlin: I am authorized by a meeting of the opposition, held to-day, to inform you that if the following terms are agreed to, viz.:

- (1) Contentious legislation to be dropped, i.e., Coal Mines Regulation Bill; (2) Eight-hour law to be modified on fair terms; (3) Private bills to be carried through; (4) Alien Exclusion Act to be repealed; (5) Estimates to be passed; (6) Three (3) portfolios to be granted,

viz., Minister of Finance, Attorney-General and another. The opposition were prepared to assist in the matter of the reconstruction of the cabinet for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country. It must be distinctly understood that the coalition government to be formed will be styled and known as the Semlin-Turner government, as we, as a party, are unwilling to sink our personal individuality.

It must also be distinctly understood that if, on presentation of the names to the Lieutenant-Governor by you, there should be any refusal by the Lieutenant-Governor to recognize any of the names, that you will pledge yourself to tender your resignation forthwith. It is understood that in the event of your not tendering your resignation, as aforesaid, a contingency which, of course, is not suggested, this letter is no longer to be treated as confidential and may be used, if necessary, as indicating the length the opposition were prepared to go to meet the large public interests at stake at the present time. The names I am authorized to submit are Messrs. Helmecken, Eberts and myself. It is expected, of course, that if this letter is to have any force I must have a letter of concurrence from you. Your faithfully,

(Signed) J. H. TURNER. "That document," added Mr. Smith, "was sent into the Semlin government caucus, and so far as I know there was not a member of the party who had seen it, or even its existence. Immediately after this document was read it was ruled out of order. It was never considered for one moment. And this was Premier Semlin's reply."

Victoria, Feb. 26th, 1900. J. H. Turner, Esq., M.P.P., Victoria, B.C. Dear Mr. Turner: I beg to inform you that, after having communicated your offer to the members of my party, I am unable to accept the terms of the same. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. A. SEMLIN. "Now Mr. Martin says it was because of this alliance between the Semlin government and the Turner opposition that he voted against the redistribution bill. He met James Dunsmuir, previous to the meeting of the House, in Mr. Dunsmuir's office, and he made a contract with Mr. Dunsmuir. I know that I am telling the truth. He went to Dunsmuir's office and said to Mr. Dunsmuir: 'Now, you and I agree on one thing; that the present government is no good. You and I will enter into a contract to support each other.' That was cheap business for Mr. Dunsmuir to defeat the government. There was at this time something in the air about coalition. There was some talk about two independent men coming over to the government side of the House, and Mr. Martin may have surmised that these men were Messrs. Turner and Eberts. The men, however, were Capt. John Irving and H. D. Helmecken, who voluntarily came over to the government side of the House and agreed to support the government in any measures which it might bring forward. When their names were submitted at the government caucus I at once wanted to know how they came there; whether they were any sacrifice of principle. I would not have stood the importation of any men into that government if it meant the sacrifice of a single principle. I was informed that the men came voluntarily and that their coming was without any compromise whatever" on the part of the government. Mr. Martin, however, said these men are making an unholy alliance. How anxious he was to fulfill his contract with James Dunsmuir and how little he cared for his pledges to support the redistribution bill.

The above statement, together with the fact that they are running candidates against him in Vancouver, makes it perfectly apparent that the Premier will not be supported by the labor party, and without their support at the ballot box and in the House what chance has he of retaining power?

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

The New York Sun once more asseverates that it is in possession of irrefutable evidence that the majority of the people of Canada are desirous of seeing this country annexed to the United States. There is one way in which our demagogic American contemporary can prove its oft-repeated statements as to the political sentiments of the people of this country, and that is by the party it says is so strong here putting up candidates at the coming general elections. They are not far off now, and the opportunity is a splendid one to settle the matter. We believe there was at one time in Canada a public man of the minor order who was an avowed annexationist, but he was a Conservative and was defeated and has not been heard of for a long time. We believe in the history of Canada there is a record of certain Tories who became annexationists because they could not have things all their own way, but there are none of these in existence now. Since the Liberals attained power the country has been so prosperous that everybody is satisfied save the politicians who are out of office, and nobody takes any notice of their lamentations. Their denunciations of the British preference is not to be taken as evidence that they would like to see this country become part of the United States; it is merely a ruse to secure the support of the manufacturers and the people of the province of Quebec, where Sir Charles Tupper has been making a political diagnosis and, true to his record, has blundered. The Sun makes a great mistake in arriving at conclusions founded on the utterances of the leader of the opposition. There is no sentiment in the province of Quebec in favor of annexation to the United States and there is almost as little leaning towards the Conservative party, as the elections for the House of Commons will shortly prove.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wreaths and is free from pain. Price 25 cents.

NOT IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

A short time ago dispatches were published in nearly all Canadian and American papers to the effect that the next general elections in Newfoundland would be fought on the question of annexation to the United States, as the Premier of the province had decided to make that the chief issue in the contest. The Times commented on this dispatch at the time and said it thought it contained a remarkable statement and that there would probably be others besides the Premier of Newfoundland who would insist on being consulted in the matter. Mr. Bond, Premier of the island colony, as soon as the dispatch was noticed by him, addressed the following letter to the St. John Telegraph:

St. John's, Nfld., May 16. To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I have to request that you will give the most positive refutation to the article that appeared in your paper under date of the 12th instant, headed 'An Annexationist Premier.' The statement that I purpose contesting the next election on the platform of annexation to the United States is utterly unfounded. I must express my surprise and regret that you should have published the article in question without first ascertaining the truth of the allegation. In justice to my government and myself I have to also request that you will give immediately publicity to this communication.

B. BOND, Premier. It is not very clear at present how the report to which the above reference is made could have originated, but it must either have been put in circulation by the Conservative opposition in Newfoundland with the object of injuring the Premier politically or by some of the correspondents of the American papers who are always on the hunt for evidence of the much-to-be-desired fact that the disintegration of the British Empire has set in.

Newfoundland does not desire to cast in her fortunes with the United States. It is desirable from a commercial and many other points of view that a change should be made in the present status of the colony and that change will be made very soon, and when it takes place it will result in the rounding off into symmetrical proportions of the British possessions on the North American continent. The work of consolidation of the Empire is in progress and its course cannot be stayed.

THE DYNAMITERS.

It is most extraordinary to think that any man can by any process of reasoning convince himself that a cause may be advanced by the destruction of public works and buildings and by the sacrifice of the lives of inoffensive human beings. To the student of human nature the study of the train of thought that drives a man to such a conclusion and impels him to act on it should surely prove most interesting. There are at present three men in jail in Ontario for making an attempt to blow up the Welland canal. As has been said before, if they had been more skilful in their work and had placed the charge in a place where full effect could have been given to the energy of the explosive, they would certainly have succeeded, with the result that property of the value of millions of dollars would have been destroyed and many human lives sacrificed. A detective has been engaged in tracing the history of these men, and has succeeded so well that he has followed their careers for several years and fully demonstrated that there are still societies in existence whose members are deluding themselves with the belief that they may attain the object upon which they have set their hearts by diabolical acts of the nature of the Welland canal outrage. The lodge or club, or whatever it may be called, to which these prisoners belonged, was known as the Napper-Tandy, of New York, a branch of the Clan-Na-Gael, and it was no doubt under the auspices of that organization they were acting when arrested. We do not know what punishment the law prescribes for offences of the nature with which these men are charged, but it will not be disputed that it would be difficult to inflict any punishment to fit the crime, and it is gratifying to know that in Canada criminals of all descriptions generally get their deserts. There have been rumors of attempted outrages in various places since the denouement of the plot at Welland, and the researches of the Ontario detective prove that it is possible there may be some real foundation for the many rumors that are afloat in various parts of the Dominion.

The returns of Canadian trade, export and import, for the ten months up to the end of April, show a total trade of \$297,932,825, a gain over the same months of the previous year of \$42,875,453. A feature of the case is the splendid balance between exports and imports. The former stand at \$148,335,451, and the latter at \$149,597,374. The increase in imports has been \$24,335,251, and in exports \$18,520,202. At the same time the customs receipts have grown from \$21,072,127 for the ten months of 1899 to \$24,286,148 this year.

The wiles of the politician are no doubt alluring, but, oh, how transparent. In Victoria the bait is the old familiar railway which we have bitten at so often; in Vancouver it is a sawmill, and in Nanaimo they have the Chinese question. Time will test the sincerity of our statesmen.

The Car has ratified all the articles agreed upon at The Hague peace conference.

It is said on excellent authority that there is absolutely no data in existence on which a reliable estimate could be made of the cost of building a railway from the Coast to the Kootenay country. The country has been gone over by survivors of the Imperial government, but the notes and observations which they secured could not be used effectively for that purpose. The papers relating to the survey made by Mr. Dewdney many years ago were all destroyed by fire.

Mr. Justice Drake has upheld the objections that were made to the addition of 489 names to the Nelson voters' list. He has allowed an appeal to the Full Court, and it may overrule his decision, but if it does not there will certainly be a hardship inflicted on many electors. It is hardly conceivable that of such a large number of men some are not rightfully entitled to the franchise. The law governing this matter should be capable of amendment.

THIS IS NEIGHBORLY.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Queen Victoria is eighty-one years old to-day. On the twentieth of next month it will be sixty-three years since she ascended the throne. Her birthday will be celebrated in all quarters of the earth. It will be a national holiday, observed no more enthusiastically in London than in Australia, Cape Colony, Vancouver Island, Jamaica, Ceylon, or the many other widely separated places which recognize British sovereignty. The Briton is a loyal subject and stands ever ready to do honor to his Queen. It matters little where he is or in what condition circumstances may find him. If occasion demands that he exhibit devotion to the crown, he does it with a show of the healthiest patriotism. Search the world over and it will be hard to find the British subject who does not take note of the day and drink to the health of "Her Gracious Majesty." In the Arctic, under the equator, or between the two, the man who owes to British citizenship will remember that it is the birthday of the Queen and feel proud that he owes allegiance to so worthy a monarch. There is no more striking example of loyalty to a country than that to be observed under the British flag whenever this anniversary comes around.

On this occasion there will be reason for demonstrations such as have not been witnessed for many years. Within the past twelve months the nation has been plunged in a war, the most sanguinary and important since the time of the Crimean struggle. For nearly half a century there has been no call upon British arms and valor such as that just made in order to save the rights of South Africa. A new generation has grown up under the present Queen since the national prestige was put in jeopardy or the prowess of the people was called upon to assert itself. But the British spirit of loyalty has not died out. There was an immediate rallying round the Imperial standard the moment the summons came to fight for it, and the enthusiasm of the response to this summons in the Mother Country was exceeded only by that displayed in far outlying dependencies. Wherever British soldiers were found they were prompt in offering service and encouragement in full measure than the exigencies demanded.

The celebrations to-day will have an added interest in that it pledges loyalty to the Queen will be joined with congratulations over the success of British arms. Early reverses and periods of delay have been followed by the relief of beleaguered garrisons, the capture of important capitals and a steady advance toward the seat of the enemy's government. Although a stubborn and courageous adversary has made a heroic resistance, the contest is unequal and the end is almost in sight. There is no reason to rejoice because of a prospect of triumph over an inferior foe, but there is occasion for congratulation among Britons over recent military achievements, over the splendid powers of endurance displayed by British soldiers, and over the striking loyalty shown by British citizens to the cause of their country. However much people may differ as to the merits of the questions now being fought on the field of war, it is easy to understand why the British people should celebrate at this time with unusual enthusiasm the birthday of their age's Queen.

ANGELINE AND I.

Only Angeline and I. All alone, with no one nigh, As we sit beneath the crescent, Of the rose-scented incandescence; And I came to-night prepared to, Ask the question—if I dared to. Not a single soul to by— Only Angeline and I.

Only Angeline and I: But our talk is dull and dry, For we chat about the weather— Cold or hot—we wonder whether It will rain or keep on pleasant, As it promises at present. Others wouldn't be so shy— Only Angeline and I.

Only Angeline and I: Gracious! how the minutes fly! My heart, thumping like a hammer, Chokes me when I try to stammer Something having some conception With the theme of my affection. Yet, it's just the time to try— Only Angeline and I!

Only Angeline and I: Couldn't tell, if I should die, In what way the ice was broken With not even one word spoken. True, her eyes a part of this did, And another part my kiss did, But who knows the how and why? Only Angeline—not I!

"GREATEST ON EARTH."

By Boston Traveler. The women of America are the nation's crowning glory, and their offerings are and will be the greatest people of the world. The dire prelates of the Chicago medical theorists will not make it otherwise.

A CASKET OF PEARLS—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove far greater solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the common disorders of these health "pearls" in a box—and they cost 25 cents. Write at once and enjoy this opportunity of being quickly relieved to per se by the best of all cures, free of charge. VON STAN, 5 & 6 South Street, LONDON, ENGL. Established over 25 years. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, Hall & Co.

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

HERE WE ARE.... With all the requisites for your lunch baskets. A few of the dainties: CHRISTIE'S FRUIT CAKES... DEVILED EGGS... BONED CHICKEN, TURKEY AND DUNGEN CHICKEN, TURKEY AND PORK AND BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE... LAGER BEER... PORT WINE... SHERRY... DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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

To Our Patrons SEEDS Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the VERY CHOICEST and OLEANESE stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, yours, very truly, THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LD., VICTORIA, B.C.

A CARD. To the Electors of Esquimalt District. Gentlemen:—After due consideration, I have decided to withdraw from the contest which is about to take place for the honor of representing you in the Provincial Legislature. I may add that in taking this step I am solely influenced by urgent private reasons, and I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends very kindly for the honor they have done me. Yours very faithfully, ARTHUR H. PEATT. Colwood, May 24th, 1900.

EVERY WEAK MAN SHOULD read a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by local absorption (i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and in progress with the most advanced theories on the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and enjoy this opportunity of being quickly relieved to per se by the best of all cures, free of charge. VON STAN, 5 & 6 South Street, LONDON, ENGL. Established over 25 years. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, Hall & Co.

Lat... Victori... Roman... pres... The s... fleet, ar... direct f... termoon... She left... Glenog... having... former... as her... the Nou... was sho... sequenc... list is... Late... Victoria... Roman... cation i... represent... per say... "Item... status o... church... teen pe... lows as... have so... seat of... ed to th... kind wa... Chinese... be not... Pope, am... The ne... the que... under... Pope i... China... recourc... to the... church... pressur... church... the Ch... increas... official... aries a... Cathol... neutral... a rain... seem... sized." Part... tack of... the que... up the... known... attack... fixed a... had... who v... the st... This i... wheel... fortun... though... passer... One (... bullet... other... wound... died o... on he... loaded... shots... that... moon... adven... a... Kong... steam... strict... comm... steam... S. T... both... days... up th... Twee... from... is cr... Nam... As... flag... theles... the F... The... The... lowin... a... R. S... minis... as th... Skeet... cordi... Ces... have... is cr... John... E. V... Tre... sub... non... stok... John... of C... secti... da... Ge... assig... ated... Was... and... bla... Gre... ver... To... Brit... pro... tinc...

Late Oriental Advices

Victoria Brings News of
Victure of British Steamer
With Pirates.

Roman Catholic Church Seeks Re-
presentation at the Chinese
Capital.

The steamship Victoria, of the N. P. fleet, arrived at quarantine last evening direct from Kobe, Japan, and this afternoon will dock at the outer wharf. She left Kobe on the same date as the Glenogle sailed from Yokohama, but having 240 miles longer voyage than the former to make did not arrive as soon as her sister liner. Being engaged for the Nome trade, the Victoria's usual trip was shortened considerably, and in consequence, it is thought, her passenger list is much smaller than that of the Glenogle.

Late Chinese advices brought by the Victoria contain the information that the Roman Catholic church has made application to the Tsung Li Yamin for official representation at Peking. A Chinese paper says:

"Remembering that the Chinese government has already granted official status to the various orders in that church scattered up and down the eighteen provinces of China, it almost follows as a necessity that they should have some one to represent them at the seat of the government; and one is tempted to think that an arrangement of this kind would be a great convenience to the Chinese government. This official would be nothing less than a legate of the Pope, and as such would take his place among the foreign ministers in Peking. The native newspapers are discussing the question and seem rather puzzled to understand the position. They say the Pope is a king without a kingdom, and having no people he has no treaty with China and so there is no ground of intercourse. The granting of official rank to the missionaries of the Protestant churches in China has not lessened the pressure which the Roman Catholic church is constantly bringing to bear on the Chinese government, but apparently increased it. If the hope of the Chinese government in making the concession of official status to the Protestant missionaries as well as to those of the Roman Catholic church, all the one would neutralize the other and thereby give the Chinese peace, then that has proved a vain hope so far, and there does not seem any prospect of it ever being realized."

Particulars of a daring piratical attack on the British steamer Tung Kong, which left Hongkong on her usual trip up the West river on April 3 says: The steamer, after arriving at a village known as Tai Nam Mee, was suddenly attacked by a large range of pirates, who fired at her from both sides of the river. Judging from the number of shots fired, there must have been fully 150 pirates, who were evidently bent on capturing the steamer and robbing the passengers. This is borne out by the fact that the wheelhouse was completely riddled with bullets (52 holes being counted), but fortunately the man at the wheel escaped, though how he did so is a miracle. The passengers, however, were less fortunate. One (a youth of 17) was shot dead, the bullet going right through his head; two other passengers were also severely wounded in the left side and have since died of their wounds. The steamer kept on her course, and the watchman, seeing two sampans coming off from the shore headed with pirates, fired about a dozen shots at them, and made things so warm that the pirates turned back, leaving the steamer to proceed on her way to Wongmoon, where she reported her night's adventure to the customs officials at the steamer station. Since the Tung Kong adventure, all the West river steamers have given Wongmoon and district a wide berth, and consequently all communication with Wongmoon by steamers is practically stopped. H. M. Tweed and torpedo boat No. 33 are both up the river, and they were out two days after the pirates. They proceeded up the river past Tai Nam Mee. The Tweed is at Chao Tan Shan, 40 miles from Tai Nam Mee, and the torpedo boat is cruising in the river 50 miles off Tai Nam Mee.

As the Tung Kong flies the West river flag it is said she is not under British protection, but her adventure is, nevertheless, receiving due consideration by the British fleet at Hongkong.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

The Tye Company Incorporated With
£120,000 Sterling.

The Gazette to-day contains the following announcements:

The Minister of Mines has appointed R. S. Sargent, of Hazelton, a deputy mining recorder for the district known as the neighborhood of Hazelton, in the Skeena mining division, with sub-ordinating office at Hazelton.

Certificates of competency as assayers have been issued to the following gentlemen: Under section 2, sub-section (1)—John O'Sullivan, of Vancouver; Delbert E. Whittaker, of Victoria; John H. Trethewey, of Kaslo. Under section 2, sub-section (2)—Henry Watson, of Vernon; Augustus H. Holdich, of Revelstoke; Allan Archer, of Ymir; Douglas Lay, of Cranbrook; William Steele Johnson, of Slokan; Francis B. Lewis, of Grand Forks. Under section 2, sub-section (3)—Thomas Kiddie, of Vananda, B.C.

George G. Rebagliati, of Lytton, has been assigned to S. P. Moody, of Victoria.

The following companies are incorporated: The Columbian Company, of New Westminster, capital \$20,000; the Elyria and Lorain Mining Co. of British Columbia, of Rossland, capital \$1,500,000; Great Northern Ginning Co., of Vancouver, capital \$10,000.

The Dominion order-in-council relating to settlers within the railway belt in British Columbia is promulgated in the Provincial Gazette.

The Tye Copper Company, Ltd., is incorporated as an extra provincial com-

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



pany. The head office is in England, the capitalization being £120,000 sterling and the local office at Cleveland, Cowichan Bay, Vancouver Island. Clermont Livingston is the attorney, British Columbia Goldfields of the Klondike is the name of another extra provincial company, with headquarters in England. The local office is at Rossland, the capitalization £275,000, and the attorney, W. de V. Le Maistre.

Application is being made to the Legislature for the incorporation of a company to build a railroad from Cascade City and thence along the Kettle River valley to Carleton.

WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN DEAD.
G. H. Seelig Found Lifeless in His Bedroom Yesterday Afternoon—Inquest To-Morrow.

Yesterday afternoon when the young son of G. H. Seelig returned to his home from the celebration he found his father lying dead on the floor of his bedroom beside a lounge off which he had apparently fallen. The frightened child summoned the neighbors, and Dr. Jones was immediately sent for, who, upon his arrival, pronounced life extinct. Coroner Hart was notified and the remains were taken in charge by the police and removed to the morgue.

In the bedroom in which Mr. Seelig was found dead were a number of medicine bottles, a tumbler which had contained a yellow fluid, and a piece of tissue paper in which was a small portion of a gray powder. These circumstances and others, combined with the fact that Mr. Seelig had appeared in his usual spirits in the forenoon, were evidently deemed sufficient to require the consideration of the coroner, and in consequence Dr. Hart was notified. A post-mortem examination was conducted this morning, the result of which will be divulged at the inquest which has been fixed for 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, although an effort is being made to have it held in the morning.

The news of Mr. Seelig's death quickly spread throughout the city and the very large circle of friends and acquaintances of the dead man were inexpressively shocked to learn the sad news. His cheery disposition and generous nature made him universally esteemed and his death, together with the circumstances which appear to point to suicide, has caused widespread regret in the entire community. If Mr. Seelig committed suicide his mind was perhaps temporarily unbalanced by financial troubles, for on several occasions latterly it is understood he has threatened to take this rash step. An arrangement, it was believed, had been arrived at whereby these difficulties had been obviated, and Mr. Seelig left on an extended trip for San Francisco. Yesterday morning, however, he arrived in this city, apparently to take in the celebration, and during the fore-

noon and part of the afternoon he was in his usual spirits. Before the parade was concluded in the afternoon, Mr. Seelig, who was viewing the sights with Mrs. Seelig, went home, and his body was later discovered as described above by his son on the floor of his bedroom. He left two letters, one addressed to Mrs. Seelig and one to a friend in San Francisco, and these will probably throw some light on the case at the inquest to-morrow.

Mr. Seelig was a native of New York and was 35 years of age. He came to Victoria about eight years ago, and entered the employ of Messrs. Strauss & Co., controlled by his father-in-law, the late Mr. Bloomington, of San Francisco. He later became associated with the firm of Simon Leiser & Co. as a representative of Mr. Bloomington's, but upon the withdrawal of the latter's interests he engaged in the commission business. He leaves a widow and two sons.

WINDOW CLEANING MADE EASY.
A Practical Way to Perform an Unpleasant Task.

First remove all dust, both outside and inside. Use a skewer and a cloth to clean corners and grooves. If the wood-work needs cleaning, do this next. If painted, clean by rubbing with whitening and cold water mixed to the consistency of cream, then thoroughly rinse first with hot water and then with cold, and dry thoroughly.

Varnished wood should be well rubbed with boiled linseed oil and then well polished with a soft duster.

The glass may be washed with clear tepid water, water to which ammonia or paraffin has been added in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a gallon, or cleaned with whitening like paint.

Have plenty of clean, soft cloths, a chamois leather, and some soft paper-crumpled newspaper does excellently.

Dip the chamois in a bowl of tepid water, ammonia and water, or whatever you may be using, squeeze it almost dry, and rub the glass with this, rinsing it often. After all dirt has been removed in this manner, rub dry with a clean soft cloth and then polish with soft paper. Be careful to get all corners clean.

THE POOR DOUKHOBORS!

To Editor of the Montreal Witness.

Sir—In your issue of April 10 appears a telegram announcing the departure of a number of Doukhobors from Manitoba to southern California to work at fifty cents a day. I would advise them to stay where they are. My sixteen years' residence in southern California enables me, I believe, to tender them good advice. The powers that are working the scheme to get these settlers away from Canada are the railways, employment agents and beet sugar syndicates, who look only to their own interests. The wage offered them is so absurdly low that even Chinamen, Mexicans and children of poor white people reject it, and if these poor Doukhobors are so foolish as to leave Canada for these parts they will be sorry for it, and wish they never left their northern homes. White laborers, Chinamen, Mexicans, etc., who constitute the labor forces of the huge beet sugar factories here, get from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a day. So you will see the reason why the companies are so anxious to import cheap labor into these parts. The railways also have a great interest in this movement. The traffic is not the only thing. They have lands they want to sell to the new comers, lands that are without water and do not pay working unless irrigated. It is a well-known saying here that land without irrigating water is worthless! To get water to irrigate requires great capital and organization, which these poor, ignorant people are not able to furnish—this I judge from their willingness to accept fifty cents a day for their labor, which will last only about half of the year, and includes Sundays if they work on beet sugar lands or in the factories. Seven days a week at fifty cents a day for six months a year! How can a man with a family subsist on such a paltry pittance? Work for laborers is hard to find at any time, as the supply exceeds the demand the year round. It may be too cold during some part of the year in Manitoba or these hardy people, but to come to southern California or to any other part of California, as the case may be, is only getting out of the frying-pan into the fire. They would find California too dry, and in the summer too hot in the interior. If they have health and strength to work in Canada their friends should do all they can to persuade them to stay, for it is really to their interests to do so, and cruelty to persuade them to leave that country, which mostly resembles the one they came from in climate, agriculture, etc. The only parties who will gain by this exodus of Doukhobors are the railway companies, beet sugar factories and employment agents, who have the least pity for the unfortunate.

Southern California is a paradise for those who are in feeble health and have the means to buy a home—but for the poor laborer, depending on his work for

a living, it is not what interested parties represent it to be. We have already more laborers than can find work at living wages.

Only a few weeks ago the papers of Los Angeles announced the arrival here of delegates from Manitoba of the Doukhobors seeking large tracts of land for colonization. The railways showed them every attention and carried them about to see the lands the railways had for sale. The delegates came when we had our rains, and the country was then lovely with its mantle of green and flowers in mid-winter. The beet fields were just starting, and some show of business was made in the factories. The Doukhobors were captivated. They said they had at last found their earthly paradise. They hastened back to Manitoba to proclaim the good news. If they had come just now (April 16) they would hardly know the place, no rain has fallen since they were here, and all is parched and dried up—all the land that has not irrigated facilities. The beet near the coast are doing fairly well with the help of ocean fogs, but inland the thing is different—barley is only a few inches high and quite dried up, and used for pasture. To judge the land during a brief wet winter is very deceptive. They should see it in the summer, when one can judge as to the moisture in the soil that will sustain vegetation. I have always advised friends to buy land that has water to irrigate, and not depend on the rains for crops. This is the third year of deceptive rain fall, and poor crops are the result. All our fruit orchards which produce enormous returns are irrigated the year round at great expense. These lands are high in price, ranging from \$200 to \$1,000 an acre. No doubt the poor Doukhobors were shown railway lands at \$1.25 an acre, and were astonished at the cheapness, but such lands are dear at any price unless used for mining or stock-raising, that require much capital.

I am prompted to write this in the hope that it will save some poor people from suffering and disappointment. Let the truth be known. Southern California, as well as Canada, will be benefited by only the truth being told in such matters. The Witness may have some readers among the Doukhobors, and I hope this letter may meet their eyes and help to enlighten them.

T. W.
Los Angeles, California, April 16, 1900.

Three Japanese children, a girl and two boys, were taken into custody yesterday by the Gerry Society, of New York, upon the belief that they were kidnapped or bought in Japan and sent to the United States. A notice of their arrival was sent to the treasury department from Vancouver, and the Gerry agents found the children in the possession of several Japanese men who were training them as acrobats. Two of the men were held in heavy bail.

AUSTRALIANS IN ACTION.

A Boer Youth's Story of How the Soldiers of Our Sister Colonies Fought.

A Boer youth talking with a captured correspondent of the London Daily News, gave the following story of a fight with Australians:

We had ambushed a lot of the British troops—the Worcesters, I think they called them. They could neither advance nor retire; we had penned them in like sheep, and our field cornet, Van Layden, was beseeching them to throw down their rifles to save being slaughtered, for they had no chance. Just then we saw about a hundred Australians come bounding over the rocks in the gully behind us. There were two great big men in front cheering them on. We turned and gave them a volley, but it did not stop them. They rushed over everything, firing as they came, not wildly, but as men who knew the use of a rifle, with the quick, sharp, upward jerk to the shoulder, the rapid sight, and then the shot.

They knocked over a lot of our men, but we had a splendid position. They had to expose themselves to get to us, and we shot them as they came at us. They were rushing to the rescue of the English. It was splendid, but it was madness. On they came, and we lay behind the boulders, and our rifles snapped and snapped again at pistol range, but we did not stop those wild men until they charged right into a little basin, which was fringed around all its edges by rocks covered with bushes. Our men lay there as thick as locusts, and the Australians were fairly trapped. They were far worse off than the Worcesters up high in that ravine.

Our field cornet gave the order to cease firing, and called on them to throw down their rifles or die. Then one of the big officers—a great, rough-looking man, with a voice like a bull-roared out, "Forward, Australia!—no surrender!" Those were the last words he ever uttered, for a man on my right put a bullet clean between his eyes and he fell forward dead. We found later that his name was Major Eddy, of the Victoria Rifles. He was as brave as a lion, but a Mauser bullet stops the bravest. His men dashed at the rocks like wolves. It was awful to see them; they smashed at our heads with clubbed rifles or thrust their rifles up against us through the rocks and fired. One after another their leaders fell.

Brigadier-General Brabant, who raised the well known "Brabant's Horse," has had many years' experience of South African fighting. Sir Frederick Carrington tested his worth in the Basuto campaign of 1881, but for three or four years before that he had headed several corps of mounted Colonials against rebellious Kaffirs and other natives. General Brabant, who owns considerable landed property in the Colony, is a prominent member of the Cape legislature.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headaches, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

Victoria is a
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the delicacies:

CAKES 20c

... 10c and 15c tin

... 15c tin

... 10c tin

Close of the Celebration

Regatta at the Gorge This Afternoon Held in Favorable Weather.

Yacht Racing, Lacrosse and Rifle Matches Complete the Day's Programme.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Despite the disappointment experienced through the postponement of the regatta yesterday afternoon, the day was spent contentedly by the crowds in town in promenading, the band concert on the streets, and other events, compensating in a measure for the abrogation of the principal event of the day.

A fresh supply of lanterns was installed along Government street early in the evening, the 800 which had been used the previous evening having been blown away. These were lighted, and, with the decorations of the business houses, gave a brilliant effect to the business portion of the town. Late at night the lanterns were removed to prevent their sharing a similar fate to their predecessors.

The handball match between N. B. Gresley, of the J.B.A.A., and Dr. McCulloch, of the Seattle Athletic Club, in the Bay club house yesterday morning was perhaps the finest exhibition of this splendid pastime ever witnessed in the J.B.A.A. court. The strong points of the game were strikingly brought out and the fast playing was sustained till the conclusion. The contest resulted in favor of Dr. McCulloch, the scores being as follows: First game, 21-17, in favor of Dr. McCulloch; second game, 21-9, in favor of Mr. Gresley. Third game, 21-16, in favor of Dr. McCulloch. In the afternoon a match was played between Dr. McCulloch and J. C. Thompson and was won by the former in two fast games, the score being 21-9 and 21-16.

The majority of Victoria's populace were present at Beacon Hill last evening to witness the pyrotechnic display by Messrs. Hitt Bros., and although in the generally expressed opinion of those assembled the entire exhibition did not come up to expectations, the cause is attributable to the high wind which prevented the display of some of the most impressive features, and rendered it a matter of sheer impossibility to produce any numbers of a patriotic character as were contemplated by those in charge. The postponement of the regatta until to-day was responsible for a breach in yesterday's programme and citizens and strangers alike took advantage of the number advertised for the evening—the fireworks display—to assemble at the favorite recreation grounds in large numbers. In fact that portion of the hill from which the best view of the exhibition could be obtained was literally crowded and with the exception of one solitary star there was no indication of the presence of any power of light which could interfere with the darkness so favorable to pyrotechnic displays. In the early portion of the evening the weather was particularly favorable, but a breeze gradually sprang up, and attained such force as to greatly interfere with the plans of those in control of the exhibition. The rockets, Saxon and Roman candles, were satisfactory, while the mechanical portion afforded a pretty spectacle, but it was impossible to produce the representation of the Queen and other displays.

The baseball match between the Seattle and Victoria teams at Beacon Hill yesterday was well contested, and although the grounds were in a rough condition, the game was full of brilliant plays. The visitors' work in the field was up to the standard, but they were unable to hit the ball when hits were needed. The local team distinguished themselves in both batting and fielding, the battery work of Holness and Barnswell being exceptional good, and the outfield and infield doing some fast work, making three double plays during the game. The batting was of league order, long hits being scarce owing to the strong winds. Burns, Roarke and Wriglesworth found the ball for two bases and Smith for three bases. Following is the batting order of both teams:

Victoria	Positions	Seattle
Smith	second base	Crooks
Roarke	left field	Wells
Burns	centre field	Geary
McCulloch	short stop	Wells
Armstrong	right field	Curtiss
Wriglesworth	third base	Newberger
Barnswell	catcher	Henning
McCloed	first base	Barnard
Holness	pitcher	Campbell

Score by Innings:
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
 Victoria 0 0 3 1 0 3 0 4 0 11 14 4
 Seattle 10 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 24 3 7

The Victoria Seniors and the Kamloops teams lined up on Beacon Hill at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but the strong wind which prevailed made the play uncertain and scientific play was out of the question. Kamloops won the toss and played with the wind at their backs, but the Victoria boys kicked the ball low and worked their way towards the Kamloops goal and Hart put the leather past Fisher. The goal, however, was ruled offside. After the kick-off Cotes and Morris got away down the field, but Schwengers drove the ball back to the Victoria forwards. Peden passing to Hart, who passed to Shandley and the latter scored the first goal for Victoria. This made the Kamloops boys "attend to business" and Togwood and Jackson took the ball close to the Victoria goal and Macdonald shot. Kinsman saved, and Goward kicked towards Peden, who passed the ball to Lorimer, who cleverly dodged Shaffer and Little and scored the second goal for Victoria.

The Victoria boys were working hard against the high wind, their forwards keeping the ball low and continually

driving it into the Kamloops goal, but Fisher saved well every time. Shaffer then sent the ball down to Togwood and the latter raced away down the field, but Johnson took the ball away from him and passed to York, and he ran down the field and centered. Shandley secured and passed to Peden, who scored the third goal for Victoria.

Kamloops then got together and Morris and Cotes did some clever passing, but Rutherford and Schwengers were hard men to get past. Beattie and Leeming were playing a hard game for Kamloops and several times worked their way towards Kinsman, but Johnson and Goward always relieved before the Kamloops boys could get in a position to shoot. Half time arrived with Victoria leading 3 to nil.

On resuming play the Victoria boys got well together, Lorimer, Rutherford and Johnson placing the ball well to their forwards, which enabled Hart and York to take the ball down to the Kamloops goal. Shaffer and Little relieved and passed the leather to Beattie who made off toward the Victoria goal, but Rutherford took the ball away from him and passed it back to Schwengers. The latter sent the ball well down the field to Lorimer and he passed it to Johnson, the latter driving it over to Shandley, who took a long shot at the Kamloops goal, the ball striking the cross-bar and rebounding into play. Peden, however,

toria players with a splendid medal, which was his personal gift to the winning players. The officials of both clubs thanked the donor, and after loud cheers for McPhillips by both teams the players left the field.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Queen's Birthday celebration of 1900 came to an end on Saturday night with concerts in the theatre and the drill hall, and by the lighting of an immense bonfire at Hospital Point. On all hands a feeling of satisfaction was expressed that in spite of a number of features which threatened at first to militate against the success of the demonstration it passed off most satisfactorily without a single accident or other untoward event to mar the general happiness. On all hands it is conceded to have been a model celebration—a standard by which future anniversaries will be judged.

The committee which had the matter in hand deserves the greatest credit, for they were repeatedly called upon to act with the greatest promptitude owing to the confusion which arose through the postponement of events. Notwithstanding this the affair passed off without a hitch. The fact that the old cumbersome committees which have done duty for years were discarded for smaller ones, composed of active members, possibly accounted for this.

To-day the hunting is being taken

spectators and participants alike. Consequently the success of Saturday afternoon's event has more than atoned for what inconvenience may have been caused by the necessary postponement. It was not unfortunate, however, that owing to this step a conflict of events resulted, but this may perhaps have been an advantage instead of disadvantageous to the general programme, as visitors were enabled to select from a variety, whereas otherwise they would have felt bound to attend the regatta, which a great number have witnessed before, although it is doubtful whether any more successful, or fraught with more enjoyment and pleasure, were ever held on the placid waters of the Arm.

In the early portion of the morning the sky was rather cloudy, but the absence of the heavy gale which interfered with the previous day's programme was a matter of congratulation, and afforded a hopeful augury for the weather possibilities throughout the day. The generally expressed optimism in this particular competition, and was covered with pleasure, for in the afternoon the sun shone forth in all its glory, and added life, buoyancy and comfort to the large number assembled at the Gorge. The water was particularly favorable to excellent competition, and was covered with pleasure of all descriptions, under which category are included the lithe war canoes of the Indians, who are annually

beautifully and conveniently located, and comprising such facilities for enjoyment as the Gorge.

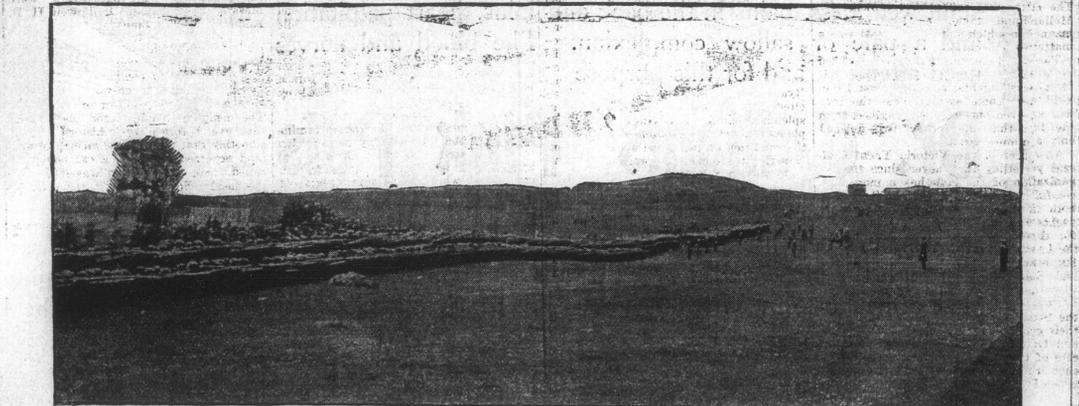
Owing to the numerous counter attractions the attendance was not perhaps quite equal to that of other years, but the various numbers were carried out with the same vim and spirit, while the general tenor of events was as pregnant with enthusiasm and rejoicing as that which characterized similar occasions in the past. To the spectator who has attended previous aquatic celebrations there were several objects, strikingly familiar—pre-eminently the startery barge from which the decisive gun has many times sped the contestants over the course in exciting competition, or registered the return in triumph of the victor. On former occasions, also, from this barge was suspended the "greasy pole," a feature, however, lacking on Saturday, the negotiation of which by venturesome spirits in the attempt to secure the flag or pig on the end being a most amusing and exciting event. There was also a decided familiarity in the various games, and competitions inaugurated on the premises in the rear of Marshall's hotel. There were the usual competitions evolved from the "die-time" "Aunt Sally," in which the human target placed his head covered by a padded head-piece, through a canvas screen, while spectators were allowed the privilege of marking him with a ball or an egg. On Saturday, however, as an additional incentive to

entries were crews from the Warspite, Leander, Arctura, Phœnix, Virago and Garrison Artillery. The artistry chances of victory appeared rosy, and they were ultimately overruled by the Virago crew, who rowed splendidly, and won by several lengths. The artillery crew came second and the Arctura third.

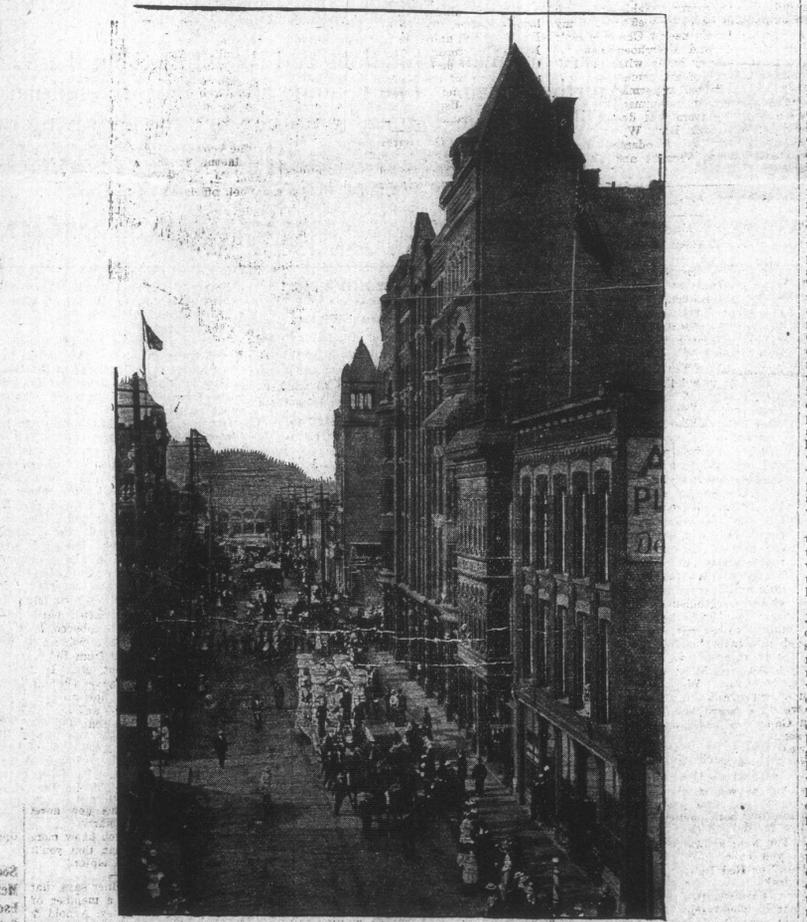
The next event was the double scull school boys' race for ladies under 18, and was won by the crew, of which Victoria was coxswain, after a well-contested race.

The event for five-oared naval whalers crews from the Warspite, Leander, Arctura, Phœnix and Garrison Artillery. This was a splendid race over the usual "salt of the sea" manner in which the "salt of the sea" manner in which the crew raised unprecedented enthusiasm. This race was won by the Victoria crew, with the Leander second and the Leander third.

Then followed an event which is of much interest—the event for Indian war canoes under 40 feet, and over the usual course. The entries for this race were representatives from the Valdes, Kuper Island, Thementhage, Cowichan, Saanich, and the Sooke tribes, men of magnificent physique, whose faces were glowing with excitement and desire to uphold the honor of their respective people. By victory, Chief Michael Cooper, of the Warspite, credit is due for the splendid and great manner in which the Indian races came off, acted as starter, and at the report of the gun the dusky athletes literally tore tremendous race. On, on, they sped, around the point and out of sight, only to reappear a short while afterwards, close together as when they started. As the contestants approached the goal, all spectators became intense, and the excitement when the Valdes Island and Thementhage crews were perceived to follow in close order. The strain on the leading Indians became terrific, but near the line the Valdes Island crew spurred, and crossed it, winning by a few feet, the Kuper Island crew finishing third, the Saanich fourth and the Cowichan fifth.



THE MILITARY AND NAVAL REVIEW, MAY 24TH—READY FOR THE FEU-DE-JOIE.



TRADES PROCESSION PASSING TIMES OFFICE, MAY 24TH—SAVOY FLOAT IN FOREGROUND.

good business, the proprietor, with marked shrewdness, pointed out that the "target" was a representative Kruger, which statement proved a wonderful auxiliary in the improvement of his unique commercial enterprise.

An interrogatory utterance has often been made use of by the spectators who attend the celebration regattas, and that is: "What would these events be without the co-operation of the navy?" and judging from the universal answer it is to this branch of Her Majesty's service that Victoria owes to their exertions for not only on Saturday, but also on regattas, the navy have demonstrated that besides knowing how to fight (vide Ladysmith) they have also caught the true spirit of the art, if art it be, of producing pleasure, and providing rare amusement in enthusiastic celebration. There were none more indefatigable in their commendable, and certainly successful efforts in the interests of the regatta feature of the celebration than Capt. Startin, Capt. Fagen and fellow officers of the fleet, while the "handy men" amply sustained the reputation they have established in the past by doing their parts with characteristic energy and skill. The civilian officials also performed their duties in an expedition and creditable manner worthy of the highest commendation, while Mayor Hayward, Mrs. Hayward and Miss Hayward, with members of the city council, presided over the reception barge, and agreeably entertained a large number of visitors.

Excellent order was maintained throughout the afternoon, and although the circumspect guardians of the peace were on hand, they were not compelled to execute their duties on any who deliberately contravened the law.

According to time honored custom the J. B. A. A. reception tent was installed on Kurtz's Point, and was admirably presided over and largely patronized. These never was an athletic function of this nature in this city in which the Bays were not represented to some extent, and on Saturday they were "again on deck." Their representative fours were, however, defeated by the Vancouver crew, but the Victoria boys rowed well and gracefully demonstrated that they know how to sustain a defeat as well as to win victory, and the trophies in the club house are ample evidence of the prowess of the blue and white in the aquatic department of physical exercise.

The Leander punt, constructed skillfully along the lines of its prototype, the big Leander, was also a conspicuous craft upon the waters of the Arm, and considerable amusement was afforded by the three occupants, one of whom, a minstrel, played inspiringly on a concertina, the other, also blackened, handled a tambourine with marked ability, while the third, with a dejected Mephistophelian cast of countenance, made up the crew. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of what was presumably a forensic discussion as to the mysteries of the mighty deep, one of the occupants while demonstrating his argument with a grandiloquent gesture of inimitable grace and proportions, successfully captured the miniature war vessel, and amid the shouts of merriment from the shore the three "graces" were precipitated into the water. Bobbing up serenely, and not at all nonplussed, they clambered upon their upturned craft, and so spent the remainder of the afternoon.

The Indian races, as of yore, were among the chief attractions of the programme, and so equally balanced in strength and ability were the various stalwart crews that the finishes were very exciting, in some cases the distance between the bows of the first and second being a matter of inches.

The first race was for ten-oared entries, the course being around what is called Deadman's Island and return, the distance being about three miles. The

start was excellent, but unfortunately a steam launch got in the way, crossing the bow of the J. B. A. A. crew, completely destroying their chance, and narrowly averting a collision. The Vancouverers immediately turned around with true sportsmanlike courtesy rowed back to the starting place for another start. It being necessary, however, for some repairs to be made the rowing of the latter crews' boat, the event for six-oared naval galleys for officers was rowed next over a one mile course.

The entries were from the Icarus, Arctura, Warspite, and Phœnix. This race was magnificently contested and demonstrated that the officers were as well at home at the oars as the most proficient of the bluejackets under them. The finish was close and proportionately exciting, the Icarus crew, Coxswain, Capt. Startin, won by a few feet, the Warspite crew, Midshipman Fyndale, second, and the Phœnix crew, third.

The event for naval pinnaces brought out two crews from the Warspite, and one each from the Arctura and Leander. This race was won by the Leander in splendid style, with the Arctura second and one of the Warspite crews third.

The four-oared lapstreak boat event between the Bays and the Vancouver club was then rowed, the latter club having made the necessary improvement to their rudder. This race was well rowed, the Vancouver men finishing well in the lead.

The event for Indian two men canoes came next, and was an unusual production of great interest. The entries were crews from Saanich, Kuper Island and two from Valdes Island. The course was about a mile and a half distance. As in the other Indian events this race was closely contested, and was won by one of the Valdes Island crews, with the Kuper Island crew second, another Valdes crew third and the Saanich paddlers fourth.

The next event was the naval six-oared galleys, over the customary course, and the entries being as follows: Crews in admiral's galley and captain's gig from the Warspite, and crews from the Virago, Arctura and Icarus. In the Virago crew as stroke was the incomparable Sam Cotes, whose famous and successful and practical exponent of the science of oarsmanship has permeated the navy from the placid waters of Portsmouth harbor to the bounding billow of West-India.

This was a splendid event, and was won by the Virago crew with comparative ease, with the Icarus second, Arctura was close third, the Warspite craft's gig fourth and the admiral's galley last.

The double dingy race for officers of Her Majesty's forces with adry coxswain was a well-contested event, and was won by Fifth Regiment representatives, Capt. Drake and Lieut. Poole, Miss Laura Loewen steering them on to victory.

The event for Indian war canoes from forty to fifty feet came next, and the entries were as follows: Cowichan, Kuper Island, Valdes and Thementhage. This race was characteristically close, the Cowichan crew coming in first, the Valdes crew second, Kuper Island third and Thementhage last.

The army race for six-oared whalers brought out two crews from the Fifth Regiment, with Messrs. Dickinson and Vigor coxswains respectively, and crew from the C. F. G. This was won by Dickinson's crew, with the C. F. G. second and Vigor's crew third.

The Virago crew led from the start, and they were ultimately overruled by the Virago crew, who rowed splendidly, and won by several lengths. The artillery crew came second and the Arctura third.

The first 1900 for the Icarus crew, who rowed splendidly, and won by several lengths. The artillery crew came second and the Arctura third.

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from the Warspite, Pheasant, Virago, and the other regatta boats. The start, and the appearance of the boats, were very splendid, and the regatta program was very interesting. The officials of the day were as follows:

Naval officials—Referee, Capt. Fagan; Judges, Capt. Walker, R.N.; Capt. Startin, R.N.; starter, Capt. Startin, R.N.; committee, Lieut. Heaton-Ellis, R.N.; Lieut. MacHutchin, R.N.; Lieut. Rids, R.N.; Lieut. Benwell, R.N.; Lieut. Arbutnot, R.N.; sub-Lieut. Chapman, R.N.; clerk of the course, M. Case, R.N.

Civilian officials—Starters, Capt. J. S. Cox, Capt. Chas. Clarke, clerk of course, Capt. A. J. Dallan; superintendent of Indian races, Chief Michael Cooper.

LACROSSE.
The New Westminster Team Won.
The first match of the league series of 1000 for the provincial championship to be played in this city took place at the Oak Bay grounds on Saturday afternoon. The most favorable auspices in the weather, a glorious day, and a splendid attendance. Counter attractions might have militated against the presence of a larger number of spectators, but the fact that a concourse of fifteen hundred were present certainly augured well for the remainder of the season. This was the first occasion in several years that the New Westminster and Victoria teams had crossed sticks, as the latter organization has only been shortly reorganized and extremely well in splendid condition and extremely well in an excellent exposition of the niceties of the game, but the visitors showed themselves immeasurably superior to the home players in team work, their combination being almost incomparable. Among them was noticed a player who visited this city with the Nelson team last year and distinguished himself by his brilliant playing at point. By his play yesterday he proved himself a valuable acquisition to the Westminster team. Shortly after three the opposing players lined up as follows:

New Westminster.
S. Norman Goal Cheney
W. Lorimer Point W. Gray
C. L. Collins P. Lynch W. E. Latham
A. Burns D. Field W. G. Balraith
E. M. Burns D. Field T. Gilford
M. Finlayson D. Field C. D. Peete
C. Blain Centre A. Turnbull
K. Schofield H. Field H. Latham
W. Stephens H. Field W. E. Latham
G. Tite H. Field S. G. Peete
Wilson O. Home A. McQuade
F. Smith I. Home S. Peete
Referee—Dave Smith, Vancouver.
Umpires—W. H. Cullin and E. O. Malina.
Timekeepers—Dave Patterson and H. Major.

The first game demonstrated among other things the impregnable position in the goal of Cheney, the impregnable defence of Lynch and the splendid all round team work of the visitors. The home players commenced well and made several close but unfortunately unsuccessful efforts to score, but their weak point was undoubtedly their lack of combination, a defect that invariably proves fatal in a lacrosse match. During this game Lynch had the misfortune to receive a slight injury, which, however, did not incapacitate him from continuing his splendid work. This first portion of the match was of a most protracted nature, the ball being produced from one end of the field fully a score of times. Finally, however, the visitors managed to bring the sphere before the home team's flags, and Latham scored the first goal for the Westminster.

The second game was a conglomeration of exciting incidents, and was considerably the most protracted of the entire match. Both teams showed up well, Blaine, Stephens and Burns, seconded by Tite and the old stand-by Bely, putting up splendid play for the home team. Norman also did excellent work in goal, while Cheney for the visitors attained perfection in this important position for the New Westminster players. Unfortunately about this period Frank Smith received a nasty cut on the head which prevented him from playing the remainder of the match, and deprived the home team of one of their strongest men. Finally after about 35 minutes' play Turnbull, by a splendid throw, secured the second goal for the visitors.

The third game was taken by the Victoria players through the good work of Tite, Stephens, Burns and Wilson, the latter making the score after about six minutes' hard play.

The fourth game was scored by the visitors, Turnbull doing the business, while the fifth game was secured by the same man, who certainly worked well in the interests of his team.

The sixth and last game was rather slow and was ultimately taken by the home-men. The making was a rocky shot.

The summary was as follows:

Summary.
1.—Westminster, H. Latham 11 goals, 11 mins.
2.—Westminster, A. Turnbull 11 goals, 11 mins.
3.—Westminster, A. Turnbull 11 goals, 11 mins.
4.—Victoria, W. Latham 11 goals, 11 mins.
5.—Westminster, A. Turnbull 11 goals, 11 mins.
6.—Victoria, E. M. Burns 11 goals, 11 mins.

During the afternoon, C. Hands, of Vancouver, gave an excellent exhibition of trick riding.

YACHTING.
It was ideal yachting weather on Saturday afternoon, and the annual celebration races of the Victoria Yacht Club, though not as fully participated in by American craft as in former years—there were only two visiting yachts in attendance off to the superb satisfaction of all. The results were as follows:
A Class.—Lavinia, 1st prize; Wide-awake, 2nd; Ariadne, 3rd; Jubilee, 4th.
B Class.—Dorothy, 1st prize; Emerald, 2nd; and Siren, 3rd.
C Class.—Vrill, 1st prize; Annie, 2nd; and Frou Frou, 3rd.

Present at 1 o'clock the races commenced. The course was a 15-mile triangular one from a point of the entrance to the harbor, thence in a westerly direction towards Albert Head for a number of miles, then in an easterly direction and back to the point of commencement.

A stiff breeze blew from the southwest, and the water, though lumpy, was not too rough to thoroughly test the merits of the competing craft.

Of course, interest centered chiefly in the event for a class yachts, which not only brought out the biggest and best of the Victoria fleet, but was to be completed for by the crack American yacht Lavina from Seattle. During the race the Lavina, Capt. A. Mulcahy, met with a slight mishap, which threw her out of the race at a time when she was doing excellent work. The cross-tree broke and to save the mast the sails had to be lowered at once. Excitement was intense as the big "winged" flyer Lavina broke away from the buoy in the lead of the chase. The Ariadne, Capt. Clark, the Jubilee, Capt. Collins, her owner, and Wide-awake, Capt. McIntosh, followed in the order named, and gave their competitor a merry brush. Mr. P. S. Barnard's Ariadne soon forged to the front and would have taken the race but for the time allowance given the Lavina. Capt. O. B. Abernethy. At the finish the Jubilee led by nearly 400 yards, but this, notwithstanding, did not prevent her from being only second in the race, owing, as stated, to the time allowance.

The second event of the day, that for B class yachts, was also well-contested. The Dorothy, Capt. W. H. Langley, took the lead, and went bowling along as though weather and sea were in the best of condition for her. She easily came in first, with the Emerald, of San Juan, second, and the Siren, of Victoria, third. The latter was sailed by her owner, C. Mallandaine, alone, and the excellent manner in which she was handled was a matter of admiration to spectators.

The last and most closely contested event of the afternoon's programme, that for C class yachts, saw the Frou Frou, Vrill and Annie away. That the race was an even one may be imagined from the fact that the former two finished only a minute apart.

An officer of the Victoria Yacht Club said yesterday that never since the organization of the club has a more successful meet been held than on Saturday, and that the handling of the yachts and the suitability of the weather, though weather and sea were in the best of condition for her. She easily came in first, with the Emerald, of San Juan, second, and the Siren, of Victoria, third. The latter was sailed by her owner, C. Mallandaine, alone, and the excellent manner in which she was handled was a matter of admiration to spectators.

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tire difficulty was certainly caused by a misapprehension and was not exactly a fair test, but nevertheless all must compliment the visitors on the able manner in which they handled their oars.

EVENING CONCERTS.
A very enjoyable programme was rendered at the Victoria theatre on Saturday evening last, when a concert was given under the management of Mrs. Bridges in aid of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. One of the gems of the evening was undoubtedly the singing of "Another Little Patch of Red" by Miss Ethel Green, while her recitation of "The Stowaway" stamped her as an artist of marked versatility. In both the above numbers she received a double encore, and further demonstrated her splendid ability as an entertainer. The children's dance and march, under the leadership of Miss Green, was a very fair one, and was particularly well performed, while the tableaux were also excellently given. Other numbers were: Pianoforte duet, Misses Morris and Bridges; song, "The Royal Red Rose," Miss L. Griffith; recitation, "The Last Charge," Miss E. McDonald; song, "Her Majesties," Miss Daisy Bridges; song and dance, "The Flower Girl," Miss L. McDonald; "Coke Walk," Mr. and Miss Bridges; song, "With the Flag," Miss Alice Bridges; recitation, "The Absent-Minded Begonia," Miss E. McDonald; piano solo by Benedict Bantley.

More than a thousand people attended the band concert given by the Fifth Regiment on Saturday evening. The programme was excellent, and enjoyed as excellent a matter of place for a long time. As an extra, instead of the aerobatic exhibition by the Ryan Bros., Miss Lesley McDonald recited the "Wreck of the Maine" in a splendid manner, receiving hearty applause. A most enjoyable number was the rendition of the grand selection from "Fanny" by the band. The programme complete was as follows:

PART I.
Overture—"Bohemian Girl" Balfe
Paraphrase—"Larley" Navasbadi
Selection from "The Fortune Teller" Herbert
Patrol Barwood
Grand Fantasia—"Carnegie" Barwood
Ten Minutes' Intermision.

PART II.
Grand Selection from "Fanny" Gounod
Acrobatic Number Ryan Bros.
Grand Fantasia on "Old English Songs" Basquith
Popular Selection—"Gems of the Season" Arr. Finn
March—"Nielungner" Wagner
God Save the Queen.

A PLEASURE AND A DUTY.
I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty to write this letter to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S LETTER.
She Writes From England to Find Out Things About Canada.
An 11-year-old English girl has sent the following very interesting letter addressed to her colonial sisters, to be written in the vertical style now being taught in our schools and goes to show the warm feeling of regard for and interest in Canada awakened by the war in the Mother Country. She addressed it to "The Eldest Girls in Girls' Public Schools, Toronto, Ont., British Columbia, Canada." The letter reads as follows:
Sompting School, N. Worthing, Sussex, Feb. 15, 1900.
Dear Colonial Friend:
I expect you will be wondering who has written this letter from England, Well, I am a Fifth Standard girl, and live in a very queer little village called Sompting. If you look at the map of England, in the county of Sussex, you will find marked two towns, Brighton and Worthing. We live 2 1/2 miles from Worthing and 10 from Brighton. From our school playground we can see the South Downs. They are the nearest mountains to us, but I suppose you would call them "molehills." I expect they are nothing to your "Rockies." We graze sheep on the downs, and we go there for our recreation, and we have in lesson and story books, and lately we have heard how splendidly loyal our Canadian friends have been to our Queen in sending troops and money to South Africa. Bravo, Canada.
Now, we want to ask you heaps of questions, and we hope you will be very kind and answer them, and we will try to answer any that you ask us. That will improve both parties.
How far do you have to go to school?
Do you wear snowshoes?
Do you ever meet any nice "tame wolves," or Red Indians, or hunters and trappers?
What is your settlement noted for?
What do you learn at school?
What time do you go to school and come home?
Are your trees so tall that it takes two men and a boy to look at the top of one?
Do you ever go in canoes on the rapids?
Do you learn drill at school or cooking?
I am 11 years old and I am very much interested in the geography of your country.
Now, my dear friend, I hope your mistresses will allow you to write a very long letter to us for we shall be watching the postman every day, and shall be so disappointed if no letter comes.
Your English Friend,
ANNIE STAPLETON.

Local News.
CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.
(From Friday's Daily.)
—The death occurred yesterday at the residence of Arthur Keast, 314 Yates street, of Catherine Talbot, widow of late Dr. Mathew Ryan, a native of Malahide, Tipperary, Ireland, 84 years of age. The funeral will take place from the above residence on Monday, May 28th, at 9:30 o'clock, and later from the Roman Catholic Cathedral.
—About five months ago M. Andre Ramet left France for British Columbia as a representative of a Belgian syndicate, said to have very important copper properties in this province. M. Ramet had in his possession a large sum of money. He has not been heard of since he set out for the west. Any one who has any information regarding this gentleman will confer a great favor by communicating with the French consul at Vancouver.
—Rev. S. R. Stephens, of Red Bluff, California, and Miss L. E. Noot, of this city, were joined in the bonds of holy matrimony in Emmanuel Baptist church by Rev. J. A. Hastings at noon yesterday. Miss E. Lindsay, Miss Wall and Miss Clarke acted as bridesmaids, while Dr. Mary McNeill was maid of honor, and the Misses Gladys, Rogers, Edna McIntyre and Jeanette McNaughton were flower girls. The wedding was a very pretty one and was witnessed by many young people.
—The Times list for the Indian famine fund has been increased by the addition of \$3, a contribution which has a special interest and significance. The little maid who will be seven years old in a few days, and who has asked her father to contribute to the relief of distress among the famine stricken residents of India, the money which otherwise would be spent on her birthday present. The sum of \$3 is contributed in conformity with her wishes. A friend has also contributed \$1 and the boarders at the Woodbine House \$25. The total, \$34.45, has been forwarded by the Times to Toronto.
(From Saturday's Daily.)
—Frank Heanski and Miss Millie Wilson were united in marriage last evening at St. Barnabas church, Rev. Mr. Miller, the rector, officiating. Miss Preston acted as bridesmaid and J. C. Burkholder acted as groom. Mr. and Mrs. Heanski will reside at 97 Kingston street.
—Last evening at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage Andrew Byron Crawford, of Comox, and Bertha Grace, eldest daughter of Samuel Carto, road master of the V. & S. railway. The groom and bridesmaid were W. G. Brown and Miss L. Carto. The happy couple will make their home at Comox.
—Rev. W. H. Barracough, of the General Methodist church, has performed the ceremonies for two weddings yesterday. The participants in both being strangers to the city. Yesterday Frank Fabre and Miss Martha A. Sloan, of Seattle, were married, while on the 23rd Edward Eaton, a motorman of Vancouver, and Miss Mary Byers, were united in marriage.
—Early yesterday morning the fire department received a call to the old immigrant shed, the present residence of Kessler. When the chief inspected the premises he found that a good sized fire had started in the chimney, and was blazing through the pipe hole to a considerable extent. The flames were extinguished after some little trouble. There had been several fires at this shed lately, and on each occasion the prompt action of the fire department averted a dangerous conflagration.
—The additional men for Work Point barracks reached Victoria from Chatham, Eng., last night. Capt. Bawdle, Lieut. French and Vahl and 129 non-com. officers and men, being half of 44th (fortress) company and the 48th (submarine mining) company, some of the men being accompanied by their families, travelled by the Islander from Vancouver and landed shortly after 7 o'clock. As is usual when regulars come to this garrison, the Fifth Regiment band turned out to play the new comers through the streets, and it is doubtful if they could have arrived at a time when a hearty welcome was more assured, or when they could obtain a more favorable impression of their new quarters. A large number of people lined both sides of the street near the lane leading from the wharf, and when the men marched up to where the band was waiting, the crowd burst out with hearty cheers. The men in great coats, with khaki colored helmets, presented a smart and soldierly appearance, as, headed by the band, they swung round off to Bastion street and up to Government street. As they marched along the ever-increasing crowd became enthusiastic, hats were waved and the cheering was taken up along the whole route to the corner of Johnson and Store, where the band stopped and played the soldiers' past. The men proceeded to the power house where cars were waiting to carry them to Work Point. The addition to the garrison will surely tax the accommodation at the Point.
(From Monday's Daily.)
—A new time card went into effect on the E. & N. yesterday, the only change being that the Sunday afternoon train leaves at 2 p.m. instead of 4:25 as before.
—The Times is in receipt of a note from Capt. Blanchard, from Bloemfontein, in which he says: "I have to thank you for your thoughtful kindness and generosity in forwarding me the Times postman every day, and shall be so disappointed if no letter comes."
Your English Friend,
ANNIE STAPLETON.

evening, Rev. Mr. Knott, of Minnesota, who is visiting Victoria for the benefit of his health, officiated. A feature of the musical part of the service was a solo given in splendid style by Miss Armstrong. On Sunday next Principal Sippwell, of the Methodist college, New Westminster, will fill the pulpit.
—Mayor Hayward has received the following letter from Col. Atkinson, ordnance officer at Halifax, in reply to his telegram acquainting that officers with the fact that steel launches could be built in this city: "I beg to thank you for your telegram re the Albion Iron Works Company, whose name will be submitted to the war office."
—A striking feature in connection with the regatta at the Gorge on Saturday afternoon was the expeditions and absolutely flawless manner in which the various races were started. This was due to the great energy displayed by the officials, both naval and civilian, who made use of an excellent system of punctuality and regularity. The entire programme was concluded by half-past five o'clock.
—The funeral of the late Catherine Ryan took place this morning at 9:45 o'clock from the residence of Arthur Keast, Yates street, and later from the R. C. cathedral. Requiem high mass was conducted by Rev. Father Nicolay, after which Father Althoff officiated in the funeral service both at the church and at the cemetery. The officiating ministers, Capt. Gaudin, Dr. Powell, H. E. Aikman and C. Lombard.
—In connection with the celebration last week a special word of praise is due the street railway company, who showed ability in handling the crowd, contributed very much to the comfort of every one. The company handled more passengers than ever before in their history, and so smoothly that not a single mishap of any kind occurred, not even a car being derailed. Not an objection was lodged at the head office throughout the celebration.
—The partial solar eclipse which took place this morning was witnessed by a large number of enthusiastic astronomers and amateur photographers who were present to witness the phenomenon, and in the case of the latter class, catenatives of it. It was first noticeable at 5:15:24, standard time, and lasted for about an hour and twenty minutes, passing out of the disc at 6:34:10. The maximum obscuration was about three-tenths of the sun's surface. The weather was clear and although there were a few clouds they did not interfere at all with the view.
—The coroner's inquest held on Saturday afternoon to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of the late J. H. Seelie, resulted in the coroner's "found dead." The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence, 255 Fort street, and at the Jewish cemetery. The pallbearers were selected from the Masonic order, of which Mr. Seelie was a member, and were as follows: Messrs. Chas. Hayward, James Pierce, M. Gutman, H. L. Salmon, E. J. Salmon, and H. Bornstein. At the cemetery C. Dubois Mason read the Masonic funeral service, after which Rabbi M. Klinckovstein, of Temple Emmanuel, officiated.
—Dr. Fraser, city health officer, and Sanitary Inspector Wilson, made their regular quarterly inspection of the lepers of Darcy Island yesterday, taking up the unfortunate the usual allotment of medicine. In some of them the disease has progressed very rapidly, an eye of one being entirely eaten away, two have almost lost their power of articulation, their efforts to talk producing merely a hissing sound, while in all except one, walking is a matter of considerable difficulty. The last addition to the catalogue of leprosy patients was the case of a brother of Dr. Fraser, through the inter-pretor for "medicine" to put an end to his existence, the melancholy state to which his fellow exiles have been reduced apparently producing a feeling of despair and a desire to avoid even through the Valley of the Shadow the fate awaiting him. This one has not been long on the island and is apparently of the opinion that he has not contracted the disease, and says he could not have inherited it, as all his family are free from it. The men are well provided for and are probably faring better now than they ever did in their lives, not only the necessities of life, but the Chinese luxuries, such as dried cuttlefish, and pipes and plenty of tobacco, being supplied to them, while a fisherman every two weeks goes over from Sidney with supplies of fresh meat, etc. It is true they have no nursing save what little they choose to do for one another, and there is not likely to be any change in this respect under the circumstances. Drs. Fagan and Jones, the latter a brother of Dr. Meredith Jones, of this city, accompanied the party.
TAKEN INTO REALMS OF SLUMBER.
"James, the critics say this new novel captures its readers at the start."
"Well, don't buy it until you know more about it; that may only mean that you'll go sound asleep in the first chapter."
The San Francisco Examiner says that Julian E. Eldridge, a member of the London firm of Kreghley, Arnold & Kreghley, who is under arrest here for embezzlement, is the second son of Sir Edward Arnold, the poet.
"When the joke is on you," said the Corated Philosopher, "do not let it stay there. Laugh it off."—Indianapolis Press.

Provincial News.

ROSSLAND.
The staff of men on the Balfour extension has been reduced considerably over 50 per cent. During the past few days through various sub-contractors finishing their sections and laying off laborers. The number of men will be reduced from today as the work progresses.
Tony Soccomeromann having elected to be tried summarily, was brought back from Nelson in charge of Chief Provincial Constable Webster, and was on trial on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Drake for attempting to set fire to his shop in the early morning of April 30th last, after a number of witnesses were heard and speeches by counsel. Mr. Justice Drake summed up. He said that the police were justified in their action, but nevertheless the evidence for the crown was weak and it was wholly circumstantial. The motive imputed was hardly adequate, and the proved means of exit showed that a hypothetical firing might have done the whole thing. The prisoner was in any case entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and he was accordingly discharged.

WELDON.
Joe McGirr, C. P. R. yardman, was painfully hurt at the depot Monday night. In alighting from the switch engine he jumped into a ditch and broke his leg. Yardmaster Ogilvie had McGirr taken to the Sherbrooke hotel, where Doctors Hall and Rose reduced the fracture.
On Saturday an unknown man left Kootenay Landing on a raft which he improvised by nailing half a dozen logs together and hoisting a sail of sacking. Half an hour or so later a violent squall came up and it is feared that he perished in the heavy sea. Captain McMorris kept a sharp lookout for the raft on his down trip, but failed to see a sign of it or of the venturesome stranger, and no word has since been heard of him.
Mrs. David Crawford, wife of the proprietor of the Palace bakery, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon at her home on Stanley street. A particularly sad feature is the fact that death ensued without a moment's warning. Mr. Crawford had requested his wife to attend the store, and she acquiesced, retiring to her room to change her dress. About ten minutes later Mr. Crawford went upstairs and was startled to discover her lying face down on the bed lifeless. The cause of death was heart trouble. The family came to Nelson about a year ago.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Wm. Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
To the Electors of Esquimalt District.
Messrs. Hayward, Higgins and Pooley
Opposition Candidates for Esquimalt District, will address the electors at
Sooke, Friday, June 1, at 7 p.m.
Metchosin, Saturday, June 2, at 7 p.m.
Esquimalt, Monday, June 4, at 8 p.m.
Colwood, Wednesday, June 6, 7 p.m.
Parkson Bridge, Thursday, June 7, 7 p.m.
The Government Candidates for the District are invited to be present.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
FOR LADIES.
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
SUPERBLY PREPARED BITTER APPLE PILLS
COELEN, PHARMACEUTICALS, ETC.
Order of all chemists or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C., or from the Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.
Before After **Wood's Phosphatine.**
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all cases of Strains, Weakness, all effects of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.50, six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.
Wood's Phosphatine is sold in Victoria at all wholesale and retail druggists.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the inflamed membrane, restores the secretory glands, and permanently cures Catarrh and Prostate. Beware of cheap imitations.
All Dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Some of the Candidates

Hon. J. Stuart Yates to Oppose Ralph Smith in Nanaimo City.

The Result of the Nominations in the City and Esquimalt.

Today the electors of the province will experience in a modified form the sensations of the spectators at a race meet when the animals leave the wire together, and the cry of "their off" rings over the course.

In Revelstoke it is reported that both J. M. Kellie, the opposition candidate, and Lawrence, the government candidate, have retired, leaving the field to Taylor, the Conservative.

In Nanaimo Ralph Smith will be opposed by Hon. J. Stuart Yates and by a Conservative, Mr. Smith has been more pronounced in his opposition to the Premier of late than he was at the opening of the campaign.

In North Victoria, Mr. Booth so far has an unchallenged position. J. J. White, it is understood, has retired from the field, and although the names of Joel Broadwell, of Salt Spring Island, and H. Macklin, postmaster of Galiano, are mentioned, nothing definite is announced.

A petition from the residents of Sidney, Salt Spring Island, and Saanich districts has been presented to Mr. Macklin, and if he consents to a nomination he will be assured of a good following, as he is a popular young man.

Mr. Peatt having retired from the field in Esquimalt, it is said that George Biganston, of Colwood, will be put on the government ticket.

The nominations in Victoria passed off very quietly, Mr. Thos. Tubman acting as returning officer. The straight ticket, as already announced, was nominated as follows:

- Victoria City. J. G. Brown, proposed by P. O. MacGregor, seconded by Alex. Wilson. Assenting to nomination, A. G. Macdonald, Jas. Bell, H. Catteral, Jas. Tagg, A. G. Hay. J. Stuart Yates, proposed by John Bell and J. T. McIlroy. Assenting, David Kirkwood, T. Catteral, A. Stewart, R. T. Williams, H. Catteral. Joseph Martin, proposed by Dr. Lewis Hall and P. C. MacGregor. Assenting, John Bell, W. T. Hardaker, J. Nicholles, S. Perry Mills. H. D. Helmsken, proposed by J. Baker and D. Spencer. Assenting, A. G. Macdonald, J. G. Cox, J. H. Lawson. J. B. Turner, proposed by E. B. Hanington and L. Goodacre. Assenting, J. Kinsman, Ed. Bragg, E. V. Bodwell, T. J. Burns. R. Hall, proposed by T. B. Hall and Capt. W. Grant. Assenting, A. J. McLellan, L. Goodacre, E. H. Marvin, J. L. Beckwith, proposed by J. Meston and D. McMillan. Assenting, J. Teague, R. Dinsdale, J. Colbert, T. A. Brydon, J. Forsman. A. E. McPhillips, proposed by B. R. Senbrooke and C. A. Holland. Assenting, S. A. Bantley, M. McTernan, W. H. Cullin, H. E. McDonald. Nanaimo City. Independent Labor—Ralph Smith, proposed by Dr. McKechnie and Wm. Rundle. Martinie—James Stuart Yates, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, proposed by Thos. Hardy and James Gordon. Conservative—Gilbert McKinnell, proposed by Richard Drew and A. R. Johnston. North Nanaimo. Independent—W. W. B. McInnes. Opposition—J. Bryden. Labor—John Dixon. South Nanaimo. Labor—John Radcliffe. Opposition—James Dunsmuir. Esquimalt. George Bizantson, farmer, Rocky Point—Proposed by John Jardine and I. S. Annette. Assenting, George Webb, W. J. Wale, Joseph Atkins. Donald Fraser, accountant, Victoria city—Proposed by Thos. Adam and J. E. Williams. Assenting, Frank Jones, James Donegan, Gen. Skinner. William "Honey" Hayward, farmer, Metchoin—Proposed by Roland Stuart and Geo. F. Bushby. Assenting, John A. Murray, James Phair, John Weir. David Williams Higgins, publisher, 157 Cadboro Bay road, Victoria—Proposed by Thomas Ayley and Aaron Gent. Assenting, John F. Charters, Albert McN. Jones, Wm. R. Scafe, Douglas R. W. Muir, Joseph J. Baird, Frederick McAdam. Charles Edward Pooley, barrister-at-law, Fernhill, Esquimalt road—Proposed by William Fisher and John Muir. Assenting, Henry Cogan, James Phair, William F. Bullen. Albemarle. Opposition—Allan W. Neill. Government—James Redford. Conservative—James B. Thomson. Vancouver. Government—Joseph Martin, Jas. Mc-

Queen, Hugh B. Gilmour, Robt. MacPherson. Labor—Francis Williams, Wm. McChlain, Jos. Dixon. Provincial Party—F. Carter-Cotton. Conservative—W. H. Wood, J. F. Gardon, C. Wilson, R. G. Tatlow. West Lillooet. Government—Geo. W. Beebe. Opposition—Dennis Murphy. West Yale. Government—Geo. W. Beebe. Opposition—Dennis Murphy. Rossland. Liberal-Conservative—Hon. C. H. Mackintosh. Government—Hon. Smith Curtis. Cowichan. Government—W. Ford. Opposition—C. H. Dickie. Dewdney. Conservative—R. McBride. Government—C. Whetham. North Yale. Independent—F. J. Fulton. Provincial Party—F. J. Deane. Government—A. J. Palmer. Southeast Kootenay. Government—E. C. Smith, Fort Steele. Conservative—J. B. Costigan, Cranbrook. Independent—Wm. Fernie, Fernie. West Lillooet. Government—Alex. Lochore. Independent—R. B. Skinner. Opposition—A. W. Smith. Nelson Riding. Provincial Party—John Houston. Independent Liberal—Dr. G. A. B. Hall. Conservative—Frank Fletcher. Westminster City. Government—J. C. Brown. Conservative—R. L. Reid. Chilliwack Riding. Conservative—G. R. Ashwell. Provincial Party—C. Munro. Government—A. S. Vedder. Revelstoke (For East Kootenay). Conservative—Thos. Taylor. Liberal—Alexander McBae. Richmond. Provincial Party—Thos. Kidd. Government—Duncan Rowan. Conservative—M. Brigham Wilkinson. Delta. Provincial Party—Forster. Conservative—Barrie. Government—Oliver.

Action For Damages

Brought Against the Owners of the Miowera by Minstrel Company.

Hawalan advices to May 15th have reached Victoria via San Francisco. When the steamer Australia sailed for the Bay City the big damage suit of the Hogan minstrels against the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company was in full swing. F. M. Swancy was largely a tissue of false statements. He testified that the acceptance or refusal of passengers was in the hands of a captain of a steamer, and that the agents had no control over such matters. Just after the steamer was called the Miowera arrived from Victoria. It was the captain who failed to take the Hogans to Victoria, and he was promptly subpoenaed as a witness. The purser on the last trip of the Miowera left the vessel at Vancouver, and a new captain was appointed in regard to the number of passengers taken from Honolulu last time, and the capacity of the vessel. As the Miowera was to leave the same evening, the captain's testimony was taken.

It is the opinion of those most interested that the case will be on at least two days, and probably more, as a very large number of witnesses are to be examined in each.

"It's a good wind that blows nobody ill." "Even the Territorial bill has its drawbacks, temporary ones it is to be hoped."

For a time the steamer freight and passenger service between the Islands and the Coast will be less convenient than it has been. The steamships flying foreign flags will not carry freight or passengers between here and the Coast after the 14th. The Hongkong Maru, due here on May 29th for the Coast, will be the last of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line to carry freight or passengers between here and the Coast, and Doric, due for the Coast on June 12th, the last of the Canadian Maritime Steamers to do so. The Moana, sailing in connection with the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamers, is in exactly the same situation. She has foreign registry, flies a foreign flag, and therefore cannot carry freight or passengers between here and the Coast. The regular mail steamers which will be cut out of the freight and passenger service between here and the Coast by the Territorial bill are the Doric, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, and the America Maru, the Hongkong Maru, and the Nippon Maru, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line. The Pacific mail steamers which have American registry, so, also, have the American line, the Canadian-Australian line is not affected, as their steamers go to Victoria and Vancouver, and not to American ports. The inconvenience will not last for long. The Oceanic Steamship Company will put on a new line of American steamers to put the Canadian-American, and so is the Pacific Mail. Some of these new steamers are expected to be in commission by the first of next year. In the meantime it may seem like we were in quarantine again.

Wireless telegraphy has been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands, the system being in course of installation as the steamer Australia sailed.

The Japanese residents of Hawaii have sent "congratulations, with earnest wishes for happiness, prosperity and long life," to Crown Prince Yoshihito and his bride in the Mochizuki.

The Crown Prince Yoshihito was married on the 10th, the bride being Princess Sada, whose age is not fifteen, as has been stated, but seventeen, according to computation. The Japanese, like the American, believe that it is the twentieth century, begin by calling their children one year old right away.

Prominent Hawaiian Japanese are disposed to resent a published statement that the Emperor proclaims in the Imperial household, and that such statements are an insult to the nation. The engagement of the Crown Prince and Princess was announced in American or English fashion, on February 10th, and the marriage is declared to be binding and complete as any American marriage.

The last stage of Gibraltar, when the rock was held by a Britisharrison under General Elliot against the combined efforts of the Spaniards and French from July 5th, 1779, to November 26th, 1781, holds the record as the longest important siege of modern times. The fact that every day, then, the garrison were able to add to their provisions by successful sorties, kept them from succumbing to hunger, but scurvy claimed nearly 1,000 victims.

For weeks together over 6,000 shells were thrown into the town daily. A curious fact about the siege is that the Governor of Gibraltar, having done everything he could think of to strengthen the fortifications, issued a proclamation calling on any of the garrison who had any schemes to propose to call on him with them, as he did not wish the rock to fall when by listening a few minutes to a private person it might be saved.

In holding the fortress of Plevna during the Russo-Turkish war, from September 7th, 1877, to December 10th, 1877, the Russian army under General Skobeloff, under Osman Pasha, accomplished the impossible, according to all military experts. For not only did they defy the besieging force when it numbered nearly fifty to one against them, but they lived for twelve weeks practically without food. Yet on December 10th, after having eaten their last grain of rye, they sallied out and pluckily tried to cut their way through the Russians.—Chicago Chronicle.

PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unsurpassed. Avoid others there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

ENDED LUMBAGO

Dodd's Kidney Pills Creating Happiness in London.

Mr. Bufty Tells Gleefully How They Ended His Lumbago—They Positively Cure All Kidney Diseases—A Trial is Proof.

The last stage of Gibraltar, when the rock was held by a Britisharrison under General Elliot against the combined efforts of the Spaniards and French from July 5th, 1779, to November 26th, 1781, holds the record as the longest important siege of modern times.

For five years I endured the agonies of Lumbago, and often during that period, have I wondered whether life were really worth living. My urinary system was much deranged, and occasioned me intense suffering. My pain was indescribable. It was continual.

"I tried every remedy recommended to me, in my endeavors to get well, and though my money kept flowing out no relief came. I heard a neighbor speak very warmly in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I inquired regarding them and ended by buying a box. I say 'ended' advisedly, for that box of Dodd's Kidney Pills ended Lumbago for me.

"M. L. BUFTY." This, then, is why Mr. Bufty is now happy, because he was sick and is now well, because he was weak and is now strong, because while he once was diseased he is now healthy.

There are thousands to-day like Mr. Bufty who some time ago "Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure them. They can be strong, healthy, happy if they choose. Diseases.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases.

A. B. MacGowan, of Vancouver, is in the city.

COMMUNICATIONS

MR. TURNER'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor:—In your issue of Tuesday last, under the heading "An Astonishing Statement," you repeat editorially a charge made by Mr. Turner nearly two years ago, to the effect that by means of an interview had with him in July, 1898, I led him into an intrigue on my brother's behalf. Now, sir, it is with your knowledge that immediately after that charge had been made public I sent to the Victoria Times a statement giving a full explanation of the cause and purport of my interview with Mr. Turner of the 18th July, 1898—the only one I ever had with him. To that statement I have nothing to add—now have I anything to take from it. Mr. Turner was asked by the Colonist to deny it, but he met it only with a feeble evasion. He did indeed say that my brother's letter—which dealt with an entirely different matter—was "largely a tissue of false statements."

But in respect to my own letter he seemed to think that a criticism of the "style" was all that was necessary. Well, I am sorry that my "style" did not please Mr. Turner, but I think that it was upon a question of truth, not style, that the Colonist sought an opinion from him. However, the following, taken from the Colonist of August 31st, 1898, speaks for itself:

"Ex-Premier Turner was seen by a Colonist reporter yesterday, and asked if he had anything to say in regard to the letters of Mr. T. R. E. McInnes and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. In reply he said: 'I do not wish to say anything for the style of the letters is such that they are beneath my notice. I will only say that there are many serious inaccuracies in them, and that the letter of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes is largely a tissue of false statements. I feel that the letters are part of a conspiracy to do me great personal injury, and, if possible, ruin me in my standing before the people, in the hope of diverting attention from the unjustifiable acts of the writers and refer to it as "An Astonishing Statement"—as if it were something you had never heard of before—as if the Times had not been the first paper in Canada to publish the correspondence in connection with the whole matter. And the same night as Mr. Turner had nothing more to say at the time, he had nothing to say as to that particular charge in the memorial he sent to the Governor-General on the 15th October, 1898, complaining of his dismissal and of the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor in connection therewith. Surely the charges which he now attempts to revive, and to which you have given editorial prominence, would have been the most serious that could have been made in such a memorial. And surely in that memorial, if anywhere, was the place to have formulated the charges which he has now attempted to revive, and to which you have given editorial prominence, would have been the most serious that could have been made in such a memorial. And surely in that memorial, if anywhere, was the place to have formulated the charges which he has now attempted to revive, and to which you have given editorial prominence, would have been the most serious that could have been made in such a memorial. 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Dominion Parliament

Discussion of Alleged Election Frauds Causes an All-Night Session.

Commission of Judges Will Investigate All Cases From 1896 Down.

Ottawa, May 15.—The House of Commons spent a busy day yesterday and made splendid progress. To-day it will come back to the debate on Mr. Borden's appeal for a continuance of the West Huron election investigation, which was brought on last Friday night on an amendment on motion to go into supply.

A Canadian Mint.
Lieut.-Col. Prior (Victoria, B.C.) quoted a report appearing in yesterday's papers that negotiations were passing between Ottawa and the Imperial authorities with regard to the establishment of a mint in this country. He asked what truth there was in the story. It was a matter that would meet with the approval of British Columbia.

The Minister of Finance responded that no official communications had been passing on the subject. However, the desirability of having something done had been engaging the attention of the government. Advocates of a Canadian mint who pointed to the success of the plan in Australia, did not take into account the fact that in Australia the gold coin is the same as the British sovereign, whereas in Canada, denomination is not in use in Canada. However, this was a difficulty that might be overcome.

The leader of the opposition asked whether the views of the Canadian bankers had been taken on the subject. The Minister of Finance replied that they seemed to be divided on the question, some favoring the Canadian mint and a good many being opposed thereto.

To Create Canadian Colonels.
The Minister of Militia and Defence introduced a bill in amendment of the Militia Act, which is to give power to create officers of the rank of colonel in this country. The present Militia Act only provides for two officers of the rank of colonel, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general, but in the minister's opinion the time had now fully come when many of our own officers were entitled to such rank instead of that of lieutenant-colonel which is at present the top of the Canadian service.

In reply to a question by Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Militia assured the leader of the opposition that this proposal had been approved by Major-General Hutton. The minister added that the rank of full colonel could under his bill also be made use of in the case of certain honorary appointments, and the last clause provided that in case of hostilities the authorities would have the right to promote to the rank of major-general.

Civil Service Bill.
The Minister of Finance secured the second reading of his bill in amendment of the Civil Service Act, which he briefly explained. The main feature is a provision to enable the government to appoint what will be known as junior second class clerks. At the present time the government has the power to make appointments as temporary clerks at \$400, and the next jump is to second class clerks at \$1,100. The junior second class clerks will begin at \$600 and range by increases to \$1,000. Under exceptional circumstances where the candidates have passed an examination in certain optional subjects appointees may start at \$700, and where the government sees fit, where the candidates are university graduates and graduates of the Royal Military College, the initial salary may be made \$800. In the case of packers in the postoffice department an increase in the maximum salary is to be authorized from \$400 to \$500.

Deaths of Canadians.
The Minister of Militia read to the House the last list of casualties in the Canadian contingent in South Africa and also made public some further correspondence between the war office and the Governor-General of Canada, transmitted through the Colonial Secretary, in which the war office says it will be weeks, perhaps months, before it can obtain certificates from the front of the deaths of Canadians in South Africa for which the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Company has been holding out.

Criminal Code Bill.
After the disposal of members' questions the House went into committee on the bill to amend the Criminal Code. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster both raised a protest at the government not proceeding with the debate on Mr. Borden's West Huron amendment on motion to go into supply. After both the leader of the opposition and his first lieutenant had delivered themselves of fiery denunciations of the government policy Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that there had been absolutely no breach of courtesy. Sir Charles offered to call off the discussion in the West Huron amendment would be made the first order for to-day. This the Premier cheerfully acceded to.

After this side issue had been disposed of, the House came away back to the Criminal Code bill. Sir Louis D'Aquila was puzzled to see what West Huron had to do with the Criminal Code, but Mr. Bennett, one of the members on the opposition side, thought it might have a good deal to do.

On the clause which deals with conspiracy and combinations in restraint of trade, Mr. Puttee, the labor representative from Winnipeg, said that the section as it stood, according to the Minister of Justice, would place the trades organizations at the mercy of any one who chose to set the law in operation.

He protested against workmen being deprived of the right they now enjoyed of combining for their own protection. He moved that the proviso in the original bill that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees, be reinstated. This was agreed to.

Senate Passes Usury Bill.
In the Senate yesterday Senator D'Aquila's bill respecting usury, which aims at obviating the charging of exorbitant rates of interest, passed through committee and certain amendments made thereto concurred in. The measure will be known hereafter as "An act respecting money lenders," and now goes down to the House of Commons, where it will yet have to take its chance. Unless the government takes the bill up, however, it will not be further heard of as all the days in the week have now been taken for government business. Two important changes were made in the bill by the Senate yesterday by which the maximum rate on loans of less than five hundred dollars was reduced from twenty per cent. in the bill to twelve per cent. and the rate in judgment debts from ten per cent. to six per cent.

Ottawa, May 16.—At yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons Sir Louis D'Aquila replied to Mr. Borden's request for further investigation into the West Huron election case and for investigation into the Brockville election case, which is proposed as an amendment to the motion to go into supply, and gave to the House and country the reasons why the government does not see fit to accede thereto, especially at this late stage of the session, when the House has been in session more than three months and a half.

Course to Pursue.
The conclusion which Sir Louis had come to after a study of the matter was that it was not in the public interest that these cases should be referred again to the committee on privileges and elections. The law provides a full, ample and complete remedy for the discovery and punishment of electoral frauds in the Controverted Elections Act and in the Corrupt Practices at Elections and Elections Act. Upon either one or both, the fullest and most effective enquiry could have been made and the facts probed to the bottom—under the latter act in every proper case not at the expense of the petitioners but of the government. The jurisdiction of the House as regards these enquiries was now strictly limited to enquiries into the conduct of its electoral officers and their punishment for wrong-doing. He would say that there was not the slightest ground submitted to justify the reference of the Brockville case, no deputy returned officer being charged with any offence, and the reference of the case under the evidence would establish a dangerous precedent and one which could be used by an unfair majority to defeat the intention spirit and policy of parliament with respect to enquiries into wrong-doing or irregularities at elections; that if anyone had good ground of complaint against any of the officers he could have them prosecuted under the Dominion Elections Act or if he complained of general corruption he could have proceeded under the acts cited, and no one having done so and no petition having been presented to the House by anyone it was not in the public interest that the House should, at the mere invitation of a member not pretending to speak from personal knowledge, unsupported by sworn statements of electors or others, enter up an enquiry such as that proposed.

Charges Against Deputies Not Proved.
He would say that the inquiry into the conduct of the deputies in West Huron, embracing the examination of over a hundred witnesses in the two polls where irregularities were charged, was for all essential purposes ample and complete; that with respect to Deputy Cummings the evidence satisfied him that he was not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and while Deputy Far's conduct in avoiding service of summons and refusing to attend to give evidence would justify the committee in making every presumption against him, the proper, if not the only effective, way to punish him was by prosecution under the Dominion Elections Act; that the coupling of the demand for a reference of both cases in one resolution, presented so that it could not be amended, was most unfair to the House, and prevented a proper consideration of the question whether it was desirable in the public interest to re-open the inquiry in the West Huron case at this stage of the session.

"Under these circumstances," Sir Louis concluded, "I feel that I am acting in the public interest in relegating all parties who think there has been wrong-doing or corruption at either or both of these elections to the courts provided by law for inquiry into and punishment of those acts, when proved, and I am strongly of the opinion that while the privileges and elections committee may be a most excellent tribunal for the elucidation of all points of law having reference to the election of members to this House, and one well qualified to determine upon the legality of returns which returning officers may make of the votes received, it is a most inefficient tribunal from its frequently changing membership, the absence of counsel to conduct either prosecution or defence and the impossibility of properly examining and cross-examining the witnesses, to reach conclusions on disputed questions of fact."

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) who was one of the lawyers on the opposition side who took a prominent part in the West Huron enquiry last year, followed the Minister of Marine, and as was to be expected, accused the government of cowardice in shirking the enquiry. He charged that there had been an organized conspiracy to steal elections and that the same gang had been at work in West Huron, West Elgin and Brockville. Mr. Powell accused Deputy Returning Officer Cummings, of West Huron, of open perjury, and concluded with an appeal for purity in our elections.

Mr. Powell made much in his speech of affidavits from one J. G. Pritchett, who had been referred to by Sir Louis D'Aquila as a self-convicted liar, in which Pritchett said he had instructed the deputy returning officer, Donald Cummings, in West Huron, in substituting ballots.

Mr. Britton Replies.
Mr. B. M. Britton (Kingston), who followed from the government side, thought he had never stated the move until the speech that delivered by Mr. Powell. He was unable to see any evidence of fraud in West Elgin. Certainly the investigation of last session had not supplied that evidence. As to the affidavits cited by Mr. Powell containing allegations by one J. G. Pritchett against the honesty of Deputy Returning Officer Cummings, he asked what attention should be paid to the statements of such a man, a scoundrel, a self-convicted liar and a self-confessed seller of his oath. Why, a jury would not hang a dog on the evidence of such a witness. One truth was that the Conservative party itself had a bad record before the country, which ill-fitted their claim to pose as purists.

Mr. W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe) followed from the opposition standpoint. Supplementary Estimates.
The Minister of Finance laid before the House supplementary estimates which are required mainly for the House of Commons and Senate, whose appropriations have been fast running out. The amount asked is \$96,818, and of this \$8,000 for the Senate and \$88,818 for the House of Commons, \$25,000 being also included for printing, printing paper and binding.

DAY IN THE SENATE.
The steadily increasing pliancy of Liberal nominees in the Senate has won the government two minor victories already this session. It protected yesterday the government bill to amend the General Inspection Act, which provides a standard grade in flax seed from amendment. The measure was asked for by the Dominion Oilseed Company of Montreal, and sets down the weight of No. 1 flax seed from Manitoba at 53 pounds, and No. 2 at 50 pounds to the bushel.

Senator Casgrain gave notice that he would propose an adjournment from Thursday till June 4.

Ottawa, May 18.—The House of Commons sitting which began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon terminated at half past six this morning, when a division was reached on Mr. Borden's amendment to the motion to go into supply, in which he asked that the West Huron and Brockville cases be referred back to the committee on privileges and elections. The vote was a straight party one and stood 86 to 43 against this amendment.

Though, however, the government has not consented to submit the matter to a partisan tribunal composed of members of the House of Commons, the Prime Minister was able to announce that a commission will be appointed from among the most prominent and respected judges of the country to enquire into the whole question of election frauds from 1896 down, taking cognizance of all the charges on the condition of that party supplying the affidavits which are being to-day made use of against the Liberal party. The case seemed quite clear. The man who arranged the bargain with Pritchett were Messrs. O. B. Fleming, a Conservative lawyer, and Sir Charles Tupper, the Liberal organizer of the Conservative party in Ontario.

South Essex Logic.
Mr. M. K. Cowan (South Essex) followed in one of the most effective speeches from the government side in which he dealt with the corrupt bargain by which the Pritchett affidavit was obtained, and laid stress upon the idea of the warrant for Pritchett's arrest being side-tracked on the condition of that party supplying the affidavits which are being to-day made use of against the Liberal party. The case seemed quite clear. The man who arranged the bargain with Pritchett were Messrs. O. B. Fleming, a Conservative lawyer, and Sir Charles Tupper, the Liberal organizer of the Conservative party in Ontario.

Mr. Cowan made light of this notion of Mr. Barker spending his time traveling up and down the province of Ontario out of pure charity and love for his party, and from this went on to refer to the record of the Conservative party in the matter of election frauds. After the election in Bothwell, for instance, he could inform the House that a dozen ballots marked for Mr. Clancy, the elector of the district, were found on the streets. How had these come there? And there was no Liberal deputy returning officers in Bothwell either. If they wanted to get at the bottom of these election frauds they must go to the opposition benches for an explanation.

Other Speakers.
Mr. Craig, East Durham, followed Mr. Cowan from the Conservative side and in a brief address followed the lead of Mr. Borden and the others in loudly demanding further inquiry into the matter. Mr. Foster in turn succeeded Mr. Craig and tried to connect the name of the Postmaster-General with the man Pritchett. Mr. Foster covered very much the same ground that had been gone over by those before him, and, of course, strongly favored the call for investigation.

The Premier Speaks.
At 3:40 Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply to the ex-Finance Minister. He said he would not at that hour discuss what Mr. Foster had done, the honor of the gentleman present or of his own. The question was frequently asked why the government had refused sending the matter to committee this year after making the precedent of last session. The truth was that the question this year came up under far different circumstances. Last year the House had not been enlightened with the fact that the whole case was known forty days before being brought to the knowledge of parliament during which time it might have been handed over to the courts. He had thought last year that the committee was needed to get at the facts, as it was too late to punish the offenders under the elections act through the courts. These were the considerations that had induced the government last session to grant the reference to committee. The result of that inquiry was to show that if there were any irregularities in West Huron they had not been committed by the government officials. In the case of Brockville the grounds of application for inquiry were even less this year than last.

Mr. Pritchett Again.
Mr. Davin, in reply, read another long affidavit from the man Pritchett pointing out that he had taken part in the election of the Hon. John Dryden in South Ontario, where he met Messrs. W. T. B. Preston and Alexander Smith, the Liberal organizers. Pritchett said he had paid out money in the contest; that he had been furnished with a list of names, and that the arrangements were made with him by one O'Gorman, of London.

Mr. Fraser's View.
Mr. C. D. Fraser, of Guysboro, who took a prominent part in the privileges and elections committee, quoted from some papers recently tabled in the House of Commons to bear out a statement that there were suspicious circumstances in connection with the election

of Mr. Davin himself and went on to say that he was at any rate a poor man to pass as a purist.

Mr. Fraser proceeded to show that one feature of the parliamentary enquiry was that no punishment could be inflicted even if the parties were found guilty. But the opposition had absolutely failed to establish any case last session and it would be useless to refer it back to them. How was it, he asked, that Pritchett's affidavit could not be got from him in Canada? For his own part he was inclined to think there was more ground for enquiring into Mr. Davin's election than into the West Huron case.

Mr. Clarke Wallace.
Mr. Clarke Wallace regretted that the task of defending the government had been left to men on the government side who were looking for rewards. The Premier had promised to see justice done and the purity of the ballot protected, but had not redeemed his promise. The investigation of last session was by no means complete and the public would be disappointed if the enquiry by the government into the matter were to have been a widespread conspiracy to rob the people of their votes. This was done by a band of thieves and robbers whom the opposition could connect with ministers of the crown right up to the Prime Minister himself, for had not the Prime Minister been seen close some communication this session with the organizer for Ontario, Mr. Alexander Smith? Other ministers, too, could be connected with these robbers and this constituted the reason why the government declined to allow any further investigation.

A Voice From the West.
Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lisgar) was the next speaker and came out daily in favor of further investigation into these alleged election frauds, and while he would have preferred to see the enquiry conducted by three judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, promised to vote for Mr. Borden's motion. He briefly considered that the matter had been settled by the precedent of last session. As for Mr. Pritchett, it might be that he was a scoundrel, but at the same time he had made the statements under oath, giving names, dates and the amounts involved. It seemed inconsistent for Liberals to say that an enquiry should not be held when they had the prompt promise of the Premier last year that the charges then made should be enquired into, and he hoped even yet that there would be an assurance given that the charges should be probed to the very bottom. It was a poor excuse for the Liberals to take for their criterion of political ethics the standard set up by the Conservative party. The Liberal party had made a bargain with the Conservatives to corrupt practices in the constituency of Macdonald and he was not able to see why the like enquiry should not be furnished in this instance.

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The Premier Speaks.
At 3:40 Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply to the ex-Finance Minister. He said he would not at that hour discuss what Mr. Foster had done, the honor of the gentleman present or of his own. The question was frequently asked why the government had refused sending the matter to committee this year after making the precedent of last session. The truth was that the question this year came up under far different circumstances. Last year the House had not been enlightened with the fact that the whole case was known forty days before being brought to the knowledge of parliament during which time it might have been handed over to the courts. He had thought last year that the committee was needed to get at the facts, as it was too late to punish the offenders under the elections act through the courts. These were the considerations that had induced the government last session to grant the reference to committee. The result of that inquiry was to show that if there were any irregularities in West Huron they had not been committed by the government officials. In the case of Brockville the grounds of application for inquiry were even less this year than last.

Mr. Pritchett Again.
Mr. Davin, in reply, read another long affidavit from the man Pritchett pointing out that he had taken part in the election of the Hon. John Dryden in South Ontario, where he met Messrs. W. T. B. Preston and Alexander Smith, the Liberal organizers. Pritchett said he had paid out money in the contest; that he had been furnished with a list of names, and that the arrangements were made with him by one O'Gorman, of London.

Mr. Fraser's View.
Mr. C. D. Fraser, of Guysboro, who took a prominent part in the privileges and elections committee, quoted from some papers recently tabled in the House of Commons to bear out a statement that there were suspicious circumstances in connection with the election

a system of ballot manipulation and of tampering with the sacred right of the voter. He did not speak of the cases of West Huron or Brockville, but the feeling prevailed that a system deep and systematic had been employed for years of preventing the will of the people being expressed, and if that is the case, something must be done.

An Investigation.
The evil was general and called for the action of the government and parliament. Investigation must take place, deep, searching and complete in every respect, so as to ferret out fully the wrongdoers and administer the punishment. (Cheers.) The government was willing to do its part. But the privileges and elections committee was not the proper tribunal. It must be sent to a judicial tribunal (cheers), who could do the work properly. He proposed that such a tribunal, composed of the best judges in the land, be appointed at once, with power to make the most searching investigation and to stamp out the evil.

Sir Charles Tupper.
Sir Charles Tupper succeeded the leader of the House and devoted himself to charges of a most extraordinary character, in which it was apparent that charge over the government's action played a large part. He accused the government of having made a bargain with political heifers in Montreal for a million dollars more than should have been paid for the Drummond County railway as a means of getting money.

Referring to Mr. Sifton, who is at present absent in Europe, he said: "He is able to live as no prime minister in Canada since the first day of Confederation" (Cries of shame.) "Was Sir John Macdonald ever able to drive a magnificent team of horses through the streets of Ottawa? He had made this expenditure after exploiting the country, and he bankrupt when he entered the government." (Renewed cries of shame.) He accused Mr. Sifton of having run away to escape investigation.

The leader of the opposition then turned to thank the government from the bottom of his heart for having promised to submit the case to investigation. This was what the opposition wanted, and he hoped even yet that there would be an assurance given that the charges should be probed to the very bottom. It was a poor excuse for the Liberals to take for their criterion of political ethics the standard set up by the Conservative party. The Liberal party had made a bargain with the Conservatives to corrupt practices in the constituency of Macdonald and he was not able to see why the like enquiry should not be furnished in this instance.

The Postmaster-General.
The Postmaster-General said he was delighted to see Sir Charles for once in his life pleased. He utterly denied the charge made by Mr. Bennett of having been in with the gang of crooks himself. No man in Canada could connect him with wrong doing. He would advise his accusers to go slowly, as they would surely be given a chance to prove their blunders. He had suffered under these lies for months, and did not intend it should go on.

Sir Charles Tupper wanted to withdraw his resolution, but the Prime Minister replied that he did not want to have it withdrawn. The vote was then taken, resulting in the defeat of the amendment by 86 to 43.

The vote, as stated in the introduction, was a purely party one, and Mr. Richardson, in view of the Prime Minister's announcement of policy, cheerfully voted with the government.

Ottawa, May 19.—The House of Commons was very slow in getting to work yesterday afternoon after the all-night session of the previous day. The attendance was small, alike on the government and opposition sides. The half-dozen committees which should have met, too, through the morning, were all postponed and the members began to gather in small knots toward the time for the meeting of the House to discuss the government's announcement in favor of a full investigation of the election frauds which came as such a surprise party to the opposition, who for days had been flattering themselves that they had at last secured a strong plea with which to face the electorate.

Diphtheria at Regina.
The Prime Minister referred to the newspaper report of an outbreak of diphtheria at the Mounted Police headquarters in Regina, to say that the matter was much exaggerated. The facts, as reported to him by the comptroller of the Mounted Police, were that three mild cases of diphtheria had been discovered in the barracks among recruits recently arrived from the Lower Provinces. The barracks had been thoroughly disinfected and it was hoped that the disorder would be prevented from further spread.

The Criminal Code.
The House then went into committee upon the government bill to amend the Criminal Code. The amendment to clause 338, making the provision for restitution to the owner of stolen goods applicable to the case of goods obtained under false pretences, was dropped.

Mr. Fraser expressed himself in favor of including the provisions of the Dandrand usury bill as it had been introduced in the Senate before being amended there, in this Criminal Code bill. He will move to that effect later on.

Mr. Gilmour (Middlesex) drew attention to a clause which provides for the whipping of boys from ten to sixteen years of age, for certain offences, and objected to this feature of the bill.

Dr. Montague, too, thought the proposition a monstrous one. There would be little hope, indeed, for a boy who got a public whipping.

man who defrauded a hotelkeeper by deceiving him by means of the possession of an apparently well-filled trunk, was of a somewhat different complexion and would engage the department's attention.

Purity of the Stage.
Before the committee rose Mr. Davin referred once more to the desirability of preserving the respectability of the stage and called attention to the fact that Canada and the United States are about the only two civilized countries north of the equator which have no supervision over theatrical productions. He read a long list of recent plays, highly improper in their nature, which have been touring the United States and Canada, and referred to "The Degenerates," in which Mrs. Langtry recently appeared in this city. He had not attended this performance himself, because he would not sanction it. Besides this, there were other reasons why he would not sanction the presentation.

Mr. Davin's suggestion will receive attention later, in the meantime the committee rose and reported progress, the House itself adjourning at 6 o'clock.

GERMAN MEAT BILL.
Chicago Packers Appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture for Assistance.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, May 25.—The leading packers of Chicago at a meeting of representatives for the purpose of appealing to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, of Washington, asking for help in mitigating the effects on Chicago of the passage of the meat bill in Germany. They ask particularly that efforts be made to prevent the law from going into effect until the contracts now held by Chicago packers can be filled.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.
Attempt to Blow Up a Street Car in St. Louis.

(Associated Press.)
St. Louis, May 25.—In an attack on a tram of the Park avenue division of the Transit Company at Compton and Park avenues last night, several shots were fired by the guards and three persons wounded, one seriously.

At an early hour this morning an attempt was made to blow up a street car on Spalding avenue line of the Transit Company with dynamite. Two explosions were heard, but as far as known nobody was injured.

ROYAL ARCANUM.
Montreal, May 24.—The following officers were yesterday elected by the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum: Supreme Regent, W. Hart, Ayrer, Trenton, re-elected; Supreme Vice-Regent, Jos. Langfit, Pittsburg, Pa., re-elected; Supreme Orator, A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo., re-elected; sitting First Supreme Regent, Edson M. Schryver, Baltimore; Supreme Secretary, W. A. Robson, Boston, re-elected; Supreme Treasurer, E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N.Y., re-elected; Supreme Auditor, A. T. Turner, Boston, re-elected; Supreme Chaplain, Uriah W. Tompkins, New York; Supreme Guide, H. S. Burkhardt, Chicago, re-elected; Supreme Warden, Isaac W. Wainfield, Boston, re-elected; Supreme Sentries, Carl Molloy, St. Louis, re-elected; Supreme Trustees, J. M. Johnson, Chicago; W. H. Beebe, Ravenna, Ohio; C. H. Prentice, Connecticut.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS IN HAVANA.
(Associated Press.)

New York, May 25.—An explosion in the Cuban customs service is threatened which promises revelations as sensational as the disclosures in connection with the postal service, says a special to the Herald from Washington. An official of the customs service, who has just returned from Havana, brings information that the customs service is honeycombed with fraud and corruption.

THE BUFFALO STRIKE.
(Associated Press.)

Buffalo, N.Y., May 25.—The strike of the moulders and coremakers, in which nearly two thousand men were involved, will be referred to the Foundrymen's Association, which will endeavor to settle their grievance. The men will return to their shops on Monday and remain at work pending action by the association.

ASTOR'S GIFT.
(Associated Press.)

London, May 25.—Wm. Waldorf Astor has sent a cheque for £10,000 to Maidenhead Cottage Hospital in celebration of the coming of age of his eldest son.

GERMAN MEAT BILL.
(Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 23.—The Reichstag to-day, voting by roll call, adopted the meat bill by 168 to 123 votes.

CAPE SCOTT RAILWAY.
(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 23.—The Coxon and Cape Scott Railway Bill, which was in charge of A. Morrison, was read for the third time in the House to-day.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.
(Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 25.—Albert Zethof, who, though now believed to be innocent, was convicted of murder and has already served 10 years under sentence of life imprisonment, has had another motion for a new trial denied by the court.

SMALLPOX IN THE EAST.
(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 25.—Soldiers from districts where there is smallpox will not be allowed to attend militia camps. This will affect Collingwood and Port Arthur regions. There are a large number of cases around Port Arthur.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.
(Associated Press.)

Akron, Ohio, May 25.—In a wreck on the electric suburban line to-day three passengers were killed, three fatally and a number seriously injured.

At the Paris Exhibition a charge of a sovereign a day will be imposed on those using tripod cameras in the grounds. Whether any charge is to be made on the hand camera is not yet known.

resulted in a very...
Horse...
The honor to offer...
W. HIGGINS...

Ministers On the War

Boers Preparing for Years for the Struggle With Great Britain.

Tactics of the Burghers Condemned—Shelling Helpless Women and Children.

To the Editor of the Methodist Times:—As ministers of religion, who have in some cases for many years lived and worked in South Africa, we, the undersigned, feel it to be our duty to lay before your readers certain facts which have appealed to us in connection with the war now being carried on in this land, and especially in connection with our own experiences of the siege of Kimberley. We are constrained to take this course because serious misapprehension with regard to certain aspects of this matter, and we venture to hope that the statement of facts known to us, and the expression of convictions which have taken deep root in our minds, may have some weight with the members of the churches of which we are ministers, and may help to clear away those misconceptions which we fear exist in the minds of some of our friends in the old country.

I. First of all, allow us to remind your readers that it was the Boer government and not the British who declared war; that it was the Boers who invaded British territory, not the British who carried war into the Transvaal. Moreover, the persistent refusal of the Transvaal government to accept the reasonable offers of the British government, and the complicated terms offered by the Boers, make it difficult to believe that they really desired a peaceful settlement of the questions discussed at the Bloemfontein conference. This conviction is emphasized by the fact that the tremendous munitions of war which the Boer government have put into the field must be the result of many years of preparation for taking the field against Great Britain. To those who were here to see what was happening, it was evident that the intentions of the Boers were hostile to Great Britain and to our suzerainty over the Transvaal from the very beginning of the negotiations between the two governments. So that the conduct of the Boers justifies the opinion frequently expressed that the real object of the war was Dutch supremacy in South Africa.

Shelling Women and Children.

II. Further, we cannot but condemn the conduct of the Dutch commandos in their method of shelling the town of Kimberley. At intervals, from November 7 until February 15 when the siege was raised by General Buller, from 3,000 to 4,000 shells (some of them hundred-pounders) were poured into the heart of the town, and even into a suburb consisting solely of workmen's cottages, both town and suburb being crowded almost exclusively with women and children, as our enemy well knew, while the forts, occupied by our soldiers, were for the most part left unmolested. When we saw homes destroyed, a mother and three children stricken down here; a mother and the babe at her breast mutilated and killed there; and other similar heartrending occurrences, caused by the shelling; and when we saw it stated in their own papers that "the bombardment of defenceless women and children was done deliberately and with intent, we naturally felt indignant and desired that the true character of these men should be known. That the shelling of the non-combatants (nearly all women and children) and not the defences of our town, was deliberate and intentional, is evident from the reports made by the commandos. For instance, The Express (a Bloemfontein paper) published the following: "Assistant General De Toit at General de la Rey's laager reports, February 12: This morning a person was captured who came out of Kimberley. He says that the bombardment at Kimberley, a few houses have been completely destroyed. Last Wednesday two stores were set alight by shells, and were totally burnt down. He also states that the inhabitants of Kimberley are in a despairing condition." Other statements made by Boer generals might be given. We will content ourselves with one more. On February 10 the Diggers' News published a telegram from General de la Rey, from which we give the following extracts:

General de la Rey, Laager, Kimberley, Feb. 8. I visited yesterday with General Ferreira the various positions round Kimberley. I had a good view of "Long Tom" (the hundred pounder) firing on Kimberley. Some twenty shots were fired, and each shot took effect on the buildings. Our last shot (for that day) set a big building near the market square alight, and it burned for more than an hour. It is certain that many were killed.

III. We wish further to state that the impression that those who have become our enemies are for the most part God-fearing men, rich in Christian experience, and of puritanical practical holiness of life, is an erroneous one. The Boers are, as a rule, professing Christians, but, with acknowledged and marked exceptions, do not answer to the above description, which, we believe, expresses the life of most of them by many religious people in England.

Equal Rights to All Men.

IV. The last point upon which we wish to speak is the future settlement when the war is over. Having regard to the past conduct of the Boers, and especially to their treatment of the natives and colored people in the Transvaal, and with a view to the best interests of the whole community in South Africa, it is our earnest hope that no advantage will be allowed to the Dutch. They have shown themselves unworthy of it. They have abused their power and neglected their opportunities. This

has been evidenced in a marked manner by their treatment of the natives. Under the South African Republic, and generally in the Orange Free State, no native has been allowed any title to land, and colored people (half-castes) could obtain such title only with great difficulty. It is only quite recently that legal marriage has been granted to the natives in the Transvaal, and few facilities, scarcely any in fact, have been given for their education; while respectable colored people, British subjects, have been exposed to great indignities, especially in Johannesburg. We therefore ask, that in the future settlement equal rights may be given to all men; and that British and other settlers in the Transvaal may enjoy the same liberty that the Dutch enjoy in Cape Colony and Natal.

Our strong conviction is that no settlement will avail which does not give equal rights to all, and that no government will give that guarantee of security which is so essential to the peace and prosperity of South Africa, which is under the control of the British flag. Any endeavor to patch up a peace, while giving the slightest predominance to the Dutch, would be fatal in its consequences, and would only result in having to do over again in the future the gruesome work which is now being accomplished. Any attempt at compromise, would mean friction, unrest, and more bloodshed in the days to come. Peace and progress can only be secured by creating a new government in the Transvaal—a government "broad-based upon the people's will," a people resolute and free. There is given such a government, founded upon the principles of righteousness, liberty, and equality, and supported in a paternal manner by the British Empire, to which great power shall be given the authority to see that these principles are duly carried out, and the development which will take place in this truly remarkable country will be such as shall gladden all her friends and astonish the whole world.

Hoping you will insert this in the earliest possible issue of your journal, we are, etc.,

- JAMES SCOTT,
Minister of the Wesleyan Church, Kimberley, Chairman of the Kimberley District.
- W. H. RICHARDS,
Minister of Presbyterian Church, Kimberley.
- JOHN GIFFORD,
Minister of Baptist Union Church, Kimberley.
- ARTHUR GEORGE RAINIER,
Minister of Congregational Church, Kimberley.
- PETER MILNE, B.D.,
Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Beaconsfield.
- J. S. MORRIS,
Wesleyan Minister, Beaconsfield.
- HARRIS ISAACS,
Rabbi, Oranienland West Hebrew Congregation, recently Rabbi, Johannesburg Hebrew Congregation.
- WILLIAM PESCODO,
Wesleyan Minister, Kimberley.
- JOSEPH WARD,
Wesleyan Minister, Kimberley.

MAKING—STORY OF A HERO.

Edward Sydney Tylee, in the London Spectator.

One word of this weary war
All our hearts are waiting for;
Of the hero, England bore,
Kind and gay;
The soul so calm what'er befalls it
For no peril yet appals it
And his ceaseless toil, he calls it
Holiday.

Half an endless year ago,
He was left amidst the foe,
With some thousand men or so,
As their chief,
For his country's arms miscreant,
And across the desert arid,
Many a tedious noonday tarried
The relief.

Bue he knew his masters well;
And not fortune, nor Pall Mall,
That is proven smooth as hell.
No man's word
Trusted he, but God who made him,
And his own good sword, to aid him;
And the soldiers that obeyed him,
Like his sword.

"Lo, what plucky band, at bay
On its ant hill, bare our way?
These our guns shall sweep away
In a trice."
So the scornful Dutchmen vaunted;
When their brazen humor scented,
But that gallant troop, undaunted,
Rolled him thrice.

Came and went the Christmas feast,
Yet the fight nor stayed nor ceased,
Still the swarming foe increased:
He delayed.
And the great siege guns came, shelling
Spliffire hot and harmless jwelling,
Young and old at random felling,
Man and maid.

See our English Greatheart then
How he moved among his men,
Gave each soul the strength of ten,
Cheered and freed!
Till the famine-stricken meagre
Captives of that iron leaguer,
As their colonel's self grew eager,
Hope-inspired.

So, all hearts are longing for
Tidings from the weary war,
Kind and gay,
The soul so calm what'er befalls it,
For no peril yet appals it,
In his country's cause he calls it
Holiday.

Each must, for the most part, live his own life; and, until modern yields and can be unceremoniously interpreted, they should not be criticised adversely. Life should be lived to a finer strain than one of fret and jar.

Experience enables me to dispose to the comfort and blessing that literature can give in seasons of sickness and sorrow; how powerfully intellectual pursuits can help in beating the heat from reading and the heart from breaking.—T. Hood.

Defences of Mafeking

Preparations Made by Col Baden-Powell for Keeping Boers in Check.

Where Forts Were Built—Bomb Proof Shelters Erected Throughout the Town.

The following particulars regarding the town and defences of Mafeking were sent from that place by the correspondent of the London Morning Post:—Mafeking is situated on a rise about 300 yards north of the Molopo river, which flows from east to west. It is about three-quarters of a mile square. The railroad runs to the west of the town, and, practically speaking, due north and south, but immediately south where it crosses the Molopo by an iron bridge, it inclines rather westward for a distance of two or three miles. The railway embankment north and south of the river thus furnishes cover. From the east and south-east there are heights on the southern bank of the Molopo. To the west again of the railway, and nearly abutting it half a mile south of the Molopo, is the native stadt. It lies on the west side of the river, and on the northern bank commences about half a mile from the railway, then runs in a north-easterly direction for about a mile and a half, and ends about a mile and three-quarters west of the railway. The ground in front of the northern end is slightly higher than the stadt, and soon begins to sink away from it, affording good cover to an enemy moving on that side. Near the railway the ground slopes gradually down for a considerable distance to the river. The country round Mafeking to the west, north, and east and southeast it commands the town. The ground to the west of the stadt commands the town.

Situated two thousand yards south, and slightly east of the centre of the town, is an old fort of Sir Charles Warren's—Cannon Kopje. This is the key to the position. It is an old circular stone fort, and only by dint of extraordinary exertion has it been possible to bring it into any degree of sufficient state of efficiency to enable it to resist even old ordinary 7-pounder guns. It has an interior diameter approximately of 25 yards. The native location occupied by half-breeds lies directly between Cannon Kopje and the town on the southern bank of the river eastward, about 1,200 yards from the town; and on the northern bank, extend the brickfields (eventually occupied by both parties), while in the same direction, and about three miles and a half from Mafeking, on a ridge, is Mac-Mellars farm. To return to the town. At the north-eastern corner is the convent. Due east of that is the grand stand about a mile away, while N.N.E. from the convent and a mile and a half away is the base of the waterworks, which extend to a trench at their heels in the same direction for nearly a mile.

Thus we have the railway station the N.W. corner, the convent the N.E. corner, the Cape Kopje, while a line from S.W. corner of the town and the northern portion of the stadt the B.S.T.P. barracks, and fort lie about a mile. With the exception of a strip of scrub about a mile wide to the north and east of the convent, the country all round is almost bare.

The town is composed of one story houses built of soft bricks and roofed with corrugated iron, the only cover being the corrugated iron and stone and brick station, which is not yet complete. The native stadt consists of Kaffir huts. The B.S.A.P. fort is a duplicate of Cannon Kopje. Thus the outline of the defences of Mafeking is, roughly speaking, an obtuse angle triangle, of which the apex is Cannon Kopje, while the two angles are the northern end of the native stadt and the convent. In time of peace the population of Mafeking is 2,000 whites of the native stadt 4,000 to 9,000, and of location 500. At the present moment there are 1,500 whites approximately, and in the native stadt 7,000, owing to native refugees.

The perimeter of the defences is between five and six miles. Commencing with the convent, and working westward at the outset, the defences were as follows. The railway line and armoured train protected the northwest front, then the convent, the railway came under the stadt itself, the whole being under Major Godley, who commanded the western outposts.

The town was garrisoned at first by the Cape Police, under Captains Brown and Marsh. These and the Railway Volunteers were under Colonel Victoria, while Cannon Kopje was entrusted to Colonel Walford and the B.S.A.P. Colonel Baden-Powell retained one squadron of the Protectorate Regiment as reserve, under his own control. These arrangements were subsequently much amended. After the capture of the town, the stadt itself, the whole being under Major Godley, who commanded the western outposts.

The Railway Volunteers garrisoned the convent, and had an advance trench about 100 yards to the front, and immediately to the right of the line. To the westward came Fort Cardigan, and then again Fort Miller; to the southeast

was Major Godley's Fort, at the north of the native stadt, with Fort Ayr, and an advance for crowning the town to the northern end of the stadt, and though rather detached, having command of the view for a great distance. To the south of the northern portion of the stadt the Cape Police were entrenched with a Maxim and 500 yards to the west front Captain Marsh's post lay Limestone Fort, commanding the valley, on the other side of which lay the Boer laager and entrenchments. At the southwest corner, and on the edge of the stadt, Captain Marsh's fort was situated. The whole of the edge of the stadt was furnished with loopholes and trenches, and was garrisoned by the native inhabitants. Near the railway were situated two armoured trucks with a Nordenflet, and Cannon Kopje with two Maxims and a 7-pounder to the southeast. And now to the immediate defences of the town. At the southwestern corner is the pond, garrisoned by Cape Police, under Captain Marsh, then, eastward is Early's Fort, Dixon's Redan, Dall's Fort, Ellis's Corner, with Maxim and Cape Police under Captain Brown. On the eastern front are Elthston's Kraal, Musson's Fort, De Kock's Fort with Maxim, Recreation Ground Fort. To the left of the convent lies Hospital Fort. All these, unless otherwise mentioned, are defended by the town garrison.

The 500 yards of the town are garrisoned by the Cape Police, and are from 15 to 40 feet, and furnished with head covers and bomb proofs against field artillery. Bomb proofs have been constructed everywhere, traverses erected at the end of streets, trenches dug, cover provided for every portion of the town and defences, and it is possible to walk round the town without being exposed to aim fire. The trenches are constructed with a view to their being made in case of need. Telephones are established in all the headquarter bomb proofs of outlying forts, and are connected with the headquarter bomb proof, thus securing instant communication, and avoiding the chance of orderlies being sniped, which would assuredly otherwise be the case. These defences were all improvised on the spot, every conceivable sort of material being utilised, therein.

COL. BADEN-POWELL.

A Pen Portrait of the Gallant Defender of Mafeking.

Colonel Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was born at 8 Stanhope street, London, on February 22, 1857. His godfather was Robert Stephenson, the engineer. His father was a clergyman, his mother a daughter of Admiral W. H. Smyth, and his uncles have been respectively Governor of Malta, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, and Mineral Inspector to the Crown.

The Baden-Powells are distinctly a Urulay family. Several of his brothers have distinguished themselves mightily. One is now in South Africa directing the operations of his patent kites for observation and photography. He is also the author of the collapsible bicycle. Another is an authority on canoe sailing and his eldest brother, Sir George, now dead, was member for Liverpool and a recognised authority on political economy, colonial politics, and the higher branches of accountancy.

The hero of Mafeking was educated at Charterhouse, where he was principally famous for his readiness of resource, his wit, his studiousness, and his versatility. After leaving school, he showed a marked talent for drawing, he was to have gone to Oxford for two years; but an army examination happened to crop up, and in order to gain experience the young man went up for it just for fun and passed second out of 716 candidates. He subsequently joined the 13th Hussars in India, and ever since then he has been on active service in different parts of the world, interspersed with extraordinary hunting, shooting, and polo experiences. From time to time he has written books and articles on his various adventures.

He is the author of the standard work on Pig Sticking. He is a first-class actor, and it is on record that a London manager once offered him £10 a week for engagement.

Perhaps he distinguished himself most as a scout, for owing to his extraordinary quickness of perception he is able to exercise a truly Sherlock Holmes power of divination, which, aided by his quickness of sight, his keenness of hearing, and his natural subtlety, have made him perhaps a unique specimen of the Red Indian in a British uniform. His little book on the art of scouting, the proof of which he corrected during the siege of Mafeking, has had an enormous circulation, and is a most picturesque little volume, as fascinating as a novel. It has been translated into several foreign languages. Here is a letter written by him from Mafeking during the siege of his mother, which shows his cheery disposition in the midst of hardship and responsibility.

"Mafeking, December 12, 1899.—All going well with me. To-day I have been trying to find any Old Cartustians in the place to have a Carthusian dinner together, as it is Founders' Day; but so far, for a matter I believe I am the only one among the odd thousand people here.

"This is our sixtieth day of the siege, and I do believe we're beginning to get a little tired of it; but I suppose, like other things, it will come to an end some day. I have got such an interesting collection of mementoes of it to bring home, I wonder if Baden (Captain Baden-Powell, of the Scots Guards) is in the country? What fun if he should come up to relieve me!"

"I don't know if this letter will get through the Boer outposts, but if it does I hope it will find you very well and flourishing."

White Winged Vessels

Sailing Ships Have Many Advantages Over Steamers—Saving in Cost.

Can Undersell Steamships in Freight Markets—An Ideal Carrier.

With that haziness of idea concerning maritime affairs which characterizes the great majority of our population, it has come to be believed that the white winged ship dependent upon the oceanic wind for her progress across the mutables has almost disappeared; that the steamship, independent of wind or current, has supplanted her in such wise that the most romantic feature of the wide sea is now almost entirely wanting; and that in a brief space of time it will be entirely so.

It is curious to note how very wide this is of the truth. If visiting the docks in our great seaports by shore people were a common form of recreation such an idea could not long exist, for the most casual observer could not fail to be impressed by the number of sailing ships of great size and costly rig that are always to be seen there.

Displacement by Steam. No doubt there has been in certain trades an immense displacement of sailing tonnage by steam, and as the development of the steamship in response to the demands of commerce precedes this displacement still goes on. But, for all that, it remains true that in a multiplicity of cases the sailing ship possesses advantages over the steam vessel that must enable her to hold her own for many years to come.

First of all comes the question of cost. The modern sailing ship is a vast iron or steel tank capable of being crammed from end to end with cargo, since there are neither engines or boilers. All the motive power is in the air, leaving the whole of the hull free to earn freight. No outlay, or next to none, is incurred for machinery, for with the exception of a "donkey" boiler and one, perhaps two, steam winches for hoisting cargo, and a cheap condenser, none is used. A ton of coal a month for the use of the galley is all required of that most expensive commodity. The saving in crew also is enormous. Considering the number of men carried by the old Blackwall liners of Messrs. Green & Wigram, and the double crews of the famous Black Ball flyers, it seems miraculous how so few men as are now carried by sailing ships can possibly manage to get their enormous cargoes safely to and fro.

Reducing the Crews. Within my brief experience, dating back no further than 1869, I have seen instances of the number of foremast hands being reduced to one-third, one particular case which I have quoted before being of a 1900-ton ship, which on one voyage carried 32 A.B.'s, and the next was tried with seven. It is nothing that the trial failed, and the vessel ran away with the hapless mariners, who were helpless to handle her vast sails; it did not deter others from following the same downward path. So that by comparison with even the most undermanned tramp-steamers the sailing ship's wages bill is very light. No engineers to pay, no firemen or trimmers, and in the case of the seamen themselves lower wages than are obtainable by deck hands in steamships. Why this should be so I don't pretend to understand. For every seafarer knows that the foremast hand finds the very extreme of hard work and short commons in a sailing ship. In fact, it is in this condition of things that the foremast hand.

How Foreigners Score. It seems almost like flogging a dead horse to tell the public again what they have been told so many times before—that food which Tommy Atkins on board a transport considers the last extremity of outrage to ask him to eat is served out in sailing ships. Accommodation in an iron to gallant fo'c'sle, which is an oven in the tropics, a refrigerator in cold weather, and several months severance from all that makes life worth living is not sufficiently tempting to induce educated British men to endure it voluntarily.

The foreigner, whose treatment in his own country is so bitterly hard, will and does endure it, and since our laws permit him to rise to a position of command in a British ship with double the wages and the facility afforded him under his own flag, he is hardly to be blamed for taking advantage of such opportunities in increasingly large numbers.

An Ideal Carrier.

But this is straying from the question under consideration. In certain trades, notably those where non-perishable cargoes are sought because they are needed for immediate use, the sailing ship is an ideal carrier. In the first place, she can undersell the steamer in the freight market; in the next, the fact that she is longer bringing her lading home is all to the good, since it saves the merchant warehouse charges. And if she should be detained in port, or if for any reason her cargo be not ready for her, the fine for such delay (technically, demurrage) is reckoned at so much per day, while in the case of the steamship the amount is almost as much per hour.

In fact, there are certain parts of the world where the steamship has "no show at all" as the Americans put it, notably the nitrate and guano parts of Southwest America. From a return to hand it appears that the sailing ships chartered to load nitrate at Southwest American ports for the first four months of 1899 are 36, with a deadweight capacity of 300,450 tons, while unchartered ships due to load at the same ports in the same period amount to 44 more of 90,226 dead weight capacity—a total sailing tonnage of 290,620 tons.

Altered Circumstances.

Among the vessels named one cannot help noticing many old favorites that not so long ago would have disdained to carry any cargo less profitable than Australian produce—wool, grain, tin, tallow, and copper—all at highly remunerative freights. They have been detached from their once proud position as the "clippers" that race the southern world largely because of the increasing competition for their new flyers in the Australasian colonies. Yet the rate of freight for this universally needed mineral, nitrate of soda, is not at all bad. It will average 27s. 6d. per ton during the high months spoken of, and has been as high as 31s. 6d. during 1899.

Grain from the northern coast of America, too, is a favorite cargo with sailing ships of the first-class and large capacity. It will doubtless remain so until the time comes when the Republic shall have severed the Isthmus of Panama and dealt as crushing a blow to the sailing ship as was given by the opening of the Suez Canal, and the sailing ship will not lament. Indeed, from a patriotic point of view, the sooner the sailing ship goes the better. There will be less excuse for the employment of foreign seamen then.—Frank C. Bullen, in the London Leader.

TESTING CANNED MEATS.

Among the most incomprehensible proceedings to be observed within the vast area of Woolwich reserve depot are the doings of a small party of officials, one of whom appears to do nothing all day long, but sit at a table and tap on the top of tin canisters with a couple of bits of stick, something after the manner of a child beating on the upturned end of his drum. The tins are passed before him about as fast as he can tap them, and absolutely nothing seems to come of the game.

To the unenlightened onlooker it is quite unintelligible. The tins contain meat, and before they are passed into the hands of the officials, the condition of what is inclosed, and this, in fact, is the very thing done. The trained ear of the expert examiner can tell whether the meat is in a wholesome or putrid condition by the sound emitted when rapped with the stick, just as the clanging of railway carriage wheels is supposed to be able to tell whether the wheel he taps with the hammer is cracked or not. The rapidity with which the business is gone through and the seeming inattention of the performer with the sticks and his total indifference to all sorts of noises about him render the procedure a very curious one to watch. The test is said to be practically infallible.—London News.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

New Zealand Beef Experimented With and Found Unprofitable to Handle. Local merchants have demonstrated to their own satisfaction during the last few weeks that New Zealand beef is unprofitable to handle. To find ready sale for it, prices have to be uniform, and this left no margin of profit to the retailer, as the meat when landed here cost 9½ cents per pound per carcass. No changes in the local quotations are reported this week, and the stimulation given to trade by the increased travel to and through the city is the only other feature of the market. Spring poultry has commenced to come in from the country and is bringing good prices as usual, there being few seasons. If any, surpassing this in the matter of raising poultry of all kinds. New potatoes are now quite plentiful, but the best of the old stock are still preferred by most people. Butter has declined, and in the fruit line the only thing new to report is the advent of strawberries, cherries, and apricots, each of which bring fancy prices.

Current retail quotations are as follows:

Flour—		
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	5.00	
of the Woods, per bbl.	5.00	
Leitch, per bbl.	5.00	
O. K., per bbl.	5.00	
Shaw's make, per bbl.	5.00	
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	5.00	
Freemier, per bbl.	5.00	
XXX Enderby, per bbl.	4.50	
Wheat, per ton	27.00	20.00
of the whole, per ton	25.00	25.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	20.00	22.00
Oats, per ton	23.00	20.00
Gatnall, per ton	27.00	20.00
Boiled oats (B. & K.), per sack	40	30
Boiled oats (B. & K.), 7½ sack	34	
Feed—		
Hay (baled), per ton	14.00	16.00
Straw, per bale	6.00	7.00
Middlings, per ton	20.00	25.00
Brn., per ton	20.00	22.00
Ground feed, per ton	22.00	20.00
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.25
Tomatoes (new), per lb.	3/4	
Water cross, per bunch	3/4	
Cabbage, per lb.	10/6	
Carrots, per bunch	10/6	
Celery, per bunch	25	
Lettuce, 5 lbs., per bunch	25	
Onions, per lb.	3/4	
Onions (pickling), per lb.	3/4	
Gherkins, per lb.	3/4	
Radishes, per lb.	2	
Carrots, per lb.	2	
Tomatoes, Island, each	15	
Cucumbers, Island, each	15	
Turnips, per lb.	15	
Fruit—		
Salmon (smoked), per lb.	18	
Salmon (fresh), per lb.	10	
Oysters (Olympian), per lb.	10	
Oysters (Newport), per lb.	10	
Shrimps, per lb.	10	
Cod, per lb.	8/2	
Haddock, per lb.	8/2	
Herring, per lb.	5	
Smelts, per lb.	5	
Crabs, per lb.	25	
Farm Produce—		
Freemier Island Eggs, per doz.	25	
Eggs (Manchester), per doz.	25	
Butter (Delta, Creamery), per lb.	15/2	
Best dairy, per lb.	15/2	
Butter (Co-operative), per lb.	15/2	
Chinese (Canadian), per lb.	15/2	
Lard, per lb.	12/6	
Meats—		
Hams (American), per lb.	10/6	
Hams (Canadian), per lb.	10/6	
Bacon (American), per lb.	14/6	
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.	14/6	
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	12/6	
Shoulder (rolled), per lb.	12/6	
Shoulder (per lb.)	8/2	
Beef, per lb.	8/2	
Veal, per lb.	12/6	
Pork, per lb.	10/6	
Fruit—		
Bananas (per dozen)	8/6	
Oranges, per doz.	10/6	
Cocoanuts, each	1/6	
Lemons (California), per doz.	10/6	
Lemons (Spain), per doz.	10/6	
Cranberries, per lb.	12/6	
Muscadine, per lb.	15	
Poplary—		
Towels (per pair)	1.50	1.75
Drinks (per pair)	2.00	2.25
Dressed Turnips, per lb.	8/2	
Dutch (pressed), each	8/2	

The last was the greatest year for years that the New Jersey farmers have had for a decade.



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Provincial News.

NEW DENVER.

A S. Prittie died at the Sloan hospital last week of lung trouble. He was 29 years of age and had recently been taken into the hospital from the Enterprise mine. He had resided in Nelson several years and owned a number of prospects in that section. Deceased was a native of Parkhill, Ont., and has relatives residing in that section.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Provincial Officers, Vicar and A. P. Sunday night on the delayed Pacific express, having in their charge three prisoners who had been sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary. The men were sentenced as follows: Martin Eberts, 4 years; C. Stirling, 5 years, and Harry Stevenson, 2 years.

SILVERTON.

Just on the brink of the hill on Alvine avenue the Roman Catholic church. Work on the church has been in progress for over a week and the builders expect to have it finished enough for occupation by the end of the month. The church is a fine building and will be a credit to the town.

GOLDEN.

While working in the Canyon on Wednesday a couple of the section men were severely injured by a rock which had slipped from the mountains. Some of the men were running the push car through one of the tunnels and as they were coming out the rock struck one of them on the back of the head, completely knocking him out, and then passed to the next man, coming around the tunnel, and the latter happened to be resting his hand on one of the shovels at the time.

REDFORD.

Robert Charles, a miner recently employed at the Venus mine, died of typhoid fever at the Kootenay Lake hospital on Saturday.

REDFORD.

Quong Kay, the Chinese cook on the Moyie, was duly married to the daughter of the late Rev. H. S. Akhurst. This is the second Chinese marriage that has taken place in Nelson.

REDFORD.

The squalls on the lake Saturday were unusually violent and treacherous. Several pleasure parties had narrow escapes. One party was nearly wrecked and two men were carried and only gained the shore after a hard struggle.

REDFORD.

Bordeaux, the French miner from Ymir, will probably leave the hospital this week. His illness of the lungs and the fractures have united most satisfactorily. Bordeaux's arm, left leg and collarbone were broken through a fall down the Ymir shaft.

REDFORD.

May Christian Maslova, the ten month old child of Albert Maslova, living on Hall street, was almost instantly killed on Friday evening in the yard in the rear of Ashcroft's blacksmith shop. Several children were playing in a heavy wagon box which was balanced on a shawl beneath one end of the box and as the children ran to this end the box overbalanced and fell upon the little one. The cries of the children attracted some men in the vicinity and in a moment or two the box was raised. The child was still alive but died within a few minutes. Its head was crushed and it was otherwise injured.

VANCOUVER.

In the police court on Tuesday afternoon, Thomas Johnston was sentenced to six months with hard labor on the charge of stealing some tools. He was sent up for trial in a higher court on two charges of stealing and burglarizing premises and several other charges which he is expected to plead guilty to. Johnston made a long statement in court that he had bought these goods in Winnipeg and brought them to Vancouver. His story was not, however, believed by the magistrate.

VANCOUVER.

A new cannery is to be erected near the Point Atkinson Lighthouse, a company having been incorporated under the name of the Great Northern Canning Company, one of the principal shareholders being E. Spillman, of this city. The fish are running better on the Fraser, and at the traps on Point Roberts, than they have for several days, and the canneries which are handling spring salmon will have a better pack than was at first expected.

VANCOUVER.

The local Orangemen met in Knox Presbyterian church yesterday and presented the Rev. Mr. Hinson with a gold-headed cane and an address, which set forth the appreciation of Orangemen for Mr. Hinson's defence of their order whenever occasion called for it. The Rev. John Reid, Jr., a member of the order, was also presented with an address and official collar.

VANCOUVER.

A museum is being formed for the city by the Art, Historical and Scientific Association. An unfortunate fire took place on Sunday night on Lulu Island. The house and outbuildings belonging to Mr. J. Kingsley were destroyed, very little furniture of family valuables being saved.

VANCOUVER.

A C. P. R. news agent, named Moodie, met with a peculiar accident, last Friday at Revelstoke. He attempted to open a bottle of soda water, which it exploded, and the fragments of glass scattered in all directions. Moodie was badly cut around the face and head.

VANCOUVER.

The Clerks' Association is taking up the matter of Sunday closing, and will institute several precautions in the course of the next few days. Last Sunday representatives of the association visited several stores that were doing business and made purchases.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. Dr. Burns, for many years head of the Westport Ladies' College, Hamilton, died in Toronto last night after a very brief illness.

G. McL. Brown and several other local officials, arrived in the city by a special train on Monday evening. Mr. McNicoll and party have been making a tour of the Kootenay and Boundary districts.

KAMLOOPS.

Moses Pidgeon, of Dog Creek, is dead, after a long illness. He came to this country in the early days from Quebec. A large family is left to mourn his loss. The remains of the late W. T. Kinney, Nicola Lake's popular and much respected school teacher, who died on Thursday afternoon last after a short illness, were interred on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. T. Neville officiating. The number of friends and sympathizers who followed the remains to their last resting place was perhaps the largest in the history of the settlement.

PHOENIX.

A movement is on foot to form a brass band in Phoenix. The members of the band are: William Spear, formerly manager of the branch of the Eastern Townships Bank at Ormston, Quebec, has been selected as manager of the band soon to be started in Phoenix. The band will be organized and ready for business about June 1st.

PHOENIX.

Rev. Joseph McCoy, who has been supplying the Presbyterian pulpit here for several weeks, has accepted a call from the church at Vernon, and left on Monday for his new field. Rev. George A. Sutherland, a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, is expected to arrive in Phoenix some time this week, and will supply here for a time.

PHOENIX.

For two years the C. P. R. has been at work on the \$4,000,000 Boundary railway, which started from West Robson, a distance of about ninety miles by rail from Phoenix. This road has been constructed with great difficulties, and most of the way has been blasted out of the hardest rock. The most important objective point of the railway was Phoenix. For a couple of weeks the tracklaying outfit has been at Hartford Junction, two miles distant, where the Y switches and spurs to the Golden Crown have been laid. A few days ago the starts were made for Phoenix, but progress has been slow, because the iron was not brought up fast enough. The Ravin was reached, the Snowshoe passed, and on Friday the rails were being laid across the Gold Drop Co.'s ground, coming around the curve, and in sight of Phoenix. And this is accomplished the laying of the steel to the most important objective point, in the way of actual outgo tonnage to be obtained, since the line was started. On Wednesday Foreman Kelly and his gang of men started clearing a site for the passenger station—Pioneer.

PHOENIX.

A body of fine ore has just been disclosed on the Mist Fraction, adjoining the Ymir mine. At a distance of 48 feet in the tunnel, a small vein was started, and at a depth of a few feet only, struck a solid ore, consisting of galena and zinc-blende, was discovered. The vein which is being worked is a continuation of the Ymir vein, and has been traced from the edge of the latter vein, and is being worked by means of a series of open cuts 50 feet apart. Although the chute of ore uncovered in the Mist is not the same as that being worked on the Ymir, it is undoubtedly in the same vein, and the ore is identical in appearance to the galena and zinc-blende from the Ymir mine, which averages over \$120 per ton. The paystreak uncovered is from 16 to 17 inches wide. The British American Corporation may now be expected to send an expert to make a report, and should the indications continue favorable, will probably install machinery at once.

PHOENIX.

The Slocan. Mr. McCallan is brightening up. There are 30 men employed at the Surprise, six each at the Antoine and Solo, and 30 at the Rambler. The Solo mine has entered the shipping list. It has just sent a carload of ore to Everett. W. E. Role, superintendent of Ernest Mansfield's operations in Camp Mansfield, reports that the work is progressing very favorably, and the richness of the country is being proven.

QUEENSWOMEN WHO CAN COOK.

In royal Europe the most enthusiastic cook is the young Queen of Holland. During her minority Queen Wilhelmina in the miniature kitchen expressly furnished in a summer-house within the precincts of the royal park at Loo. In this apartment she received practical instruction in all dairy operations as well as in national cookery, with the result that she is now able to converse with her rural subjects upon matters interesting to them in a way that excites their admiration and delight. This tiny kitchen was laid out to some extent upon the model of the one established in a similar summer-house at Osborne, just as in other ways the girlhood of Queen Wilhelmina has been consciously modelled upon the girlhood of Queen Victoria. When the little lady first began the work of a practical confectioner, she proudly invited the ladies of the court to pass an opinion upon the merits of her cookery. But there was no little hesitation on their part to risk discomfiture in this way, and it was only after patient practice that Her Majesty attained the skill which now enables her to cook any item of a solid Dutch meal with the same thoroughness as any well-to-do housewife in Amsterdam or The Hague.

QUEENSWOMEN WHO CAN COOK.

The German Empress received in her girlhood a practical course of lessons in domestic economy, and was able before her marriage to bake a loaf or brew a barrel as deftly as any Frau of the Fatherland. It is often stated by the gossips that the Imperial menu is submitted daily for her approval to the Empress Augusta. This is not so. The household of William II. is conducted upon lines of characteristic thrift, many members of the establishment being always on board wages. Her Imperial Majesty has neither the time nor the wish to intervene actively in matters of routine, which are excellently arranged. Sometimes, however, in the exercise of his omniscient powers, the Emperor himself descends to the kitchen to give his chefs a lesson in the preparation of this or that, and not long ago the undercook was surprised one morning by a visit from his master, who desired to teach him by a practical example the way of making coffee.

QUEENSWOMEN WHO CAN COOK.

It goes without saying that the Empress of Russia could not be a daughter of Princess Alice and the granddaughter of our Queen without being an excellent housekeeper. Since she went to St. Petersburg she has had but little opportunity for exercising her gifts, because in Russia these matters are controlled by rules of etiquette which cannot be disregarded. In the cosy summer-house, however, in which the Imperial family spend the quiet days of their life in Peterhof, the Empress Alice sometimes delights her august husband by preparing with her own hands some dish or delicacy in English fashion, just as the Duchess of Edinburgh when in England used to guard with the utmost jealousy her privilege of brewing her own tea in a Russian samovar.

QUEENSWOMEN WHO CAN COOK.

The Queen of Rumania, not content with her achievements in literature and art, has founded many schools of cookery for the benefit of her female subjects, and herself sometimes reviews the skill in the culinary art which she acquired during her thirty girlhood.

QUEENSWOMEN WHO CAN COOK.

The Crown Princess of Sweden, from her delightful suite of apartments in the royal palace at Stockholm, often descends to the kitchen in order to indulge in the delights of producing one of the national dishes of which her husband and father-in-law are so fond.

QUEENSWOMEN WHO CAN COOK.

Indeed, with the exception of the Queen of Italy and the Queen of the Belgians, scarcely a royal lady in Europe is not fond at times of shaping her own pastry or making her own preserves.

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Mining News

Ymir Notes.

The tunnel which is being driven to tap the Fourth of July shaft is now encountering some very fine ore of the same character as that found in the shaft itself, and which averaged up to \$80 per ton. Since the snow has partially disappeared from the ground a good deal of surface work has been done on the Big Horn, and a number of open cuts made on the vein. At a short distance from the shaft promising indications were discovered, and accordingly a drift was run in that direction from the shaft. At a distance of 15 feet only from the shaft a fine body of ore was discovered fifty seven feet wide, and of very rich appearance.

The shaft on the Bruce is now being driven to the 50-foot level, and a contract for a further fifty feet is to be let immediately, making the total depth 100 feet. The vein is the full width of the shaft, and will be crossed on the 50-foot level. It contains a paystreak of two and a half feet of solid ore, chiefly iron pyrites and galena.

Eugene Crotenau has been doing development work on the Belmont group of five claims situated on Wild Horse creek opposite Ymir mine. The vein was traced by means of a series of open cuts over a distance of 400 feet. Some 150 tons have been run a distance of 40 and 50 feet respectively, and a shaft sunk 15 feet, showing the width of the vein to vary between four and five feet. The assays obtained from samples taken right across the vein at different points vary between \$100 and \$120 per ton. One of the finest specimens of ore yet seen in Ymir camp has just been brought in from the Mayblossom group on Round mountain, between Quartz and Boulder creeks. This group, which is owned by J. E. Harbottle and others, lies contiguous to the Last Chance group, about two and a half miles from town. A shaft was sunk about 25 feet in a previous year. This year, as the water was found troublesome in the shaft, an open cut was made at a higher up on the vein, and a wonderful seam of ore uncovered, entirely free from quartz. It consists principally of lead and copper, carrying high values in gold and silver. An assay made in a previous year from a sample of the ore, obtained from the shaft, went over \$400 per ton.

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The Rosland Miner in its weekly mining review says: The record of the week shows unaltered development work to be in progress in most of the mines within the camp. There is no output except from the Le Roi, which is again this week a record breaker. Appended is a statement of the shipments for the past week and the year to date:

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year, Tons, Value. Includes Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Evening Star, Monte Christo, I. X. L., Giant, and Total.

Le Roi. Rapid progress is being made on the hoisting engine building on the combination shaft. The combination shaft is itself nearly finished. The Le Roi can hardly ever be said to be shipping to its full capacity, as the shortage of cars and the absence of extra shafts, unobtainable, while the new compressor is as yet uninstalled, prevents the ore being handled as rapidly as might be the case on the one hand, and on the other the surface of bedding of the stopes presents a larger area than there are manholes, on which power can be applied, so set to work.

New St. Elmo. Work is being steadily pushed on this property. Operations are at present confined to the lower drift, which has been driven, for a distance of 175 feet. When work was started on the south drift there was only five inches of ore, and this has kept widening out, and the past 50 feet there has been a full 10 feet of ore. The ore is of a high grade. Work has been temporarily suspended in the north crosscut while the compressor is shut down. As soon as the compressor starts work will be resumed here. It may be said that ordinarily a vein of this kind would not have been followed, but the ore found in it was of such a good grade that the management deemed it best to follow

it, and the way the body has widened out, and increased in value has proven the wisdom of doing so. The St. Elmo seems to be in better condition than ever before, and promises to develop into a mine.

Cascade—Stephen Britto and A. Ferrik are in the northern portion of the Trail Creek division, and report that the work of extending the tunnel on the Cascade continues. The tunnel is for a distance of 132 feet. For the last 10 feet the tunnel has been driven through a porphyry dyke and the ledge in this dyke is wider than it is elsewhere. The paystreak is supposed to be in the hanging wall side. There are three parallel ledges on the property inside of 50 feet.

Letter—A. G. White, manager for the Letter Mining Company, has received orders from the company to resume work on a property, which is located on Sophie mountain. The work is to be conducted on a large scale.

Joe—Good progress is being made in the mine, which is being sunk from the 200 level. The ore encountered there is of a high value reported at the start. It is of a high value reported at the start. It is of a high value reported at the start.

Nickel Plate—The shaft has now reached the 600 level beyond which it is not proposed to go for the present. Development work will now be in hand along the shaft at various levels, beginning at the bottom of the mine.

Centre Star—The hoisting engine is in place, and the headworks are practically completed. The development of the mine being carried out with the aid of the smaller shaft, which is being sunk in which the newer and larger machinery and its accompanying buildings have been erected. The development work is still much behind, and some time must elapse before the mine is ready to start.

Columbia-Kootenay—The vertical shaft from No. 6 tunnel is now down 281 feet, and is still showing ore. The breast of No. 6 is also being extended and a fine body of ore has just been broken into, and the shaft is being run to the north vein, the presence of which is shown by the increasing mineralization of the rock. It is proposed to do some further work on No. 5, in which tunnel there are several fine showings of ore, one of which is particularly good.

Big Four—The ore in the ledge of the No. 2 tunnel is improving, and crosscutting of the ledge has been commenced. The No. 2 tunnel is in for 88 feet. No. 1 crosscut is in for 100 feet, and crosscutting of the ledge at the 100 foot level has been commenced. The property is looking bright.

No. 1—The levels are being extended throughout the whole of the levels and the ore bodies. The development work is now more than well in hand, and it is merely the absence of the compressor that prevents the stopes being opened out and the ore marketed.

War Eagle—Development work here as in the Centre Star is very much behind. Evening Star—The week has been mainly devoted to connecting the workings of the Evening Star with the compressor plant of the Iron Horse.

Iron Mask—Work on the Iron Mask is making good headway. The shaft has reached a depth of nearly 100 feet, and the ledge contains strong and well mineralized, and the ore, if anything, is an improvement over that found nearer the surface.

Le Roi. Rapid progress is being made on the hoisting engine building on the combination shaft. The combination shaft is itself nearly finished. The Le Roi can hardly ever be said to be shipping to its full capacity, as the shortage of cars and the absence of extra shafts, unobtainable, while the new compressor is as yet uninstalled, prevents the ore being handled as rapidly as might be the case on the one hand, and on the other the surface of bedding of the stopes presents a larger area than there are manholes, on which power can be applied, so set to work.

New St. Elmo. Work is being steadily pushed on this property. Operations are at present confined to the lower drift, which has been driven, for a distance of 175 feet. When work was started on the south drift there was only five inches of ore, and this has kept widening out, and the past 50 feet there has been a full 10 feet of ore. The ore is of a high grade. Work has been temporarily suspended in the north crosscut while the compressor is shut down. As soon as the compressor starts work will be resumed here. It may be said that ordinarily a vein of this kind would not have been followed, but the ore found in it was of such a good grade that the management deemed it best to follow

the Silver Queen, bonded this year by the St. Stanberry to a Vancouver syndicate, is an extension of the True Fissure on the north. A good deal of work has been done on the property by the company, which has shown up a splendid body of ore in the drifts and crosscuts.

N. E. Lay, accompanied by Messrs. Hady, Grant and Morgan, left last week for Tenderfoot creek, to recommence operations on the Annie F. A tunnel will be driven for a distance of about 25 feet and the lead crosscut and sampled. The vein on the surface shows a width of seven feet and carries a considerable gold value.

The Great Northern is another claim on which considerable development work has been done by a Montana company, which owns it, under the direction of H. Macpherson, of Trout Lake City. There is about 200 tons of ore on the dump averaging \$50 per ton in silver, gold and copper. Work was commenced on the No. 3, and J. T. claims with five men last week. This promising group is located seven miles down Trout lake. Mr. Laughters says they expect to drive a 30-foot tunnel this month.

The True Fissure is another notable Great Northern claim. There is an immense body of ore in sight, some of very high grade, but a good deal of it is concentrated.

The St. Elmo and Yankee, two claims on the west of and above the True Fissure and Silver Queen, have also received a good deal of attention this season. Considerable ore has been taken out of the St. Elmo, right from the grass roots, and shipments have been made. The ore has averaged as high as 210 ounces in silver and 8 dwts. of gold.

On the Silver Belt a great deal of work has been done, consisting principally of a shaft and a tunnel. On the larger straggle of the vein, the claim, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and the work is being pushed up to the main ledge, exposing a clearly defined vein lying between walls and slate. The

vein is heavily impregnated with galena, and it is expected that 50 or 60 feet will bring the drift directly under the big surface showing to the northeast of the shaft. Very fine ore was encountered while sinking the shaft, samples from which ran from \$700 to \$900 to the ton.

The development work on the Monitor and Mogul consists principally of some 65 feet of tunnel, the larger or No. 1 being in some 50 feet, the second about 15 feet. The ore showings in the tunnels are particularly good. At the surface of the larger or No. 1 tunnel the ore showings are but a few inches wide, but widen out at the crosscut some 30 feet or so, to over three feet in width. These tunnels will be continued as soon as men can be got to work, the intention of the management being to turn the property into a shipper as soon as possible, and every energy will be bent in that direction.

The development work on the Mabel group is being concentrated upon the Virginia. On the others very little work has yet been done. The work on the Virginia consists of a 30-foot incline shaft sunk to the level of the ore, and the tunnel runs from \$18.60 to \$35 in gold, 64 1/2 ounces in silver and 65 per cent. lead. The ledge matter on the Virginia at the surface was four feet wide and has now, at 30 feet, extended to nearly 10 feet.

East Kootenay. Several placer claims on Wild Horse are now in full operation. At the Estrella work is still going on with satisfactory results.

At the McMillan claim on Wild Horse creek, opposite the mouth of Brower creek, work is progressing rapidly. Mr. McMillan has satisfied himself and his associates that he has found the old channel.

Bob Dewar has commenced work on the Mystery group of claims on Alki creek. The group consists of three claims, the Mystery, Alice and Thistle. The ore on these claims is a copper pyrite carrying gold and silver. Assays give an average value of \$50 per ton.

The Dupont is another Boulder creek property now in the hands of a strong Ottawa and Montreal syndicate. The work on the Dupont has been continued this winter, and the property shows great improvement. Word has been received that work will be continued all summer, and the property placed on a dividend-paying basis. It is also learned that machinery will be employed in the development of the property.

Charles Bienenberg visited Fort St. James last week from the Montana and is much satisfied with the way the work is going on. The old contract for running 100 feet of the tunnel has been completed, and a new contract for another 100 feet has been made. The work is now well up to the shaft, will shortly be let. When this is finished sinking will be continued for 100 feet further, giving a depth of 200 feet.

Mr. Bienenberg is satisfied that the Montana company have a mine of no small proportions. From outside sources it is learned that the Montana has as good a showing as any property in the camp.

The 'Big Chief' mine on Boulder creek will resume operations on an extensive scale in a few days. This property is one which has been pretty well developed during the past two years and its worth thoroughly demonstrated. From what can be learned from the Eastern managers, machinery will be installed and great headway made this season.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CENTURY. What has been the chief characteristic of the nineteenth century? No two critics agree, nor can they, because each person has a different quality. One singles out science, another invention, as the dominant trait of a third, who looks mainly at the political aspect of life, says democracy, others, again, say pessimism, philanthropy, doubt, or toleration. So many features, so much diversity, argue at least for many-sidedness.

There is one characteristic, however, which distinguishes the nineteenth century from all previous centuries—a characteristic which has become too common to attract the attention it deserves, although it really measures all the rest; this is longevity. The records of modern warfare offer a rich field for narratives founded on actual fact. The

Trials of Madeline Smith laid the foundation of Wilkie Collins's novel, "The Law and the Lady," just as many criminal acts have given inspiration to writers of fiction. In the opening scenes of his "The New Magdalen," Collins used, with great effect, the operation of a trephining, and that he was a past master in the art of employing a scientific idea as the pivot of his work, is illustrated most aptly by the sleep-walking of Frank in "The Moonstone," and in his description of the effects of an opiate in reproducing that mental condition.

Dr. Conan Doyle must have drawn largely in his day upon his medical knowledge for many of his details, whereas Sherlock Holmes formed the central figure, and the realistic turn of such narratives is largely due to the fact that they do not exceed the limits of probability.—Dr. Andrew Wilson, in the Illustrated London News.

THE LONDON OMNIBUS. The Rev. J. M. Barrow, in the pages of Temple Magazine, tells the story of the London General Omnibus Company, the oldest of all existing companies. The first bus ever put on the London streets was in 1829, when Mr. Shillitoe, coach-builder and undertaker, of Homborsy square, borrowing the idea from Paris, where this form of conveyance had been introduced two years previously, commenced running, between Paddington and the Bank, a special coach drawn by three horses abreast, and bearing the title "Omnibus," well large upon it. A conductor rode behind, but there were outside passengers, and these, travelling inside were limited to from fifteen to eighteen.

The rapid growth in popularity of the new vehicle can be gathered from a short summary of its operations. In 1855, with an average number of about 400 omnibuses, in 1859 the number had increased to 619 in use on weekdays, and the total number of passengers carried for the year amounted to nearly thirty-nine millions. In 1860 the passengers totalled, considerably more than a million, from which time the numbers went up by leaps and bounds, till 112 millions were reached in the year 1890. At the close of 1898 the total number of passengers carried for the year reached 184,924,711. The average number of buses running being about 8200. The number has not decreased since that time.

WHERE IS HOME?

Home is where the heart is resting, Where no sorrow tempts to roam; Where no idle dream festering, Wakes to wander yet alone.

Home is where the eyes are shining, Where the sunlight tells of love; Where the head at ease reclines, Smiles at every cooling dove.

Home is where the children prattle, When no selfish wish abounds; Where the toy and rattle chatter, Where the joy of laughter sounds.

Home is where the roses brighten, All of life with perfume sweet; Where the friendly hand can lighten Every burden that we meet.

Home is where the fond old mother, Ne'er forgets in thought or prayer; All the absent ones, another World recall except by care.

Home is where all things in May-time, Centre 'round the fabled glow; Where the pleasures of a lifetime Bud and blossom here below.

Home is where the stars are shining, Where the heavens meet above; Where the heart knows no repining, Where the whole of life is love.

SCIENCE IN FICTION. Very plainly marked are the inroads which science has made into present-day fiction. The novelist has come to draw his inspiration more and more frequently from the modern spring of scientific knowledge. In ordinary fiction there are two phases of science that are utilized. The novelist either weaves his story around what science has proved to be a reality of life, or he makes science to suit his requirements.

Mr. H. G. Wells is a bit of a slinger in this respect, although he charms you by the sheer vitality of his narration. One grows a little tired of being asked to look backwards and forwards, of wars conducted from the heavens or by means of gigantic pinchers that sweep the combatants off the face of the earth. My contention would be that the novelist, if he will draw on science for his inspiration, may find in the actual facts and explanations of scientific research quite as wonderful topics as those which he makes the pseudo-scientist that is generated inside his own head evolve for the delectation of his readers.

Victor Hugo, in "The Toilers of the Sea," made a big octopus work out the romance of the story. He drew on his imagination somewhat, it is true, but he may have known of the narratives of Pliny and Aristotle concerning the giant cuttlefishes that were said to inhabit the Mediterranean Sea. Now we know that Victor Hugo's giant octopus is a reality; such creatures actually figure in the lists of zoologists. The reasonable use of the imagination is therefore entirely warranted in respect of science in fiction. It is when the imagination is allowed to run riot that sensible people are inclined to cry out to the novelist, "Hold! Hold!"

The late Hugh Conway, in "Called Back," made a most successful use of at least two phases of science. He dealt with the restoration of sight to the blind, and he also developed a psychological problem relating to memory in a singularly adept fashion. The records of medical jurisprudence offer a rich field for narratives founded on actual fact. The

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A Record Breaker

Biggest and Best Procession Ever Seen in the Northwest.

The Demonstration Yesterday Afternoon a Red Letter Day in Victoria's History.

Striking Displays Made by Business Firms and Fraternal Organizations.

(From Friday's Daily.)

When last evening the weary throng of pleasure seekers who had filled the streets of Victoria from early morning until almost the hour of midnight retired to rest and night was at last allowed to clothe the city in its sober livery, the hardworking committee members reflected on the proceedings of the day with a sense of satisfaction which was the result of a day of pleasure unmarred by any accident.

The proceedings up to mid-afternoon were described in yesterday's issue of the Times. It was impossible to more than faintly anticipate the demonstration of the afternoon—a feature by the way which visitors from other parts stated that they had never seen excelled even in the larger cities of Montreal and Toronto in the older provinces or in the larger cities of the American Republic.

Hours before the parade was ready to move, all the streets converging at the City Hall were packed with people. By a wise arrangement the rendezvous for the different organizations taking part had been designated by the committee and thus no delay was occasioned in getting started. Almost on the hour of three the parade moved off, with Chief Deasy and his assistant marshals, Capt. Roys and Herbert Cutbush, mounted.

Then came the firefighters, the chief's buggy driven by Deputy Chief McDowell, and all the pieces almost hidden in floral decorations. The hook and ladder wagon bore an oil painting of the Queen by Miss Gammon, surmounted by a coronet of roses, while Chemical No. 2, and indeed all the wagons had pictures of Her Majesty. No. 2 also had a floral fire bell, the hose truck a monster helmet, and a miniature floral fire engine while the driver was occupied in getting the parade started.

From the stokestack of the Chas. E. Redfern, Roy Waechter, a little son of the driver, peeped out on the cheering throng. The James Bay engine had representations of all the South African heroes, while the Victoria West volunteer brigade was represented by the young firemen of that place with the racing cart in which Master Rumbough was installed as driver. The reins on the James Bay turnout bore the appropriate inscription "What we have we'll hold."

The Fifth Regiment band, 27 strong, marched behind the firemen and, notwithstanding their tiresome march to Macaulay Point in the morning and the prospect of an evening's work ahead of them contributed liberally to the musical feature of the procession.

Behind them were marshalled in succession the boys from the city schools—High, Boys' Central, Victoria West, North Ward, Spring Ridge, and South Park. In each case they bore the school flag, the task of upholding them threatening several times to prove too much for the youthful ensign bearer. Victoria West was headed by a drum, by Bertie Bowen in kilts, and Freddie Wiggins and George Frost attired as corporals in the navy.

Following these were the different companies of the Boys' Brigade, manly little fellows, whose appearance is always a signal for an outburst of cheering. Their appearance is always a signal for an outburst of cheering. Their appearance was most creditable. They were headed by Piper Jimmy McKenzie and the Boys' Brigade band from Vancouver.

Victoria City band, looking very smart in their new uniforms, headed the Juvenile Foresters, who were also preceded by a youthful Forester on horse back, and by Freddie Stamen in a cart driving the identical goat which has taken part in initiations ever since the organization of fraternal society. The seniors of the A.O.F. followed bearing their banners.

The Bebekah float, one of the prize winners, came next, a number of ladies artistically grouped representing the members of the Native Sons. Four plumed steeds led by members of the order drew the car in the centre of which was a gigantic representation of the emblem of the order, around which sixteen boys and girls in sailor costumes, with Miss Penketh as queen, were grouped.

Then followed a sight familiar enough in Victoria at one time and common enough to-day in the upper country. This was a pack horse with all the paraphernalia of the miner, while immediately behind the animal were hacks containing the members of the Pioneer Society.

Then came the original Native Sons, the copper-skinned braves from the Songhees, Saanich, Cowichan and Kuper Island reserves, with Chief Cooper, of the Songhees tribe, as mounted marshal. The Indians made a brave showing, a number of them being arrayed in war paint, and the remainder bearing on their shoulders paddles, as much the means of livelihood to the Coast Indian as is the bow and arrow to his brother of the Plains. They had with them the Kuper Island Indian band, under Bandmaster Gallant, and were followed by a

car labelled "Young B.C.," being a wagon load of wriggling papooses. The lady True Blue, L.O.L. float, which came next, presented a most imposing appearance consisting of a uniformly constructed float along the lines of a parallelogram and strikingly ornate with the regalia of the order and artistically placed colors. The float bore the exceedingly truthful words: "Our Public Schools—the Bulwark of the Country."

In stately succession followed a float which in its arrangement and beauty undoubtedly attained the highest order of excellence, and evoked perhaps the greatest amount of encomiastic expressions of any in the splendid hippodrome. This was the W.C.T.U. float, which was of pure white, magnificently symbolizing the purity of aims actuating that great organization of Christian Women, who have become such a power in the world. In this triumphal "car" were fully forty children, representing the home upon which the labors of the parent organization exert their first and beneficent influence. In the hand of each child was a British flag, while on their dresses was pinned a maple leaf, a combination which, although an incidental in the whole arrangement was of striking significance. A young lady was seated at each of the corners of the float, the first being engaged in tying a white ribbon around the world, the preserving commendable work of "Woman" for the past two decades. The second knelt before a golden cross representing the word "Christian," and "Temperance" was represented by a young lady grasping a goblet of pure water which she freely offered to the thirsty.

The beautiful representation of the word "Union," in which the last young lady held in her hand a chain of 28 white links, representing the 28 departments of work under the control of the organization. The white ribbon tied into these links beautifully united the four representatives, making in splendid allegory the words "Women's Christian Temperance Union." The Queen (the superintendent of the Band of Hope) sat in the centre of the float crowned by her pages, who sat at her feet representing the loyal subjects. The monogram of the society was born on shields on each side and on the back of the float. Above all floated proudly the Union Jack. The affair was drawn by four black horses harnessed in white, affording perfect chromatic harmony with the entire float, which comprised a mass of white flowers. The stately equines were driven by Mrs. Frank Adams and led by four pages attired in white. The children in the float sang appropriate hymns and the spectacle presented was beautiful indeed.

The Victoria Baseball Club float followed next, containing some of the players, who this morning crossed bats with the Seattle team at Beacon Hill. In the centre and regally sitting on a small pedestal was the Mascot, a mite who could not have been more than a couple of years of age, but who nevertheless maintained his position with amusing infantile dignity and grace.

A gigantic cigar, representing the labor of the Cigar-makers' Union came next, followed by a number of the craft in a carriage generously distributing the "glorious weed" among the onlookers.

Perhaps the advantages of a benefit society can not be more impressively demonstrated than by the A. O. U. W. float, which gratefully endeavored the gaze of the spectator, next in succession. The affair was splendidly arranged into two departments, one being elegantly furnished and bearing all the evidences of plenty, the other a paternal foresight in the provision for the family through the insurance feature of the organization, while the other was scantily furnished, in which a woman was busily engaged over the wash tub and surrounded by all the evidences of poverty, resulting from the lack of foresight or neglect of husband and father. On the front of the float was a picture of Father Upchurch, the founder of the organization.

The amenities of the printers' existence was forcibly exemplified at the appearance of the Typographical Union float drawn by four horses, and representing the interior of a newspaper office and composing room. There sat the editor at his desk in the throes of composing his daily leader, or writing perhaps a spring poem, while the compositor, seen "setting" type, the printers shouting for copy and the pressmen handling the forms. Even the "devil," appropriately attired, was on the scene and issues of the Victorian, the product of this miniature department of labor were distributed among the spectators.

The familiar and ever charming narrative of St. George and the dragon was brought forcibly to the memories of the enthusiastic populace by the float of the Sons and Daughters of St. George, which came next in order. The float was drawn by four large horses, and bore a mass of bunting and flowers, surrounded by patriotic emblems. On the top stood the Briton's patron warrior St. George, clad in complete armor with sword in hand and foot triumphantly pressed upon the expiring hideous dragon.

The Dominion Trading Stamp carriage came next, containing four khaki clad boys who distributed fans among the spectators, bearing the countenances of the Queen and British generals in South Africa.

The winner of the first prize, "Young Canada," burst upon the vision next in full splendor. The gigantic omnibus of the Victoria Transfer Company had been utilized for this float, and was wholly covered by masses of flowers most artistically and appropriately arranged. The occupants were children from the orphanage, prettily attired, and wearing happy expressions. The bus was gratuitously furnished by the Transfer Company, and it is a speaking comment on the generosity of the company when it is noted that they refused an offer of \$225 for the use of the monster vehicle for the day.

Carriages containing the mayor and aldermen and board of school trustees came next, followed by W. G. Dickson's float, heaped with hay and grain, splendidly arranged and decorated.

E. G. Prior & Co.'s float which followed carried an aeromotor in operation and agricultural implements, after which came a monster float showing in miniature the harness shop of Wade & McKeown, with an excellent model of a horse, which workmen were busily engaged in fitting up with harness.

A huge wagon carrying a large amount of coal was the representation of Messrs. Hall & Goepel, and was followed by the float of Brackman & Ker, laden with rolled oats galore, and other foodstuffs, and drawn by four splendid steeds.

A monster representation of J. W. Mellor & Co.'s ability to supply plate glass followed, the huge specimen being 132x140 inches in dimension, while paints and oils were abundantly in evidence.

The Savor float, arranged after the style and glory of Roman architecture, came next, consisting of four massive columns ornate with red, white and blue bunting, bearing various emblems. Flowers and ferns contributed to the splendid spectacle, while in the front rested a building, heaven and eagle, symbolizing the union in aims and civilization of Britain, Canada and United States. In the centre was a throne on which sat Miss Lemar, attired to represent the Queen, while soldiers in uniform stood on guard. In the rear of the throne was a piano and the Misses Waterman sang at intervals patriotic selections. Owing to a mishap this magnificent float was compelled to leave the procession before the conclusion.

A very comical clown with Dean & Hiscock's label on his back came next, after which came a magnificent demonstration of the famous Waterman pen, Albion Iron Works, in three floats. The first contained a splendid representation of a foundry in operation, with everything in full blast, wheels revolving, clouds of smoke emanating from the engine, foundrymen busy, and all the noise characteristic of the foundry operations. The second float was a hydraulic apparatus in operation, a large volume of water being continually in motion, through the action of this ingenious contrivance. The second float contained a large propeller and the third a large number of stoves.

One of the most elegant floats of the procession was that of Messrs. Weller Bros. This was a huge affair handsomely decorated and drawn by four stately equines. The interior consisted of two splendid drawing room sets, while a handsome specimen of the upholsterers' and furnisheers' arts elicited numerous expressions of admiration. The float was a most creditable one, and deserved the splendid reception it received.

The White Swan Soap float and Lawrence Goodacre's butcher representation followed next, and maintained the uniform standard of excellence.

One of the most picturesque and thoroughly representative floats of the procession was that of M. R. Smith & Co., the well-known boys' confectionery and confectionary manufacturers. The float was a very large one, splendidly decked out in flags and bunting and advantageously displaying all the different goods of the pioneer firm. It was in charge of Mr. Garrett Smith and within were Miss L. and Master Nelson, who bountifully supplied the onlookers with biscuits and biscuits. The float was of plain design, and its beauty lay principally in the artistic ornamentation.

Next in the procession was the Singer Sewing Machine Company's float—a little girl with flaxen hair sitting within a graceful canopy of flowers and bunting operating the famous sewing machine.

Johns Bros. had three floats in the procession, making one of the most effective displays in line. Their first represented a small grocery store, active and busy. A staff of clerks were on hand and the scene was realistic in the extreme, even to the coffee mill, which appeared in the rear of the float. The second float was a flour display built up pyramid fashion, and their third a monster tent.

Stemlar & Earle were represented by a party of young girls prettily gowned, their carriage handsomely bedecked with flags and bunting and they, themselves, attired in their gowns and spectacles en route with small packages of spice.

Then came Smith & Champion, of Douglas street, showing a parlor scene with a workshop adjoining, in which were to be seen the upholsterers actively engaged on mattresses, etc.

Few if any of the floats typified better the spirit of the occasion than that of John Meston, which followed. The forge and bellows, the anvil, the pony getting shod, the men of brassy muscle, the wood-workers—all were there making one of the most creditable exhibitions of the parade.

The same content with the procession in the afternoon, organized one on their own account in the evening. The streets were packed with people, for in addition to the parade the Chinese celebrated lavishly with firecrackers.

The great celebration which was inaugurated in Victoria yesterday in honor of the birthday of the Queen was temporarily dampened in enthusiasm this morning when the weather became so bad as to compel the postponement of some of the events. This afternoon the regatta had been set down for the Gorge, but rain, which began to fall at 4 o'clock in the morning and continued until about 9, was succeeded by a high gale of wind, which lashed the waters in the straits to foam. The committee considered the matter for a long time this forenoon, conferred with the weather man, and with the Admiral, and finally, on the assurance of the Admiral that it would be inadvisable to send the navy boats round to the Arm this afternoon, they declared the regatta off for this afternoon. Providing the weather improved the events will be called to-morrow afternoon, it being altogether probable that the yacht races will also be postponed until the beginning of the week in order that the different events may not conflict.

It was at first feared that the fireworks would have to be postponed, but upon consultation between the committee and Hitt Brothers, the contractors, it was decided to hold them to-night, as provided for in the programme. They will be placed on the triangle at the southeast corner of the deer park and will be easily seen from any part of the hill.

Owing to the perfect gale which was blowing at Clover Point this morning it was found impossible to proceed with the rifle matches and they have been postponed indefinitely.

On account of the postponement of the regatta at the Gorge Manager Courtenay of the E. & N. railway announces that all excursion tickets which were good only until this evening for return over that road will be accepted up to Sunday evening.

Notwithstanding the disappointment

in regard to the events up the Arm prompt steps were at once taken by the committees to provide entertainment for the people. The Fifth Regiment band was at once engaged and will play on the streets this afternoon in order that the gap in the events may be filled in as well as possible.

To-night, too, the city will again be brilliantly illuminated and impromptu entertainments of different kinds will be provided, which will be well worth seeing.

Another feature which will be a novel one to the visitors at least will be the arrival to-night of a detachment of Royal Engineers (Submarine Miners) from Chatham. The boat will probably arrive about 7 o'clock and they will be met at the wharf by the Fifth Regiment band, by whom they will be played through the city as far as the power house, where special cars will be in waiting to convey them to Work Point.

Late in the afternoon the weather became brighter, but the sea still remained so rough that it would be impossible to bring the ship's boats around.

BASEBALL. At Beacon Hill this morning the match between Seattle and Victoria teams was played under the difficulties of a high wind and wet ground, resulting in a victory for the home team by a score of 11 to 4. The Victorians went first to bat but were retired without scoring, but later in the match got into good form. On the other hand the visitors scored two runs in their first innings. The battery of the local team was of a gilt edge form, while a conspicuous feature of the visitors' play was the splendid catching. Gouge, from Nanaimo, one of the old Army team, upired the game, giving general satisfaction.

THE FOOTBALL MATCH. The Association football match at Beacon Hill this morning between the Victoria and Kamloops teams was won by the former by a score of 4 goals to 1. The high wind interfered to some extent with what would otherwise have been a splendid exhibition, but as it was the match was a well fought one.

YACHTING. There promises to be a great competition in the yacht races, which have now been deferred indefinitely. A larger fleet from the Sound and Bellingham Bay and elsewhere than the most sanguine expected are to be here, and this, together with the fact that the races are to be run over a triangular course 15 miles long, in full view of the Dallas road, will create a more general interest in the races than was first anticipated. The trim American yachts would have already been here in number but for the weather, which has militated against their voyage, only the steamer Lavita and a few others having been able to cross the Straits thus far, the others being all in shelter at Port Townsend and San Juan. The fleet at Port Townsend hope to be here by to-morrow. There are three yachts coming from Anacortes and two from Bellingham Bay. The fleet at Port Townsend number six, while those from San Juan and the Naaid, Siren and Emerald.

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