

## To Oppose the British

### Boers Busy Mounting Guns to Meet the Advance from the West.

### Transvaal Dispatches Give the Enemy's Version of Recent Fighting.

### Burgheers Scouting Parties Engaged—Eighteen Killed and Fifty Wounded

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 23, 2:22 p.m.—The absence of news of yesterday's movements north of the Tugela River is occasioning some additional anxiety, but Gen. Buller is engaged in a big operation, which will take considerable time to work out.

### Boer Tactics.

Even the slight advancement of Gen. Warren's forces after two days fighting does not appear to have yielded an important advantage to the British, as the captured kopjes were evidently only held as advanced posts in order to delay the progress of the British troops, and enable the Boers to complete their entrenchments and mount guns on the positions which they have selected, upon which to make a stand.

In the afternoon the cannonade became exceedingly brisk, and under cover thereof the infantry advanced in three lines to a second row of little kopjes, which they occupied at nightfall, but they retired to their original position.

During the night a score of shells were fired by the British and a balloon was sent up to spy out the Boer positions.

The naval guns resumed bombardment this morning from a new position, but without results.

### Boers Lose Heavily.

The three British positions at Swantskop Drift, where they hold both banks of the river and a point higher up in the direction of Zuckels, where they have bridged the river and established an immense commissariat.

On the summit of the terraces at Swantskop they have placed five naval guns and have brought the field artillery across the river to a small kopje on the northern bank, where they keep up an incessant and terrific cannonade.

Since the beginning of the week communication with the different positions has been kept up under the order of this cannonade, the casualties resulting from this being heavier than those that occurred at Colenso.

One of the shells from the naval guns killed a father and son, Free Staters, who were chatting at the time. Strangely neither had any wounds.

### Joubert's Birthday.

Heed Lager, Ladysmith, Jan. 20.—The 69th birthday of Gen. Joubert was celebrated by Gen. Buller reconnoitering in force towards the Drakenberg mountains and turning the British advance after a short engagement.

Gen. Joubert, accompanied President Steyn to the Free State laagers south of Ladysmith. The president was in high spirits. He proposes to make a tour of all the laagers.

Ladysmith sent up many colored rockets last night.

The Boer movement on the British advance referred to Gen. Warren's forward fighting, in which, according to advice from British sources received yesterday, the Boers were on the defensive almost the entire day (Sunday), save once, when they attempted to outflank the British left and were signally checked.

### Boers Captured.

Pretoria, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Colenso, dated January 18th, says a patrol of 200 men, under Field Cornet Opperman, while scouting was surrounded, but succeeded in fighting its way back.

It is reported that four men were killed and that thirty were wounded and made prisoners.

### WESTERN BORDER.

### Pretoria Telegram Reports British Attack on Boer Positions Near Colesburg—Heavy Bombardment of Kimberley.

Pretoria, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says the British attacked the Boer position there at 10 o'clock this morning.

There was heavy fighting, but the result is not known.

According to the latest accounts the

of the Associated Press that no decisive news was expected for two or three days, as the operations at present being conducted by Gen. Buller were necessarily of a lengthy character.

### Lord Roberts's Dispatch.

London, Jan. 23.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts reports from Capetown to-day that the war situation is unchanged.

### IN NATAL.

### Boer Accounts of Recent Fighting—Reconnoitering Party Surprised—Burgheers Lose 14 Killed and 23 Wounded.

Boer Boer Lager, Ladysmith, Jan. 23.—The quarters of Generals White and Hunter were smashed to-day by a shot from "Long Tom."

It is not known whether any of the occupants of the buildings were killed.

Boer Camp, Upper Tugela River, Jan. 19.—The British now occupy three positions along the Tugela River.

Their naval guns have been firing steel pointed armor piercing shells.

Reports are being received that the second British cavalry were attempting to outflank us along the Drakenberg ridge, and a strong patrol was sent to reconnoiter.

Mistaking the signals, the scouts and patrol proceeded to a kopje, from whence a terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire suddenly opened. The Boers lost 14 men killed and 20 wounded.

The British loss was probably insignificant.

The bombardment of the Boer position from Swantskop was resumed yesterday, chiefly from a battery brought across the river.

In the afternoon the cannonade became exceedingly brisk, and under cover thereof the infantry advanced in three lines to a second row of little kopjes, which they occupied at nightfall, but they retired to their original position.

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Boers were holding their positions. Bombardment of Kimberley.

Kimberley, Jan. 21.—The Boers continue an active and heavy bombardment in this place.

### Boers Retire from Mafeking.

Gaberones, Bechuanaand, Jan. 17 (via Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 23).—Natives who have just arrived report that troops, not Boers, are patrolling around Mafeking.

From this it is conjectured that the Boers may have retired from that place, and that the patrollers are some of Col. Baden-Powell's men.

There is increased activity in the Boer's position at Crocodile Pools, but with the exception of a couple of shells, Col. Buller's outposts have not heard from them for some days.

### DR. LEYDYS CONFIDENT.

### Boers Determined to Continue the Struggle. But Would Consider Peace Proposals.

New York, Jan. 23.—A special to the World from Brussels says:

"Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal envoy, said to-day: I am as confident as ever of the ultimate triumph of our cause. A temporary success of British arms would merely have the effect of infusing fresh vigor into our men and strengthening their determination to hold out at whatever cost."

"While the actual fighting strength of both forces is only now about equal, England might even double her army now in South Africa without crushing our power of resistance. But, however resolved to continue the struggle, we have ever been desirous to take advantage of any turn in affairs which might leave the door open to terms of honorable settlement."

### Lieut.-Col. Steele to Command.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Lieut.-Col. Steele has been offered and accepted the command of Strathcona's contingent.

### The Patriotic Fund.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—The Bank of Montreal has contributed \$1,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

### Mr. Macrum in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Mr. Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, arrived here to-day. He declined to be interviewed.

### A "Gold Cure."

Kingston, Jan. 23.—Capt. John McNair, of "D" company, first Canadian contingent to South Africa, writing from Belmont, says the trip to South Africa is the greatest "gold cure" ever invented, and that a glass of beer or drink of whiskey cannot be procured for a farm.

### Day of Prayer.

Kingston, Jan. 23.—February 11th has been set aside by the Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada as a day of special prayer for the success of British arms in South Africa.

### Showers of Nitro-glycerine.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—A. McDonald, a coal merchant of this city, says he is one of a syndicate of inventors who have invented machinery for throwing nitro-glycerine or other high explosives in showers. Each machine has a capacity of 100 pounds high explosive per minute. The syndicate is ready to ship machines to South Africa at a week's notice.

The shower can be thrown a thousand yards or more, and the machine, from which it is fired, will be mounted on traction engines which can make a speed of from eighteen to twenty miles an hour over rough country.

### Rosebery on the War.

London, Jan. 23.—At the opening of the new town hall at Chatham to-day Lord Rosebery, referring to the war, said: "In such a war we must have had moments, but I trust that in the providence of God we are striking a balance of the evils Great Britain undergoes and the good derived, and I do not think the balance is much against Great Britain."

### Militia for Service Abroad.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the services of twelve militia battalions for service out of the United Kingdom, in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Forces and Militia Act of 1898.

Seven battalions will serve in South Africa, and are as follows:

4th Batt. Royal Lancaster Regiment (Lieut.-Col. W. Kemmle).

6th Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Col. H. L. B. McCalmont, M.P.).

3rd Batt. North Lancashire Regiment (Lieut.-Col. R. J. Blythburne).

4th Batt. Derbyshire Regiment (Col. N. L. Pearce).

9th Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps (Col. W. Cooke-Colle).

3rd Batt. Durham Light Infantry (Col. E. B. Wilson).

Halifax N. S., this battalion has been ordered to Halifax to replace the Leinster Regiment ordered to South Africa.

London, Jan. 23.—The war office issued the following dispatch from Gen. Buller just before midnight:

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 22.—The following casualties are reported in General Buller's Brigade as the result of yesterday's fighting:

"Killed—Capt. Ryall, Yorkshire Regiment, and five men; Second Lieut. Andrews, Border Regiment, and five men; Second Lieut. Barlow, Yorkshire Regiment, and 75 men. "Missing—8 men. Other casualties will be forwarded when received."

The foregoing was, all the war office had issued up to midnight. Nothing, therefore, is known here regarding Monday's operations.

### Sunday's Fighting.

A dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Sunday night, which appears in the Daily Mail, says:

"There has been hot fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed along the entire line, all the brigades taking part. We soon discovered that the Boers occupied the range of hills in force, their position being very strong. The range is intersected by deep ravines, and many approaches are very difficult of access."

"To-day the Boers who were driven from their trenches yesterday took cover in dugouts, and behind the rocks with which the hills are strewn."

"The forces, therefore, commenced the task of driving them out, and set to work with good heart in the early morning."

"Much fighting took place, and our progress was slow, but gradually British pluck told its tale, and the enemy fell back to another kopje. They swarmed on and occupied it, and then the attack recommenced with the utmost gallantry."

"The country simply abounds in hills, and the Boers are in a position to take advantage of any turn in affairs which might leave the door open to terms of honorable settlement."

"The enemy were on the defensive at almost the entire day, save once, when they attempted to outflank our left, and were signally checked. They relied almost entirely on rifle fire."

"A few shells were fired from a heavy piece of ordnance, but these fell harmless."

"We now occupy the lower crest on the left, and are converging slowly but surely to the Boer centre."

"The Boer loss is unknown, but must have been heavy. Their killed and wounded are carried away to the rear rapidly."

"Strong rumors are in circulation that the Boers are retiring. The battle will be resumed to-morrow."

### Boer Casualties.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated Jan. 22nd, 4:15 p. m., from Spearman's Camp, says:

"The Boers admit 31 casualties during General Buller's attack on Saturday."

"General Warren continues pushing, though he is necessarily making very slow progress, as the Boers are numerous and strongly entrenched. Our infantry are working over narrow ridges with Lord Dunderdonald's cavalry lying well out on the flank and awaiting developments."

"The Boers contest every inch of the ground."

"This morning General Warren's artillery opened fire, but the Boers did not reply, and our fire became less hot. The naval guns in front of here have been quiet."

"Boer prisoners who were brought in boasted that it would take three months to reach Ladysmith."

The Times publishes the following from Free Camp, dated yesterday (Monday) afternoon:

"On Friday Gen. Warren began a long circuitous march from Treichard's Drift westward. This was abandoned owing to the fact that the long ridge which runs from Spion's Kop was occupied by the Boers, who commanded the route, rendering the maintenance of columns for transports impossible."

"He therefore returned and camped for the night about two miles from Treichard's Drift."

Is Dunderdonald at Ladysmith?

Durban, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dunderdonald has entered Ladysmith with 1,000 men.

This is not confirmed from any other quarter, but it is known that Lord Dunderdonald's lying column has been acting well to the left of the lines of advance.

### IN THE WEST.

Boers Again Bombarding Kimberley—A Night Alarm at Rensburg.

Kimberley (by heliograph), Wednesday, Jan. 17.—via Modder River, Jan. 22.—Native reports say that a proclamation has been issued at Barkley West by Commandant Bothoff, ordering all British subjects to quit before January 22nd. Ladies are being subjected to great insults.

The Boers are again very active, bombarding heavily from all positions from dawn to 8 p. m. Efforts are being directed chiefly against the redoubts.

### "Long Cecil."

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated Friday, January 10th, says: "A 28-pounder gun, christened 'Long Cecil,' which was manufactured at the De Boer workshops, was fired to-day and fired accurately at the range of 8,000 yards."

## Waiting For News

### There is Great Anxiety in London Regarding Recent Events of the Front.

### War Office Officials Say Nothing Has Been Received From Buller.

### Boer Account of Fighting at Colenso—Reported Heavy British Losses.

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 24.—2:45 p.m.—The extreme tension caused by what may justly be designated the most anxious pause since the war began, had not been relieved up to the time of writing by anything save the daily stock exchange rumor, which happened to have started to-day by the "bulls" who assert that Gen. Warren has captured Spion Kop.

Anxiety in regard to the next news is visible on all sides.

The war office was besieged at an early hour this morning and the clubs and other resorts, liable to receive early news, have been crowded with eager inquirers.

It is generally recognized that the Boer position, if ever taken, can only be captured at a tremendous cost.

### Fight at Colenso.

A dispatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday, January 23rd, somewhat amplifies the dispatch on Monday, January 22nd, from the Boer head laager, cabled yesterday afternoon. It says: "Four or five times during the day the British replaced their weary soldiers by fresh ones. The Boer casualties to date are one man killed and two men slightly wounded. Our men are in excellent spirits. There has been a large slaughter of British. Gen. Botha is now in sole command, Gen. Cronje having been sent elsewhere."

The same dispatch, apparently referring to the situation at Colenso, says: "One of the large Boer Maxims was temporarily disordered but was soon repaired. The British northern camp is in confusion. People are observed trekking aimlessly in all directions."

### America's Attitude.

Commenting on Capt. Mahan's attitude the St. James Gazette says: "His advice is good and needed in America. While strict neutrality is maintained in the official world, and the good-will for England is felt by the better informed, it is simply misleading the people of this country to suggest, as some correspondents are doing, that antagonism to England is confined to a negligible minority of the Americans. The sympathy of America as a whole is as a matter of fact no more with England at this moment than was our popular sympathy with them in the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is no less marked in the United States than it is in Germany."

### No News.

4:10 p.m.—As the afternoon progresses the excitement on Pall Mall reached a high pitch, but the war office officials reiterated at 8:30 p.m. the oft-repeated statement that "nothing has been received from Gen. Buller."

The suspense was increased by the belief that Gen. Buller would never have published his intention to attack the Boers on Spion Kop unless satisfied that the assault would be carried out before the news could be published, and it was fully anticipated that the news of his success or failure would reach London in a few hours at most.

The cabinet ministers called at the war office after lunch to ask for news to-day.

### Bombarding Kimberley.

Modder River, Jan. 23.—A heliograph message from Kimberley says the Boers vigorously renewed the bombardment to-day.

Kimberley, Jan. 23.—Bombardments have ceased, but the Boers are perpetually engaged in sniping.

"Long Cecil" is doing excellent work and Mr. Cecil Rhodes has personally fired several shells from the gun.

### Private Telegrams Stopped.

New York, Jan. 24.—The Commercial

Cable Company to-day sent out the following notice: "We are advised that the Postmaster-General at Pretoria announces that all private telegrams for the South African Republic will be stopped."

### Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund now amounts to \$17,359.

### CARRINGTON WILL COMMAND.

A Force of Irregulars to Be Raised and Equipped by Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company.

New York, Jan. 24.—The World prints the following cable dispatch from Belfast:

It is known here now that Cecil Rhodes and the British Chartered South African Company have received permission to make war on their own account.

The mystery surrounding Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington's release from his command in this district, accompanied by an unofficial statement that he was going to South Africa, is now solved.

Heretofore, for reasons best known to themselves, the war office officials have refused to assign General Carrington to any command in South Africa, despite his long experience with British troops in that country. Now it is known that Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company have received permission to raise, equip and put in the field, a force of irregulars and the war office has loaned General Carrington to the South African millionaires to command this force.

No one can tell what the strength of this force will be or where it will operate. Neither will the friends of Gen. Carrington here say whether there will be a native contingent with it.

The World adds: This may be considered as equivalent to the issue of what may be called letters of marque for privateering operations to be conducted on land instead of at sea. It is in a sense a revival of the medieval system of enlisting the support of mercenaries acting in almost perfect independence of the Imperial power. How his actions will be viewed by the civilized powers of the world remains to be seen.

### Purchasing Sundry.

London, Jan. 24.—The secretary of the British South African Co., has given a curious denial of a statement that the company is purchasing large quantities of rifles and saddlery for prompt delivery in South Africa. He admits the purchases, says they were made by himself in his private capacity, but adds that they were only for the equipment of the Imperial Yeomanry. There was a growing impression that the company was concerned in the purchase.

### A Buffalo Fund.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 24.—An appeal for subscriptions in aid of the fund for the widows and orphans of British soldiers who perish in the war in South Africa was drafted at a meeting held in the Tilt House last Saturday evening. Those present at the meeting subscribed liberally. W. H. J. Cole is acting as treasurer of the fund.

### The States and Contraband.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, declaring that the United States government would not recognize the right of any nation to declare war on contraband and seize food products as such, and that any seizure would be an act unfriendly to the United States. The resolution went over under the rule.

London, Jan. 24.—The following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 23rd, 6:20 p. m., was posted at the war office early this morning:

"Warren still holds the position he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1,400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spion Kop. It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see it properly."

"It can only be approached over bare open slopes, and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them, but we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground, behind infantry."

"The enemy is replying with Creusot and other artillery."

"In this duel the advantage rests with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches and his artillery fire is not causing us much loss."

"An attempt will be made to-night to seize Spion Kop, the salient of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Treichard's Drift, and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift."

"It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments."

### Warren's Task.

London, Jan. 24.—The Times, commenting editorially upon Gen. Buller's dispatch, says:

"It can but tend to increase the severe strain from which the nation is suffering. We must await the result of his attempt to seize the formidable Boer position, with courage and coolness. His success may be decisive, but the danger of the attempt is evidently great. The intense excitement of the besieged in Ladysmith may be imagined."

"Gen. Warren is moving with commendable, indeed imperative, caution. But it must not be forgotten that delay, however caused, must tell in many respects in favor of the enemy."

"The Boers have, it is true, fallen back when hard pressed, but they have gained time to bring up men, guns, ammunition and supplies to the position they have selected for their principal stand, and to entrench it in thorough fashion—the fashion they understand so well."

"Until that position has been taken and its defenders routed and body cut up, the relief of Ladysmith cannot be considered secure."

### From Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 24.—The following heliographed message from Ladysmith dated

while the squadrons sail east and

the Game, study in itself.

ancient town is noted antiquity, and for counting

of things, lying in the distance from Persia, going by offensive would

Russia and as Russian intending the Persian expansion, it advantage which offensive movement favor of the

to fight the Khyber pass

Afghanistan, singing on the</

January 22nd, by way of Zwart Kop, Jan. 23rd, is published in the Chronicle: "Yesterday we could see British shells bursting close to the Boer camp on the plateau this side of Potgieter's Drift, but the camp still remains in position there to-day."

SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

Boer Dispatch Tells of the British Advance. Boer Camp, Upper Tugela River, Sunday, Jan. 21.—After Commandant Botha checked the British advance yesterday morning it was expected that there would be no further action until to-morrow. This afternoon, however, signs were discovered of an intended movement in the British northern camp.

When the heat, which was more frightful than yet experienced, had worn off, the British advance started in full force and their infantry advanced in extended order. General Botha and Cronje held the high hills over which the road to Ladysmith passed.

When the Boer line opened a pandemonium of sound filled the air. The volcanic crash of Lyddite shells, the sharp volleys of Lee-Metfords and the whiplike crack of Maxim's were interspersed with the boom of Maxims. The battle ended with the darkness, but not without evidence of execution among the British that were manifest at sunrise.

Field Cornet Ernest Emilio was killed, nor did the general escape unscathed. At the central position, Swartz Kop, where the other road to Ladysmith crosses the hills, the British advanced from low kopjes on the banks of the Tugela unmolested. Then they entered the zone of Mauser fire, and although their naval guns kept up the terrible racket, the advance was stopped and the British had to count their dead and wounded.

Commandant Viljoens and two burghers were knocked senseless by an explosion of Lyddite, but Commandant Viljoens recovered. Field Cornet Helboon was wounded, and on refusing to surrender was shot.

The British loss was probably insignificant. They complain that sporting Maxims were only found, but they deny the charge respecting expensive bullets.

Not a shot was fired by the Boers with cannon or rifle at Swartz Kop position this side of the river.

One thousand infantry and a battery advanced yesterday to the second row of hills between the republicans and the river. Heavy cannonading proceeded at a range of 2,000 yards, but the federals maintained the silence of death. This must have struck the Boers, as the advance was stopped, and this morning they had returned to their old positions.

A Fight in Progress. The Boer head Lager, Ladysmith, Jan. 22.—The fighting has been raging along the Olifants River since Saturday between the Boers under Pretorius and the British.

The fighting is in swing at Spion Kop. The Boers under Botha and Cronje have been sent thither.

The British elsewhere are only making reconnaissance of the Boer positions. President Steyn was under fire at the Brenost position of the Free Staters.

Situation at Ladysmith. London, Jan. 24.—Dispatches from Boer sources describe the renewal of the bombardment of Ladysmith as more heavy than any previous firing and as intended to discourage a sortie, symptoms of preparations for an advance from the town having been observed from the Boer position.

Special dispatches telegraphed from Ladysmith on Monday say that the investment has not been realized and that the garrison has ceased to speculate regarding the precise date of deliverance.

According to a special dispatch from Pretoria, it is reported there are fourteen field cornets will be exchanged for fourteen British officers.

DESERTING MAPKING. Many Boers Have Departed From the Vicinity. Making, Wednesday, Jan. 10.—(Via Zebra, Thursday, Jan. 18).—Since the artillery attack of January 3rd, the Boers have not fired so many shells at this place.

Native report that the Boer chief gunner is wounded, that five men were killed, and that their breastworks were damaged during the recent engagement.

Commandant Bismuss and his friends are reported to have departed and the Boer forces in this vicinity are apparently fewer in number. Their estimated strength is 2,000 men.

CANADIAN BREVITIES. (Associated Press.)

Beeton, Jan. 24.—George T. Somers, reeve of Beeton, has been nominated by the Liberal Party of South Simcoe for the Federal House at the next general elections.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, who was stricken with heart failure while preaching at Ann Arbor, Mich., on Sunday night, has been brought home. He is very much better, and no serious results are expected.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Mahoney, 70 years of age, fell down the stairs of her residence, St. Dominique street, last night. She died a few hours afterwards.

Kirkston, Jan. 24.—The directors of the Canadian Locomotive & Engine Co. have decided to go into liquidation. Despite the changes in the management which occurred two years ago, with a view to obtaining better results from the plant, the company has not prospered. Hence the decision of the directors. The company will, however, continue in business, orders for work being on hand to keep the works going until next September. A. F. Riddell, Montreal, is provisional liquidator.

Grand Falls, N. B., Jan. 24.—The Liberal-Conservatives of Victoria county have chosen Mr. J. M. Richards to be standard bearer at the next general elections for the Dominion. The constituency is at present represented by Hon. John Costigan, a former member of Conservative cabinet, who the Conservatives of Victoria allege has deserted them.

Quebec, Jan. 24.—J. Lacom Walsh, cashier of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co., was found dead in bed this morning, presumably from heart disease. Pontil's grocery store was gutted by fire this morning. Fireman Nolan was seriously injured.

SPION KOP CAPTURED

Gen. Warren's Force Surprised the Boers, Who Flew Before the British Troops.

BULLER SAYS OUR CASUALTIES WERE CONSIDERABLE

Burghers Attempted to Retake the Position, but Were Unsuccessful—Dispatch to the War Office—A General Dangerously Wounded.

(Associated Press.) London, Jan. 25.—2.22 p.m.—The jubilation over Gen. Warren's achievement in capturing Spion Kop on Tuesday night is chastened by the realization that his success is only provisional, as it appears clear from Gen. Buller's dispatch that the Boers fully recognize the strategical importance of Spion Kop and that at the time his message was sent off they had not abandoned the idea of recapturing the position.

British Hold the Hill. Nevertheless a heavy load of anxiety has been relieved from the nation, as there is general expectation as the British succeeded in keeping the hill all day long, they will manage to retain it until Gen. Warren plants guns enough on it to dominate the Boer trenches right and left.

There is the usual disposition here to exaggerate the importance of the point scored. But the best informed people realize that Gen. Buller still has a task ahead of him calling for the most dogged persistence and untiring attack, and that the difficulties will increase as the position develops.

Scenes at War Office. The relief of the tension on the Stock Exchange was very marked. Business began more cheerfully and with an upward movement under the influence of the news at the war office, and at the clubs and other resorts there was a notable change from the gloomy fears of yesterday.

The appearance of news placards on the streets sent crowds of people to the war office and the lobbies were soon filled with suffocation. Those near the notice boards read out the news at frequent intervals for the benefit of the late arrivals, who were unable to approach, and each successive reading led to a renewal of cheering.

In the ladies' lobby there were signs of the sad tale of victory. A question often asked was: "When will the casualties be received?"

Though Gen. Buller's dispatch is dated to-day, and speaks of Spion Kop being captured "last night," it apparently means Tuesday night.

The British Losses. According to Gen. Buller's dispatch "the small garrison was surprised," his subsequent statement, "Our losses were considerable," indicated that the British later suffered greatly from shell fire from further Boer positions.

Main Body Withdrawn. The statement that there was only a small garrison at Spion Kop came somewhat as a surprise, as it had been imagined the Boers were there in great force.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye." You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver. Heart Trouble.—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me." Mrs. C. A. ELLEN, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

A Safeguard.—"As I had lost five children with diphtheria I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthier and stronger and have not since had a cold." Mrs. W. H. FLECKNER, Pembroke, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-drugging and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STRATHCONA'S CONTINGENT.

Recruiting Will Commence About February 1st—Portion of Force to Be Taken From British Columbia.

(Associated Press.) Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Recruiting for the Strathcona contingent will commence in Manitoba and British Columbia about February 1st. Provision is thus made for drawing a portion of the force from British Columbia, where many ex-military policemen are engaged in mining. This, of course, is independent of the contingent which British Columbia has offered, which as yet does not appear to have been accepted.

Applicants for enlistment must be good athletes, good horsemen, unmarried, and between 22 and 40 years of age; height, 5 feet six inches, and 34 inches chest measurement. Troops will mobilize here and undergo a series of drills. They will probably parade before leaving for Halifax.

The question of a steamer has not been settled. Should a large vessel be chosen it is likely five hundred men will go, which is agreeable to Lord Strathcona.

High officials say the name of the contingent is likely to be the Strathcona Rangers. The rates of pay will be as other Canadian contingents.

Lieut.-Col. Steele's Successor. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Major Howe, senior squadron commander, is appointed second in command of the Northwest Mounted Police in the second contingent in place of Lieut.-Col. Steele, who has been appointed in command of Strathcona's contingent.

London, Jan. 25.—A Times dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Tuesday, January 23rd, 9.30 p.m., says: "The Boers to-day had more guns and are prepared to fight almost interminably, having entrenched their ridge, which is an almost unbroken line from the Drakensberg, many miles eastward. Firing continued throughout the day."

"We have not advanced any further, but we threw up entrenchments during the night, from behind which the musketry duel continued from exactly the same position as yesterday."

Lyddite Battery at Work. The following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated January 23rd, 9.30 p.m., appears in the Daily Telegraph: "On Monday Sir Charles Warren's force cannonaded and fuziled the Boer position west of Spion Kop, near the Acton Holmes road. A Lyddite battery co-operated with other batteries and the Maxims. Certainly the fire was effective, causing the enemy serious losses. The Boers, however, clung desperately to their works, from which they are only being very slowly driven."

"To-day the enemy fired their guns of larger calibre and captured 15-pounders co-operated with other batteries and the Maxims. Certainly the fire was effective, causing the enemy serious losses. The Boers, however, clung desperately to their works, from which they are only being very slowly driven."

"Our casualties to-day were less even than those of yesterday. Fighting began about six in the morning and continued till dusk, but there has been nothing like a regular engagement. The naval big guns assisted from Potgieter's Drift in shelling the Boer position."

Driven From Their Position. Spearman's Camp, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—9.30 p.m.—The British field artillery and howitzers shelled the enemy posted on the crest of the ridge this morning. The infantry under excellent cover kept up an effective rifle fire. The Boers resigned a kopje, of which the British took possession.

When retreating the enemy sheltered themselves at a stone wall on the slope of the kopje, which they held for hours. This afternoon they ran across the ravine. The British artillery showered shrapnel and Lyddite into them, and the infantry took the stone wall.

The British casualty list was small. The reinforcements. London, Jan. 25.—Nobody here seems to know—even the war office—what Lord Roberts has done with his large reinforcements.

General Buller Tells of the Capture of Spion Kop—Boer Position Regarded as Untenable. London, Jan. 25.—The war office has issued the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated January 25th, 12.15 p.m.: "General Warren's troops last night occupied Spion Kop, surprising the small garrison, who fled."

"It has been held by us all day, although we were heavily attacked, especially by a very annoying shell fire. "I fear our casualties are considerable and I have to inform you with regret that General Woodgate (Wyndgate) was dangerously wounded."

"Gen. Warren is of the opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable. "The men are splendid."

"Long Tom's" American Master. Peter Muller, formerly a gunner on the United States cruiser Olympia, is serving with the Boer army, resigning his commission. The New York Herald recently published a letter written by Muller to his brother, a resident of Memphis, in which he says: "Our artillery company has a French captain and an Irish lieutenant, and our ranks are made up of Germans, Irish and Americans. I have charge of a 40ft. 10in gun called 'Long Tom.' There are several American navy men with the Boers. The Germans, French and Irish do clever

OFFICIAL DISPATCH. Gen. Buller Tells of the Capture of Spion Kop—Boer Position Regarded as Untenable. London, Jan. 25.—The war office has issued the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated January 25th, 12.15 p.m.: "General Warren's troops last night occupied Spion Kop, surprising the small garrison, who fled."

Baby's Future. The fond mother dreams great dreams of baby's future as she holds the sleeping little one in her arms. But the dreams will never come true unless she has given him a strong body and a healthy mind. Children die in hosts, or live to struggle through life feeble of body and dull of mind because the mother was unfit physically and mentally for motherhood. Women who use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription endorse their children with strong bodies and bright minds. It is every mother's duty to give her child the advantages of a healthy body and a sound mind. A weak or sickly woman cannot do this. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well.

A London Letter

How England Takes the Varying Fortunes of the South African War.

Intense Admiration For the Coolness and Bravery of the Canadians.

To the Editor: "What should they know of England who only England know?" is a question which is presenting itself forcibly to many people's minds at the present time. In the latter days of the war, as the Empire's might, heard not only in the remotest villages and hamlets nesting in their quiet dales and ivy-grown woods, where life goes on in much the same way as it did centuries ago. It is none the less surprising that it is significant that the ignorant farmer labourer, who perhaps has never seen a railway station, should take such a keen and intelligent interest in this war, and when he tells you of the grand support the colonies are giving, their mother and expresses in no hesitating manner his astonishment at what those sturdy children can do, one cannot help being impressed with the fact that here at all events is one good thing arising from the war. It is only a very short time since the news of Lieut.-Col. Picher's success at Nonsuch with the Canadian and other colonial troops has come in. The satisfaction expressed here and in the press is very great. A circumstance similar to the report of this affair was that the men besides behaving with admirable patience under unmercifully or wasted a shot. So far there has been too little of this sort of fighting on our side. That is what the people here generally appear to think, and ground that the Canadians and Australians have been very quick in finding out the Boer's game and a jolly quick in bearing him at it.

Double your readers will see in due course the comments of the English papers on the behaviour of our fellow-countrymen, but I take the liberty of giving you this short extract from an evening paper, which perhaps hits the spot as well as any: "The Canadian seems to be quite the handiest of handymen. He is equally at home carrying Boer positions or carrying the babies of reformed loyalists. He goes singing over the wall as blithe as a bullet from his own rifle and sets an example of cheerfulness and determination in the face of hardship and danger. He admires Tommy and Tommy admires him, and never was such mutual admiration better deserved."

Many people have mentioned to me the circumstance of British Columbia's great enthusiasm in the war. The accounts of what the province has done or offers to do are conflicting and my Victoria papers have not yet come to hand. On the paper here, for instance, says that the British Columbia government is going to equip a regiment of five hundred rough riders and that two thousand had offered to go. Another paper has it that Vancouver is going to do it, and so on. It would appear that our local press is not the only one that mixes up things occasionally.

London is, comparatively speaking, fairly empty just now, though the hosts of people who have left town for the Christmas holidays are just beginning to return. A very evident result, and a beneficial one, I think, of our reverses at the front is the widening of the heart of B. P. And no mistake, John Bull, at last arisen to the magnitude and seriousness of his present undertaking, and to use a vulgarism, it is now "his busy day." To make use of another kind of bull, did not some great military genius once say that the "English win their victories by their defeats?"

W. H. LANGLEY. London, January 7th, 1900.

NOT "SKINNY" FROM CHOICE. But Shattered Nerves and Poor Digestion Pulled Her Down—South American Nerve Cures the Nerves and Gives Perfect Digestion.

A lady down East, in writing of South American Nerve and what it did for her, says: "I am naturally fleshy, but la grippe upset my nerves and my digestion, and I lost forty pounds in about that many days. Friends said it was going into a decline, but I used two bottles of South American Nerve and my digestion is now perfect, and I am putting on flesh again. I mean to take six bottles before I quit it."

Said by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Don't Guess At Results. This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are an sufficient proof of its merits.

Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Treatise on this force, your new book as advertised on your bottles. I wish to have cured two of my children and one of my cows with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks. FRANK JUBERTEN.

Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a salve for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also A Treatise on the Horse, book free, or address DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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GIVING US THE GO-BY.

As was told in our shipping columns on the arrival of the steamer Cottage City on her last trip from the North, her owners have decided hereafter that this vessel is not to call here on her down trip from the North. She will call as heretofore on her way up and get what freight or passengers she can from this port in competition with the home steamers, but south-bound passengers will not be landed here. They will instead be carried on to Port Townsend or Seattle and be transhipped there to the Sound steamer. This is in line with the treatment this port has received for some considerable time past at the hands of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. When the steamer Cottage City was carrying excursionists to and from the North last summer her calls at this port were usually made in the early hours of the morning, so that her passengers might see the beautiful scenery their folders spoke of under the cloud of night. They might have done some business here had a call been made in the day time. The Cottage City was then carrying the Canadian mail and many a time the Victoria merchant has had to wait for at least twenty-four hours for his letters, the steamer having carried them on to the Sound and sent them back on the Sound steamer. Now the steamer in question is carrying the United States mail and is paid for that service a subsidy by the United States government. She calls at all the minor points of the North, landings being made at places where there is little more than a totem pole and a cabin, yet Victoria is not to be included in the ports of call on the way down from the North. This treatment of Victoria by the owners of the Cottage City has been very marked of late.

WHICH IS WHICH?

In the Colonist's report of Mr. McPhillips' speech in the debate in the House on the Alien Exclusion bill, that gentleman is credited with the remark that this bill was "pernicious in principle, unwise and unconstitutional." Perhaps Mr. McPhillips, as the self-elected champion of party lines in British Columbia affairs by the Conservatives, would condescend to say what the attitude of his party is in this question, and whether it has made a plank in its platform to cover it. He might also enlighten the public as to the policy of the legislative Conservative party on this matter, and whether it is not the proper time that the policy of the leader of the party should be followed. To save time and space, Mr. McPhillips, we shall give, at once, Sir Charles Tupper's view on this point. Sir Charles said in his reply to the address on the Speech from the Throne, on March 20th, 1890: "Take the question of minorities, why, with the boundless wealth of British Columbia everyone knows that we have to do to get fair consideration from the United States is to adopt their mining laws. That is not retaliation. There is no retaliation in one country adopting the legislation of another country. It is said that limitation is the surest way of fattening; and you simply say: 'We have such a high opinion of your wisdom in making laws that we will make a copy of your laws and apply them to ourselves as you apply them to us.' (Hear, hear.) What would be the result? Well, sir, we know that in these rich mining districts, the Rossland district, the Skeena district, and the Boundary district, which are to-day attracting the attention of the civilized world, gigantic fortunes have been made by American citizens, just as they are by making them in the Canadian-Yukon country. "So, I say that we occupy a position to-day that enables us to say to them: 'We will adopt your laws and you must give to every Canadian in the United States precisely the same advantage that we give to Americans in Canada.' If we do this their laws would be swept from their statute books in a month, or as soon as they could pass the necessary legislation." (Applause.)

What has Mr. McPhillips, the ardent Conservative, to say to that? Will he apply the terms "pernicious in principle," "unwise," and "unconstitutional" to those utterances of his leader? Will the senior member for Victoria city, who so fulsomely introduced Sir Charles to a Victoria audience not long ago as a kind of Conservative god, try to explain how he can bring himself to endeavor to defeat a government for passing a bill the whole principle, aim and object of which his leader heartily advocates? How can these gentlemen applaud with one breath Sir Charles Tupper and denounce with the other the British Columbia government when both Sir Charles and that government stand for the self and same thing? It is neither consistent or decent. Then what of the members of the late provincial ministry, (Conservatives, as they claim, of the true-blue stripe) what would Sir Charles have thought of their conservatism could he have heard their violent criticisms on Monday night of those very principles which he stated and defended on the floor of the Dominion parliament? Queer Conservatives they would have thought them, no doubt. It may be that this coming summer this group of inconsistent politicians will be standing before Victoria audiences doing their best to belittle and injure the Liberal administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. It will then be for the people to remember that the policy of the Liberal government as regards mining rights and development, the policy of fair play and on open field with good workable laws as umpire is the policy those Conservative gentlemen endorsed so emphatically this session, and that the one they unanimously denounced as the shut-out, exclusive and reprisal

policy of the great Sir Charles Tupper. A pleasant pickle our Tory friends have got themselves into, truly. Even the Colonist "is not above learning by experience," and it now sees that "we were quite wrong in favoring that idea (the Alien law) in any shape." Let Victorians just bear all this demonstration of peculiar Tory policy in mind; the proper time to put it to use is coming fast enough, and it will then be for the electors to ask questions and see that they get "straight" answers.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

If the persons who are supposed to guide the destinies of China have at length decided that it is fully time they had something to say about the way in which their own country shall be managed, the problem the European powers in that country have to face will be immensely complicated. So long as China remained apparently insensible or indifferent to the cool partition of her domain by a number of foreigners, the latter found little difficulty in balancing and parceling out their several allotments, very much to their own satisfaction. Britain took this, Russia that, Germany settled here, France there, and even Italy "claimed" a slice—but, "where do I come in?" is now China's question, and a very natural one too. If China had adopted the same policy as Japan and sent not one very clever man (Li Hung Chang) but many out to see what the foreign peoples were like in their own countries, to study and bring back to China the best things of their culture, she would not now have to face the ordeal of meeting the powers in a definite settlement of claims. But undoubtedly a new intelligence (perhaps supplied from Tokyo) is agitating the Tsung li Yamen, and it bodes no good to the seekers after a foothold in China. Should it turn out that there is a secret understanding between the Japanese and Chinese governments it is no trick guessing the upshot, Japan will surely use her powerful influence to induce China to shake off at once and forever the yoke of the foreigner, as she herself has done. She used the foreigner so long as he was useful, then having learned all the foreigner had to teach, and knowing in some things a good deal more than he knew, she politely showed the foreigner the door. This strong self-confident policy is the secret of Japan's wonderful power, and of her great position in the Pacific to-day. Can China follow that high and certainly congenial example? If she can, then good-bye to our Chinese "possessions" the European nations may say.

Our own military leaders—Gordon, Wolsey, Butler, and others—have declared their firm belief in the magnificent military power latent in the Chinese. It is said the Russians know and fear it. What Gordon did with a few Chinese battalions some other born leader and organizer may do with China's real strength, raising an army of hardy fighters so overwhelming in their numbers as to throw into ludicrous insignificance the paltry ten millions of Europe's armed men. It is a tremendous possibility. Then again the revelations of the present war in South Africa after the whole face of military modes; this Boer style of fighting—potting behind rocks and temporary field works with smokeless magazine rifles; ability to handle the pick and shovel, live on the north side of a corn cob, shift in a hurry, squat in one place for days, stand any kind of climate, be patient under it all and obedient—why, this is simply a description of the kind of fighting at which John Chinaman would show at his best, and it is the worst that a European trained force can encounter in an enemy. Given a military genius China may yet take the whip hand in the Orient.

IT IS A MISTAKE

To suppose that the kidneys alone are responsible for all the weak, lame, aching backs, backache as well as pain under the left shoulder blade frequently comes from the liver or complications of the liver and kidneys which can only be cured by using the great double treatment—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Barrie, Ont., Jan. 23.—Word has been received here announcing the killing of John Bowdler, formerly a resident of this place, by an explosion of dynamite on the Algoma Central Railway.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured her Deafness and Nerves in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums. Has sent \$1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people may be cured. Apply to Department N. N., The Institute, 750 Eighth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

CUSTOMS COLLECTOR DEAD. (Associated Press.) London, Jan. 23.—Robert Reid, collector of customs at this port, died early this morning, aged 78 years.

Headache. It is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt and efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take Hood's Pills. While they rouse the liver, restore its regular action of the bowels, they do not grip or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Provincial Legislature

List of New Bills—Amending the Supreme Court Act.

Mr. Clifford's Want of Confidence Motion Defeated at Last Night's Session.

The Songhees Indian Reserve Question Discussed in the House.

Settlers in the E. & N. Railway Belt—British Columbia Scouts.

Victoria, Jan. 26, 1900.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m. Prayers were read by the Rev. J. F. Vichar.

Petitions

By Mr. McBride, from the British Columbia Yukon Railway Company, protesting against leave being granted to Michael King and others to introduce a bill this session to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway Company.

From Mr. Eberts: From J. E. Mackay and others relating to the building of a school house in South Victoria. The petitioners object to the intended location.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced, read a first time and second reading set for to-morrow:

- To amend the Evidence Act—Hon. Mr. Henderson.
To amend the law respecting the Liability of Trustees—Hon. Mr. Henderson.
To amend the Execution Act—Hon. Mr. Henderson.
To amend the Supreme Court Act—Hon. Mr. Henderson.
To amend the act amending the Companies Act, 1897—Hon. Mr. Henderson.
To amend the Game Protection Act—Hon. Mr. Henderson.
To amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act—Hon. Mr. Henderson.
To amend the Farmers' Institutes Act—Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton.

The bills were distributed and their scope is explained below: The Execution Act. A radical and important change is made in the law for the recovery of moneys due is contained in this bill to amend the Execution Act, the effect of the amending act being to destroy the advantage of priority in execution, and to secure a ratable distribution of creditors of all money recovered—the present law is the period enabling the creditor who first proceeds to execution to satisfy his claims in full, while others may perchance be able to get nothing. The proposed amendment is very similar in principle to the acts of Ontario and Manitoba, where good results are said to have been obtained in practice. Three months is the period allowed after execution for the filing of claims with the sheriff against the receipts of execution, and the act does not become operative until April 1st next.

Supreme Court Bill.

In the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act a step is taken to meet the growing difficulty experienced both here and in Vancouver to secure judges for the trial of original actions owing to their being in the period of the greater part of the time in appeal sittings. The amended law is calculated to give the judges more time for the taking of trials by restricting the number of appeal sittings, and is said to meet with the unanimous endorsement of the bench and the bar. Full court sittings are by the bill managed as follows: In Victoria from the second Tuesday in January; in Vancouver from the first Tuesday in April; in Victoria from the first Tuesday in June; and in Vancouver from the first Tuesday in November.

Companies Act.

The amending legislation brought before the House in connection with the Companies Act contemplates nothing further than the repeal of section 5, which provides for the registration in the office of the Provincial Secretary of mortgages securing debentures.

The Evidence Act.

Hon. Mr. Henderson's bill (No. 3) to amend the Evidence Act, is for the purpose of making the provincial statute with relation to the law of evidence correspond to the recent changes in the Dominion Evidence Act, by the repeal of section 6 of the existing act (relating to privilege on the ground that answering will tend to incriminate the witness), and the substitution of the following: "6. No witness shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground that the answer to such question may tend to incriminate him, or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any person; provided, however, that if with respect to any question the witness objects to answer upon the ground that his answer may tend to criminate him or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any person, and if but for this section the witness would therefore have been excused from answering such question, then, although the witness shall be compelled to answer, yet the answer so given shall not be used or received in evidence against him in any criminal trial or other criminal proceeding against him thereafter taking place other than a prosecution for perjury in giving such evidence."

County Courts Act.

The bill for the amendment of the County Courts Act simply corrects the omission in past legislation to provide for

a statutory vacation in the County Courts, and secures holidays in these courts annually during the entire month of July—this vacation not being allowed, however, to interfere with the service of ordinary default or judgment summonses or other proceedings thereon, or garnishees, nor with any original proceedings.

Liability of Trustees.

There appears to be very little difference between the bill respecting the liability of trustees of which Mr. Henderson had given notice, and that which the Attorney-General has laid before the House, and it is quite possible that they will be merged. Their scope is to terminate the personal liability of trustees under certain conditions, the measure being very similar to legislation recently enacted in Manitoba and adopted in the Old Country some time ago, which has been very favorably commented upon by the law journals since its practical test in operation. The entire force and effect of the bill now before the legislature is contained in the second section, which reads: "2. It appears to the Supreme Court or a judge thereof that a trustee, however appointed, is or may be personally liable for any breach of trust, whether the transaction alleged to be a breach of trust occurred before or after the passing of this act, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust and for omitting to obtain the directions of the court in the matter in which he committed such breach, then the court or judge may relieve the trustee either wholly or partly from personal liability for the same."

Game Protection.

Bill No. 9, for the amendment of the Game Protection Act, 1898, contemplates meeting the difficulty, presenting itself now, during last spring, an endeavor was made to prevent the exportation of deerskins in what is termed the "pickled" stage. The clause which it is proposed to re-enact, relates to the prohibition of the export of animal and game birds, and reads: "4. No person shall at any time purchase or have in possession with intent to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province, or shall at any time or in any manner export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province any skin or hide of any animal mentioned in this act, in a pickled state, or in any other state unless said skin or hide has been completely converted into leather ready for the manufacturers' use without being worked over or treated in any way, within the limits of this province, or caused to be exported for exportation out of the limits of this province, any bird or animal covered by this section, or any part of such bird or animal, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the existence of such unlawful intent charged in the complaint or information: Provided it shall be lawful for any person having a license under section 15 of this act to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this province, the heads, horns or skins of animals mentioned in section 9, sub-section (d), of this act, that have been legally killed by such licensee holder; provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bear, beaver, marten or land otter."

A Technical Correction.

It is only a technical correction that is contemplated by the Attorney-General's bill to further amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act, a section in the existing act having been found to be incorrectly numbered and now re-numbered 2a. Before the bill passes through the House, however, various other amendments will probably be brought forward, at the suggestion of the legislative committees of the various municipalities interested. Victoria having suggested a number of radical changes.

Farmers' Institutes Act.

Hon. Mr. Cotton's bill (in his capacity as Minister of Agriculture) for the amendment of the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act, amends section 22 to the extent of providing for the making of annual reports, not to the Provincial Secretary but to the Agricultural Department.

Want of Confidence Motion.

Mr. Turner interrupted the introduction of government bills by reminding the Premier that there was a want of confidence motion on the paper. If, therefore, Mr. Semlin wanted to carry out the policy he outlined the other day this motion (Mr. Clifford's) should be disposed of at once.

Hon. Mr. Semlin quite coincided with his hon. friend's request.

Mr. Clifford moved: "That in view of the hasty legislation by the government last session in amending the Placer Mining Act, by which aliens are deprived of the right to acquire placer mines in this province, having proved highly detrimental to the mining industry by obstructing the introduction of capital, creating a distrust in titles to mining claims, and by hampering the development of such industries, the government has forfeited the confidence of the people of this province."

He said he was aware of the fact that the Attorney-General intended to introduce a bill to amend the act. He was glad that, but he must say, judging from what had been said as to what the bill would contain, that it would not go far enough. He would not support any bill that did not sweep the whole act out of existence.

Mr. Speaker interrupted to say that he was doubtful if the hon. member was in order, the House having only so recently as Friday expressed its confidence in the government. However, he would allow discussion.

Mr. Clifford claimed that the act practically ruined the Atlin country and prevented the government from getting a large revenue from the district. He dwelt particularly upon the hardships which he claimed had been inflicted upon United States miners, and declared that the bill had had the effect of keeping a large amount of capital out of the country. Great hardship was caused to miners by the laying over of so many claims by the Gold Commissioner. He

claimed that had Mr. Justice Irving arrived in the country a month earlier the miners would have been saved much loss.

Mr. Helgesen was surprised that Mr. Clifford could make such statements as he did. He himself was in Atlin from the early part of April and saw the best and worst of things. It was true that the camp was then in a troubled state. But how could it help it? Some 1,500 or 2,000 railway men rushed in when the first prospects were found. Neither the late government nor the members of the present government knew anything about that. Of course "jumping" took place. If Mr. Clifford was a miner he would know that jumping was not a novelty, as he seems to think, but happened in the early days of the Atlin country. He thought the late government set up officials. They did their best, he supposed, but that was most unsatisfactory. This government did its best by sending up the Commissioner (Mr. Justice Irving), who did such good work. The Commissioner went into the country as soon as it was of any use for him to do so. As to the laying over of claims, which Mr. Clifford complained of, Mr. Helgesen said it was the best thing that could have happened. (Cheers.)

Mr. McPhillips wished to correct a statement made by a member of the government during the debate on the address, to the effect that all the members, save Mr. Clifford, were against the Alien Act. He himself was against it. He went at some length into the subject of the reason of his opposition, repeating remarks reported before. He thought the act was wrong and not in the best interests of the country. The results of the law had been most beneficial. All that could be said in its favor was merely sentimentality. Discussing the act from the retaliation point of view, he said there were many mistakes in it. In thirty states of the union there was no restriction against foreign miners, while other states demanded a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen. The government's decision to change the law was a change of policy, and it was a change made since the speech had been introduced. Not having been told the effect of the government's intended bill he was compelled to assume that it did not go far enough. The act ought to be annulled entirely. It was bad legislation and was in conflict with the authorities of the Dominion.

Mr. Price Ellison declared that the act, having been tried, had been found wanting. It was not in the interests of this province, and had prevented the introduction of needed capital. The senior member for Cassiar could speak with authority on this subject, and the House could not but have been impressed with his opinion. The member for Cariboo (Mr. Helgesen), on the other hand, had said that everything was going on satisfactory when he left the country. He (Mr. Ellison) desired to show that Mr. Helgesen had changed his mind since the time when he was taken from Atlin, and the time he had taken his seat in the House. Perhaps it was because the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had visited his district. To prove what he said he quoted the foregoing denied interview appearing in the Astorist Journal, as follows:

"Mr. Helgesen authorized the Journal to say as his unalterable conclusions, first, that the eight-hour law was unwise legislation and should not have been passed, at least at this time, and that various rulings by the Commissioner of Mines must be changed; second, that the anti-alien legislation was a mistake; third, that if the present government does not at the very earliest date repeal these onerous measures and make new regulations in the mining department, amending the License Act, etc., and give to Cariboo the attention it should, but has not received at its hands, he will withdraw his support, and will sit at the coming session in the opposition. That this statement was made after careful consideration and as an expression of the views entertained by him and to be given to his constituents. The conversation took place in the presence of the very eminent residents of Cariboo and constituents of Mr. Helgesen, who, to a man, assured him that his present views were those of at least the great majority, if not of all of his constituents."

Mr. Helgesen distinctly deny ever having made such a statement. (Government applause.) Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—He denied that long ago. (Renewed government applause.) Mr. Ellison felt that Mr. Helgesen should have denied the interview in the upper country at the time, and not have waited six months.

Mr. Helgesen—So I did.

Mr. Ellison could not understand how a man who had been in the Atlin country, and a man who was so conversant with the mining laws and could speak so intelligently on mining matters generally as Mr. Helgesen could, could come forward and say that everything was right. He (Mr. Ellison) supported the resolution.

Mr. Helgesen, as a question of privilege, again denied the interview.

Mr. J. Martin was surprised that in an important matter of this kind they had not had a word from the government. Strong ground was taken against the government by the opposition, but they could get no reply from the government. He was emphasizing his point by declaring that the government had not replied to opposition criticism on the address till after nearly all the opposition had spoken, and had then moved the previous question when—

Mr. Speaker ruled him out of order, as not speaking to the question before the House.

Mr. Martin appealed from the ruling of the chair.

The chair was sustained by 19 votes to 17.

Mr. Speaker—The hon. gentleman will speak to the motion.

Mr. Martin said he had changed his mind as to the need for this legislation. At the time the act was passed he believed it was proper and judicious for the Legislature to pass this legislation, especially as it referred to Americans. He took this view because of the action of the United States with regard to the Klondike. That country adopted very vexatious regulations against those who bought their goods in Canadian territory, as compared with those who purchased goods in United States towns. He dwelt on the arbitrary action of the customs house officials at Dyea and Skagway, about which so

much has been published, and said that by these means a big rush of the Klondike business was forced from Vancouver and Victoria and other Canadian cities by American towns, particularly Seattle. He believed that the Alien Bill, when introduced, had the support of the whole province. But it had since been shown that the final effect of the act was far from being of advantage to the British Columbia people. The intention of the act was justifiable. He had no sympathy with any loss occasioned to the Americans in Africa. These people could not say it was unfair legislation when many of their states, especially in the west, had similar legislation. He looked at the matter simply from the standpoint of the interests of the province. Why had this act not been found to be of advantage to British Columbia? There was in America a large class of mining speculators. Canada had not this class to any extent. Atlin and Klondike naturally attracted these men from across the border. Therefore, the last session practically killed the market for mining claims in Atlin by keeping these men out. The effect of the statute was to drive away American industry and enterprise from that portion of the province. Again, it was with good cause alleged that this act had had a bad effect on hydraulic mining, especially in Cariboo. The market for Cariboo hydraulic claims was this same class of American mining speculators. To a certain extent it was also claimed that it had affected Kootenay. Therefore, he had come to the conclusion that it was an error on the part of the Legislature to pass that act. He regretted, therefore, that the government had not announced in the speech that it would repeal the act. That was the only true remedy.

Mr. McBride felt it was his bounden duty to support this resolution, as a vote of want of confidence. The government had practically admitted that the act of last session was a gross blunder. It should be condemned for not showing foresight. He declared that the act had worked tremendous mischief in Atlin. He claimed that it was not inconsistent for him to now condemn the government for that act when he supported it last session.

Mr. A. W. Smith had always been against restrictive laws of this kind. It was opposed to the policy that should be pursued by any government in British Columbia. This province was sparsely settled and should try to attract foreign capital to assist in its development. If the government bill did not repeal the act he should oppose it. The bill should be taken off the statute-book. He would vote for the resolution.

Col. Baker claimed that the government's silence showed that it had no confidence in its own policy. This act was another example of the hasty legislation of last session. The two principal reasons given for passing the act were: (1) That we should keep our wealth for Canadians; (2) that we should retaliate against United States laws of the same character. As to the first reason, to be consistent the law should have been made to apply to the mines of the placer act and English should have been kept out, as well as Americans. The second reason was absurd and childish. The act had hampered the development of the province.

Mr. Hall said Mr. Helgesen was particularly side-bound and should have something to benefit himself. He did not blame the government for passing the bill; he believed its action was consistent and honest. Had he been on the floor of the House at the time he would have supported the measure. However, the bill failed to obtain its object. It was not adopted for the province and should be repealed. There was nothing wrong for the government to vote for the wiping out of the act.

Mr. Neill drew attention to the extraordinary political inconsistency of hon. gentlemen on the opposition side. He particularly dealt with Mr. McBride's speech and said the latter in condemning the government's condemnation of the bill; he believed its action was consistent and honest. Had he been on the floor of the House at the time he would have supported the measure. However, the bill failed to obtain its object. It was not adopted for the province and should be repealed. There was nothing wrong for the government to vote for the wiping out of the act.

Mr. Booth had listened with interest to the eloquent address of Mr. Neill, but that gentleman had missed the point. It was a want of confidence that was being discussed now and the government had lost the confidence of the people, the resolution said. He would support the resolution.

Mr. Kellie said that in looking up ancient history he saw that the principle of this bill had been endorsed by the Colonist and World when the Turner party was in power. Some hon. gentlemen had tried to show that they had opposed the bill last session. He denied that. The Dean-Prentice bill of last session was a kind of innocence as compared with this bill, but the opposition had spent twenty-three hours opposing the former.

Mr. J. Martin, on a point of order, asked Mr. Speaker what the Dean-Prentice bill had to do with this motion. "You never," he said, "find anybody on the other side out of order."

Mr. Speaker—The hon. gentleman will withdraw that remark. (Loud government cheers.)

Mr. J. Martin—Why, certainly, I withdraw it, Mr. Speaker. (Laughter.) Mr. Kellie went on to remark that the right course to pursue was for the opposition to withdraw that resolution and let the government bring in its bill. But no, the opposition could not do that, it wanted to make a little cheap party capital. He quoted from an interview which appeared in the News-Advertiser about the time that Mr. Turner returned from England, to show that "Mr. Turner, like Col. Baker, claimed that his government tried to put through a similar bill." (Laughter.)

Capt. Irving condemned the government because it did not send one of its members up to Atlin last year. He ar

gued that 3,000 people criticised it. He was because Mr. Ebe He claimed rushed through part of last bill carried Sub-section of pro from inveni ment had amendi announced. I ter the H forced the steps and year's act. bag by M feeling of had said the quote from Journal int Mr. Helg nited the id Mr. Ebe of that the the gover Cariboo to Mr. know men interviewed I Mr. Ebe January 18 good enoug effect of a large nu people of would "do held it. other part placer min legislation States and government book. Mr. Pre teuded to did not v he support great deal to do was bill was b intended to Mr. Tur until the tainly hop expression ment. Th seemed to of the righ the right; ments that erment w speak last show that detriment since. He arguments as stalling Mr. Neill Colonist, care only speeches e them he so marks. He had r tort the r Mr. Ne Mr. Tur torting the debate of side of h an interv give. He the then had hurri tend the de than usu ed out o on the 9t for about had been boat—and vertiser o an interv ed that fact to of trat in ed the a matters a bill. Wit (Mr. Tur such thin side of h understand sense. A even kno asked him posed all thought i large nu ed out o against t was not then dev he had c careful o to legis to allow Mr. J. was dis leaving o Mr. Tu he had e careful c compari gone on t time he c to the e same tim apprehen towards h he had p mitted t that O prospect had give the que criminat when t they got that he Mines w of this t the Hon tion w would le stand h of such the Hon it. whether privilege Alaska up plac ters prep would h



led, that the province would practically... land there were 1,000 of them; to-day there were only about 24 or 25. To remove them away from white influences, and especially from the squaw man, would be for the Indians' benefit.

Mr. Helmecken wound up the debate by saying, in reply to the Premier's reference to the Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway Company, that that company was interested now in respect of its right of way through the reserve. He was anxious to assist the Premier in disposing of this matter. He told hon. gentlemen who had referred to this matter as coming up for so many years that it was a hardy annual and would reappear until the matter was disposed of.

Mr. Turner moved for all correspondence and papers of any kind whatsoever, in relation to the cancellation of the pre-emption claims at Log Cabin, and for all correspondence and papers, of any kind whatsoever, in relation to the cancellation of the pre-emption claim of Thomas Tugwell at Log Cabin.

Mr. Turner moved for all correspondence and papers of any kind whatsoever, in relation to the cancellation of the pre-emption claims at Log Cabin, and for all correspondence and papers, of any kind whatsoever, in relation to the cancellation of the pre-emption claim of Thomas Tugwell at Log Cabin.

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.

Hon. Mr. ... The second reading was agreed to. County Courts Vacations. Hon. Mr. Henderson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the County Courts Act. He said that it simply provided for a vacation to be held from July 1st to August 1st, both days inclusive.

It was not in the office... Mr. Helmecken... The bill was passed by the Dominion House and the following year this Legislature passed a similar act. In 1898 the Dominion Act was amended and the present bill was introduced to bring the British Columbia statute in conformity with the Federal one.

It was not usual to search for mortgages in the office of the Provincial Secretary...

Mr. Peoley did not think this would be a desirable amendment for the reason that the mortgages which these companies give were to secure bonds obtained upon railway lands...

Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Farmers' Institutes Act...

Hon. Mr. Henderson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Notaries Act...

Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton said that in deference to the request of the senior member for Esquimaux he would move the adjournment of the debate...

Mr. Helmecken, when his Trustees and Executors Bill was called, said he noticed the Attorney-General had one dealing with the same subject...

Mr. Helmecken moved the second reading of his Tramways Incorporation Bill...

Hon. Mr. Henderson, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Game Act, said that under the act as it stood at present, there was considerable difficulty in ascertaining just what condition a hide should be in order to satisfy the requirements of section 4 of the act...

Under that section hides were exported, not exactly in their raw state but some slight process was applied to them in order to take them out of the pelt...

Mr. Helmecken-I have no objection whatever. Will the hon. Premier move the adjournment of the debate?

Hon. Mr. Selwin said that as the bill was one of those recently disallowed he must ask the hon. gentleman to let the bill stand over for the present.

Mr. Helmecken-I have no objection whatever. Will the hon. Premier move the adjournment of the debate?

Hon. Mr. Selwin moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, and the House rose at 3:20 p.m., after the shortest and yet the most business-like session so far held this year.

It seemed to the Attorney-General that if this bill became law it would have the effect of fostering a very important industry...

Mr. Clifford-How will this section apply to salted fur seal?

Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton-Are seals mentioned in the act?

Mr. Tisdall-No.

Mr. McPhillips said he intended to move an amendment in committee to the effect that the onus of proof that the skins were not intended for export should be upon the person in whose possession they might be found.

Mr. Helmecken did not think there could be any objection to the bill, particularly as it was strongly commended by Mr. Egan, the curator of the provincial museum...

Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton said he thought sportsmen were allowed to kill a certain number.

Mr. Eberts pointed out that the act already provided that licenses must be taken out by sportsmen and that they were allowed to take away a certain number of skins.

Mr. Practice urged that the licenses were not much good as the fee never seemed to be enforced.

amend the Municipalities Act was merely to correct a glaring clerical error.

The bill passed its second reading without debate.

Farmers' Institutes. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Farmers' Institutes Act...

Hon. Mr. Henderson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Notaries Act...

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PLAQUE AT HONOLULU.

Thirty-Eight Persons Had Died When the Miowera Sailed for This Port Town Pauc Stricken.

According to advices received by the steamer Miowera, which arrived this morning from the South Seas, the plague at Honolulu is assuming far more serious dimensions than it was ever dreamed of.

The people of the town of Hilo, which was stricken in this manner in the future to be the port of call for the horse transports of the United States, refuses to allow the steamer from Honolulu to land there, threatening to drive them back by force of arms should they attempt to come in.

Steaming is still arriving from Japan with full loads of Japanese immigrants, and the throng at the quarantine stations is growing to enormous proportions.

Mr. R. Seabrook did not return from the islands by the Miowera. It is expected he will return via San Francisco, as steamers are carrying passengers to that port, on condition that they go into quarantine for two weeks prior to sailing.

A number of passengers are said to be coming to the coast by sailing ship.

POLITICS IN ESQUIMAUX.

To the Editor: I was very pleased to read the letter of my brother farmer of Colwood, published in the Times of last week.

Many of the poor, hard-working farmers in the district may be devoid of education, and our manner may be rough and uncouth, but there is one thing that we can claim: we try to be honorable men and men of principle, and therefore it is a dangerous thing for any public man who has received our political support to trifle with us.

Mr. Helmecken-I have no objection whatever. Will the hon. Premier move the adjournment of the debate?

Hon. Mr. Selwin moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, and the House rose at 3:20 p.m., after the shortest and yet the most business-like session so far held this year.

THE KITIMAAT LAND GRANT.

To the Editor: I see that some interest is being taken in the development of the northern part of the province, in this particular instance, the opening up of the Omineca district by means of a wagon road.

As there is an application before the legislature for the incorporation of a company to make a wagon road from the head of Kitimaat Arm to Hazelton, a distance estimated at 100 to 120 miles, for which a bonus of 30,000 acres of land is asked, I thought it would not be out of place at this time to give a few ideas on this land subsidy.

As many of your readers may not know the geographical position of Kitimaat, it may be as well to give its location. The mouth of the Kitimaat river is on the 54th parallel of latitude, at the head of Douglas Channel and Kitimaat Arm, thus placing it near the middle of the coast line.

There is an abundance of timber and good agricultural land in the valley, and the halibut fishery is only 50 or 60 miles away, which would mean quite a lot of trade in fish for the Eastern markets.

There is at present a reserve placed on the valley and land adjacent. This, I suppose, to keep out speculators, but as I have not the ear of the government I cannot tell how the speculators are to be kept out.

It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones. Gives a most handsome effect-is very easy to apply-offers fire proof protection-and is favored by penetrating by dampness.

By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited Manufacturers, Toronto.

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

years those thirty thousand acres will be worth millions of dollars.

Now, this is the finest proposition in British Columbia or on the continent of North America for government ownership, as the ground rent will at all times keep up with the demands for public improvements.

I should like to see some protest made against the alienation of public lands. If the various trades councils and others interested in the public welfare would get together and discuss this matter they might show the government that propositions of this sort would not do in these days.

SPORTSMEN'S MEETING. Proposed Amendments in the Game Act Discussed Last Night.

The sportsmen's meeting in Sir William Wallace hall last evening was very satisfactory numerically, while complete unanimity prevailed as to the desirability of certain amendments being introduced into the game act.

That the penalty for using snares, salmon-roes, etc., in fishing for trout be reduced from \$250 to \$100; that artificial lights be prohibited in hunting; that the clause prohibiting hunting before sunrise and after sunset be repealed, allowing hunting while it was daylight; that a clause be inserted prohibiting the keeping of game during the close season, it being alleged that the clause at present in the act enables the act to be violated; that the clause giving the Lieutenant-Governor power to make regulations and remove the disabilities as to the shooting of pheasants and quail be repealed; that the season for deer be from October 1 to January 1; that the grouse season remain open from January 31 to that blue grouse be sold only during September and October; that the fine for the infringement of the act be not more than \$100 nor less than \$25 for each bird, and that a large force of game wardens be engaged just previous to the opening of the season.

THE MARKETS. (Revised every Wednesday.)

The markets this week are firm, there being very little variation in the quotations. Flour, grain, food, vegetables, etc., remain about the same, and the same might be said of fruit, meats and poultry. The prices are quoted as follows:

Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. 5.50; Flour, per 100 lbs. 5.50; Wheat, per ton 27.00; Corn, per ton 25.00; Beans, per ton 28.00; Potatoes, per ton 40.00; Apples, per bushel 1.00; Oranges, per box 1.50; Lemons, per box 1.25; Butter, per lb. 20.00; Eggs, per doz. 25.00; Hens, per doz. 1.50; Turkeys, per doz. 2.00; Pork, per lb. 10.00; Beef, per lb. 8.00; Mutton, per lb. 7.00; Lamb, per lb. 6.00; Veal, per lb. 5.00; Fish, per lb. 4.00; Game, per lb. 3.00; Wild fowl, per pair 1.00; Ducks, per pair 1.50; Rabbits, per pair 1.00.

Are you Building? Why not use our Rock Faced Stone. Steel Siding, Galvanized or Painted.

It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones. Gives a most handsome effect-is very easy to apply-offers fire proof protection-and is favored by penetrating by dampness.

By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited Manufacturers, Toronto.

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

B.B.B. A Great Healer.

If you've never applied Burdock Blood Bitters to a cut or wound, sore or ulcer, just try it and see what soothing, healing, cleansing power it possesses.

It takes out itching, stinging and burning, and promotes the growth of healthy flesh. So, too, when taken internally, by its power of eliminating all impurities from the blood and making that vital fluid rich, red and pure, it cuts off the origin and source of the foul matter that goes to make boils, pimples, sores, ulcers, eruptions, cancers, tumors and the like, and at the same time the purified and enriched blood creates healthy tissue where there was formerly, perhaps, a suppurating sore.

Mrs. J. H. Davis, Sydney, Man. writes: "I used Burdock Blood Bitters for a running sore on my ankle, which began to spread until I could hardly walk. I applied some of the B.B.B. to the sore as well as took it internally, and by the time I had finished two bottles the sore had healed up and my ankle got perfectly well."

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TWO ENGAGEMENTS.

Americans Defeat the Filipinos, Who Lost Seventy-Two Killed and Many Wounded.

(Associated Press.) Manila, Jan. 25.-9:45 a.m.-Part of Gen. Schwan's column drove a force of 500 insurgents from the entrenchments at San Diego on Sunday. The enemy officially reported 67 killed and many wounded. Our casualties were one killed and 14 wounded.

Another battalion came upon a hundred other rebels in an entrenched position and routed them. Fifteen were killed. The Americans had two wounded.

Gen. Wheeler and daughter left on Wednesday on the transport Warren for San Francisco via Hongkong and Guam.

CANADIAN BREVITIES. Toronto, Jan. 25.-Joseph Cockburn, a Grand Trunk brakeman, who was crushed between two freight cars last night, is dead.

Stouffville, Jan. 25.-Frederick Nettick is in a dangerous condition, the effects of a blow received on his head while playing hockey last evening. Quebec, Jan. 25.-Hon. E. J. Robitoux, provincial secretary, while at his office this afternoon, fell over in a swoon, from acute indigestion. Prompt medical assistance, however, revived him. He is recovering.

Paris, Ont., Jan. 25.-Arthur Laing, formerly accountant and confidential clerk for J. P. Lawngson, private banker, St. George, has been committed for trial and taken to Brantford jail on a charge of defrauding his employer of some \$5,000 or \$10,000.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... Heals the sores, cleans the sinuses, stops droppings in the nose and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower from all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured...

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ACHE. In the hands of so many lives that have been where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action, cleanse all who use them. In vial 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MERCHANTS. As you are aware the price of Cotton and Wool has advanced from 15 to 25 per cent. We beg to inform you that we bought all goods in our warehouse before the rise came. Therefore...

TAKE NOTICE. Our prices are, as usual, the lowest in the market, quality considered. Write us for samples.

J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, 21-23 Yates St. VICTORIA.

EVERY WEAK MAN. SHOULD read for a Descriptive Treatise on the Vigorous Successful Treatment of Urinary Disease and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion, Loss of Energy, with Nervous Debility, Impaired Absorption (with special reference to the subject of Prostate Gland), and other ailments, together with numerous cases of the most interesting nature, and a full and complete explanation of the scientific principles of the treatment, and the reasons for its success. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone 3703.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of acquiring and operating the railway and property of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company, and to extend the said railway to some convenient point on or near the harbor of Victoria in the business part of the city of Victoria, and to some convenient harbor north of Sidney; by construct, maintain and operate a railway ferry from Sidney, or some point near thereto, to a point on the mainland of British Columbia, between the mouth of the Fraser River and the International boundary line; to build, equip, maintain and operate a railway from such said point through the Municipalities and Districts of Delta, Surrey, Langley, Matsqui, Sumas and Chilliwack to the town of Chilliwack, and such branch lines in connection therewith as the Company may from time to time deem advisable; and to construct wharves, piers, docks, warehouses, steamers and barges, and to do all other things necessary and expedient to carry out the objects of the said Company. Dated this 20th day of November, A.D. 1899.

A. L. BELYEA, Solicitor for the Applicant.

SHERBROOK ELECTION. Sherbrooke, Jan. 25.-Seven polls give McIntosh, Conservative, 76 of a majority.

