

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER ARRIVE

The Bombardment of Ladysmith Still Continues--Threatened Break Between the Transvaal and the Free Staters--The News From the Front is Still Sketchy.

London, Jan. 11.—A military—During the interlude of apparent military inactivity and official secrecy, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have arrived at the seat of war. It is assumed that their clear vision, supported by 35,000 fresh men, who are due to arrive in South Africa within 30 days, will alter the situation and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms.

They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days, but their presence will restore the confidence of the men at the front. Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching, for an opening. Lord Methuen's health, according to the Daily Mail, has broken down and the field marshal may relieve him. Possibly some others will be relieved of important commands.

There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the field marshal there are four generals, four lieutenant-generals and 12 or 14 major-generals.

The list of victims of disease issued by the war office gives 22 deaths from enteric fever and dysentery in Ladysmith in four days revealing the fact that the besieged are existing amid bad sanitary conditions.

The Standard summarizes the general situation thus: "The campaign has lasted three months. We have something like 120,000 troops in South Africa. With this huge army distributed over the country we are still powerless to relieve three garrisons from investment. We have still to see large portions of both colonies in the hands of the enemy. We have driven the invaders back at no single point. We are actually further from the hostile frontier than we were on the day the ultimatum was delivered. The work which the ministers were able to effectually perform with 35,000 men has not been done. The authorities have urged the committee of the yeomanry hospital fund to provide for 250 instead of 150 beds and the committee is appealing for at least £50,000 more."

WANT DURBAN AS A PORT.

Scheme Which the Boers Have All Along Aimed At.

London, Jan. 11.—The Times, in a special article dealing with the Delagoa Bay question, expresses the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to overrun Natal lends confirmation to assertions made before the war by prominent Boers, that they would seize Durban as a port. The article proceeds to point out that by the through rates system, especially favorable to Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa Bay-Transvaal railway, German shipowners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at Continental ports or at Delagoa Bay.

The writer goes on to say: "It is known that in anticipation of future military developments in the Transvaal toward Zouampberg district, a considerable amount of stores and munitions of war have been forwarded for some time past, chiefly from the Continent."

"It is understood that the Union Steamship company, besides ceasing to have Herr Pott, the Transvaal consul-general at Lorenzo Marquez, as their agent, have withdrawn their steamers from the Delagoa Bay route. The Castle company has done the same, and made arrangements that will prevent any use at Delagoa Bay of their vessels for anti-British purposes.

Measures in the same direction have been taken with regard to the Empress Land-Ing company. The withdrawal of the steamers of the British Mail companies may, however, increase Britain's difficulties by throwing the carrying trade still more into the hands of continental shippers, and diverting business to America for handling by foreign steamers from American ports." The article concludes by again urging the government to endeavor to secure a more strict examination.

A BOER CHARGE.

They Say That 80 Natives Fought on the Side of the British.

London, Jan. 11.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Monday, says: The Boers assert that 80 natives fought on the side of the British at Kurum. They say their object in capturing the place was to open the way for a command to go south into the Prieska and Konhardt districts, where the Boers hope to foment a rebellion. It is reported that the Boer leaders allow every burgher to return home one week out of seven.

Spanish Soldiers' Offer.

London, Jan. 11.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Three thousand time-expired Spanish soldiers from the Cuban war have offered their services to Great Britain in South Africa. The governor here has informed their agent that he is not authorized to enlist foreigners."

DILKE'S CRITICISM.

He Desires to Know if the Government Took Steps at the Proper Time.

London, Jan. 10.—Sir Charles Dilke, member of parliament, speaking at Cinderford tonight, declared that he was pre-occupied with the military situation with due regard to the facts known at the time.

"The language Lord Salisbury employed in parliament," he continued, "constituted an unnecessary menace—the very thing, which Mr. Balfour said it was a government's first duty to abstain from—and made war probable. More than this, the government is responsible for the fact that

at the outset of the war we were without guns enough for one army corps." Sir Charles criticized the government's refusal of capable colonial troops, qualified to ride an shoot and their acceptance instead, of those of 10,000 Imperial yeomanry. Of these, he said, it had been alleged that they were neither good horsemen nor good shots. In his own opinion the yeomanry, he said, probably rode well enough, but there was a very great doubt as to the shooting capabilities of a large percentage.

DISASTER TO THE SUFFOLKS

They Scarcely Fired a Shot and Fled to the Pickets.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan. 8.—It is reported here officially with reference to the disaster to the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment, that Lieutenant Colonel Watson marched the regiment in close column to the top of the hill at midnight. He assembled the officers, and was addressing them just at daybreak, when the enemy vollied at a distance of 30 paces. The Col., his adjutant and two officers were killed. The Suffolks, who had scarcely fired a shot, fled back to the pickets, about 1,000 yards away, some one having shouted "retire." About 150, however, who remained, lost heavily and finally surrendered. Our operations since then have been unimportant. Several reconnoissances have been made, and these show that the enemy is jealously guarding his communications to the north.

The Flour Released.

London, Jan. 10.—The Associated Press understands that the American flour seized at Delagoa Bay has been released. Mr. Joseph Choate had an interview with Lord Salisbury this afternoon, and sent a verbal reply on this subject, but the British written one has not been completed. The foreign office only arrived at a decision today and it was not until after Mr. Choate's interview had ended that a note embodying the provisions was drawn up. Several of the government's advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was decided to be unpracticable. The decision to make flour and grain in transit to the enemy contraband, is evidently hedged in by many difficulties of execution. But the foreign office believes that investigation will generally determine whether the grain is really meant for consumption at Lorenzo Marquez or in the Transvaal. Mr. Choate cabled Lord Salisbury's note to the state department at Washington tonight and Colonel Hay is expected to reply accepting the terms. The latter step was not taken by Mr. Choate, as he had first to receive authority from the state department to do so.

Ambulance for the Boers.

The Hague, Jan. 10.—The minister of marine has instructed the commander of the Dutch cruiser, Friesland, now at Lorenzo Marquez, to proceed to Durban and take on board a Dutch ambulance intended for the Transvaal, and the stores sent out for the Friesland herself, which form part of the cargo of the Herzog.

THIS IS GOOD NEWS.

Generals Roberts and Kitchener Arrive at Cape Town.

London, Jan. 10.—9:05 p.m.—General Lord Roberts, the new commander of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, General Kitchener, have arrived at Cape Town.

Stretcher Bearers for the Front.

London, Jan. 10.—The Durban correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Tuesday, says that 1,200 Indian stretcher bearers started for the front the previous night and that their departure was regarded in Durban as indicative of a renewal of the fighting.

The Siege of Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, January 8th at noon, from Frere camp, says: "Firing from the Boer position around Ladysmith began early today. It still continues, but the cannonading is light and irregular."

SCATHING CRITICISM.

Conservative Papers Attack the Government on Mr. Balfour's Speech.

London, Jan. 10.—The plight of British arms in South Africa is overshadowed by the storm which is bursting over the head of the home government. The Manchester speeches of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, have loused such a torrent of criticism from the press of his own party that, were parliament to reassemble today, it is doubtful if the Conservatives would retain power in spite of their tremendous majority of the past session.

There was a singular dearth of news this morning from all parts of the seat of war. General French supplements his advice of yesterday by reporting that Captain Ricardo and four troopers of the Guards are missing, showing the reconnoitering party met opposition. General Batacre dispatched a strong force on Monday, January 8th to reconnoiter Stormberg, which the Boers were reported to have evacuated. The British found the burghers strongly entrenched and returned to Sterkstroom. Otherwise there was no fresh news, unless it was that the sailors and firemen's union of Glasgow was trying to block the sailing of the transport City of Rome, by demanding an increase of wages.

BRITISH INACTIVE.

Boer Forces at Colenso Weakened to Attack Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 11.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated January 8th, from Frere Camp: "With the exception of the usual shelling of the Boer positions by the naval guns, the British force remains inactive."

Eight Boer camps were seen today by a patrol along the Tugela in a westerly direction. All were quiet.

Natives say that when the British reconnoitered near Colenso on Saturday, the Boers hurried from Springfield. This supports the belief that Colenso was weakened to attack Ladysmith.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs on Monday, saying: "The Boer successes have been followed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and Boer sympathy in the western part of the colony. Reports from Paarl say the whole district is made hideous at night by bands of young men parading in the villages, and singing the Transvaal Volkslied, while the children are everywhere practicing the national songs of the Republics."

The following are specimens of the statements believed by the western Dutch: "Buller and Rhodes are prisoners," and "20,000 Boers secretly sailed and captured Cape Town."

KRUGER'S SUGGESTION.

He Advised That the Free Staters Be Put in Front of the Attack.

London, Jan. 11.—The Standard has received the following, dated January 8th, from its special correspondent at Frere Camp: "I hear on good authority that President Kruger sent word to the Boer headquarters, asking why Ladysmith had not been attacked, and that the reply was: 'We would lose too many men.'"

His answer to this excuse was the suggestion that the Free Staters might be put in front. This hint was taken and the attack delivered. President Kruger's advice was so far good that the Free Staters behaved better than the Transvaalers have done. At all events they managed to seize a hill. Later in the day the Transvaalers retired before General White's counter attack amid the jeers of the Free Staters, who actually stuck to their position until they were bayoneted in the ditches. After this affair it is almost certain that the allies will quarrel. A heavy gun mounted on Umbulwana Hill has been firing since daybreak. Evidently the siege of Ladysmith is still maintained."

INCREASE THE FORCES.

Advice Which a Newspaper Critic Gives Regarding the War.

London, Jan. 10.—Commenting on the war, the military critic of the Morning Post declares that the cheapest measure now possible is that which will most rapidly and most effectively increase the forces in the field to a point at which success will be certain. The proper way to do this is by calling to arms all the men the country possesses and embodying at once whatever militia battalions have not been called upon; then calling out the volunteers as a whole, and then calling up all the trained men who have passed through either force, and for fresh recruits for both.

of the crown lands, both timber and agricultural, for actual settlers.

As for the eight-hour law as applied to Kootenay mining camps he proposed reserving his views until the correspondence asked for by Higgins had been presented to the house.

WILL PAY AN INDEMNITY.

Lord Salisbury's Answer to the Request for a Declaration of Policy.

New York, Jan. 10.—The answer of Lord Salisbury to the request for a declaration of policy in the matter of the seizures of American flour, may be summarized as follows: "Great Britain offers to pay an indemnity to the American citizens whose corn meal and flour were seized by the cruisers near Delagoa Bay, the extent of the claims to be determined by a commission. Great Britain will not declare corn meal and flour to be contraband, when proof is positive that the food stuffs are intended for the camp of the enemy. Great Britain contends that she has not violated the rights of a neutral power; on the contrary, under her old common law, she has a right to seize food supplies absolutely necessary for the maintenance of her soldiers and sailors in the time of war, her rights being subject to the equities of indemnity." The dispatch says that the above abstract of the position of the British government has been received by the state department, and was the basis of the statement that the matter had been amicably adjusted.

Boers' Bad Manners.

London, Jan. 10.—The Daily Mail says: With characteristic bad manners the Transvaal authorities have refused to allow Mr. Hollis, the American representative at Pretoria, to care for British interests.

MOLINEUX TRIAL.

An Important Point Scored Yesterday for the Defence.

New York, Jan. 10.—In the trial of Roland H. Molineux, today, the defense scored an important point. Emma Miller, of Newark, who a year ago sold the silver bottle holder that has figured so prominently in the case, persistently and repeatedly swore in the answer to a dozen questions asked in a dozen different ways, that Molineux was not the man who bought the silver bottle from her.

Mr. Osborn drew from the witness the admission that one newspaper had paid her \$124 for a typewritten statement of what she remembered about the affair. She said that the man who bought this bottle holder from her was of gentlemanly appearance, slight build, sandy beard and light complexion. Molineux is beardless and dark complexioned.

Copper and Lead.

New York, Jan. 10.—Copper, dull; brokers' and exchange price, \$16.50. Lead, steady; brokers' price, \$4.45; exchange price, \$4.70@4.75.

J. M. MARTIN'S SPEECH.

It Received the Approbation of the Entire House.

Victoria, Jan. 10.—(Special).—A concise business-like speech was that of J. M. Martin in seconding the reply to the speech from the throne in the legislature yesterday. A speech which was received with expressions of approbation from both sides of the house. Referring to the Transvaal war, he ventured the opinion that all Britons would agree that the time had arrived in South African history when war could be no longer avoided, if the natives were to retain the liberties of her people and the nation's honor. The time had now ceased for discussing the merits or demerits of the situation precedent to the war, nothing was left now except the situation itself. Britain, he said, right or wrong, was at war, and Britons' cause was the cause of every man in the vast empire. To show that they appreciated this situation the sons of Greater Britain were hurrying forward from the ends of the earth and here a united British Columbia the only complaint appeared to be that our people had not been permitted to bear their share in the honorable labors of the second Canadian contingent. The government had probably selected, however, the best and most readily available force and it was possible that British Columbia might yet be called upon, when some would doubt that she would be found ready.

Touching upon the proposed substitution of a cash subsidy for a land grant now held by the Columbia & Western railway, the Rossland member expressed himself satisfied that such an arrangement would command public approval, and touching on the declared intention of the government to give a member to the Boundary Creek country, though this proposal should receive the unanimous support of the people, the case being simply one of meeting out to the people of a populous, thriving and vast important district. He briefly reviewed the conditions and prospects of the various leading sections of the Boundary Creek country, emphasizing the importance of the richly mineralized section, its shipping mines, its metropolitan equipped towns. He deprecated any further reference to the mainland and island in representation, and said that while he favored a general redistribution measure in the near future, it might possibly be well in the meanwhile to deal with pertinent individual examples. As for the suggested amendment of the school financing system, he agreed there might be some application to such places as Rossland, Greenwood, etc., of the general principle prevailing in Victoria and Vancouver, whereby the public treasury might be considerably relieved and the educational facilities in no way impaired. He approved of the development of Omineca with necessary roads to give access to the mines, and declared himself in favor of government construction and operation of railways and telegraphs and of preservation.

JOE MARTIN'S ATTACK.

He Fires His First Heavy Gun Against the Government.

Victoria, Jan. 10.—(Special).—Joe Martin this afternoon fired his first heavy gun against the government of which he was until recently a member and whose destruction he now aims to accomplish. Having allied himself with the straight opposition led by Mr. Turner, it was unquestionably the most remarkable speech ever delivered in a British Columbia parliament, for in it both the premier and the finance minister were accused of the grossest breaches of trust and honor. The former was charged with imbecile incompetence. The remarkable characteristic of it was that through all the needless arraignments and denunciations of corruption or disension was vented by any member of the attacked party. Passing to the speech from the throne, Martin declared it failed to provide for necessary and radical legislation pledged to the people and desired by them, while aiming to situate in exchanging cash subsidies for the Columbia & Western land grant to the P. R., which dominated the present government, two and a quarter millions of the public money to which, by the law of the land, they had no right and which the government knew by the opinions of Sir Christopher Robinson and B. B. Osler they had no right to. He also attacked bitterly the proposal to grant redistribution in West Kootenay so as to allow a member to Boundary Creek, and asserted that the government was trying to enslave the government by dividing a known safe constituency by dividing a known power for three years and hold on to the wishes and interests of the people. He asked for a general re-distribution and an appeal to the country as the first plank in his own platform; and said his present alliance dated only from his discovery of Cotton's recent frantic but unsuccessful attempt to gain a coalition; and that it extended only to the mutual desire to secure the government's defeat. He asked a general Canadian agitation to prevent the disallowance of the British Columbia labor legislation against Chinese and Japanese; and as a test of his own or the government's position challenged Cotton, McKechnie, Ralph Smith or Semlin to resign and contest with him their own constituencies, offering to wager \$200 that not one could save his deposit.

Martin Attacks the C. P. R.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10.—In a two hours' speech, Joseph Martin bitterly attacked the C. P. R., the government and Ralph Smith, which is evidently a play for the labor vote in anticipation of an early dissolution. On motion of Ralph Smith, the house adjourned until Friday, Smith explaining that he wanted Martin to be present when he replied to his statements. Martin having intimated that he would be in Vancouver tomorrow, the premier agreed to an adjournment.

BRITAIN'S ANSWER.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Great Britain's formal written answer to Germany's formal protest has not yet been received, but an official declaration by Lord Salisbury to Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador in London, has been telegraphed to Berlin, showing that Great Britain admits her obligation to pay damages for seizing vessels not carrying contraband. It is admitted by the foreign office that the armored cruiser Deutschland, the flagship of Prince Henry of Prussia, may be sent to Delagoa Bay, together with the gunboat Habicht.

The examination of the cargo of the Bundesrath, the foreign office has been informed, is still in progress.

GREENWOOD NEWS.

A Contest For the Mayoralty Will Take Their Average Excellence. Is Very Place—Other News.

Greenwood, B. C., January 9th, 1900. On Monday morning at 8 o'clock the death of Charlie Dickson, bookkeeper at the B. C. Hotel, took place. The deceased had been ill for about a week, and death occurred from a complication of heart and kidney troubles. Mr. Dickson came here from Trail at the time the B. C. Hotel was opened, and is well known throughout the province. Some years ago he was bookkeeper for F. W. Hart & Co., Vancouver, and subsequently clerk at the Leland Hotel. He had no relatives in the province as far as known, and the only relative of which his friends know is a sister in New Brunswick, who was communicated with immediately on his death. Deceased was personally popular with all who knew him.

The Greenwood public school opened Monday morning with Principal File and his assistant, Miss Mary Laird, in charge. The attendance has largely increased since the opening of school before the holidays. The new seats which arrived in December have been put in place. Arthur File, the principal, was married during his absence and a residence is being erected for him near the new school house.

W. T. Smith, Greenwood, has organized The Republic Gold Mines of Greenwood, British Columbia, non-personal liability, to acquire the Republic, Nonesuch, Last Chance and Hidden Treasure mineral claims, situate in Smith's camp, Kettle River mining division. The capital is \$100,000, divided into one million shares at ten cents each. Notice of incorporation appears in this week's British Columbia Gazette.

The McRae Copper Mines, Limited, non-personal liability, has been incorporated. The objects of the company are to purchase the Al-Terra and the Sidney M. Johnson mineral claims, Deaswood camp, reference to which has been made several times in our news columns. The registered capital of the company is 1,500,000 shares of one dollar each. The—There is being actively developed, and at the depth of 50 feet a ledge of very fine ore.

Nominations for mayor and aldermen were held on Monday between the hours of 12 and 2. Thomas Harly, the present incumbent of the position, and Alderman Wood were nominated for the position of mayor. There were five nominations for aldermen in the north and south wards respectively. Elections to take place on Thursday.

NOMINATIONS AT GRAND FORKS.

Lloyd A. Manly and Charles Cummings Stand for the Mayoralty.

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 8, 1900.—At 12 o'clock today nominations were opened for the municipal officers for the next term, and were closed at 2 o'clock. The election will be very close this year, and the result will be anxiously awaited for.

Charles Cummings and Lloyd A. Manly were the only contestants for the honor of mayor, and were both nominated. Both are confident of success, and with their friends are exerting every effort to win.

The nominations for the South ward were W. K. C. Manly, John Donaldson and Robert Harvey. Without a doubt all of them will be elected by acclamation.

For the North ward Fred Knight, Hank Henderson, W. B. Davey, George Chapelle, Peter McCallum, James Addison, A. H. Jones and W. J. Fisher were nominated. As there are but three aldermen for each ward there will be a hotly contested fight for one and all declare their intentions to win or die. The election takes place next Thursday, and during the meantime the parties nominated are making sure their election.

Schooner Dismasted.

London, Jan. 10.—The British schooner Girl of Devon, Captain Cooper, from St. John's, Newfoundland for Gibraltar, was passed on January 9th, apparently dismasted and under a jury rig, by the North German Lloyd steamer Werra, from New York for Naples and Genoa, which arrived at Gibraltar last night.

Steamship Arrivals.

Southampton, Jan. 10.—Arrived: New York, New York; Kaiser Wilhelm Der Gross, New York.

Gibraltar, Jan. 10.—Arrived, Werra, New York.

London, Jan. 10.—Arrived: Menominee, New York.

A Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—The Queen Regent has appointed the Duke of Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, as special ambassador to go to Berlin for the purpose of investing Crown Prince Frederick William with the insignia of the Golden Fleece. Her Majesty having signed a J. O. S.; a terday appointing the Crown Prince a Knight of that Order.

Difficulty of Transport.

The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing from Estcourt, November 17, makes this comment on the difficulties that beset General Buller in his advance to the relief of Ladysmith: "It would be well if people would bear in mind what transport means when they talk of General Buller in Pretoria by January. Let them imagine the piles of food, blankets, tents and the other necessities of bare life in Africa. Again, let them consider the difficulties of transport: bridges blown up, permanent way disabled, dependence on untrained mules, and worse than untrained drivers. All these things must be taken into consideration before criticizing too strongly."

The Daily Chronicle prints a letter from Private E. Dunne of the Grenadier Guards writing from Orange River, November 18, which suggests that this particular "Tommy" has a strong sense of the gullibility of the British public. He says: "The prisoners seemed struck with us. We are not the boys they had been told of were. They thought we were a lot of boys and did not want to fight, and were crying to go home. We have a novel way of catching their scouts. We have some ostriches tied to a rope on the hills, and we get just over the crest; of course, they see the birds and they think there is no one about till we have secured them."

Height Affects the Head
The London Lancet says that if at a height of more than 4,000 feet to 5,000 feet above the sea level a certain amount of strain is put on a normal heart, and by a rise of pressure indirectly also on the large peripheral arteries, this action is multiplied in the cases of heart troubles or in the cases of arteries with thickened or hardened walls. It is especially the rapidity of the change from one altitude to another which must be considered as a call made upon the contractibility of the small arteries on the one hand, and on the amount of muscular force of the heart on the other hand, and if the structures in question did not respond to this call, rupture of an artery or dilatation of the heart may ensue. In the case of people totally unaccustomed to high altitudes, it is desirable to take them by degrees, in two or three stages.

COLONIAL TROOPS.

Their Average Excellence. Is Very Good Indeed.

The extent to which the outposts of the Empire are engaged in this struggle for freedom and pure government in South Africa is being brought home to the people of Cape Town in a startlingly graphic manner. The several business establishments of the city have been for some days bedecked with bunting, the streets thronged with sightseers; and day by day we have the proud satisfaction of welcoming our kith and kin from other lands or cheering them as they entrain for scenes of action in the north. The most moderate computation of British forces now under arms shows that considerable more than 12,000 men, mounted and foot, are already with the Queen's colors. This colonial army comprises the New Zealand, Australian and Canadian contingents, the Protectorate regiment, whose exploits in the defence of Mafeking are the admiration of the Empire and the wonder of Europe, the Imperial Light Horse in Natal, who have won imperishable renown on the battlefields around Ladysmith, the South African Light Horse, raised in Cape Town, and all eager for the fray, Brabant's Horse, soon to show their mettle in the Stormberg, the Natal Volunteers and rifle associations, some four thousand in number, and the Cape Colony Volunteers, to which section Cape Town has contributed close upon two thousand men. A goodly and gallant band, picked men, every one; yet but a tithe of the multitude whose services have been pressed with ever increasing strength and pertinacity upon the recruiting officers in all parts of the Empire.

It is no disparagement to the regular forces of the Queen to say that the average excellence of the constituents of the colonial army is very high indeed. This must necessarily be the case when regard is had to the stringent character of the tests applied to those who sought admission, and when it is borne in mind that practically the manhood of Greater Britain volunteered its services. We described a few days ago the excessive stringency of the tests adopted in Canada; but the fact that the number of offers exceeded the billets to be filled by something like one hundred to one made rigorous examinations absolutely necessary. The result is as might have been expected—a contingent of sharpshooters certain to be of the greatest value in the war to whatever point of attack they may be sent. The New Zealand contingent, now hastening to join one of the forces operating in the colony, is perhaps typical of the whole. It is composed of over 200 men, the pick of several thousand who offered; the average age is twenty-five, the average height 5 feet 6 inches, and the average weight 11 stone 6 pounds—points which have their value among military experts. It was made a sine qua non in selection that each accepted recruit should have secured a high average for two years in succession in the government rifle competition—and every one is a perfect horseman. The bulk of the troops are old college men, most are men of means, more than a score having brought their own steppleschairs with them as chargers, and all, to a man, are consumed with anxiety to learn the result of the New Zealand cup, which was to be decided shortly after the vessel which brought them left Wellington. It is a grand company, superbly mounted, with spare horses to provide for accidents by the way, and each and all fired with the regular force of the Empire. It is a compact, well-found, serviceable body, as good as any that any nation may desire to put in the field. Much the same may be said of the various units sent by other Australian colonies; they have sent of their very best.

The fortunes of the colonial army will be followed with the keenest interest, not unmixed with anxiety, throughout the course of the campaign. With interest because all the world will watch the progress of the great experiment of the association of citizen soldiers with a standing army in actual warfare. It is a unique experiment. Something of the kind was attempted before in the northern part of this continent when the Canadian voyageurs were employed in the passage of the Nile, and the New South Wales troops were offered for service on the field on the same occasion. Now, however, twelve thousand men, gathered from three continents, are attached to the Imperial army, prepared, even anxious, to go whithersoever they may be sent. The contingents sent from Australia and Canada, volunteers though they be, come under the auspices of their representative governments and parliaments; they are equipped and paid out of the public funds of the colonies they represent, and provision is made by public subscription for their wives and families while they are absent on service; such of them as are in the employment of others home they step into their old positions, suffering no disability by reason of their absence—a demonstration of loyalty to the Empire which must make the Mother Land the envy of the world. Their fortunes will be followed with anxiety by reason of the fact that every company will desire to be where the fight is the hottest, esteeming the position of danger to be the position of honor. And in this connection never let it be said that the South African colonies have shown any lukewarmness in this campaign. The Cape and Natal have many thousands of their sons on active service, and all may be trusted to do their duty as true sons of the Empire.—Cape Times.

Development Work in use of the Mining District—Work of O. K. Mine.

The St. Mary Gold company was, Tuesday, following directed: W. B. Towns, N. Ouimette, Mr. C. and Mr. Pumpelly, directors in turn elect: President, J. president, W. B. treasurer, Mr. C. of the company is 2,000,000 shares of 25 perty of the company claims on the St. Mary enay.

After the directors' lution was introduced, authorizing the immediate work upon the property. Mr. Pumpelly, original locator of the mine, declared that the mine would demonstrate its value, and he would not stand aside if the them as well as these properties run the ton.

Mr. J. E. Saucier, Kootenay next week for the purpose of on the properties of Late Similk.

Mr. Hugh McRae past two years in the city, in a number of sections and brought of fine looking ore. On January 3rd he Copper mountain, which Messrs. Brown are the leading spirit shaft on the Sunset of 80 feet. Ore from shaft runs \$100 in to the ton. Mr. McRae the Sunset shaft is a copper mines in Lost Horse, which Stevenson, the shaft of 30 feet, and is apparently a fine section among the best in which Mr. McRae, Dewey and the O'Brien Kennedy mountain, the Similkameen mountain. The O'Brien shaft is 15 feet in ore of an apparatus is copper-gold shaft on the lower vein of gold-copper carries good values.

On Copper mountain interested in the Carite and the Copper have large and well carry gold and on them assessment was them so far.

David Day, Thomas have bonded the mine to Anderson. The bond is for \$50,000. During a certain quantity of at Princeton is formerly of this weekly paper, to mean Star.

There is but little and only a few Copper mountain.

News From side Dunn, Tuesday which will do number of Rossland interests in that section. Iva and Iron Dotted bonded to Butte der Mr. Skee for \$50,000. The work done on shows that the ore vein is about 35 feet of great interest. Blochberger and Messrs. Peiser. On Thompson and Hot Portland, Ore., a group of mineral rich these rich properties. Parker, M. E., last November. I has been done on promise to become Blochberger personally claim bet Dollar.

One from these free gold visible shown in the vein. The Era manages raving trail at the western slope about two mile hotel.

Considerable of the management. The same district.

Two Doll

MINES A

The St. Mary

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