

Plenty of Fighting

Victoria Boys at the Front Seeing a Great Deal of Active Service.

Trooper Spencer's Narrow Escape - Strathcona's Horse in a Stiff Engagement.

New from both the B. C. R. and from Strathcona's Horse has been received by the Times through its correspondents with these two bodies.

Corp. St. George writes from a point eight miles north of Carolina, and 20 miles south of Belfast, August 22nd, where he was with Strathcona's Horse. He says:

"The last letter sent about this regiment was written in a great hurry, as in fact all letter writing is bound to be on such a march as we are at present engaged in. It was also attempted to describe the doings of the corps during a period of two months, during which the writer was neither an eye-witness nor a participant.

"There have been some promotions amongst the Victoria contingent lately, as follows: Sergeant D'Amour, from 4 troop 'C' Squadron, to be sergeant-major of 'A' Squadron; Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Harding, of 'A' Squadron, to be regimental quartermaster-sergeant; Corp. W. R. Humfrey to be sergeant; Sgt. O. E. Tennant has reverted to the ranks. Some of the contingent are sick. Vernon is in hospital at Stajederton with enteric fever; Pte. H. Fraser is in the hospital, having water on the knee, and will not be able to use his leg for six months; the doctor says. Except for the members of 'B' feeling in the best of health. There is a tendency to wish for an end of this kind of war, as may be expected from men who like to wash at least once a day, and in our cases cannot be indulged in more frequently than once in three days.

"We marched here yesterday, 'C' Squadron forming the rear guard. Lyttleton's Prizade, operating on our right, came on the Boers strongly entrenched about three miles from here, and had a sharp fight, losing about 50 of the Gordons. "Our men of 'A' Squadron are out today, and heavy guns have been firing hard all day. The ambulance has been collection the dead and wounded all day, who laid in the field all night since yesterday's engagement. The Boers seem to be trying to make a kind of stand at last. Their position is said to be very strong, and it is possible a heavy fight will ensue. We are 'for duty' tomorrow, and so hope to be the advance guard, in which case we are nearly sure to have some fun with the enemy. I believe the country in front of us is very hilly, and suited admirably to the Boer style of warfare.

"Some 14 members of this corps have volunteered in the Boer army, in the Transvaal Mounted Police corps, which will shortly be formed. The corps is to be 15,000 strong. The pay is, I hear, a house and £400 a year for a sub-inspector and £500 to £700 for an inspector. August 25th. We 'B' and 'C' Squads under Major Jarvis and Capt. Cameron occupied the advance trenches at a few minutes before dawn. The enemy occupied strongly fortified positions all round us with very little fire, but were so well concealed that no sign of them was to be seen for hours. Meanwhile they kept up a continual sniping fire on us. Late in the afternoon about 25 Boers made a flanking movement (out of rifle range) on our right, but the artillery made them make a splendid practice, and quickly made them run, with what casualties we did not ascertain. We were fighting a rear guard fight to enable the column to get away unmolested. About five in the afternoon, when every other part of the division had got under way, we got orders to leave the trenches to the Boers, as Gen. Lyttleton's Brigade, behind us, could deal with the few we left behind. Directly we began to leave the trenches and expose ourselves the enemy opened a galling fire on us, and three of 'C' Squadron were hit. Ptes. Childers, of the Victoria contingent, was hit in the ankle, and Ptes. Palmer and Hammond were slightly wounded. It is surprising that many men were not killed. Five men being in too exposed a position to retreat with us, waited till dusk, and the enemy, thinking we had all gone, advanced. When about 300 yards they discovered our men and called on them to surrender. This was replied to by a volley, which killed three Boers and made them run. After dusk the infantry charged the two first lines of the enemy's trenches, and occupied them at the point of the bayonet. We formed up preparatory to marching to camp, three miles on, and for three-quarters of an hour the enemy's shells were firing all round us, but no one was killed or wounded. Strathcona's Horse had occupied the trenches that day for eleven hours, and were glad to get to camp and turn in.

"For three days since we have fought every day. On the 27th we advanced in the direction of Belfast, and camped after a certain amount of sniping on our flanks till about 3 o'clock. We found the Boers with a pom-pom strongly stationed on a rocky hill, and round a farm house. For about an hour our artillery hailed shrapnel and Lydite shells, and the Strathcona pom-pom 400 rounds on this position, when the Rifle Brigade, Devons and Gordons charged, the pom-pom moving down their range. Our men were amazed at the coolness and indifference with which the infantry advanced across the hail of shrapnel and pom-pom fire. It is said that towards the end of the Boers, the picked shots of their command, stayed with the pom-pom to cover the retreat of the rest with the heavy guns. Out of these only 10 got away, as they had to retreat over a plain which our guns played on.

"I took a stroll into the Boer trenches in the morning of the next day, and saw most horrible sights. Boers lying in twos and threes much disfigured and yellow from head to foot, the effect of our Lydite. Trees and rocks were torn and split in all directions by the shrapnel and pom-pom shells. Most of the dead had been buried by our burial parties, work-

ing all night, but still here and there a British soldier or his rifle and side arm lying on the field gave evidence of what a great struggle there had been. A Boer officer, evidently a German, was lying on the kopje shot by a rifle. This was the most real experience of what the horrors of war are that I have had. The Boer had never had as at Colenso, and our casualties must have been large, but none in this regiment.

"Next day we followed up the enemy to Machadodorp, and after shelling it a regiment was appointed to capture the town, and 'C' Squadron to cut the flank of the enemy by rushing round their flank. But by a mistake the move was made on the wrong flank, and directly on crossing the railway track, about two miles from the town, a Boer from Tom's, mounted on us, and planted two shrapnel amongst us in about a minute. Our brigade major and about three men were wounded by these shells.

"We were then ordered to capture the station, opened on us, and planted two shrapnel amongst us in about a minute. Our brigade major and about three men were wounded by these shells. One bursting over 4 troop 'C' Squadron, which contains most of the Victoria contingent. About five of the bullets fell round Pte. Spencer and myself (who were together). One hit Spencer on a buckle on the back of his belt, but did not penetrate at all or hurt him. The Boer shrapnel seem poor, as I saw one artillery officer, who rode to us for a doctor, being hit by one in the neck, which the bullet cut with his fingers. Lieut. White-Fraser, with ten men, galloped into the town but found the Boers had fled, and the big gun which we were to use was a few miles off us, and only 'A' Squadron and Lieut. White-Fraser got into the town early. We got in later with the rest of the division and found only a lot of ammunition in the railway depot. Presently Kruger's men were seen to have slept in the town that night. So we are close on him.

"We marched beyond Machadodorp about three miles and found the Boer big gun waiting for us hidden in a railway cutting, and sent some very well directed shells at us. The large 5-inch directed shells at us, and whilst coming into action had three horses killed, causing one gun to 'turn turtle', and wounding an officer. About five shells came close over our heads, but a few shots from our 5-inch gun made the Boer get up steam and clear out. Shortly in the day we captured a pom-pom ammunition wagon, with many interesting relics.

"We camped that night, and early next morning advanced and fell in with General French's army. Strathcona's Horse were again sent forward to take a village called Waterval, where 2,000 Boers, with four big guns, were supposed to be. Some of our men, under a heavy fire, got within 600 yards of the town, but were repulsed. French and Dundonald decided that it was too late in the day to attack. About 1 o'clock that day I witnessed some beautiful practice by our guns. A pom-pom fired about eight shots in a row at our infantry, when French's and our guns opened on them. The first shot from French's guns knocked the pom-pom into the air, and shell after shell fell amongst the retreating Boers.

"Next day, August 30th, we (Dundonald's brigade) made a dash on the left flank at a village called Waterval-uden, over huge mountains with the clouds far below us, lovely scenery and nice farms. By the Boers evidently seeing that they must give in soon released a number of our prisoners, said to be over 2,000, and expressed a wish to surrender or go to their farms, as we have burned every farm we found unoccupied, which seems to bring the enemy to their senses.

"Lieut. Leckie with a sergeant and five men (Pte. O'Brien, late of Bank of Montreal, Victoria, amongst them), were sent by Lord Dundonald to meet the retreating prisoners, and has gone to French's camp, about 20 miles east of us, I believe. To-day we have a halt, and advance towards Lydenburg tomorrow, I think.

"We are about ten miles north of Helvetia and 100 miles from the boundary of Portuguese territory. Our horses are in a sorry plight and cannot last many days. Several men are on foot. It is expected that the end is only a question of a few days, and we shall all be very glad when it comes.

"All the Victoria contingent are well and cheerful. I hear Pte. Childers, who was shot in the ankle, is doing well." "B. ST. GEORGE."

First Canadian Contingent.

Corp. O'Dell, the Times correspondent, is now the only newspaper man with the column of which the Royal Canadian regiment forms a part. He describes the march of the column as follows, writing from Springs:

"Sundays, Thursday, Aug. 2.—Received orders to leave for Wolvehoek station. Left about 9:30 p.m. in open cars, with plenty of coal dust to lie upon. We were packed like sardines, the horses and mules heads and tails (feet in our case) could travel. Anderson inclined to be pessimistic. Blankets conspicuous by their scarceness.

"Friday, Aug. 3.—Wolvehoek. Arrived here in the morning and camped all day. Saturday, Aug. 4.—Received orders to march. Left about 9 a.m. Marched due west till 3 p.m. 12 miles. No sign of enemy. Warm. Met halfway by a detachment of Kitchener's Horse.

"Sunday, Aug. 5.—Left camp about 7:30 a.m. and trekked to Groot Eiland Spruit. Arrived about 1 p.m. Joined by Gen. Ridley's mounted infantry brigade in afternoon. Heard pom-pom to the north-west. Distance of march about ten miles.

"Monday, Aug. 6.—Groot Eiland Spruit. Troops coming in all day. Attached to Gen. Hart's brigade, composed of Northumberland Fusiliers, Dublin Fusiliers, Derby and Somerset. 'A' company sent out on wood-felling party and brought in an old Cape cart and made up for firewood. Owner, a colored Zulu, reported that said Cape cart was his property, and claimed £3 for it. Regiment left before account could be rendered. Men watched shells bursting in distance during afternoon.

"Tuesday, Aug. 7.—Detachment sent to be put on transport wagons other than our blankets or sweaters. Order created considerable indignation, as the men were therefore compelled to carry in addition to their equipment and blanket all their extra clothing and anything else they had. Wonder why some of the money so generously bestowed by kind friends at home could not have

been expended in ox cart for purpose of carrying these effects. "Wednesday, Aug. 8.—Left at 9:45 a.m. and marched N. N. W. 12 miles. Thursday, Aug. 9.—Left at 7:30 a.m. and camped five miles south of Vaal river. Arrived at 10 a.m. and ordered to march with a convoy that had arrived during the evening. Camped at 1 a.m. Friday, Aug. 10.—Lindique Drift. Called at 5 a.m. to stand to arms. Order unnecessary. Order cancelled. Arrived in again. Third time to turn in since arrival at camp yesterday. Orders to march at 7:30 a.m. Left about 8 a.m. and crossed Vaal river. Marched 15 miles.

"Saturday, Aug. 11.—Cold at night. Marched at 6 a.m., 18 miles. Very hard march. Sand, grit, dust, and tiny particles of burnt grass blown by a strong wind in our faces all day. Camped about 4 p.m. on burnt grass.

"Sunday, Aug. 12.—Reveille at 1:30 a.m. Cold. Tracked at 3 a.m. to Wolvehoek station on Krugersdorp-Kleeksdrift railway. Arrived about 9:30 a.m. distance, 12 miles. Had dinner. Gen. Smith-Dorrien visited our regiment and received a spontaneous outburst of cheer from us. He is most popular with us. Left at 4 p.m. and marched six miles. Monday, Aug. 13.—Reveille at 1:30 a.m. Marched off at 3 a.m. and crossed Mooi river about 7:30 a.m., halted until 10:50 a.m. Stebbings sore footed and Smethurst veiled sores, remained at Wolvehoek. Court, Brethour, and Verdelind. The writer are still trekking. Three-quarter rations issued about 17 miles. Tuesday, Aug. 14.—Marched at 8 a.m. Halted at midday for two hours, and eventually reached camp at 4 p.m. March about 12 miles. At our midday halt, which was near the remains of a Colonel Stroer Boer ammunition dump, and which he had remarked, informed us that the Imperial government that our year of enlistment would soon be up. He did not wish to funk future marches nor engagements, but thought it his duty to the Imperial government that the date, etc., etc. might be made aware of the date, etc., etc. that he had been evidently for some time in the colonel's mind, he did not make up his mind. I venture to think, until a strong hint was given him by the colonel of the Derbyshire regiment.

"Wednesday, Aug. 15.—Zandfontein. Dawet's men still being rushed ahead, like a flock of sheep. This morning at 5 a.m. we camped near Gen. Smith-Dorrien's supply column. Trekked at 1 p.m., about six miles, to Grootfontein. Here we found Gen. Ian Hamilton's division and Gen. Mahon's brigade.

"Thursday, Aug. 16.—Grootfontein. Orders to march to relief of Col. Hoare at Zeemat. Marched off about 9 a.m. After marching about one mile, the regular corps would be supplemented, as is done in the East, by lectures from the officers on interior economy, discipline and other subjects, and the benefit to the militia force in the province would therefore be incalculable.

"Friday, Aug. 17.—Driefontein. Last night reveille at midnight. The column moved out about 1 a.m. and trekked till 10:10 a.m., with scarcely a halt. Men worn out with fatigue of marching, cold, footed, hungry and sleepless. March was between 15 and 20 miles. The cooks made coffee as soon as we arrived. We camped in some long grass and a spark from one of the kitchens set the grass on fire, and a slight breeze springing up, the grass blazed and in its fiery course took up a man's kit and a rifle, which were narrowly escaped.

"Saturday, Aug. 18.—Luewfontein. Trekked back over our trail towards Grootfontein to day, having left about 6 a.m. We halted at 9 a.m., and extra coffee, biscuits and sugar were given to the men. Gen. Blandwood's cavalry column came past us. Rumors are afloat that the war is practically over.

"Sunday, Oct. 19.—Left Luewfontein this morning shortly after 6 a.m.; halted at 9 a.m. for an hour's rest, and then trekked past our old camp at Grootfontein to Ulinkfontein, about four miles further east. The road for the last 20 miles was marked by dead horses and mules like so many mine stones, the effluvia arising from them being extremely nauseating. We are now trekking to Krugersdorp, the nearest railway point, but whether we shall entrain there for the Cape remains to be seen.

"Monday, Aug. 20.—Our march yesterday brought us a mile and a half east of Cypherfontein. To-day we trekked another 16 miles. Just before our halt for the night one of the horses led by a groom, with Gen. Hart's gendarm, was shot by a sniper from a farmhouse. The groom, however, and man who parade before the farm, nothing further happened.

"Tuesday, Aug. 21.—Trekked again this morning until 9 a.m., then halted for two hours. Camped about 4 p.m. Marched about 17 miles to Retolief, 8 miles from Krugersdorp.

"Wednesday, Aug. 22.—Noon; Krugersdorp. Received orders to march. "SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL." RALPH WILL LECTURE.

London, Oct. 23.—Tullan Raliph will lecture on the Boer war in the evening. It is probable that he will also lecture in the United States this winter.

A Military School

Agitation to Have "A" Company Retained as an Instructional Corps.

Necessity For Such an Institution For Infantry and Rifle Companies.

An agitation is on foot in the city to draw the attention of the government to the desirability of constituting a Co. 3rd R. C. R., now stationed at Hospital Point, into a permanent school of instruction for the coadjunction of officers and men of the different corps throughout B.

Similar depots exist at many district headquarters in the East, including London, Toronto, Kingston, Quebec, St. John's, Fredericton and Winnipeg. West of the latter point there are no facilities whereby an infantry officer may qualify.

The necessity for such an institution was not felt so strongly until the conversion of the 3rd R. C. R. into a Canadian Artillery, into a rifle corps, and the formation of a regiment of Rocky Mountain Rangers, with companies at different points in the interior. The artillery officers were able to secure the instruction necessary in the artillery branch from the Royal Point, together with such infantry instruction as they required. With the multiplication of rifle units on the Mainland, however, the necessity for some permanent school, where not only officers, but non-commissioned officers and men might secure a diploma, advertising and printing, 18 00. Times, advertising, 5 00. T. Cusack, printing posters, 4 50. Expressage, 2 50. Carpenters, 2 00. Incidentals, 5 00. Balance paid Mr. Finch-Smiles, 707 90. \$881 25

Already a number of applications have been received by the officer in command of the district from rifle officers who wished to put in several months in becoming acquainted with their duties and responsibilities, but who are unable to undertake the expense of a trip to the East for the purpose. At present no authority exists for such a procedure, and of course all such requests have to be disregarded.

The establishment of a school of instruction would not only be a great convenience to the officers of the present companies, but it is believed would stimulate the formation of additional ones. Enthusiastic militiamen in Nanaimo have asked to be allowed to take a course here, their attendance being merely preliminary to the formation of a rifle company in the Coal City.

TEN DAYS' FIGHTING.

Trooper Noury of Strathcona's Writings of His Experience at the Front.

"A letter has been received by J. J. Noury, of 25 Henry street, from his son, Trooper W. H. Noury, now serving with Strathcona's Horse, in South Africa. The letter is dated August 29th, and at the time of writing Trooper Noury, with the others, was on the Eklogon Bay railway, ten miles beyond Machadodorp.

"During August Strathcona's had certainly participated in considerable fighting, the British having been engaged steadily during the ten days preceding the date of the letter, in pursuing the Boers. At that time, according to Trooper Noury, the latter were on the gun and were only a day ahead of their pursuers. The hardest fight Strathcona's took part in was on Sunday and Monday, August 29th and 27th. On the first day the squadron, of which the writer was a member, was under fire from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 6:30 in the evening. They had four men wounded, and Trooper Noury considered that they were extremely lucky, as he had expected that fully 20 men would be shot.

"They had been ordered to advance, but were unable to locate the enemy. Finally while within five hundred yards from a hill a volley disclosed the hiding place of the Boers. Owing to the indistinct light, the enemy shot too low. The troopers took cover behind some ant hills and lay there thirteen hours, after which, with the exception of four, they retired. This quartette remained in their place of concealment, and when the Boers came out of from their cover to reconnoitre, they were accorded a reception of so sudden a character that they were scattered in all directions. Monday's fight, the Boers were seven thousand strong, and they made a great stand. One of the British regiments lost two hundred killed and wounded. The infantry got into the Boer trenches with their bayonets and played havoc with the enemy.

"In addition to the letter, dated August 31st, the writer tells of the liberation of three thousand British prisoners. CHICAGO'S POST OFFICE. Work on New Structure Will Be Commenced at Once.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Oct. 24.—By the signing of a three years' agreement with the structural iron workers, yesterday, the labor troubles in Chicago, so far as they affect the construction of the new post office building, have been settled. Work is to begin on the big structure at once with a large force of men.

SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

In Connection With Performances Given as a Testimonial to Mr. Smiles.

The two performances of the "Private Secretary" as a testimonial to F. Finch-Smiles have resulted most satisfactorily, the sum of \$709.90 having been handed to Mr. Smiles. The secretary's statement is as follows:

To the Editor:—I append herewith statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the recent performances of the "Private Secretary" (produced by Mr. Finch-Smiles) by the Victoria Dramatic Club on October 17th and 18th last. The net proceeds have amounted to the sum of \$709.90, which has been handed over to Mr. Finch-Smiles. E. A. POWELL, Secretary V. D. C. Victoria, B. C., October 25, 1900.

STATEMENT. Receipts. Box office sales, Oct. 17, \$487 25. Box office sales, Oct. 18, 494 00. \$981 25

Disbursements. Rent of theatre, two nights, \$150 00. Rehearsals in theatre, six, 30 00. Electric light, bill posting, painting, hands (theatre account), 18 85. Rent of club rooms, rehearsals, 12 00. Royalty on MSS., 25 00. Colonel, advertising and printing, 18 00. Times, advertising, 5 00. T. Cusack, printing posters, 4 50. Expressage, 2 50. Carpenters, 2 00. Incidentals, 5 00. \$373 25. Balance paid Mr. Finch-Smiles, 707 90. \$881 25

WRECK BAY PLAGERS.

Ucleuel Mining Co. Ltd. Now Paying Handsome Dividends—Work Will Be Continued Till Christmas.

"There are two machines working on the beach at Wreck Bay, and each is working out an average of \$250 in gold dust per day. With the third, which is now being installed, the yield will be increased to \$750 per day. Such was the remark of P. T. Bragg, a member of the Ucleuel Placer Mining Co., Ltd., who was yesterday in the city. He arrived on the steamer Willapa during the morning, and, being direct from the scene of mining operations, brings the very latest news concerning the work there going on. He says that so far \$10,000 in gold has been taken out of the placers since the company commenced to develop them; that the company is now paying a dividend of \$150, and that they purpose continuing work if possible until Christmas. Then the worst of winter weather it is expected will be encountered and operations longer would be an impossibility for the simple reason that all excavations would be filled by the incoming sea as rapidly as they would be made. The gold being found principally in a stratum of light clay or a kind of sandy loam, next bed rock, which at places is found at a considerable depth, cannot therefore be readily obtained when the sea surges in over all.

There are, says Mr. Bragg, eight men employed at the diggings—three men to a machine. One shovels the sand on to a platform at each machine, another removes it into the machine, and the third looks after the internal management or treatment of it. Regarding the recent suspension of work, Mr. Bragg states that a number of trees have fallen across the mine, doing damage which temporarily stayed proceedings. Repairs had to be at once instituted, which have been completed and things are going on as before. The company look forward to a very bright future. They consider that next year fully \$500,000 in gold will be extracted out of the Wreck Bay sands, and that the beach will be good for five years.

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FIRE LOSSES

During September Comparatively Light Decrease From Its Predecessors of 1898 and 1899.

A recent issue of Fire and Water says that September, 1900, will go down in the records of the underwriters as being, with February, one of the only two out of the first nine months of the year that showed a decrease in fire loss from its predecessors in 1898 and 1899. The amount of that decrease is materially and appreciably smaller, as will be seen from the accompanying comparative table:

Table with columns for 1898, 1899, and 1900. Rows for Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., and Sept. Total for 1900: \$80,164,000. Total for 1898: \$90,608,650. Total for 1899: \$138,316,550.

THE LATE VON MOLTKE.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The one hundredth birthday of the late Field Marshal von Moltke was marked to-day by Emperor William, who issued a general army order extolling von Moltke, thanking providence for giving the Fatherland such a man and expressed the hope that the army will emulate his martial virtues and thus derive strength for the fulfilment of the exalted and difficult mission assigned to it.

DON'T BECOME AN OBJECT

Of Aversion and Pity. Care your Catarrh, Purify Your Breath and Stop the Offensive Discharge.

Rev. Dr. Rochon, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with Catarrh of the throat, and we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we used Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most relief within ten minutes after first application." 50 cents. 2

MONEY FROM BANK. (Associated Press.) London, Oct. 26.—The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance was £22,000. According to the recent census, the population of the Russian empire is 129,200,000.

NEW JUDGE APPOINTED.

George E. Powell, of This City, to Preside Over Court of Revision—Railway to Porcupine.

In the official Gazette published yesterday the appointment is announced of George E. Powell, of this city, as judge of the court of revision and appeal for the following districts, formerly presided over by S. Perry Mills, Q. C.: The Cassiar, Esquimalt, South Victoria and the Victoria electoral districts; that portion of the Comox electoral district known as the Coast, Rupert and Sayward land districts; that portion of the Alberni electoral district known as the Barclay and Claydon land districts; that portion of the Cowichan electoral district known as the Rossford land district, and that portion of the North Victoria electoral district known as the North Saanich land district.

Justice Pelly has been appointed deputy mining recorder for Chilliwack district. The Rossland Bonanza Gold Mining & Milling Company has been incorporated, capital \$50,000.

Capt. John Irving gives notice that he will apply at the next session of the legislature for a charter to build a railway from a point east or north of Junction of the Chillik and Klaskan rivers, thence westerly along the Klaskan river and northerly in the general direction of the Dalton trail, to some point not less than five miles from the provincial boundary. This road would be in connection with Capt. Irving's proposed steam line to the new mining district. Application will be made by D. G. MacDonald for an act to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway Company, with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway from a point at or near the Dyea river, on or near the provincial boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, to a point at or near Lake Bennett; thence to the 60th parallel of latitude.

LONDON'S POOR. O' world of sin and sorrow, whose mystic fate reveals, Your sufferings of our starving poor, to your charity appeals; While you are living at your ease, midst luxuries galore, Think of the poor little waifs and strays who beg from door to door; See a worn-out mother in a garret old and bare, Her children, naked and starving, clustered around her there; In anguish she cries: "My poor darlings I can't get a crust to-day." Such are the sights that may be seen in London every day.

See a woman busy sewing with her needle all the day, Working for a firm of sweaters, toiling hard to pay her way, Eking out a bare existence, scarce enough to pay her rent.

Next door to her a man is calling, by the landlord he's been sent, "Nothing again for this month! Things can't last like this, you know; Either you pay the money you owe me, or into the streets you must go."

"Have pity on a poor lone woman; give me some more of the bread I eat." Such are the sights you daily see in London's busy streets.

See an honest British workman out of work; how does he feel? As through London's streets he's tramping, far too proud to beg or steal! At home, his poor sick wife lies dying; any moment may be her last; Homeless now he bends his footsteps, weary and tired and sick at heart.

"Don't leave me, Jack," his faintly murmurs, "nothing in this world can save." Promise you'll be kind to baby when I'm gone beyond the grave." Just one kiss and all is over, through poverty she passes away; Such are the sights that may be seen in London every day.

See the poor, distracted husband, his grid is more than he can bear, Out in the cold, bleak streets he wanders, driven almost to despair; To the parish clerk his sad story very quickly he does tell, Telling of his destitution, of his poor wife's death, that he's trodden down, and he seeks solace in the waters of London's busy town.

See an old and infirm couple, who have reached life's allotted span, Struggling bravely on together, begging a crust where'er they can, Their only hope lies in the workhouse, where they may end their worldly strife.

With trembling hands they knock at the door now—"tis hard to be parted, and I'm in my coffin." A last fond look a sad good-bye, they part to meet no more, Until by death's strong arm they're waded far to that golden shore.

O' world of sin and sorrow, such things should be cried down, For such are the sights that are daily seen in London's busy town. J. C. ELLIOTT, R.M.L.L.

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