

LET IT REST THERE.

The Colonist affirms that what it formerly said on the whiskey permit business in connection with the Sir Charles Tupper Co. was "wholly and absolutely true," but does not deny the accuracy of the statements in the Times.

Neither Sir Charles nor the company had directly or indirectly any interest whatever in any permit granted by Premier Haultain, Mr. Sifton or any one else to take liquor into the Yukon.

The Times, in reply to this, said the denial was false, inasmuch as it had information to the effect that the "Klondike Mining, Trading & Transportation Company, of which Sir Charles Tupper was at the time president and Mr. Lugin of the Colonist, a director, procured from G. A. Strickland, a portion of his permit for 3,000 gallons and shipped the goods to Dawson. The permit had been procured by Mr. Strickland from Premier Haultain. The company under this permit sent to Dawson 500 gallons of Scotch, which it had brought from London for the purpose, and 500 gallons of rye, which it bought in Victoria. The whiskey was consigned to the Bank of Commerce, Dawson, and sold by the bank on account of the company."

The Colonist disposes of this allegation by a simple wave of the hand. Perhaps it will be well to let it rest there. The public can draw its own conclusions as to the reliability of the editorial utterances of our contemporary on whiskey permits and Yukon affairs.

THAT WESTMINSTER PLATFORM.

Halifax Morning Chronicle warns the Conservatives of British Columbia, especially those geniuses who were responsible for drawing up the platform at New Westminster, that they are going exactly the same way the Tories of New Brunswick went, and everybody knows what happened to them. From the language of that marvelous document, the platform, the Chronicle concludes that the British Columbia Conservatives have no expectation of seeing the Laurier government defeated at the next federal elections, and therefore were perfectly safe in putting on record a declaration of independence of federal influence so far as provincial questions are concerned.

The determination of the Tories to run the next elections on straight party lines is where they will meet the fate of their fellow-Tories in New Brunswick. The latter's policy succeeded, in literally smashing the Tory party to bits in that province, and their policy is shaking up the Tory party in the other provinces. Things never were so new with that party, than they are now. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper found it expedient to make himself scarce in Victoria, and throw himself into the open arms of British Columbia—as he thought. But it is a very reception he has got here, so much so that the recently received appeal from the Picton Conservatives, "to come home and all will be forgiven," as they cannot get another man to stand for the constituency, and would be mind obliging by standing as a target at the next, must have been grateful and comforting. It seems funny that Picton should have to send out to the coast for a man who was practically chased out of the place, but it certainly shows that Conservatism in that part of the Dominion is like a certain brand of whiskey in the Yukon—conspicuous by its scarcity.

Toryism is in sickly health at the extremities of the Dominion, and it is no better off at the heart; defections from its ranks are of daily occurrence; every time a balance sheet is issued by the government a new shoal of Tories give up the political ghost and trek for the sunny lands of prosperity where wholesome Liberalism is the vital principle.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Mingled with the natural jubilation at the success of the British arms in the first serious encounter with the enemy will be a feeling of sadness that so capable a commander as Sir William Symons now lies dying from the effects of a shot received on that glorious day. As yet, also, the numbers of the British killed and wounded in the battle are not known, but unfortunately the statement sent out with the first news, that we had suffered severely, has been confirmed. The carnage seems to have been great on both sides. The Boers are known to have sustained terrible punishment in the engagement itself, and then in the retreat across the open country. Only soldiers know the frightful execution well-disciplined cavalry like the British can inflict on a fleeing enemy, and it is probably the fact that in the rout and flight to the hills the Boers suffered even more severely than in the battle itself. If ever our cavalry came within lance or sabre distance hundreds of the enemy must have been slain.

Everybody has been surprised at the crudity of the Boer artillery attack. It is almost inconceivable that a tried old soldier like Commandant Joubert would think of attacking a European force with plugged shells. One would have supposed that Joubert in his first attack would have put his best foot forward. If this is the best he and his men can do, the settlement of the Transvaal difficulty is close at hand. It appears to us that General Joubert has gravely underestimated his antagonist this time, for no commander who was fully aware of the strength of his enemy, as Joubert must have been, would deliver so reckless and loose-jointed an attack. At all

events the British have the satisfaction of now knowing that they have nothing to fear from the Boer artillery. It is as Mr. Maxim said the other day, nothing but a hindrance, a curse to them. They are not born artilleryists; they are a people whose genius is for scouting, skirmishing, guerrilla work.

No doubt there are curses not loud but deep in the Boer camps to-day that the tactics of former campaigns were not relied upon in this, and the artillery which they have always distrusted was not left at home. The behavior of the British infantry in this battle was equal to anything their predecessors in those ranks did in the glorious campaigns of the Peninsula, the Crimea or India. The same dash, elan, as the French call it, was there, and troops that can stand against it have yet to be found. It is doubtful if the Boers will again essay an attack upon a British position, or indeed take the offensive at all. What they have learned of the power of British artillery must have a very damaging effect on their morale, and it will be more than ever difficult for the commanders to get their men to stand their ground in face of vigorous assault.

One would give a good deal to hear the comments of the European capitals upon this news of battle. There exists in every one of these capitals, especially in Paris and St. Petersburg, a strong prejudice against the British, and any reverse to British arms in South Africa would have been hailed with pleasure. Then what will they think of the wave of enthusiasm that has run round the globe and caused every colony of the empire to telegraph to London begging the imperial government to accept men and money to push on the campaign? A spontaneity of sentiment never witnessed before, and that proves how strong is the tie that binds the empire's units into one harmonious whole. All this must be literally staggering to the Continental critics. At any rate it will have a soothing effect upon any nation that thinks of interfering.

One or two more affairs like the engagement at Glencoe and the barrier in the way of South Africa becoming a united British Dominion will have been broken down.

Exerciating Pains.

THE VICTIM—A WELL-KNOWN AND FAMOUS HOTEL CLERK.

After Other Medicines Failed He Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—Every Dose Counted in the Battle Against Pain.

(From the News, Alexandria, Egypt.) There is no more popular hotel clerk in Alexandria than Mr. Peter McDonnell, of the Union Hotel, Alexandria. At the present time Mr. McDonnell is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and a stranger meeting him for the first time could not imagine that a man with the healthy glow and vigor of manner of Mr. McDonnell could ever have felt a symptom of disease. There is a story, however, in connection with the splendid degree of health attained by him that is worth telling. It is a well known fact that a few years ago he was the victim of the most excruciating pains of rheumatism. Knowing these facts a News reporter called on Mr. McDonnell for the purpose of eliciting fuller particulars. Without hesitation he attributed his present sound state of health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "I am," said he, "33 years of age, but three years ago I did not expect to live this long. At that time I was connected with the Commercial here and as a part of my duties was to drive the buses to and from the C. A. R. station. I was exposed to all kinds of weather and subjected to the sudden extremes of heat and cold. Along in the early spring I was suddenly attacked with the most terrible pains in my limbs and body. I sought relief in doctors but with no result. My hands and feet swelled and I was positive the end was approaching. My heart was affected and indeed I was almost in despair when fortunately a friend of our family recommended the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began using them in May, 1898, and had taken three boxes before I noticed any change, but from that time every dose counted. The blood seemed to thrill through my veins and by the time I had finished the fifth box every trace of the disease had vanished. Ever since then I have been working hard and frequently long overtime, but have continued in excellent health. Whenever I feel the slightest symptom of the trouble I use the pills for a day or so and soon feel as well as ever. I feel that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and never lose an opportunity of recommending them to others suffering as I was.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50 by dressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Simply Marvellous. Said a physician not far from Toronto when he watched the recovery of a patient he had given up to die from cancer of the stomach. Our treatment, consisting of the without knife and plaster. Write for particulars to Dr. J. M. STOTT & J. M. BOWMANVILLE, Ont. Mrs. McCabe, of Nanticoke, is registered at the Queen's. Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They pass through every part of the system and regulate every organ, and are termed "Perfection."

Repulsed at Mafeking

The Boers Are Reported to Have Lost Fifteen Hundred Men.

They Were Drawn Over Lyddite Mines—Arrival of Wounded at Johannesburg.

Situation in Natal—Army Corps Will Advance on Pretoria—Queen Reviews Troops

London, Oct. 19.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is rumored, however, that news has reached De Aar Junction that the Boers attacked Mafeking in force but were repulsed.

"The defenders seeing the enemy retreating pursued them for some time. Then a feint was made and they commenced to retire on the town, allowing themselves to be driven in by the Boers, who, eager to relieve their position again advanced and were drawn over lyddite mines laid for the defence of the town. "It is reported that 1,500 were killed by the explosion."

A refugee who has reached Grahamstown from the Rand states that a train arrived at Johannesburg on Monday from Klerksdorp with 800 wounded burghers. Every available conveyance, the dispatch says, was called into requisition to take the wounded to the hospital.

The Daily Mail suggests that these wounded were from Mafeking, as they were seen to be carrying the train.

Orange River, Oct. 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Boers suffered a reverse on Sunday at Spysdrift, ten miles south of Kimberley, at which a train went out to bring in a train reported to have been captured by Boers near the siding.

A party of Boers who were encamped near the railway signals and displayed white flags apparently with the idea of inducing the driver to proceed. The driver suspected that the Boers were in possession and stopped the train, whereupon the Boers issued an ultimatum, which was refused. The soldiers replied from the train and the Boers were killed. The British were unharmed. A party of Boers, who were sent to the Orange River, were surprised by 700 Boers. The police retired and a terrible explosion was heard later and it is believed that the Boers captured the station. Mr. Kruger said that Boers and seven men were seriously wounded, and one man was killed and that all the Boers were well.

According to the same advice a Dutch farmer living in one of the border-towns has received a letter from a friend in the Transvaal referring to the Mafeking affair as a "bad business."

Situation at the Front.—London, Oct. 20.—The Times wired on Wednesday evening: "The situation on the border is developing a more serious aspect. The Vryheid and Utrecht commandos after looting on the Zululand border are supposed to be in the Umsinga district, threatening towns between farm and farm. The situation at the front is growing more acute."

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The Government's Policy.—London, Oct. 18.—Speaking on the government's South Africa policy in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Chamberlain said he was determined to secure justice for the British in South Africa, and to maintain the peace of Great Britain, but with things assured, he desired peace. Whenever there had been a doubt as to President Kruger's motives, the government had always given him the benefit of the doubt.

Turning to the principle involved in the war, the colonial secretary went on to say: "If we maintain our existence as a great power in South Africa we are bound to show that we are willing and able to protect British subjects wherever they prefer justice and oppression. Great Britain must remain the paramount power in South Africa. I do not mean paramount in the German and Portuguese possessions, but in the colonies and British colonies. Everyone on both sides of the house is determined to maintain these great principles. The peace of South Africa depends upon Great Britain accepting responsibility in the Transvaal."

The Boer Oligarchy has placed British subjects in a position as if they had submitted to inferiority." Mr. Chamberlain declared that racial animosity had not been created by anything the present government had done. He assumed responsibility. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman interposed with the remark: "What I wish to point out is that the feeling of animosity will be increased a hundred fold when the Dutch and English are slaughtering each other." (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain retorted: "I mean that the racial animosity which based on this English has had enough; but I would rather have a man's hatred than his contempt. There will never be an end of racial animosity nor will there be peace in South Africa until both races have learned to respect each other." Referring to the relations of the Boers

since then the line has been blocked. Probably the station master escaped."

Maxims Stop the Boers.—Telegraphing from Pietermaritzburg the Daily Mail in a dispatch dated Thursday says:

"The brunt of the fighting at Boster's station was sustained by the volunteer patrols. Fighting was brisk. The South African officials decided that they could not with propriety transmit the message. The Boers, in their own words, treked because they wanted to 'wallop the niggers.'"

Mr. John Dillon cried: "That is not true." This was followed by loud demands for order, and the speaker called upon Mr. Dillon to withdraw the remark. The latter responded: "I have not impeached the veracity of the colonial secretary."

The Speaker: "I hope such expressions will not re-occur." (Cheers.) Proceeding to discuss the question of the supremacy, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The whole object of the Transvaal is to oust the Queen from her position. Now they have thrown off the mask and declared themselves a sovereign independent state. Her Majesty's government have had a suspicion amounting to a knowledge that the mission of Dr. Leyds is one continued series of negotiations with foreign powers against the British. (Loud cheers.) The Transvaal, and the Free State have an identical mission."

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The Associated Press learns that the transports which will carry the army to South Africa will be sent to Durban on Capetown, both of which are already overcrowded with refugees, but to Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred and East London, from which points railways converge directly on the Free State border, whose concentration will be effected somewhere in the neighborhood of Norval's Point.

The advance will then begin toward Pretoria, straight through the Free State.

The Fight at Kraai Pan.—President Kruger, acting on private information, received from Elizabeth, the capital of Orange-Free State, telegraphed an account to President Steyn of the affair at Kraai Pan, where the Boers defeated and captured the British army, capturing Capt. Nesbitt's party. Mr. Kruger said that Boers and seven men were seriously wounded, and one man was killed and that all the Boers were well.

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with the natives, Mr. Chamberlain said: "There is one subject not dealt with in the blue books. I mean

The Disgraceful Boer Treatment of the natives, unworthy a civilized power. In 1896 I actually sent a message to Sir Hercules Robinson, of the Transvaal, respecting treatment of the natives. Then came the Jameson raid, and our South African officials decided that they could not with propriety transmit the message. The Boers, in their own words, treked because they wanted to 'wallop the niggers.'"

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Provincial Gazette

Proposal to Construct Railway From Point on Dyea River to Bennett.

Telephone Lines for Kootenay Points—Batch of Appointments.

The Official Gazette, published this evening contains the notice that an application will be made by D. G. Macdonald, solicitor for applicants, to the British Columbia Legislative Assembly, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip and maintain a railway from a point on or near Dyea river on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, to a point on or near Lake Bennett; thence to the 60th parallel of latitude, with power to construct and operate branch lines to equip, own, build and operate buses; to own, build and operate docks and wharves; to equip, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines; to generate electric power for lighting and heating; to lay out and construct and maintain a road; to levy and collect tolls; and to make traffic arrangements incidental to the said railway.

Notice is given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of B. C. at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of telephones throughout the district of Ross, Kootenay.

Notice is given that all placer mining claims legally held in the Cariboo district may be laid over from November 1st to June 1st, 1900, subject to the provisions of the Placer Mining Act.

Notice is given that all placer claims held in Northeast Kootenay district and West Kootenay, Revelstoke riding may be laid over from the present date until June 1st, 1900.

The Official Gazette also contains the following appointments: John Stillwell, Clerk of New Westminster; John Bond, of Pemberton Meadows; John Armstrong, of Strathmore; Arthur Fuller, of Smith's of Aldergrove; Louis James Stewart, of Van Andra; and Thomas Shobolt, of Victoria, to be justices of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Yale, Westminster, Cariboo and Kootenay.

William Henry Felling, of Rossland, and Augustine Macbray Pinkham, of Revelstoke, to be notaries public for the Mainland of B. C.

Alfred H. Carow, J.P., of Vernon, to be a member of the boards of police and license commissioners for that city. Joseph Dee Graham, of Adlin, government agent to be collector of votes for the riding of Aldergrove; Louis James Stewart, of Van Andra; and Thomas Shobolt, of Victoria, to be justices of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Yale, Westminster, Cariboo and Kootenay.

Notice is given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Dundee Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Columbia avenue, Rossland, on Saturday, November 18th, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Notice is given that three months from date an application will be made to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for an order in council changing the present name of the "New Westminster Lodge, No. 3, I.O.O.F.," to "Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I.O.O.F."

The following companies have been incorporated: The Toronto-Lillooet Gold Reef Company, non-personal liability, capital \$1,000,000; headquarters in Vancouver. The Evening Gold Mining Company, capital \$100,000; headquarters at Rossland.

A PHYSICIAN is not always at hand. Guard yourself against sudden colds and coughs by keeping a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c and 50c.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, causes the complexion to become sallow. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

The United States have 4,000,000 working women.

There was an incident in the Drill Hall last night which was made of the sent from this city. The Canadian corps were present. A spectation of being in the orderly room. Royal Artillery Regiment, 5th Regiment. Men were submitted to one, oversight, with a tremor, but even examination twenty feet men were seen. The following occurred: "We the server in the Canadian vowing oath: I swear and truly serve our Queen in the Canadian active service, unit and that I will remain and cause I will be kept on land as well in all matters of service, faithfully and obediently, to the law, so the selected force of the D.O.C., who are in the Canadian army, a prominent presence would be present until their de-

Victoria

Twenty-Five in Fight

Capt. Blanchard the Commandant

The force which South Africa will consist of infantry, inclusive. The green with white

Until their arrival force will be made up, of the Canadian captains; \$2.88; and file, 50 cents

Upon arriving a scale will come in \$2.22; sergeants, 40 cents

The force will be A Company, British

Captain M. G. men, Captain J. H. M. A. Major H. M. A. lieutenant. Capt. A. E. Ho. Capt. C. S. Lay. B. Company, Lon

Major Duncan. Capt. J. C. Mas. Capt. M. J. Tor

Lieut. R. H. Te. Lieut. E. W. Bar. Lieut. E. W. Bar. Lieut. C. S. W. D. Company, Ott

Major S. M. B. Capt. W. T. L. Lieut. R. G. Ste. Lieut. A. C. C. E. Company, Mon

Capt. A. H. Mont. Capt. C. K. Fr. Lieut. A. E. Sw. Lieut. Laurie, I. F. Company, Queb

Capt. J. H. A. Lieut. L. Ledue. G. Company, New

Edward Island. Major W. A. Engineer, capt. Capt. F. C. Jos

Lieut. J. H. C. Lieut. W. W. M. Capt. U. E. Bu

H. Company, Nova. Capt. H. B. Stai. Lieut. R. B. W. Lieut. J. C. O.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. CASTORIA For Infants and Children.