

Bings Murder

Being Made for Murderer in Seattle.

Derer Took a Broad Belt and the Victim's R.ngs.

revived in the atrocious... Bings by the search that made by the police in Se-

Times of yesterday says... reason to believe that the who murdered Mrs. Agnes

ria on Sept. 29th last and... killed her body after the

ack the Ripper." is in Se... that is the opinion of one

s of the provincial police... umbia who has been in Se-

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a week. The visit he stopped at the... where he registered under

Beauchamp. He does not... fraternal call to police

but always makes his... to British Consul Peay,

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ferred a reward of \$500 for... conviction of the mur-

der of the city of Victoria... making a total of \$750 re-

is quite possible the vic... does not wish to share

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was seen in Victoria about... the murder. He had been

eccentric manner for some... nothing would have been

if he had not left behind... mpany's care some \$1,100

say that he has so far... to claim, though he left

notice nearly three months... evidence the Victoria

beyond the fact that he is... fully demoted and was in

se time of the murder is... they are making every at-

oid of him and claim that... in Seattle several times

month. Mrs. Bings was murdered... a broad black belt,

\$1.50 Per Annum \$1.50

VOL. 19.

Bombarded Daily

Boers Are Firing With Long Range Guns on Ladysmith and Kimberley.

Little Damage is Being Done at Either Places by the Shells.

Reinforcements Arriving at the Cape-Reitz Threatens to Execute British Officers.

London, Nov. 13.—A Capetown dispatch announces the arrival there today of the troopship Armenian with three batteries of artillery and an ammunition column, and the troopship Nubia with three companies of the Scots Guards and a half battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

This brings the total number of reinforcements to 12,082, of which about 6,000 are already on the way to Durban, the Armenians and Nubia, whose troops belong to the first division, will probably also be ordered to proceed. Nine troopships, carrying 11,000 men are due at Capetown on Tuesday.

Estcourt dispatches say that the Boer communication has been established with Ladysmith, but so far no news has been received of later date than November 9th. The latest reports are that everyone was confident and cheerful, but food was becoming dear, bread selling at three shillings per loaf.

Colonel Baden-Powell's dispatches encourage the hope that the British garrisons along the western border are all able to hold out. At Kimberley Cecil Rhodes is employing 8,000 men, white and black, in road-making, as a remedy for destitution.

De Aar advices say the Boers at Kimberley have got the range of the mine and are constantly throwing shells at the dynamite pits. Several of the latter have been blown up.

From Brussels comes the story that General Joubert and Sir George White have been endeavoring to negotiate for the capitulation of Ladysmith, but have failed to come to terms.

Boers Retreat From Colenso. Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 9.—(Evening)—An armored train with a company of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers started at 1:30 this afternoon and reached the break in the railway line about half a mile from Colenso, without incident.

Captain Hensley with several men retreated and met a native, who said the Boers were occupying the town. While this conversation was in progress the Boers opened fire from Fort Wyke, but did no injury. Captain Hensley thereupon retired on the train, after which the Fusiliers volleyed upon the fort. As there was no response the presumption was that the Boers had retreated.

The armored train returned here safely at 6 o'clock. Captain Hensley learned from the natives that the Boers had numerous on the Ladysmith side of Colenso.

During the afternoon there is a cessation of the bombardment of Ladysmith. The Surrender of Nicholson's Nek. Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Nov. 9.—Particulars of the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire Regiment are given by Father Mathews, chaplain of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who has arrived here from Pretoria.

He says the force would have held out, but that some subordinate without instructions hoisted a flag of truce on his own responsibility. Nothing then remained but to surrender.

"We were sent out," says Father Mathews, "to occupy a position with the object of preventing the Boer forces from joining. We started at half-past eight Sunday evening, marched ten miles, and got to the hill about one o'clock Monday morning.

"The first mishap was that the mountain battery stampeded and scattered the whole lot of mules. We formed up again and gained the top of the hill. The guns were gone, but not all the ammunition. I do not know what happened to the mules. They knocked me down. It was pitch dark. We had one hour's sleep.

The firing began just after daybreak, being somewhat slack for a time, but finally the Boers crept round and then the firing became furious. Our men made a breastwork of stones.

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1899.

NO. 33.

at the reservoir and waterworks. The weather is fine.

A Waste of Ammunition. Capetown, Friday, Nov. 10.—An undated dispatch from Kimberley says: "The Boers ceased shelling on Nov. 7th about 7 p.m., having fired at intervals all day long, some seventy shells, the majority of them falling in heaps of debris and open spaces. The average range of 8,100 yards. One cooking pot was injured. There was a briar market for fragments, choice specimens fetching £2. The Boers were apparently shelling at the extreme range of their guns. Yesterday's attempt is regarded as inconspicuous. The weather is splendid.

The Basutos. Maseru, Basutoland, Nov. 8.—There are indications that Chief Joel, of the Basutos, will join the Boers, who are likely to annex a strip of the northern territory of Basutoland. The other chiefs, however, are staunch, and there is no cause for alarm.

London, Nov. 14.—Nothing is known either at the war office or colonial office here regarding the alleged official statement, cabled from Capetown, saying that secretary of State Reitz, on behalf of the Transvaal government, demanded from General White immediately the release of Nathan Marks, the supposed spy, who is confined at Ladysmith, adding that President Kruger threatens, if Marks is executed, to retaliate by shooting six British officers in the hands of the Boers.

It is further asserted from Capetown that Marks entered Ladysmith after the investment of that place with the supposed object of obtaining information for the Boers, and one version of the story is that the Transvaal authorities threatened to execute six British officers if the supposed spy was not released, to which Gen. Buller is said to have replied that the British were entitled to retain the man until he should render a satisfactory account of himself.

Both stories, it is asserted, bear the imprint of improbability, as there is no reason to believe the Boers would be guilty of such a complete change from their previous correct attitude and manner of conducting hostilities. Nevertheless, sensational afternoon newspapers here already demand that President Kruger and all members of the executive council be ruthlessly hanged as the only fitting reprisal in the event of Secretary Reitz's threat being carried out.

The Relief of White. That Gen. White's relief is considered a matter of pressing importance is again evidenced by the satisfaction with which the officials heard of the arrival of the transport Armenian at Capetown yesterday, a couple of days before her time.

The non-arrival of her precious freight of field guns and ammunition threatens serious delay in Gen. Methuen's arrangements for the relief of Gen. White. It is true that the first division still lacks cavalry, but in all probability the first arrivals of that arm at Capetown will be sent to Durban irrespective of which division they were originally assigned to.

Bombardment of Ladysmith. There is no doubt the bombardment of Ladysmith has increased in intensity during the last few days, and though all messages from there speak of a confidence of the defenders, a load of anxiety will be removed from the country when unrestrained communication with the beleaguered town is re-established.

Father Mathews's Story. The allegations of Father Mathews have made a painful impression, and there is a disposition to discredit them as being merely the excited view of a noncombatant ignorant of the real military requirements. Nevertheless, his story has added immensely to the anxiety of those who had relation at the battle of Nicholson's Nek, as they now have the dread of dishonoring exposure.

Fears a Hostile Demonstration. Considerable feeling has been aroused by the announcement that Sir William Buller, former commander at the Cape, will not command the troops on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Bristol tomorrow. As Gen. Buller commands the western district, his absence from this ceremony is remarkable and is attributed to the fears of a hostile demonstration owing to his unpopular attitude with reference to the Transvaal.

Foreign Telegrams Stopped. It is reported that officials at Capetown are now stopping all foreign telegrams, whether in code or otherwise, except messages to the governor of Portuguese East Africa and Portugal.

Later in the day the Eastern Telegraph Company formally announced that in accordance with instructions of the postmaster general of Cape Colony no foreign government dispatches, either in secret code or cipher, can be transmitted by cable, except messages between Cape Colony and the governor-general of Lorenzo Marquez.

Bombardment of Ladysmith. Pietermaritzburg, Friday, Nov. 10.—(Morning)—It is officially stated that the long range bombardment of Ladysmith with heavy guns continues daily, but without serious damage.

THE SHELLING OF KIMBERLEY. Boers Fire Many Shells, But Do Little Damage—A Cooking Pot Injured. Kimberley, Tuesday morning, 3 a.m., Nov. 7, via Hopetown, Friday, Nov. 10.—The Boers are now throwing shells

judged from the fact that three weddings have taken place since the siege began, the last having been celebrated November 8th.

Owing to the lack of fresh news the morning papers are driven to discuss Lord Salisbury's letter regarding misinterpretations of his utterances at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Lord Salisbury declares that he does not wish to discuss arrangements which, under conditions that are yet in the future, the government may think desirable. This refers to the phrase, "We do not seek gold fields or territory."

The Premier's censorship meets with general approval, although the explanation was in no way necessary, as outside the Daily Chronicle no one had supposed his words would bear the meaning which Boer sympathizers had been endeavoring to read into them.

For once the censorship is blamed on account of laxity. It is asserted that the censor ought to have suppressed the story of Father Matthew's regarding the surrender at Nicholson's Nek, which, while too vague to be considered evidence, must cause uneasiness.

The feeling is that until the facts could be ascertained it would have been wiser not to circulate news gossip. The delay in South African cables, particularly the last few days, and lack of any definite news from Ladysmith, gives rise to some apprehension, which is only relieved by the fact that no adverse tidings have come from either British or Boer source.

Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of Gen. Buller. Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, announced in a speech last evening that a relief force would be immediately sent to Ladysmith, but beyond that nothing is known of the British plan of campaign, and equal secrecy shrouds the movements of the Boers.

The Morning Post, which complains that it was unwise tactics on the part of British officers to leave the railway intact on their retirement to Ladysmith, says: "It is another illustration of British contempt for the Boers that they treated the retirement as though it were an advance, and preserved the enemy's line of communication as carefully as if it had been our own."

Statement by Reitz. Baltimore, Nov. 14.—C. W. Vanderhooft, secretary of the South African legation, has received papers from Secretary of State Reitz, of the South African Republic, containing full statements of the alleged injustices which have been heaped upon the Boers of the Republic and the Orange Free State by England.

The document, however, did not escape the censorship now in vogue within the lines of the English, and the envelope showed signs of having been cut open and sealed again.

CANADIAN NOTES. (Associated Press.) Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—Sir William Van Horne arrived here yesterday. He is inspecting his farm at East Selkirk today.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The Board of Trade has received a communication from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce urging the Canadian body to support the effort to induce telegraph companies to reduce rates, which are considered an obstruction to Chinese trade.

East Elgin election has been declared null and void through corrupt agencies. Halifax, Nov. 14.—The Dominion W.C.T.U. has elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. Annie O. Rutherford; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Archibald; recording secretary, Mrs. E. R. Atkinson, Moncton, N.B.; recording secretary, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 14.—The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the C.P.R. was held yesterday afternoon, presiding, Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, president. Only routine business was transacted. Mr. Chas. R. Hosmer took his seat as a director for the first time since his appointment.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 14.—Albert Durham, agent for the dead-end of taking a dose of paintkiller for a gain in the stomach. The paintkiller appeared to choke him, and he died about five minutes afterwards from angina pectoris.

London, Nov. 14.—The body of a man believed to be James Lovell, was found in a creek here last night. The circumstances point to foul play. Sherbrooke, Nov. 14.—A rear end collision occurred on the Grand Trunk early this morning. No one was injured. Several cars were demolished.

Quebec, Nov. 14.—The St. Andrew's Society has unanimously decided not to celebrate the day this year on account of so many Scotchmen being at the front in the Transvaal. Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The last Canadian parcel post mail that will reach South Africa by Christmas leaves Father Point on Friday night.

The interior department has purchased five elk for Benf park. FOUND DEAD. (Associated Press.) Toronto, Nov. 14.—A man, supposed to be M. Frankenburg, of Quebec, was found dead in a Pullman from the East city morning.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES. (Associated Press.) Montreal, Nov. 14.—The Canadian Freight Agents' Association is in session here discussing the question of raising freight rates, which, it is reported, will be from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in advance of last year.

BOER ADVANCE ON LADYSMITH

Some of the Burghers Approach Within Fifteen Hundred Yards of the British.

FURTHER NEWS IS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED

Paris Newspaper Reports the Capture of White's Position—Situation at Mafeking—Boer Commander Says He Has Lost Heavily.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 15.—If the news contained in the Pretoria dispatches of Thursday, Nov. 9th, by way of Capetown, Friday, Nov. 10th, is correct, and there is every reason to believe it is accurate, as the Boer dispatches have almost invariably hitherto rendered fairly accurate accounts, it is claimed here that it implies that a general assault on Ladysmith was pending when General Joubert's report was sent off.

Attention was called to the fact that the date, Nov. 9th, is assumed to be the date of General White's last pigeon post message, announcing a renewal of the bombardment, since which nothing has been received except rumors from Estcourt that the bombardment was suspended on Nov. 10th.

Near the British Lines. It is claimed if the Boers got their forces within 1,200 yards of the British position it shows they fully realized the necessity of utilizing the brief interval before the arrival of British reinforcements to make a determined attempt to storm General White's position.

Ready to Attack Ladysmith. To successfully advance so close to Ladysmith, it is pointed out, the Boers must have been most active in entrenching, and the nearness of the besieging lines, it is added, indicate their readiness for assault, which there is a disposition in military circles to believe the Boers were not willing to undertake. It must, however, have been patent to General Joubert that Ladysmith would not fall to the fire of his artillery, and therefore he had no choice but to assault the place or retire to the passes of the Drakenburg, in the hope of involving the pursuing British in the intricate fastnesses of the mountains.

The cessation of the cannonade mentioned in the dispatch and in the opening of musketry fire, implies, it is claimed, that the Boers were obliged to stop their artillery for fear of hitting their own men.

Assault Indecisive or Postponed. This movement is regarded here as indicating either that the threatened assault was indecisive, otherwise, it is claimed, something further would have leaked out before now.

A French Report. A Paris paper gleefully announces the fall and capture of Ladysmith, but reports from this source no longer cause a ripple of excitement. Nevertheless, there will be considerable anxiety here until the War Office or some independent version of the latest developments at Ladysmith is known.

Diseased Beef. A letter written by an officer on board the transport Nubia, asserting that "1,600 rations of salt carrion, labelled New York, 1890, had to be thrown overboard as it was full of disease," adding "they only salt down the very worst portion of very inferior beasts and pigs," has aroused a storm of indignation against "the rascally contractors and incapable Admiralty transport officers, who allowed filthy salted brisket beef to be furnished to troops."

The War Office has accepted a gift of 10,000 plum puddings for the troops in South Africa. These puddings aggregate upwards of ten tons in weight.

Fighting at Mafeking. A private message from Mafeking re-

ports that all was well here on Monday, Nov. 6th.

Details of fighting at Mafeking have been received by the War Office from Capetown via Magalapy up to the engagement of October 25th, which has already been reported. The story, however, is pleasant reading for the British, as it shows the garrison was cheerful, well provisioned and confident.

MAFEKING SURROUNDED. Boers Gradually Approaching the Fortifications—Town Bombarded for a Week—Burghers Lose Heavily.

Capetown, Nov. 15.—An undated dispatch from Mafeking, received by a runner, via Magalapy, Wednesday, Nov. 8th, says:

"To-day all is quiet. We have been bombarded pretty heavily all week. On Friday night Captain Fitzclarence and Lieutenant Swinburn, with a squadron of the Protectorate regiment, made a magnificent bayonet charge upon the Boer entrenchment, driving them from position and bayoneting a number of Boers, who must have lost heavily.

"The charge was most gallant and determined. The party could not hold the trenches and lost six men killed, two prisoners and nine wounded in their retirement.

"We expect a general attack to-morrow. The bombardment has been most ineffectual. Everyone remains under shell proof cover. So far the shells have only wounded one man. The enemy is using one 94 pounder howitzer, and six other guns, from 7 to 14 pounds.

"The town is most cheerful and determined to resist an attack to the utmost.

"The Boers are entrenched on every side in great numbers, and are pushing gradually closer and closer to the town fortifications.

"We are all well off for provisions and water, though very tired dodging shells and fighting.

"Quite on civilized lines General Cronje has always given due notice before bombardment, and he allowed the ambulance party two hours on Saturday to recover the bodies of the six dead left on Friday in the Boer trenches.

"On Friday night Jan Botha, the well known Boer commandant, told a man with the ambulance party that their loss had been heavy, and his heart was very sore.

"The wounded include Captain Fitzclarence and Lieutenant Swinburn, both slightly.

"In a skirmish at the outposts yesterday one trooper was killed and nine wounded."

Dispatch From Pretoria. Capetown, Friday, Nov. 10.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria, under the date of Thursday, November 9th, says reports received there from Ladysmith said heavy cannonading started at daybreak and that some of the Boer forces were within 1,500 yards of the British when the cannonading ceased and rifle fire commenced. The Pretoria dispatch also announced all quiet at Mafeking and Kimberley.

Threatened Revolt of Basuto Chief. The possible revolt of the Basuto chief, Joel, who it has been announced may join the Boers, is attributed to tribal jealousy. There has been a long feud between the half-brothers Jonathan and Joel, the latter refusing to recognize his brother's nomination as chief. Joel,