

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... "the Ripper" is in Se...

st that is the opinion of one... of the provincial police... umbia who has been in Se...

or three occasions recently... lengths of time varying from... a week.

visit he stopped at the... where he registered under... Beauchamp. He does not...

fraternal call to police... but always makes his... to British Consul Polk...

fter refusing to talk about... the province of British Co... offered a reward of \$500 for...

conviction of the murd... the city of Victoria has... making a total of \$750...

is quite possible the vic... does not wish to share... the brethren if his search...

successful. All that could... on the matter is that short... murder was committed a...

no was working in one of... at Nanaimo suddenly dis... was seen in Victoria about...

the murder. He had been... eccentric manner for some... nothing would have been...

if he had not left behind... impatience care some \$1,100... 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... time of the murder is...

they are making every at... of him and claim that... in Seattle several times...

month. Mrs. Bings was murdered... a broad black belt, a... ish assailed, took a...

wedding ring and a nar... with a dull red square... the stone set flat in the... of German make, and the...

murderer articles that the... murderer can be satisfi... the strong point of Cana...

and though they reputa... of being as detectives on this side... never fail to follow up...

ne that may lead to the... criminals and the cost is... if they are successful...

at that the coal miner is... of the crime and may... himself so, he is the... they have fixed on as...

ominal, and until they are... had nothing to do with... tracked until found.

Police are hunting for... the whereabouts of Rev... Dexter, principal of the... Academy at Nyack,...

\$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-Keits Threatens to Execute British Officers.

London, Nov. 13.—A Capetown dispatch announces the arrival there to-day 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 telegraph 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 report 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 Wythe, but did no injury. Captain Hensley thereupon retired on the train, after which the Fusiliers volleys from 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 are 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.

"Soon after twelve noon, there was a general cry of 'Cease fire,' but our fellows would not stop firing. Major Ayle came up and confirmed the order, and then the bugle sounded 'cease fire.'

"In our locality there was a rumor that a white flag was raised by a young officer who thought his batch of ten men were the sole survivors, but there were 900 alive. We had started with perhaps 1,000. I think many of the batterymen escaped.

"Some officers and men were furious at the surrender. The Boers did not seem to be in great numbers on the spot, but I heard that the main body had galloped off. Our men had to give up their arms, and the officers were sent to Com-mandant Steenkamp. Boer officers then ordered the men to fall in."

Self Government for South Africa. Bristol, Nov. 13.—The Chancellor of

Victoria Times

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1899. NO. 33.

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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 hogs 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,