ERS SPICES
E BAKING POWDER.
NTEED.
AND ERS VICTORIA
Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

Mills Company
NON.
perfine, Gahame
t Flour.
ctors, Victoria.

D BREWERS
L. Clarke
2 St Francois Xavier St.
MONTREAL.
Machinery and
ewery Fittings
Malt, Hops
And all...
Brewers'
Supplies.
LER IN
n Brand Pressed Hops for
s' and Grocers' Use.
Correspondence Solicited.

.COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
ancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated
n court that Dr. J. Collis Browne
ubtedly the inventor of Chloro-
t the whole story of the defendant
was literally untrue, and he re-
say that it had been sworn to.—
ly 13, 1864.
ollis Browne's Chlorodyne is the
nd most certain remedy in Coughs,
Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia,
matism, Etc.
ollis Browne's Chlorodyne is pre-
d by scores of Orthodox practi-
s. Of course it would not be thus
larly popular did it not "supply a
and fill a place."—Medical Times,
ry 12, 1885.
ollis Browne's Chlorodyne is a cer-
ure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diar-
Colics, Etc.
—None genuine without the words
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the
Overwhelming medical testimony
nies each bottle. Sole manufac-
T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell
London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d.,

HN JAMESON
& SONS (DUBLIN)
cased" very old Black Bottle
WHISKEY
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES
.....One Star
.....Two Star
.....Three Star
Of all dealers

port bottling agents to J. J. & S.
AY & CO., London

MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(Form F.)

RTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Duke, Count of Monte Christo and
Mineral Claims, situate in the West
Vancouver Island, Mining Division
yoquot District.
e located—On Monte Cristo Moun-
ranquil Creek, Tofino Inlet.
notice that I, A. S. Going, agent
nce M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certi-
o. B19610, intend sixty days from the
ereof, to apply to the Mining Record-
a Certificate of Improvements, for
rpose of obtaining a Crown Grant
above claim.
further take notice that action, under
37, must be commenced before the
ce of such Certificate of Improve-
d this 16th day of December, 1899.
A. S. GOING.

NOTICE.

Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway
any (incorporated by an Act of the
ture of British Columbia, 61 Vic-
Chapter 47) will apply to the Parlia-
of Canada at its next session for an
eclaring the works which the Com-
s by its act of incorporation author-
o construct to be works for the gen-
dvantage of Canada; extending until
d of the year 1906, the period within
the Company may complete its
, and giving such powers to the Com-
as to the maintaining and operating
posing of its railway and works as
ually given to railway companies in-
rated by the Parliament of Canada.
order of the Provincial Directors.
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.
treal, 20th November, 1899.

New Business For the House

Alien Exclusion to Be Made the Subject of a Return of Correspondence.

Questions to Be Asked Ministers—Notes of Legislative proceedings.

Although the session is still in its infancy there is already a considerable show of business on the order paper, some half a dozen new bills having been given notice of by the Attorney-General yesterday—chiefly in the direction, it is presumed, of correcting the errors into which the hasty legislation of last session has precipitated the country. The entire list of yesterday's notices is as follows:

MOTIONS TO BE MADE.

By Mr. Higgins: For a return of all correspondence respecting the exclusion of aliens from the placer mines of Atlin. Also, for all correspondence between the government of British Columbia, the government of the Dominion of Canada, and the government of the United States, or any other government, or any official thereof, relative to the enforcement of the law excluding aliens from the placer mines of Atlin.

By Mr. Neill: For a return of all correspondence between any member of the Provincial government and any member or official of the Dominion government, relative to negotiations allowing the working, under suitable regulations, of the minerals on Indian reserves within the province.

By Mr. Jos. Martin: For a return of all requisitions made by members of the house for public works, in response to the circular sent out by the deputy commissioner of lands and works.

By Mr. Jos. Martin: For a return of all requisitions between the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or the Columbia & Western Railway Company, with regard to a land grant or cash bonus.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

Mr. Martin: "(1) When did Mr. G. B. Sword cease to be private secretary to the premier? (2) How much was paid to Mr. Sword altogether as salary, and when was the last payment made?"

Mr. Jos. Martin: "(1) Have crown grants for all or any portion of the British Columbia Southern Railway been issued; and if so, when, for how much, and to whom? (2) If crown grants have not been issued, are the same in process of being issued? (3) If crown grants have not been issued, have the government decided not to issue the same, and if so, why?"

Mr. Jos. Martin: "Is it the intention to bring into force the Torrens act past last session, and when; and if not, why not?"

Mr. Jos. Martin: "Out of what appropriation is it intended to pay for the bridge over the Thompson river at Kamloops, for which tenders are now being asked?"

Mr. McPhillips: "(1) Has not the 'Placer Act Amendment Act, 1899,' prevented, and does it not exclude, all aliens from obtaining the rights of free miners and also exclude all British and Canadian corporations from exercising the rights of free miners even if such corporations take out provincial letters of license to do business in British Columbia? (2) Has not the 'Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899,' prevented, and does it not prevent, all aliens and all British and Canadian companies from acquiring, purchasing, or taking the assignment of any placer claims?"

Mr. McPhillips: "(1) Is it the intention of the government to introduce an act to repeal the 'Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899,' commonly known as the Alien Exclusion act? (2) If answered in the negative, or not answered at all, as being a matter of policy—will, if a private member introduces any such act, the government prevent its consideration by the house?"

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Attorney-General: To amend the law respecting the liability to trustees.

Attorney-General: To amend the Execution act.

Attorney-General: To amend the Supreme Court act.

Attorney-General: To amend the act amending the Companies' Act, 1897.

Attorney-General: To amend the Game Protection Act, 1898.

Attorney-General: To amend the Municipalities Incorporation act.

Attorney-General: To amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation act.

* * *

The representatives of the press engaged in reporting the present session of the assembly, reorganized the gallery yesterday, electing Mr. C. H. Gibbons of the Colonist (who has had the honor of filling this office on seven different occasions, and was the first president of an organized press gallery in this province, some twelve years ago) president, and Mr. Harry Hawson of the Times, secretary-treasurer. The admission to the gallery this session will be strictly limited to active members of the journalistic profession, and only upon presentation of a card signed by the secretary of the gallery.

* * *

The fact that the hard work of the session is at hand was emphasized yesterday by the opening of the parliamentary restaurant (a prelude to the commencement of night sessions) and the advent of telegraphic facilities in the lobby. The restaurant is again in the hands of Messrs. M. & L. Young, and is under the personal management of Mr. H. Wille, the night manager of the New England, which is itself sufficient to assure a first class service and general satisfaction. The house restaurant is this year to be quite equal to the New England itself.

* * *

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will have an operator on hand to send and receive messages for or from the parliament buildings during the remainder of the session.

* * *

Already the notice paper begins to indicate that Mr. Joseph Martin in the opposition is to prove a very embarrassing thorn in the flesh of the government.

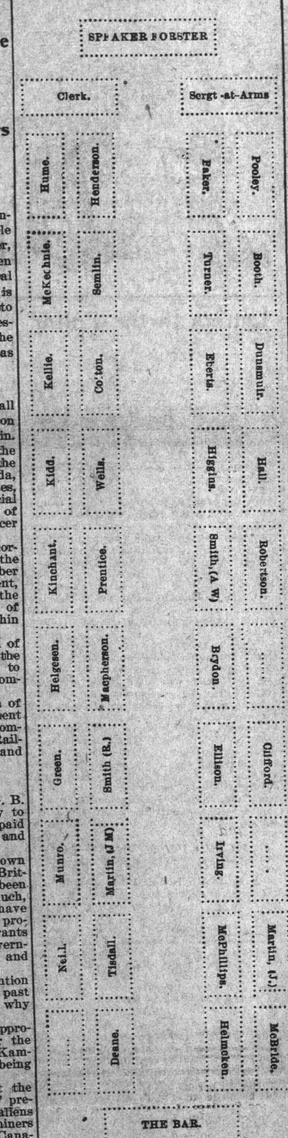
* * *

Why is it that the just and precedent-established rights of Mr. Wells of Kootenay, as latest elected member, have been passed over in the moving of the reply?

* * *

Mr. Gore in his mscrutable wisdom has decided that the pressmen may be trusted not to be mussy with library paste! Had it not arrived providentially, the representatives of the papers were intending to ask the powers that rule to take up the sacred carpet and give them back their mucilage.

FLOOR PLAN OF THE HOUSE.



Past Record
—OF—
Life Saving.
Payne's Celery Compound
Is Now and Will Ever Be the Great Home Medicine.

The past record of Paine's Celery Compound will live long in the hearts of tens of thousands of our Canadian men and women.

They can never forget the fact that it was Paine's Celery Compound that brought back strength, health and new, vigorous life, after failures with the many common advertised remedies, as well as with physicians and hospital treatment.

Amongst the most notable and marvellous records of cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound in the year just closed are the cases of thousands who had been given up by physicians as hopeless.

These hopeless cases were men and women suffering from kidney and liver diseases, stomach troubles, rheumatism, nervous prostration and long-standing dyspepsia—all on the brink of the dark grave.

At the eleventh hour, when hope had fled, and deep, black despondency reigned supreme, Paine's Celery Compound was recommended by some good friend as a last resort.

It did not require weeks or months for Paine's Celery Compound to show its powers and virtues. A few hours or days sufficed to convince every sufferer that he or she had in truth found a medicine that could cope with disease and death.

This past record of life-saving is maintained and fortified by thousands of the strongest testimonials written by men and women now enjoying the full blessings of good health.

This glorious past record of Paine's Celery Compound as a disease banisher has given the wondrous medicine a place in the majority of homes of Canada, where it is known as "the home physician," "the home protector against disease."

Are you a sufferer from any of the troubles mentioned above? Are you weak and nervous? Are you sleepless, despondent or morose? Have you periodical headache, poor appetite or faulty digestion? If so, try what Paine's Celery Compound can do for you. A bottle or two will give you satisfaction and delight.

The schooner Borealis left Esquimalt this morning on her coast cruise.

Boers Lost Heavily.

But Showed Great Courage and Energy in Their Assault on Ladysmith.

Three Times Entered British Entrenchments But Always Forced to Retreat.

Garrison Elated at Their Success—Buller's Force Too Far Off to Assist.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 9, 3:30 a.m.—Gen. White still holds out, or did so sixty hours ago, when the Boers, ousted from their foothold inside the works, suspended their assault at nightfall. England has taken heart. The situation, however, is still causing much anxiety. The beleaguered force must have expended a large amount of ammunition which can't be replenished and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counterbalanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the greater loss of the Boers.

The entrenchments at Ladysmith, as described in a message that left a day or two before the fight and has just come through, are fortified hills well covered with rifle pits and trenches down which the infantry move in single file to the various posts in absolute safety. Full rations are still served, but no whiskey or tobacco.

Mr. Spencer Wilson, in the Morning Post, points out that there is one division only at Chieveley, another at Frere and a third at Estcourt. As Chieveley is seven miles from Colenso, the second division would have had to march twelve miles to get into action, and the third division 22 miles. Gen. Buller's 30,000 men and seventy guns were therefore inactive on Saturday, and when Gen. White heliographed Gen. Buller could really make no move but an ineffective demonstration.

England is preparing fresh armaments and 22 transports will be on the way to South Africa during the present month. According to the programme 25,000 additional troops and 72 guns will soon be afloat.

The government has ordered the Maxims to manufacture as many 4.7-inch and 6-inch quick-firers as can be turned out until otherwise notified.

Lord Dunraven in the Times this morning returns to his arraignment of the war department for the inferiority of British artillery. He says: "It is useless for the government to contend that our artillery is equal to that of foreign nations since the Boers have longer range mobile guns."

GEN. WHITE'S REPORT.

London, Jan. 8, 3:43 p.m.—The war office has just published the following despatch from Gen. Buller:

"Frere Camp, Natal, Jan. 8.—The following is from Gen. White, dated 2 p.m., yesterday:

"An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesare's Camp and Wagon Hill. The enemy was in great strength and pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy.

"Some of our entrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7:30 p.m.

"One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day, but at dusk, in a very heavy rain storm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet in a most gallant manner by the Devons led by Col. Park.

"Col. Ian Hamilton commanded on Wakon Hill and rendered valuable services. The troops have had a very trying time and have behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the Queen. The enemy were repulsed everywhere with heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed."

THE FIRST TRANSVAAL STAMPS.

From New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"It is a curious fact," said an enthusiastic philatelist of this city, "that a good many issues of postage stamps in different parts of the world have been snapped up entire by collectors and never went into actual service at all. It is well-known that that was the case with the first penny stamp ever printed for the Transvaal. The incident occurred fully twenty-five years ago, and as the story goes, a London dealer, who learned by mere accident that an order for the stamps had been placed with a European engraving house, sent an agent to the South African Republic to gobble up the issue as soon as it was placed on sale. The agent had a representative posted at each of the few post-offices in the republic, and before the slow-thinkinig Dutch postmasters realized what was afoot they were out of stamps. For that reason, none of the original first issue bear a cancellation mark. If you see one that appears to have gone through the mails you may set it down as a counterfeit. Entire issues have frequently been secured in petty foreign states through the connivance of crooked officials, and in that connection, I can tell you a peculiar story, which I believe has never been printed. Some years ago one of the Central American republics ordered a set of very beautiful stamps from a northern bank note company. The agent who came after them went to a collector and sold him a thousand at a fancy figure, telling him confidentially that the rest of the issue had been destroyed in an accident with some chemicals. The scheme worked so well that the enterprising Central American tried it on another speculative philatelist, and another and another, until he finally disposed of the whole lot and ordered a new set at the engravers. When the truth leaked out he was on his way home, and has taken good care never to come back. Stamps of the original issue promptly became a drug on the market and can be purchased dirt cheap to this very day."

AT SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo, Jan. 8.—The French warship Cecille has arrived here. The government has forbidden a proposed public demonstration considered by the French consul to be injurious to France. The situation continues tranquil.

CATALEPSY IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—Physicians of Montreal are much puzzled over the case of Eva Rock, 18 years old, who has been asleep fifteen days, and in spite of all that medical knowledge suggests can not be awakened.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Rocky Mountain Rangers—Captain Martin Again Gazetted—The Patriotic Fund.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The independent companies at Rossland, Nelson, Kamloops, Kaslo and Revelstoke become a portion of a corps styled the "Rocky Mountain Rangers," and are thus numbered: No. 1 Company, Rossland; No. 2 Company, Nelson; No. 3 Company, Kamloops; No. 4 Company, Kaslo; No. 5 Company, Revelstoke.

Capt. A. Martin, formerly of the Royal Grenadiers, is appointed a second lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, Victoria.

A medical commission was appointed to-day to report on the Canadian transport steamship Montezuma.

Lord Minto sat with the ministers to-day to discuss details of the patriotic fund. The Bank of Ottawa voted a thousand dollars to the fund to-day.

The report published that the government had offered a third contingent is untrue.

TORONTO'S NEW MAYOR.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—(Special)—In the course of his inaugural to-day Mayor E. A. Macdonald said: "I believe some of the leading American journals have referred to my election as an endorsation of the policy of annexing Canada to the United States, and the purchaseable section of the press of this city is endeavoring to place upon me responsibility for the utterances of the American papers referred to. This I repudiate. The entire responsibility for dragging this question into the campaign rests with E. F. Clarke and his slanderous public speakers. They introduced the question of annexation. They wanted to have the contest conducted on any and every issue except the all-prevailing civic issues. I never made even a reference to the question in public, excepting to reply to my traducers, to say that my views on the question had undergone a decided change, owing largely to the international changes of industrial and commercial conditions."

More Volunteers From Winnipeg

Twelve Men for Drivers and Gunners in the Quebec Batteries.

Enthusiastic Farewell to Departing Horsemen—Wedding of an Officer.

Special to the Colonist.

Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—On Saturday afternoon notices were issued by Capt. Ducharme, calling for twelve more volunteers for the Transvaal to act as drivers and gunners for the body of artillery being sent from Quebec. No fewer than 400 had applied for these positions at the time appointed for the selection, Sunday morning. The twelve chosen left by the regular express to-day.

Winnipeg's farewell to the Manitoba members of the second contingent this morning could not have been exceeded in enthusiasm. Early as the hour for departure was thousands of citizens were out on the streets to give a parting cheer and if possible a handshake to their friends among the soldier boys. The crowd at the station was so dense that the departure of the train was delayed half an hour and even then four men in charge of the officers' baggage were left behind and had to be sent on by a light engine to overtake the train.

The special consists of five cars having on board eighty officers and men of "B" squadron under Major Williams, all from Manitoba points, twenty men and sixty-three horses from Regina, under Inspector Moody. There are some excellent specimens of manhood, and Western people feel proud of their representatives.

Quebec, Jan. 8.—Capt. Turner, who is going to South Africa as a lieutenant in the Canadian Mounted Rifles, was married this morning in the English cathedral, the bride being Miss Goodday. The wedding was a military one, and a brilliant social event. Miss Goodday arrived last night from England.

THE CANADIANS' TRAVELS.

Toronto Officers Tell of Blinding Sand Experienced on Arrival at De Aar.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—R. K. Barker to-day received a letter from his son, Capt. Bert Barker, who commands "C" company of the first Canadian contingent. The letter was written while en route to De Aar Junction. All members of "C" company were with Capt. Barker and in good health and spirits.

A tremendous wind storm was in progress when the troops reached De Aar and Capt. Barker stated it was impossible to move around without getting one's eyes full of sand. The four lady nurses with the contingent had gone to the base hospital at Queensberg.

The Beginning of Heart Failure.

Thin, Watery Blood, and Weak exhausted nerves the real cause.—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the preventative.

Persons subject to thin blood and nervous exhaustion may well tremble at the mention of heart failure, as they have in their system the beginnings which lead to weakness of the heart.

The vitality of the heart is amazing considering the immense amount of work it does, and so long as it is supplied with plenty of rich, red blood it plods on untiringly, rebuilding its waste as the blood passes through.

Once the blood gets thin and the nerves starved and exhausted the waste gradually becomes more rapid than the restoring process and finally some nervous shock or overexertion causes the beating to cease and life departs.

Headaches, pains in the back and limbs, sleeplessness, weaknesses and irregularities of the feminine organs, palpitation of the heart and nervous disorders are sure indications of thin, weak blood.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new red corpuscles in the blood, puts vital energy into the nerves, and stops the wasting process that would ultimately end in heart failure, nervous prostration or paralysis.

It is the world's greatest restorative for men, women and children. In pill form, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Book free.

Jameson's Fatal Folly

Ill-Starred Raid Into Transvaal Gave Boers Excuse for Arming.

Balfour on Compensating Outcome of the Early Reverses of the British.

Artillery Deficiency Purely Local and Ending With Arrival of Home Batteries.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 8.—Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, delivered his annual address to his Manchester constituents this evening. An immense audience gave him an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Balfour contrasted the conditions of last year, when the Fashoda incident had been honorably closed, and the peace conference had been begun at The Hague, with those of to-day, when, as he said, Great Britain had become involved in "the greatest war of the generation." "It is true," he continued, "that the government knew the situation contained elements of peril, but it is not true they regarded the war as anything like inevitable." He asked why the government, knowing the Transvaal was increasing its armaments, did not protest, and said: "The melancholy reason rests in the Jameson raid, which gave the Transvaal a chance to say it was arming, not for aggression, but for self-protection. Thus we are critized for doing too little by those who a year ago criticized us for doing too much."

The speaker said he believed the events which prevented mobilization last August had done more good in uniting parties and all parts of the Empire, than if Great Britain, and not the Transvaal, had issued the ultimatum.

"Even the tactical misfortune at Ladysmith, or the extent of the Boer invasion of British territory," said Mr. Balfour, "is not such as need by itself frighten even the most timid."

In defending the artillery equipment he observed: "Do not believe that your soldiers are sent to the field with a worse gun than France or Germany would use in similar circumstances. The guns supplied to Sir George White were intended for a mobile force, not for the defence of the beleaguered force. The course of the war has revealed the necessity for guns less mobile but of greater range, and these are being sent out abundantly."

After extolling the sea transport and the ready response of the reserves, he declared that the government had given the generals an absolutely free hand, that the war was "one in defence of our African empire," and that through good and evil report they would pursue it unswervingly to the end, so that no such war should ever be waged in South Africa again.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour ridiculed the foreign prophecies that the dissolution of the British Empire was about to begin.

BOER SAVAGERY.

Joubert's Idea of "Humane and Civilized Warfare"—Heartless Loot of Natal Settlers.

A correspondent at Pietermaritzburg forwards the following extract from the Times of Natal of October 27, as exhibiting the quality of the gentle Boer as invader, and as an illustration of General Joubert's ideas of "humane and civilized warfare":

"Distressing accounts are reaching us from day to day of wrecked homesteads and destruction of farmers' stock in Upper Natal, acts of mere wanton devilry on the part of the Boers. We had been led to hope, as the commandos now on Natal soil are led by men who pretend to some education, and to whom some veneer at all events of civilization has been attributed, that these leaders would, for their own reputations' sake, exercise some control over the well-known savage propensities of their rabble following. That hope has ceased to exist, in the light of actual facts. As one exemplary instance of these, we may here give the case of Mr. Brown, whose farm and homestead is near Dannhauser. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had recently imported costly furniture from England, and their home was an elegant example of what means and taste can do in the way of beautifying a colonial farmhouse. Their farm was well stocked and with their children around them their surroundings presented a scene which might justly be taken to represent the best, brightest and happiest side of colonial life. When the Boers commenced to invade Natal Mr. Brown was warned by friends who knew the Boers better than he to send his wife and family away, as also his valuables and stock. He could not be brought to believe in Boer savagery, and he maintained, against all the representations of his friends, that being a peaceful farmer, he had nothing to fear from the invaders. At last, when the Boers were already close at hand, and tales of their conduct had reached Mrs. Brown, her husband was suddenly missing, and she had to hurriedly leave with her children for down country, without being able to gain tidings of her husband. There was no time then to pack up their valuables, among other things a quantity of valuable family silver. All had to be left. Mr. Brown had been out moving stock from one paddock to another, and had suddenly disappeared. Before leaving Mrs. Brown locked up the house and gave the keys to an old Kaffir servant, telling him that Mr. Brown would return and that he was on no account to give up the keys to anybody else.

"Presently the Boers arrived on the scene and demanded the keys from the old Kaffir, when they found the house locked up. He had thrown the keys away on their approach, and protested that he had not got them. They thereupon sjamboked the faithful old fellow, cutting him open with their sjamboks in a horrible manner—but they could not make him betray his trust. Eventually they found the keys and entered. The plucky old Kaffir entered, too, to see what they did. They tore down even the overmantels and pictures, and smashed them and all the mirrors and furniture, treading down everything under foot. They pocketed the silver and anything portable of any value, and told the old Kaffir to go and tell his master what they had done. The old Kaffir, with his body all lacerated by the sjamboks of these savages, has turned up in Maritzburg and told his story. One letter has been received by Mrs. Brown from her husband, stating that he is alive, but 'in a living grave,' and for obvious reasons we cannot divulge where he is. Meantime her anxiety can be imagined. That letter further stated that it was useless trying to reach him with a letter. Having given this as merely a single instance of what is going on upon Natal soil to-day, and of the accounts which reach us daily, is it not time that an effort were made to educate people at home as to what Natal is suffering, and as to the treatment British women and children have met with during their flight from Johannesburg at the hands of Boer savages? The British public is too apt to overlook these matters when the time for a settlement of differences comes."

ST. JOHN'S VOLUNTEERS.

Citizens Pay Parting Tribute to Members of the Second Contingent.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 9.—Many flags floated to-day in honor of the St. John volunteers for the Mounted Infantry contingent, who left to-night by train for Halifax. The men assembled at the Fusiliers' club room at 7:30 and marched to the Mechanics' Institute, where Mayor Sears bade farewell to the soldiers on behalf of the citizens. The big hall was full to overflowing, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Lady Tilley, in behalf of the Red Cross Ladies' Aid Society, presented each man with a "housewife," and on behalf of the citizens, Mayor Sears presented each with a sovereign.

Gallantry at Ladysmith.

The Queen's Cheering Message to Garrison—Buller Yet at the Halt.

Officials Leaving Bloemfontein French Keeps Enemy Moving.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 9.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle dated Frere Camp, Sunday afternoon, three o'clock, says: "There has been no bombardment of Ladysmith nor any shelling at Chieveley, by the British guns."

The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations and thanks to Gen. White and the troops at Ladysmith.

New York, Jan. 9.—Gen. White's gallant defence of Ladysmith, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, cannot fail to have a strong tonic effect upon the British people. There is little doubt Gen. White is destined for the peerage in consequence of this splendid exploit.

BULLER YET WAITING.

London, Jan. 9.—From the headquarters it is reported that Gen. Buller is constructing a subsidiary railway from the main line to Colenso westwardly in the direction of Potgieters Drift.

A despatch from Frere Camp late on Sunday night said all was quiet there, thus dispelling widespread belief that Gen. Buller had followed up his demonstration before Colenso with an effective move elsewhere.

PORTUGAL'S ATTITUDE.

The London Times' correspondent at Lorenzo Marquez cables that although there is no guarantee that Transvaal gold is of standard value, the Portuguese government compels the local banks to accept it as legal tender at the same rate as British sovereigns, "thus giving the republic every facility for extensive transactions here and remitting money to Europe." Continuing, the correspondent says: "It is questioned whether the Portuguese order is not a breach of neutrality."

AT MODDER RIVER.

Advices from Modder River say the Boers continue to extend their works, and it is estimated that 30,000 men are required to defend them.

SORRY PRISONERS.

The prisoners captured by the Canadians and Queenslanders at Sunnyside are going to Capetown for trial as rebels.

BOER INTOLERANCE.

New York, Jan. 9.—A special from Washington says the Transvaal government has informed the United States government that W. Stanley Hollis, American consul at Pretoria, will not be permitted to represent British interests in the republic during the war, it being against the Transvaal's policy to permit British representatives in its territory. Consul Hollis, however, will be permitted to care for the British prisoners of war confined in Pretoria in his personal capacity.

BLOEMFONTEIN NOT SAFE.

London, Jan. 9.—The latest news from Bloemfontein says the officials there recognize that it may evacuate the town at an early day, and are securing houses at Pretoria. It is also announced that the hospitals at Bloemfontein and elsewhere are packed with wounded men.

FRENCH KEEPS MOVING.

Little change was apparent to-day in the position at Colesberg. Gen. French reported to the war office on Sunday morning that he had reconnoitered with a squadron of the Household Cavalry on the Boers' east flank, the two miles from Achtertang and drawn a considerable force of the burghers, who being anxious for their communications with Norval's Pont, withdrew.

The casualties of the Suffolks, near Colesberg, were: Killed, Col. Watson and Lieutenants Wilkins, Carey and White; and twenty-three men mission: Captains Brett, Thomson and Brown, and Lieutenants Rant, Allen, Wood-Martin and Butler and 17 men; wounded, 21 men.

Gen. French further reports that the casualties of the other regiments to January 4, were 12 men killed and 44 wounded.

Dodwell & Co., who control the Northern Pacific boats, say that no San Francisco-Seattle line is contemplated. The boats will no doubt be kept on the Oriental line, at least until the new Northern Pacific steamers arrive. One or two of the boats will probably engage in the Cape Nome traffic at the proper time.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamers Queen City and Tees will sail this evening, the latter for Alaskan points, and the Queen City for the West Coast.

The overdue transport Victoria has arrived safely at Manila, having been picked up by the collier Brutus. The Victoria left San Francisco on October 12th last with a cargo of supplies.

New Champion Featherweight

McGovern in Eight Rounds Conclusively Proves Superiority Over Dixon.

Defeated Man Was Game to the Core and Terribly Punished.

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 9.—To-night's fight for the featherweight championship justified the talent in having consistently maintained McGovern as favorite over Dixon, the betting having so held for the last week. There were many wagers made to-night at 100 to 70, and so much McGovern money in sight that these odds were extended to 100 to 65.

Round 1.—Dixon opened with a left swing for the head. McGovern ducked and sent his right over the kidneys. Dixon tried another left and Terry blocked and drove his right once more to kidneys, forcing Dixon to the ropes. They broke away to the centre of the ring, where Dixon swung his left to breast. Terry crowded in, pounding his right to ribs. Dixon tried his left for the body, but Terry stepped inside of it and sent his right three times to body. Dixon swung his left to jaw, and in a half clinch Terry worked left and right to body and left to head. Dixon slipped back, sending a straight left to the face, and they were in a fast mix-up at the bell.

Round 2.—Dixon opened with a left swing for the head, and McGovern ducked neatly, and he drove George back with a left on the body. Dixon planted a left swing high on head, but Terry crowded in sending both hands to the wind. George jarred Terry's head with a straight left and followed with a right jolt on body. They mixed it up rapidly and Dixon almost put Terry through the ropes with a left drive. They came to the centre, where George again landed a hard left on face. In another mix-up Terry worked well to the body, and after they broke away George landed left hard on face, Mac replying with right on body.

Round 3.—Dixon led left for the head, but Terry got inside of it, and sent both hands to ribs and stomach. Dixon hooked right to the ear, sending Terry away from him. Both steadied themselves and Dixon drove his right straight to the face and sent another in same spot after which he staggered Mac with a right swing in jaw. Dixon played the same game again, with Terry working on the body, a straight left on face, and a right swing from George almost dropped Mac to the floor, but Terry came back with a rush and sent right and left to the body, forcing Dixon to a clinch.

Round 4.—Dixon missed a left lead for the head, and Terry drove his left to the body, following with right hook on the ribs. Dixon tried again, but Terry side-stepped and hooked his left to George's jaw. Dixon came back, but Terry ducked aside from the colored lad's swings and used both hands on stomach at close quarters. After they broke Dixon hooked his left to the neck, and Terry drove right and left to the body. After a clinch Terry hooked his right to Dixon's jaw and George staggered away. Terry followed, forcing him to the ropes, where Dixon clinched, and the referee had to separate them. When they came together Dixon led a swing on neck as the bell rang.

Round 5.—Dixon opened up with the usual left swing for the head, but Terry blocked three of them. Dixon tried again, swinging left on neck, and McGovern got to the body with both hands. In a clinch George pulled Terry towards him and Mac slipped to his knees, but was up instantly. Dixon led a left to the shoulder and Mac countered with right and left on the body. Dixon swung left to neck, but Mac drove both hands to the body and the bell found them clinched. Both returned to their corners smiling.

Round 6.—Dixon started as usual with a left swing for the head, but Mac blocked it. Dixon sent his left to the neck. Terry put right to body and left to chin. Dixon rushed and landed straight left to chin. Dixon rushed and with a straight left to face jarred Terry's head. Terry rushed back very viciously, hooking to head and driving his right hard to body. Terry rushed George to the ropes, planting his left on the ribs and hooking his right to the head. Twice Dixon missed left swing for the head, Terry getting inside and planting right and left to body. As they broke from a clinch the bell rang. Terry hooked his right to jaw and Dixon looked bad as he walked to his corner.

Round 7.—Dixon made the lead as usual, but failed to land, and Terry drove left and right to body three times. Dixon mixed and Terry sent back a terrific right over Dixon's heart. Dixon rushed repeatedly, but McGovern blocked him every time and kept his right going like a trip hammer on Dixon's chest and stomach. Terry hooked a hard left to the ear at close quarters. After clinch Dixon landed a straight on Mac's mouth. Dixon tried this again, but Terry got inside and sent right and left to the face, breaking Dixon's nose, and the colored lad went back to the ropes with Terry after him. Dixon bled freely, but he returned to his corner.

Round 8.—Dixon tried his usual opening with left swing, but Terry was inside, sending right to body and head. Terry drove Dixon to the ropes, where Dixon slipped to the floor. Terry helped Dixon to his feet amid the cheers of the crowd, and Dixon backed into Terry's corner, where he went down again. Terry was ready for him, and under body blows the champion went down again. Dixon was up in five seconds and staggered to the centre of the ring. Terry went after him, planting right and left hooks on the jaw, and George dropped to the floor. Dixon took full count, getting up on the tenth second. Mac was ready for him, and under body blows the champion went down again, and took the count once more. It looked hopeless for Dixon, but he was game to the core, and got up to face certain defeat. He tried to get away, but his legs failed him, and Terry slipped in quickly and sent left and right to body. Dixon clinched, but was again forced to the floor with a fearful right on the body. Once more he staggered to his feet. Terry went to him with left and right and Dixon fell twice. He got up only to go down for the eighth time in similar blows, which he was unable to withstand, although he tried to clinch for safety. It was all over but the shouting with Dixon, and when only one second of the round had to expire Tom O'Rourke threw up the spong and saved Dixon from a knock out, while at the same time he transferred the featherweight championship to McGovern, Dixon having held it for the last eight years.

TEST THE URINE.

If you have backache and there are brick dust deposits found in the urine after it stands 24 hours you can be sure the kidneys are deranged. To effect a prompt and positive cure and prevent Bright's disease, suffering and death, use Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure.