

BRITAIN AND TRANSVAAL.

The Naval Brigade Has Arrived at Ladysmith.

British Troops Massing on the Border to Repel the Expected Invasion—Gen. Buller Bids the Queen Good-bye—Boer Generals Hold Council—Will be a Short War—50,000 Reserves to be Called Out.

A despatch to the London Daily News from Bloemfontein says that all the burghers of the Orange Free State have been commandeered and mobilized in different parts of the Republic. They have been ordered to act strictly on the defensive. They will probably be kept six miles from the border in order to prevent collisions with the British.

It is asserted at Mafeking, on reliable authority, that the burghers have been strictly enjoined not to cross the western frontier or to interfere with civilians, but to resist the passage of an armed force.

A correspondent at Ladysmith, Natal, cables:—"The Fifth Lancers and a naval brigade from Durban have arrived here, and are encamped near the railway."

General Sir Redvers Buller arrived at Balmoral castle on Wednesday night as the guest of Queen Victoria to bid her Majesty farewell on his departure for South Africa.

A despatch from Johannesburg reports that Kaffirs are raiding the business places and houses in the East Rand. The whites fired on them. A special force of police has been despatched to disperse the raiders.

50,000 RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT

While there is no diminution in the flood of despatches from South Africa recording the military preparation and movements of both sides, with all kinds of accurate and inaccurate rumours and speculations, the real situation remains unchanged.

It is expected that 50,000 reserves will be called out on Thursday, and that an army corps will be mobilized on the 15th or the 20th of the month.

In the meantime it is interesting to note that neither side shows anxiety to precipitate a conflict, but is rather inclined to give opportunity for the play of peace influence.

INDIAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Times confirms the report that enough Indian troops have arrived to make the military situation secure, and says the authorities declare further disclosures regarding military movements should be suppressed, as valuable information has already leaked to the Boers through the London newspapers.

A despatch to the Times from Lombani, near Mafeking, says it is a remarkable fact that the natives there declare they will not fight for the Transvaal, but will, in preference, cross the border, because the Boers are too severe, and are always punishing them.

TO DESTROY THE BRIDGE.

The correspondent of the Standard at Beaufort, West Rand, says fugitives who have arrived there report that forty tons of dynamite have been laid down for the destruction of the railway bridge over the Orange river at Nobels Point, a frontier station near KRUGER WANTS TO FIGHT.

A special despatch from Pretoria between Cape Colony and the Free State, says that President Kruger expresses himself strongly on being prevented by the Executive, from going to the front. He is reported to have said:—"Some people say I am the cause of the present trouble, and I want to take my share of the fighting with my people." The same despatch, announcing that Commandant-General Joubert's wife has started to join her husband on the border. Heavy rains have fallen, and the Sandpruit river is flooded.

BOER ARMY LEADERS UNDECIDED

A despatch from Volksrust dated Wednesday says a council of war was held to-day, Commander-General Joubert presiding, and the commanders of all the different commands being present. The conference was short and indecisive. It is understood that no move will be made for a couple of days. Most of the British residents have gone to Natal.

Increased activity is being shown at Woolwich, and it is alleged that provision is being made there to send supplies for two army corps. Four hundred tons of material and munitions of war have already been shipped for Africa.

A Johannesburg despatch says:—"The Government has turned over the Ferreira mine to the directors on condition that work is to proceed. The Stock Exchange is closed."

MARTIAL LAW IN THE TRANSVAAL.

An unconfirmed report says that martial law has been proclaimed in the Transvaal.

A despatch from Johannesburg says the regular distribution of letters has ceased. The Government has commandeered all dynamite and cyanide supplies, which have been removed and placed under strict guard at various

depots. A strong guard has been stationed at the reservoir to prevent tampering with the water.

An enthusiastic meeting of Irishmen was held Wednesday evening in Kimberley, under the presidency of a former Mayor of the town, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing disapproval of the conduct of Irishmen who sympathized with the Boers, and of the course of the Irish Parliamentary party in extending sympathy and support to the Transvaal in the present crisis.

BOER GENERALS HOLD COUNCIL.

A despatch from Volksrust, in the Transvaal, says the generals in command of the Boer forces on the Natal border have held a council of war under Commandant-General Joubert, at which important movements were decided upon. Eight lancers have now been established along the border, and all arrangements have been made for an immediate advance if such a move is required. Fresh drafts of burghers are arriving hourly. There are already 8,000 men in the main camp at Sandfontein. The other border camps are well entrenched. The Boers do not expect a surprise attack by the British.

TROOPS LANDED AT DURBAN.

Seven troopships have now reached Durban. Four thousand five hundred troops have already landed, and it is expected that 4,500 more will be disembarked before Sunday. The Dutch volunteers will be sent to Griqualand, south of Natal, so that in the event of war they will not be required to fight their own kindred.

There is no doubt now that the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph was misled when he made the statement that the Boers were occupying Laing's Nek. It is probable that some Boer patrols who advanced on Laing's Nek during the night and retired at daybreak were mistaken for the general body.

The Manchester Guardian's Cape Town correspondent says that the Boers will probably attack the Orange Free State. Unless they are restrained civil war throughout South Africa is inevitable.

There has been almost a complete dearth of news from South Africa. The few despatches received recording military movements at various points all tend to confirm the belief that President Kruger will restrain any forward movement by the Boers unless they are fired upon or war is actually declared.

INVADED BY KAFFIRS.

A despatch from Johannesburg says:—"Thousands of natives have invaded the town, and on Friday the authorities decided to march them under escort out of the country. Last night two natives entered a clothing store kept by a Jew, and stabbed the proprietor in the neck, severing the windpipe. Two Jewish storekeepers in the East Rand have been murdered by natives, and the Kaffirs are raiding all the places where they think liquor is stored."

The War Commission, acting under the Government's instructions, will issue advice to shopkeepers to remove the barricades they have erected, on the ground that the Government's guarantee of protection ought to be sufficient.

WILL BE A SHORT WAR.

A despatch from Paris, says:—"Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American civil engineer connected with leading South African mining companies, who returned from the Cape two months ago after a brief holiday in the Tyrol, is now passing a few days in Paris. The appreciations of the situation in the Transvaal expressed by Mr. Hammond in conversation are of interest, in showing how a war with the Boers is regarded by an observant representative American, enjoying the advantage of unsurpassed knowledge of the facts, enabling him thoroughly to grasp the situation."

As to the justice of the war, Mr. Hammond did not wish to express an opinion; but when asked whether the war would be a short or a long one, said:—"It will be a short war, ending with the capture of Pretoria, after which the Boers will recognize the futility of further fighting. The Boers to-day are not as formidable fighters as they were fifteen years ago; for example, their former enormous advantage is marksmanship over the British troops no longer exists, because, game having to a great extent disappeared, the Boers have no experience in shooting at moving objects. A few old Doppers are still good shots, but they are fast dying out. Moreover, the British Lee-Metford rifle, with its remarkable flat trajectory, puts Tommy Atkins quite on an equality with the Boers so far as marksmanship is concerned."

Quasi friends of the Boers deluded them into the belief that Great Britain would not resort to war in any event, and unfortunately thereby provoked a spirit of opposition to the British demands, resulting in the present diplomatic impasse, which I fear makes war inevitable. Encouraged by the present weakness of the British garrisons, the Boers evidently hope to occupy strategic positions, and by rapidly assuming the defensive, deal tell-

ing blows before the arrival of the bulk of the British army. Mr. Hammond thinks there is no danger of the conflict developing into a war of races, because the Boers, especially the generation now attaining manhood, have commercial instincts and are fond of making money. They are together more enlightened than the old Doppers, with their dog-in-the-manage exclusiveness. Mr. Hammond feels confident that both nations will have reason to respect each other more after a war.

THE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

A despatch from London, says:—"A proclamation summoning Parliament to meet on October 17th and authorizing the calling out of the reserves was signed on Saturday morning. The Gazette announces that summonses will be issued for the number of reserves to bring every battalion ordered to South Africa to its full strength of 100 men, and the men must present themselves before October 17th."

The field force for service in South Africa, the War Office announces, will commence mobilization next Monday. The War Office announces that under the proclamation calling out the reserves 25,000 men will be summoned. Her Majesty, in Privy Council, at Balmoral Saturday morning, assented to the calling of Parliament, the mobilization of reserves, and the continuation of the army of all soldiers now serving who in ordinary circumstances would be entitled to discharge or transfer to the reserves.

It is rumoured at Portsmouth that the Admiralty may organize a flying squadron for the Cape. Although the impending army corps is a matter of prominent military interest, the troops already on the scene of probable action constitute no insignificant body. The original Cape garrison was 9,000 men, and this has been increased by 4,500. There are 12,000 men at sea, on the way to the Cape, and their arrival will make the approximate total of British troops in South Africa, prior to the arrival of the army corps, 25,500. These troops do not include the irregular forces, the Cape Mounted Rifles, the Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown Volunteers, Natal police, the Durban Light Infantry, the Australian force, nor the regular naval brigade.

The Cape squadron now includes ten warships, all heavily manned; and the Terrific and Powerful will soon arrive, enabling the navy to land a brigade of about two thousand men.

NEW ELEMENT OF DANGER.

A new element of danger in the Transvaal situation has arisen in the exasperation caused throughout the British colonies in South Africa by the stories of brutal treatment of refugees by Boers. The accounts of outrages upon women and children are having their effect, and are being accepted, in many quarters hitherto incredulous, as confirming the anticipation of the savagery that would mark the progress of the war.

The Evening News publishes the following despatch from Cape Town:—"The reports of the barbarous excesses committed by the Boers on refugees have caused a thrill of horror here. In one instance seventy women and children were packed in a cattle truck so tightly that they were unable to sit, and were thus kept sick-tracked for thirty hours, without food or water. When they attempted to leave the truck they were driven back with blows."

"Every trainload of refugees brings harrowing accounts of the barbarities of the Boers of the Orange Free State. A train arrived yesterday that had been ninety-six hours en route. The sufferings of the women were dreadful."

Other Cape Town despatches describe the indignation caused by insults heaped upon refugees traversing the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and the sufferings caused to passengers travelling in exposed trucks by the jeers and insults of gangs of armed burghers, who have prevented famishing travellers from obtaining food, "blacksnaking" the men and striking the women. The appearance of many of the sufferers is said to be deplorable.

NO BRITISH TROOPS NEEDED.

Egyptian Forces Will be Able to Subdue the Khalifa.

A despatch from London says:—"The departure for Egypt of Col. Hickman, Governor of Dongola, and Major Bleyer, commanding the 3rd Egyptian battalion, is thought to mean that steps will be taken immediately to suppress the Khalifa. It is held that while he lives and is at liberty there can be no peace or prosperity in the Sudan."

The latest estimate of the Khalifa's force places it at 10,000, against 10,000 commanded by Arabi Pasha, Dufalla, and Ali Denar. It is believed that the Egyptian army will be able to cope with the dervishes, and that no English troops will need to be engaged—except the Scotch Highlanders, which will help to garrison the raided territory.

OLD LADY BURN'T TO DEATH.

Was Carrying a Lamp Downstairs When She Tripped and Fell.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—"While coming downstairs with a lighted lamp Saturday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon, an elderly lady residing at 355 King street tripped and fell, causing the lamp to explode. Her clothing was ablaze in a moment, and before assistance arrived the unfortunate woman was frightfully burned. She was removed to the hospital where her injuries proved fatal a few hours later. The fire was extinguished before much damage to the house was done."

HUSBAND AND WIFE KILLED.

They Were Driving Across the Railroad Near Lindsay.

A despatch from Lindsay, Ont., says:—"Mr. and Mrs. George Rutherford, living on the first concession of Emily near Omemea, left their home early on Tuesday morning to visit their son-in-law, Mr. Isaac Windrim, of this town. The morning being cold and frosty, the buggy-top was up and the occupants had their heads wrapped up, and it is this which is believed to have prevented them from hearing the approaching train. The engineer gave the usual whistle for the crossing, and the next instant the train was upon their vehicle. The train was stopped, and Conductor Boundy and others ran to the spot, only to find Mrs. Rutherford dead, having been hurled about 30 feet, with a terrible wound on the left side of her head. Her husband was still breathing, although his shoulder-bone was broken, and leg crushed above the knee. He died shortly before arriving in Lindsay. Mr. Rutherford was a well-to-do farmer, and highly respected. Both were about 60 years of age."

WAS HURLED FROM A BRIDGE.

An Aged Oakville Farmer Meets With a Horrible Death.

A despatch from Oakville, Ont., says:—"Mr. John Ion, a highly respectable farmer, 70 years of age, residing about a mile from this place, was struck and instantly killed by a westbound G. T. R. express, due here at 8.30 on Thursday morning. Mr. Ion had been to the station to get his morning paper, and was returning home along the track. He was in the centre of the bridge, which is about two hundred yards in length, when his attention was called by the rapidly approaching train by the engineer of an east-bound freight."

Mr. Ion started to run, but was caught about four feet from the end, and hurled twenty feet, striking a post and breaking it. The train, which does not stop here, was running at a high rate of speed, but stopped and picked up the body, taking it to the station. One leg, one arm, and the base of the skull were broken. Coroner Williams decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Mr. Ion was an ex-town councillor, and prominent in Methodist circles of this place.

ENGLAND HAS A NEW WAR.

Khalifa, With 12,000 Men, Takes the Field Again.

A despatch from London, says:—"Great Britain, it seems has another obstreperous person to deal with beside President Kruger, although the fact has been almost overlooked by the public on account of the Boer troubles. This person is the Khalifa, against whom a strong force of troops is about to be sent. While it was officially stated some time ago that the expedition to Kordofan and Darfur would only take place after the Sudan interview with Lord Cromer, there are many indications that the expedition has started much sooner. All the Egyptian forces are concentrated at Omdurman, and British officers now on leave have been recalled and hurried to the front. The Khalifa is reported to have 12,000 men under his command."

FOUND HEADS AND HIDES.

Brantford Butcher Arrested on a Charge of Cattle Stealing.

A despatch from Brantford, Ont., says:—"The police here Friday arrested a butcher named Augustus Halmer, who is suspected of being implicated in the recent cattle thefts near Galt. The Messrs. Carrick Bros., who were among those losing cattle visited the city on Friday, when a visit was paid to Halmer's slaughter-house. There the men identified three heads as belonging to their cattle. A visit to Ory's tannery found the hides and then visiting the butcher shop three carcasses were found. Halmer will be taken to Paris, charged with the theft."

SCUTTLED THEIR SCHOONER.

Two Men Sentenced to Six Years for Defrauding Insurance Companies.

A despatch from Guysboro', N. S., says:—"The trial of Otto Felman and Percy Monroe, charged with conspiracy to defraud two marine insurance companies by scuttling the schooner Juventa in order to secure insurance on a consignment of lobsters, which was transferred to another vessel before the Juventa was sunk, ended on Thursday in conviction, and the men were sentenced to imprisonment for six years."

MAJORITY FOR FEDERATION.

Official Figures of the Referendum in Queensland.

A despatch from Brisbane, says:—"The referendum in Queensland on the project of Australian federation has been completed. In favour of the scheme, 38,488 votes were cast, as against 30,998 in opposition."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, & in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—About fifty loads of stuff came in to-day, but we had no trade worth speaking of. Shipping and butcher cattle were unchanged, and only a little superior cattle sold.

Stockers, feeders, milkers, and bull were a shade easier, while prices were quotably unchanged.

In the "small stuffs" market there was activity, and prices were well maintained. Lambs were firmer.

Good veal calves are in request. Hogs are nominally unchanged, but it is doubtful if the prices quoted will hold to-day, as there is a decided weakening tendency in the market.

Quotations to-day were 4-8c, per lb, for choice hogs, scaling from 160 lb to 200 lbs, and 4-8c, per lb, for light and fat hogs.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$5.00
Butcher, choice do.	3.75 4.12 1-2
Butcher, med., to good.	3.25 3.50
Butcher, inferior.	2.75 3.25
Stockers, per cwt.	3.00 3.50
Sheep and Lambs.	
Ewes, per cwt.	3.00 3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	3.25 4.00
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50 2.75
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2.00 7.00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	4.25 4.62 1-9
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.00 4.12 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4.00 4.12 1-2
Toronto, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Steady, but rather quiet locally. Ontario red and white wheat, 66 1-2 to 67c. Holders are asking 1c, more. Red sold to-day at 67c. Spring wheat quiet at 66 to 67c. Goose, 71c, middle freights, with 72c asked. Manitoba wheat firm to-day at 88c, grinding in transit, and 82c, Toronto and west.	

Flour—Steady; demand moderate. Straight rollers quoted at \$3.25 for shipment Montreal. Millfeed—Not so firm. Bran is quoted at \$11.50, middle freights, and shorts at \$14.50. Peas—Not much change. No. 2 is quoted at 60c, north and west, 61c on the Midland, and 62c east. Oats—Market is dull. Cars of white east are quoted at 27c, and 26c for white west.

Rye—Quiet and holding at 55 1-2c east, and 53 1-2c west. Corn—Inactive at 41 to 41 1-2c; No. 2 American, 40 1-2c.

Barley—Plenty offering, and quite a little reported at outside points. No. 2 sold to day at 42c, high freights, and 43c, middle.

Buffalo, Oct. 10.—Spring wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 78 1-8c; new, 77 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, spot, 75 3-8c. Winter wheat—Dull and unsettled; No. 2 red, nominal 72 1-2c; No. 1 white, 72c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 38 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 38 to 38 1-4c; No. 2 corn, 37 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 36 1-2c; Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 28 1-2c; No. 3 white, 28c; No. 4 white, 27 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, in store, quoted at 63 1-2c. Canal freights—Firm, Flour—Steady.

Detroit, Oct. 10.—Wheat closed: No. 1 white, cash, 72c; No. 2 red, cash, 73 3-8c; December, 75 3-4c; May, 79 3-4c.

Toledo, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, 72c, bid; December, 75c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 29 1-4c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, cash, 59c. Clover seed—Prime, new, cash, and October, \$6.50; December, \$5.40. Oil—Unchanged.

Duluth, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 72 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70 1-4c; October, 70 1-4c; December, 70 1-2c; May, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 67 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 64 1-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 10.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 78 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 70c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 58 1-2c to 58 3-4c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 40 1-2c; sample, 39 to 45 1-2c.

SAW HIM BURN TO DEATH.

A Fire-Fighter at Cascade City, B. C. Caught by Falling Timber.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—"On Saturday a blaze wiped out the central block of hotels in Cascade City. It was 12.30 in the morning when the fire broke out, in the busiest block of the best built portion of the town. The water supply was inadequate, and soon the entire block was a roaring furnace. In rapid succession, the Club hotel, Britannic hotel, Grand Central and Railroad Headquarters hotel succumbed to the flames, and these were followed by Francis and Miln's and the Montana hotel. Eric Arvall was burned to death while trying to save the Montana hotel. Dynamite was used to blow up the Scandinavian hotel, and Arvall was caught in the falling timber. His cries for help were pitiful indeed, but the intense heat warded off all assistance. The loss is estimated at \$25,000."

DEAD NUMBER 1,500.

Whole Villages Destroyed by Earthquake in Asia Minor.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—"It is now estimated that 1,500 perished in the earthquake in Asia Minor, around Aidin. The first shock occurred at four o'clock in the morning of September 20, and lasted 44 seconds. The effects were appalling. Whole villages were completely destroyed. The earthquake was felt as far as Scio, Mitlene, and Smyrna."