(From Monday's Extra Edition.)

Canadians on Shipboard.

Westminster Jam Figures in Experiences on the Way to Cape Verde.

British Columbia Company in Concert—Features of Daily Routine.

The Montreal Herald's correspondent with the Canadian contingent forwarded from Cape Verde a series of letters written on shipboard, from which the following is taken:

On board transport Sardinian, October 7, 1899.—More than a week has elapsed since the people of Canada have shown their loyalty toward the Mother Country by raising a thousand bayonets and sending them forth to the distant seat of war, from the old city of Quebec.

Initial steps in any direction are seldom such that they cannot be improved upon. This is the first time the government of Canada has raised a regiment to protect British interests in a foreign land, and the natural consequence is that everything is not as absolutely complete in the arrangements for the comfort of the men as frequent similar occurrences would warrant.

It must not be forgotten that ours is not an ordinary regiment. The majority of the men are well educated, and many are recruited from among Canada's best families. Not a company but what can boast of its B. A.'s, its law and medical students and graduates, of men whose fathers are colonels in the militia of Canada, ministers, professors and prominent lawyers and statesmen. The natural conclusion is that they will be better drilled and disciplined in a shorter period of time, and will do their duty more intelligently and thoroughly than the ordinary regiment of the line. That they, as a regiment, can be compared with some of the crack fighting regiments, tried and trusted for many years, is not to be thought of, but, man for man, there never has been a regiment containing so many men of culture and ability as there are in the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

When the men of this regiment volunteered they did not know who would be their captains, did not know who would officer or lead them. They were not even aware that they would go as a regiment, but as separate and distinct units, which would lose their identity by being drafted into the Imperial regiments already in Africa. It was sufficient know that the Mother Country sought help from her colonies, that she had so tenderly nursed until able to help themselves, and right nobly have they responded.

Never, perhaps, have officers and men agreed so well. Considering the number of officers there are in the ranks as privates, the cheerful, soldier-like spirit, the willingness of the men to do all and everything they possibly can to please their officers, is little short of marvellous. The liveliest interest is evinced by the men for everything on board pertaining to military life. And no less interested in the welfare of the men and concerned for their comfort are the officers. A finer lot of men on the whole could hardly have been given commissions in the regiment. From the youngest subaltern to the colonel, all have shown the deep interest they feel for the safety, health and comfort of the men in their charge.

The ship, from hold to bridge, from prow to stern, is as clean and healthy as was ever a British man-of-war, in spite of the crowded state of the men's sleeping quarters. The huge steel steam fans are continuously forcing pure, fresh air into every corner of the ship. The bunks of the men are neat and clean. The passage-ways between them would please the most exacting housewife. The tables in the mess-rooms are as clean as constant scrubbing can make them. This obedience to the orders of the officers on the part of the orderlies is responsible for the cleanliness and order, ensures the health and comfort of the men. And this is only natural when we consider the composition of the rank and file.

Regarding space in the state-rooms and cabins, the officers are no better off than the men, for in quite a few of them only one man at a time can dress, and a second table has to be laid one hour after the first to accommodate those unable to find room at the first table. The subalterns and the four war correspondents with the contingents that have seatings at the second table, make a precipitous rush for the saloon companion-way immediately the second bell rings, summoning them to dine. No second warning is necessary for them!

The nurses are now wearing their "khaki" uniforms with the red cross upon the arm, and they are enjoying the voyage exceedingly, and no wonder, for the officers, almost without exception, and one of the clergymen as well, vie with each other in the endeavor to monopolize their attention. It is to be hoped that they will be able to remain with the regiment in case we see active service, for they would rather nurse their Canadian boys back to health than others, you may be sure.

The first two days passed, giving promise of rougher weather on the morrow, and the promise was fulfilled, for on Wednesday the sea became very rough beneath a grey, leaden sky, with falling rain. Officers and men soon began to feel the effects of the heavy, rolling sea, which tossed the troopship about like a chip. Thursday broke dull and drear, bringing with it all the agony of sea-sickness. Very few of those in the cabin escaped the dreadful mal-de-mer, while the men forward fared little better.

Soon after leaving Father Point, off Metis, the steamship ran in toward land. Through the glasses could be seen a signal flag flying from a flagstaff. Could it be possible we were signalled to stop? Was the war over? Were we to return? Had Oom Paul surrendered, and was all the fun over before we could even get to the front? Officers and men looked at one another in surprise. Whatever could it mean? Finally the engines stopped. But they were soon relieved. It seems some of the men had piled their haversacks in such a manner that they interfered with the steering gear, thus causing the ship to run in towards shore. The obstruction being removed, the engines started again, and once more we were on our way.

One man that left the port of Quebec will never return. On Wednesday, November 1, Surgeon-Major Wilson was called to attend Edward Deslauriers, of D Company, who was feeling very ill. Examination showed that poor Deslauriers was not suffering from seasickness, but heart disease, and Dr. Wilson immediately ordered him to the hospital, where he was attended by Doctors Eiset and Osborne. Thursday saw the patient much worse, and at 6 o'clock on Friday morning Edward Deslauriers breathed his last, dying from heart failure. At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon D Company assembled to do the last homage to the dead, to see the body of their comrade for the last time. Over the rail was placed a grating. Borne by pitying hands, the body wrapped in a weighted hammock and covered by the flag he had so bravely volunteered to defend, was carried from the hospital to the grating. The engines slowed down. Brightly in the sun gleamed the red, white and blue of the Union Jack covering the body. At the head of the grating stood Father O'Leary, grey-headed, solemn, sad at heart. On each side, supporting the body, stood four of the dead soldier's Roman Catholic comrades. There was a deep silence, broken only by the rushing of the waves, soon to close over the body. Making the sign o the Cross and commending the departed spirit to the Creator, the reverend Father commended the body to the deep. The grating was tilted, there was a splash and all was over. Down in the engine room the bells clanged, the engines quickened, and once more we were on our long voyage.

Saturday broke beautiful and clear, although the sea was rising very high. In fact at times the waves seemed fairly to engulf the ship. Great combers broke over the stern. The cameras among the officers, and they are there galore, were busy making snap shots at the waves as they came towering over the rail. Something like order having now been firmly established, the whole regiment paraded to-day in sections. Col. Otter, accompanied by his staff, inspected the troops, many of whom were showing the effects of the previous day's rough weather.

In order to give the officers the benefit of the experience of the older men holding commissions, Col. Otter has determined upon a series of lectures, to take place each day in the saloon. Major Drummond was first on the list, and delivered a lecture on "Duties on Board a Transport."

Sunday was a beautiful day, though very windy. The services were all well attended, the men joining heartily in the hymns.

The first three companies, immediately after reveille (6 a. m.) assembled on the troop-deck for a run and bath. Armed with a ship's hose, a sergeant stands on the windlass or a winch. After a five minutes' run, or calisthenic exercise, the men strip in squads of five or six, and the hose is turned on them. This is very refreshing and the men enjoy it exceedingly. In fact some of them will not go away from the water until ordered away by the officer on watch.

In the evening the men of Company A were introduced by the color-sergeant. "The men from the wild and woolly West" gave a concert for the officers on the troop-deck aft. Some of these men, the most mature of all the companies on board, have splendid voices, and took up popular choruses right merrily. There were solos on violin, bagpipes, flute and mouth-organ. It is the purpose to give a concert each evening by a different company, which will help greatly to break the monotony of the long voyage.

The first parade with arms was on Tuesday, the 7th. Quite a number of the men had never before handled the new rifle, and were quite clumsy in the exercises, but now (this is Saturday, November 11), constant drilling has rendered them more proficient in the drill. It is simply wonderful to note the great progress that has been made in the drill. Men that came on board knowing practically nothing about a rifle or the drill, are now going through the evolutions with a vim and snap that quite equals that of many an old soldier. And of these latter there are many in the ranks, wearing two or more ribbons, showing that they are not novices in the arts of war, having received their baptism of fire.

Everybody attached to the regiment has been vaccinated. Down in the hospital were Surgeon-Major Wilson, Surgeons Eiset and Osborne. A hospital orderly stood near by with a basin of alcohol and a wad of cotton. The first man in A Company steps into the washroom, rolls up his sleeve to the shoulder and washes the arm. Stepping up to the orderly, the spot to be operated upon is carefully washed with alcohol. Dr. Osborne, armed with a little six-pronged shining piece of steel, makes three quick, short scratches on the bare arm near the shoulder, the man steps aside to Surgeon Eiset, who applies the vaccine as it is prepared by Surgeon-Major Wilson, and is quickly followed by another. In exactly one hour one hundred and ten men were vaccinated. It was curious to note the different expressions on the faces of the men as they entered the room. Some treated the whole thing as a huge joke, others you would think were, from the look in the eyes, stepping to certain death.

In the orderly room on Wednesday Col. Otter tried the steward in charge of the canteen for selling stores belonging to the regiment, or to the different companies. The suspicions of the men were first aroused by the sale of cigarettes which did not bear the government stamp, just such cigarettes as had been given to the men in Montreal.

Then some of the Western men bought jam put up in New Westminster. How the Allan people ever came to buy jam in British Columbia was more than the Westerners could understand. Complaint was made and the offending steward arrested. He was found guilty, and after handing over his ill-gotten gains, was handed over to the captain of the ship for punishment. He was "logged" £2 and degraded to the position of stoker.

The horses are now being exercised each day the weather will permit, the forward ends of the stables being removed to permit the exit of the animals. The space for exercising is very confined, nevertheless the horses are already showing signs of improvement.

Under the supervision of Capt. Bell, the Morris tube shooting commenced on Thursday, 8th.

Sunday, Nov. 12, 1899.—Dawn this morning found us running between San Antonio and St. Vincent off the Cape Verde group of islands. San Antonio is an immense rock shooting clear up from the ocean, its highest point reaching the altitude of 7,400 feet. At the foot of the island the waves could be seen dashing themselves into spray upon the rock-bound coast. Perched away up on the crag is a lighthouse resembling in the distance a mere toy. Far over to the north we could see a few houses. The view was grand yet dreary. As we approached we could see the rock, fantastic in shape, as though thrown up by some mighty upheaval beneath the waters. Here a sharp point jagged and rugged, there a gentle sage green slope. The northern end is rugged and forbidding, while the southeastern point is softer in outline.

Soon on the port bow was seen the famous Verde rock surmounted by tall lighthouses. Half way up the rock which stands like a great sentinel over the harbor of St. Vincent, is the signal station and store house. A zigzag path leading up from the water on the south side marks the line of ascent to the lighthouse. In the rock-bound harbor, so famous in days of old, when Portugal was the great country of intrepid explorers, lay two British transports, a large cargo boat and a British man-of-war. The transports distinguishable by painted numbers were, as far as we could make out Cunarders, one of them being the Servia. The man-of-war was one of the new four-funnelled first class cruisers of the Juno and Diana type, acting as escort for the transports. Through the blue mist could be made out other shipping in the harbor, behind which lay the town.

The horses are beginning to show the effects of the voyage, having been closely confined during the first week, the weather being too rough to allow any exercising on deck. As usual, in the shipment of horses, the stall allotted to each charger is not spacious enough to allow the horse to lie down. To counteract this, Capt. Forrester, R.C.D., has had them slung in hammocks just high enough to allow the horses to touch the deck, and now that the weather has become fine, the horses are exercised each afternoon on the forward deck for an hour or more, and thoroughly groomed.

The animals are all good specimens of horse flesh, rather short in the body and limb, compact, chunky. This is the style of animal that gives most satisfaction in the field, where a charger gets a great deal of rough handling. The thorough-bred racer is all very well as a charger on show occasions, but for actual work in the field, the compact horse has proven more serviceable.

Capt. Forrester, R.C.D., speaking of the proper care, the horses, being colonial bred and hardy, will not be seriously affected. It seems that some of the grasses of the veldt have a bad effect on "unsalted" horses, but this is overcome by keeping the nose bag on the animals when picketed, until they become accustomed to the climate.

Major Cartwright will purchase both his horses at the Cape.

And, by the way, speaking of the horses, we have with us three of the best steeplechasers in Canada, in Capt. Forrester R.C.D., and Privates Hendrie, of Hamilton, and Holland, of Toronto.

War Supplies From America.

Five Million Cartridges Shipped the Other Day and Other Orders Noted.

Boer Agents Making Protests Though Their Government Rebuffs the States.

New York, Dec 17.—When the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., shipped from this port 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition to England on Tuesday last, Dr. Hendrick Miller, envoy extraordinary of the Orange Free State, filed, through Consul-General Charles D. Pierce, a protest with Secretary of State Hay. Other orders of the British for ammunition are being filled by the Bridgeport company, and Dr. Miller made the protest with the hope of preventing the shipment of these.

Consul-General Pierce received a reply from Secretary Hay yesterday. He refuses to interfere, stating that in the case of war belligerents have the right to purchase any kind of goods in neutral countries, subject to confiscation after shipment. As the Boers have no seaport, the advantage lies entirely with England. When Mr. Pierce was seen at the consulate, he said that no comment could be made to Secretary Hay's letter, as it answered all protests completely.

Major J. Fowler, of the 21st Royal Lancers, arrived on the steamship Etruria to-day, en route to New Orleans to purchase 900 mules to be shipped to the British army in South Africa.

Sir Percy Sanderson, the British consul-general at New York, stated yesterday that hundreds of loyal Britons had called at the consulate on State street to offer their services to the British army in fighting the Boers. Many of them were veterans of other wars, while a great many were striplings. "The consul-general has no authority to enlist their services," said Sir Percy, "and there are no moneys with which to transport them to the seat of war. The British consulate is not a recruiting station."

The Washington correspondence of the Sun says: "The act of the Boer authorities in granting only part of the concessions requested by this government in behalf of the British prisoners at Pretoria, has apparently intensified instead of abated the feeling in official circles here growing out of the manner in which the Boers have treated the humanitarian overtures of the United States. The attitude of the Boers is regarded here as not only contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, but extremely discourteous to the United States, a neutral nation, which is actuated merely by humanitarian motives in endeavoring to care for the British prisoners. So far as the officials here are able to discover, there is nothing that this government may do with propriety to bring about a change in the attitude of the Boers, other than to continue to press for more favorable treatment for the captured soldiers of the British army."

COLORS OF THE BUFFS.

Deposited in Cathedral Sanctuary on Departure of Famous Regiment for Africa.

London, Dec. 17—A striking ceremony, like those of the days of the Crusaders, was witnessed at Canterbury on Saturday afternoon, when a large company of the East Kent Regiment, known as the "Buffs," marched to the cathedral, escorting the regimental colors, which were placed in the sanctuary. Dean Farrer accepted the safekeeping of the colors in an impressive ceremony, and addressed words of sympathy and encouragement to the soldiers, who sail for Africa in a few days.

British regiments no longer carry the precious colors in foreign wars, but deposit them in their home churches.

Seems as if all the things we like disagree with us, and all the things we don't like, agree with us. Dyspepsia lurks in most of the good things we eat, and indigestion follows the gratification of appetite. Of course, it isn't Nature's fault. Nature does the best she can, and if a man will only help her a little bit at the right time, he may eat what he likes and as much as he likes. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for people who are troubled with indigestion. Particularly for those in whom it manifests itself in the form of constipation. The "Pellets" are quick and easy in their action. They are in perfect harmony with Nature. They effect a permanent cure. You need take them regularly only a little while. After that, use them occasionally when you need them—when you have eaten anything that disagrees with you. They may be taken just as freely as you would take water or any other necessity of life. Once used they are always in favor.

The Queen's Christmas

Her Majesty to Remain at Windsor Because of the African Situation.

Not for Years Has the Festival Day Been Spent Away from Osborne.

Americans Appreciative of Gift to the Maine—Productive Farewell Banquet.

London, Dec. 18.—The Court News makes the following announcement:

"The arrangements made for the Queen's departure from Windsor have been postponed until after Christmas, as owing to the present state of affairs in South Africa the Queen is unwilling to be a great distance from London."

Not for years before has the Queen decided to spend Christmas away from Osborne. Her decision to remain at Windsor in touch with the cabinet is a measure of the gravity of the crisis and of the anxiety Her Majesty feels for the welfare of the country. She is, nevertheless, in fair health.

The Queen's graceful act in presenting a flag to the American hospital ship Maine is highly appreciated by her own people as well as the Americans in London, and the morning papers express the hope that the incident means something more than a pretty ceremony.

The farewell banquet at Carlton hotel last evening in aid of the fund for the American hospital ship Maine realized £2,000. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne, United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Arthur Paget and Baron de Staal, the Russian ambassador.

New York, Dec. 17.—At the services in the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr of this city to-day, special prayers for deliverance from war were read. This was at the request of Queen Victoria, who recently asked that in all the English churches prayers be offered for the welfare of the English army in South Africa.

ILL-WILL OF PARIS.

Accidents to British Arms in Africa Paraded as Proof of Military Weakness of the Empire.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The violently Anglophobe press, such as La Libre Parole and La Patrie, treat the British disasters as joyful tidings, but the other respectable journals discuss the news moderately.

Le Journal des Debats expresses admiration at the wonderful calmness and sang froid with which the British nation has met blow after blow. The paper concludes with the remark that it would be a heavy blow to the social organization of Great Britain if Mr. Chamberlain's venture brings her to conscription.

Le Temps also comments upon the weakness of Great Britain's army to cope with the present emergency, and says: "Mr. Chamberlain did not suspect that in letting loose war he was going to reveal the insufficiency of the military forces of the British Colossus."

La Patrie, which tells its readers that Mr. Chamberlain is seeking to bring about a war with France in order to restore in the eyes of Europe Great Britain's prestige, so shaken by defeats of her army by the Boers, says that a few more disasters like that of Magersfontein and Tugela River will mean a British war with France in the coming spring, and declares that the concentration of the French northern fleet at Brest and the recall of the Mediterranean squadron to Toulon are the first precautionary measures taken by the French authorities. "The British army," La Patrie adds, "has lived a century upon the reputation of the Duke of Wellington, and perhaps the navy also lives solely on the reputation of Nelson. The war in Africa has demonstrated the weakness of the British army, the weakness of the British Empire, the incapacity of its chiefs, and the strength of its troops who only had to fight savages."

THE BOERS AND SPIES.

Brutality of Their Conduct Provokes No Retaliation on Disaffected Colonists.

We live in the midst of foes, writes a correspondent in South Africa. One-fourth the population are Dutch, and their sympathies are with the enemy. We have, therefore, several thousand possible spies, who live and move among us with perfect freedom. But the Dutch in Natal have no grievance save that of race, and the great bulk of them are loyal. Doubtless a few are actively aiding the invader; a few have gone over to the commandos, and many more are sending information. Hence, an outcry that these traitors should have meted out to them "republican justice," after the manner supposed spies and traitors were dealt with by the pious Boers in 1881. The demand of Reitz for the release of Marks is rich in view of the way alleged British spies were treated in effect of the climatic change on the horses, said he did not doubt that, with 1881. The case of the three men arrested at Potchefstroom affords a fine insight into Boer ethics and practice. These individuals preferred British rule to the government of the Boer triumvirate. It is contended by men whom I know, and who were living at that time in the Transvaal, and familiar with the circumstances, that the three so-called spies had done nothing that any person at that stage of the rebellion was not free to do. But guilt or innocence is a small matter; what I wish to bring out is the summary and pious way in which they were treated. The Boer leaders, two of whom reckon with the worst offenders in office within the republic, condemned them to death. Short was their shrift; swift the execution. They were drawn up in line. A firing party had been detailed to take their lives, and was out of sight. I am told the victims were marched to the spot to the cheering notes of the "Dead March in Saul." Nearing the place, the godly commandant gave out the hymn "Jesu Neem de Zondaars Aan," which, translated, literally and metrically one may render "Jesus Take the Sinners to Thee." Then at the word "sinners" the hidden firing party aimed, and the so-called spies were no more. It is demanded that we shall perpetrate this sort of justice. Heaven forbid! If we did, there would be a long, blood-red line upon our frontiers.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

May Be Called Upon for African Service—Will Be No Lack of Them.

London, Dec. 16.—Right Hon. Walter Long, president of the board of agriculture, speaking at the shipbrokers' dinner in Liverpool last evening, intimated that the cabinet committee on national defence had considered the advisability of utilizing the militia and volunteers for service abroad. He emphatically asserted that the government in no way attempted to interfere with the generals in their military operations. Some think that another 100,000 men are wanted, and though for his own part he failed to see that the necessity had arisen, if it does arise the 100,000 will be forthcoming and they will be sent.

High Treason In Dublin.

Transvaal Committee Make Demonstration on Occasion of Chamberlain's Visit.

Members of Parliament Call on Powers to Assist Queen's Enemies.

Dublin, Dec. 17.—The announcement that a pro-Boer meeting would be convened to-day as a protest against the proposal of Trinity College to confer a degree upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain led to exciting scenes. A large force of police was called out and the troops were held in readiness.

Maud Gonne, the so-called "Irish Joan of Arc," and Mr. James Connelly, the Irish republican, drove in a wagonette to the place appointed for the meeting, which was attended by a large crowd. Mr. Connelly tried to speak but was prevented by the police. The wagonette then made a tour of the streets, the crowd rapidly increasing, cheering for the Boers and singing "God Save Ireland," and "We'll hang Joe Chamberlain on a sour apple tree," and using disgusting expressions against the Queen, the Empire and the army.

While passing Dublin Castle, the occupants of the wagonette waved the Transvaal flag defiantly, whereupon the police stopped the vehicle and seized the flag. The wagonette, attended by a large body of police, who often cleared the street, then drove to the room of the Irish Transvaal committee, where Michael Davitt, Wm. Redmond and J. O'Brien were waiting. A meeting of about sixty persons was held, Messrs. Davitt, Redmond and O'Brien speaking in violent condemnation of the war and of Chamberlain, and declaring that the latter's visit to Ireland at such a moment was proof of his callous nature. The speakers urged that should an opportunity occur, Dublinites ought to show their detestation of the colonial secretary in unmistakable fashion.

Mr. Davitt said: "All Irishmen rejoice in the triumphs of the Boers. No power in Europe would now fear Great Britain except perhaps the Prince of Monaco."

Mr. Redmond said: "Mr. Chamberlain deserves not a doctor's but an executioner's degree."

Ultimately a resolution proposed by Mr. Davitt was passed denouncing the war and calling upon the powers, particularly the United States, to take steps to ensure the independence of the Boer Republic. The meeting closed between tremendous cheers evoked by a rumor that Ladysmith had fallen. Maud Gonne and Mr. Connelly drove off with the intention of holding an open-air meeting but the police arrested Connelly.

RANTERS IN CONGRESS.

Wax Eloquent on Iniquity of British in Defending Themselves Against Boer Raiders.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representative Sulzer, of New York, has introduced in the house a joint resolution declaring a state of war exists in South Africa and according belligerent rights to the Transvaal government.

Mr. Sulzer said of the resolution: "My sympathy is with the brave Boers. They are making a brave fight against great odds for their homes, and their liberty. We should not secretly or openly help Great Britain to their disadvantage. We should accord the Boers all the rights of belligerents. I want and hope to see the Boers win. I am opposed to the pig-sticking mode of warfare Britain is carrying on. If what I read in the papers is true, this inhumanity puts England beyond the pale of civilization. I shall do all in my power to pass this resolution. It will come up in the house and I want to go on record in favor of the Boers and the republic against England or any Anglo-Saxon alliance expressed or implied."

Congressman Lents of Ohio (Democrat), speaking on the financial bill now before the house said: "We are in favor of re-nominating William Jennings Bryant, and we will put in a plank against trusts. We will put in a plank against imperialism. We will put in a plank against the British alliance, an alliance that is now open and apparent. They are shooting down liberty in South Africa while you are shooting it down in the Philippines. If things are not inside out, how can the Republican party stand impotent and silent while England is shooting to death a republic in South Africa, and while, under the military and imperialistic powers that patronage has delivered to the President, the crime of crimes is being committed under the Stars and Stripes. The President has said 'One faction of one small tribe resists our rule in the Orient.' Aye, my friends, with an army there and on the way, of 75,000 men to subdue one small faction of a small tribe—an army larger than Sheridan needed to march to the sea. An army larger than Grant needed to take Vicksburg—is now called into requisition and kept there for nearly a year—to subdue one small faction of one small tribe. Is that the source of your prosperity? Is it your beef trust that murdered 4,800, while the Spanish only killed 350? Is that the source of your prosperity? You will live to be ashamed of your record."

May Have Been The Colusa.

Bark Reported as on Bonilla Answers Description of Missing Craft.

Possibility That She Escaped the Rocks Only to Founder With All Hands.

There are a considerable number of water front frequenters who are inclined to the belief that the bark reported ashore on Point Bonilla on the 18th of November, and described by Lightkeeper Daykin in a letter to the Colonist yesterday morning, was no other than the long overdue Colusa—the inference being that after releasing herself from the death-guarded rocks of Bonilla, the unlucky craft has either carried with wind and currents to the north end of the Island, unable to save herself, or gone down in deep water, with all on board.

The fact that Mr. Daykin's description of the distressed bark on Bonilla tallies closely with that of the Colusa—together with the fact that no arriving vessels have filled that description or have reported misadventure at Bonilla, and the tugs Holyoke, Sea Lion and Lorne could find nothing of any vessel in the near-by waters when they made search on the strength of the report of shipwreck—lends color to the presumption.

Mr. Daykin describes the vessel which was on Bonilla, and released herself with the favorable turn of the wind, as a medium-sized bark, painted black, rather smart looking, with double topgallant yards, and a skysail. This is the Colusa to a T; and it is possible also that it applies to the craft that the Dodge's Cove Indians reported to have foundered somewhere off Long Beach only a few days later than Mr. Daykin's report—November 18.

Until the light-keeper's report set shipping men to thinking, it had been promptly accepted as conclusive that it was the Libertad to which the Indians had referred, although there seems to be no legitimate reason for believing that it was not some other hapless craft—or that this craft was not the missing Colusa.

The only contradictory element contained in the evidence at present available is that Mr. Daykin's sons described the prisoner on Bonilla Point as apparently laden, whereas the Colusa was coming from Honolulu in ballast to make good the damages she had sustained in the Hawaiian Islands, on the Esquimalt marine slip. The light-keeper's sons unfortunately could not speak with certainty on this point.

MANITOBA'S NEW CABINET.

Forecasts of the Members Who Will Be Chosen to Form It.

Winnipeg, Dec. 16.—Latest returns from Dauphin give Burrows, Liberal, about 450 majority. Gimli is much closer. Baldwinson, Conservative, leads by 13 with two polls to hear from. In Conservative circles it is said that Hon. Hugh John Macdonald as attorney-general, with Messrs. R. P. Roblin and J. A. Davidson will form the new Manitoba cabinet. It is also said that the two ministers without portfolios will not seek re-election.

THE YUKON GARRISON.

Alleged That Government Have Imperilled Their Health to Save in Fresh Meat Bill.

From the Canadian Military Gazette.

The ways of the militia department are often more peculiar than those of the proverbial Mongolian. The latest is the treatment of the members of the permanent force in the Yukon.

Ordinarily, men detailed for duty in the extreme North get extra fresh meat rations. This is found absolutely necessary for the maintenance of perfect health. The militia department have reversed this order, and have again cut down the allowance, and the feeling is running very high among the men. Until recently, they had fresh beef on alternate days. Now they get it only once a week. There is no possible excuse for this niggardliness on the part of the department. The Mounted Police, who occupy the same barracks, get three rations of 2¼ pounds each per week, with double rations for the officers. The soldier's ration for all ranks is only 1½ pounds a week. On special occasions the officer commanding is authorized to increase the soldier's ration to two issues per week. In other words, the soldiers get 1½ pounds per week on ordinary occasions and 3 pounds at very special times, while the Mounted Police get 6¾ pounds a week always.

Excepting the fresh beef, the rations are spoken of as very liberal; but fresh beef is everything in the Yukon. If the men could only buy a meal outside, things would not be so bad; but their pay is only 80 cents per day, while an ordinary meal costs $2.50. To make matters worse, typhoid fever is raging in the barracks, and there have been several deaths. By the latest mail word comes that no less than six of the militia and twelve of the police are down.

A PROFIT IN SEALSKINS.

December Sales in London Decidedly Encouraging to Those in the Industry.

The sealers who are now leaving for the Coast and Southern hunting grounds will start upon their hazardous labors with lighter hearts by reason of the good news cabled from London yesterday as the result of the December sales.

The offerings included some 30,000 skins, and these realized on an average about 66 shillings, or in the neighborhood of $16—40 per cent. higher than the return for the Northwest coast catch of December last—and, indeed, the highest prices for years. Sixty-six shillings in London should mean a value of about $14.50 for the Victorians engaged in the industry, which is certainly encouraging.

The high price may naturally be ascribed to the limited catch of last season, as well as to the recent restoration of sealskin garments to their former place of honor by the edict of the makers of fashion.

B. C. Year Book
1897
By R. E. GOSNELL

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Canadian Bankers' Association will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act incorporating the said Association, with the objects of promoting generally the interests and efficiency of banks and bank officers and the education and training of those contemplating employment in banks, and for such purposes, among other means, to arrange for lectures, discussions, competitive papers and examinations in commercial law and banking, and to acquire, publish and carry on the Journal of The Canadian Bankers' Association, and to facilitate, by establishing clearing houses or otherwise, the adjustment and settlement of bank balances.

Z. A. LASH,
Counsel for said Association.
Dated November 14, 1899.

News From Modder River.

General Methuen Is Making Another Move Against the Boers.

A Reconnaissance Without Loss Unmasks the Enemy's Position.

London, Dec. 17.—Beyond a partial list and a summary of the totals of the casualties in the Tugela River engagement posted at about midnight, the war office professes not to have any news from the seat of war while the censorship evidently blocks other channels of information.

It is estimated that Gen. Buller had under his command nearly 40,000 men, of which cavalry and mounted infantry numbered 7,500 and regular infantry 28,900. The Boers, under Joubert strongly entrenched and commanding both fording places of the river are believed to have numbered at least 15,000 with plenty of artillery well served. The list of killed and wounded telegraphed to the war office so far contains the names of many prominent officers.

Modder River, Dec. 15.—The Ninth Brigade under Col. Pole Carew of the Grenadier Guards and a squadron of the 12th made a reconnaissance this morning, supported by the 75th battery howitzers in the centre and right with four naval guns on the left. A 4.7 naval gun on the right opened fire at 5:30 while the brigade deployed across the plain and the howitzers shelled the Boer trenches and searched the ridges, the naval guns doing the same. The Boers unmasked two guns, one of which was dismounted by the naval gun and the second of which it was impossible to touch. No one was killed although a shell fell in the middle of four of the Northumberland Regiment, causing all to fall. But when the smoke cleared it was seen that the men were marching as though nothing had happened. All the troops returned to camp. There were no casualties. Gen. Methuen directed the operations from horseback. His wound is almost well. He intends to conduct operations from here to the northward. The camp is fortified and forms an excellent base.

Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 16.—The imperial authorities have telegraphed the governor of New South Wales accepting the offer of a further contingent for South Africa, and suggesting that the men should be mounted and good shots.

F. F. RAITT DEAD.

Well Known Victorian Dies Very Suddenly on Chatham Street Last Evening.

F. F. Raitt, a resident of British Columbia for sixteen years, latterly conducting a grocery store at 80 North Park street, dropped dead at 6 o'clock last evening while proceeding with a friend up Chatham street in the direction of his home.

Deceased, who was a man of powerful physique, was apparently in the best of health. He had been transacting some business in the city during the afternoon and was returning to his home at 30 Frederick street in company with Mr. P. McTeigh when the dread summons came. As the two walked along Mr. Raitt complained to Mr. McTeigh of feeling unwell and before the latter could summon assistance, Mr. Raitt put his hands to his chest and dropped to the sidewalk, dying almost instantly.

Dr. Ernest Hall was hastily sent for, but on arriving found medical aid to be of no avail. The body was removed to the morgue, where a post-mortem examination will be held, and an inquest to-morrow.

Deceased was a native of Bathurst, New Brunswick, about 49 years of age. He for a time engaged in ranching on the Fraser river, but lived in Victoria latterly and always took a keen interest in civic matters. He leaves a wife but no children to mourn his sudden cutting off.

The late Mr. Raitt had just completed a new residence, and only yesterday expressed a determination to offer himself for alderman at the forthcoming municipal elections.

WILL VISIT TRANSVAAL.

London, Dec. 17.—Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the department of the interior at Washington, sails for Capetown to-morrow. He expects to visit the Transvaal.

FORTY-SECO

Imperial Yeo

Supply Ten Thous ed Men Answe Call to A

Each Volunteer Co Company to Its ment of Re

London Firms Con penses of Regim That Cit

London, Dec. 20.—(4 ernment has at last mobilize a force which credited with having dem as an essential of su Africa, namely ten thous fantry.

This morning the war order to the effect that had decided to raise for mounted infantry force "Imperial Yeomanry," cruited from Yeomanry civilians possessing the cation. Enlistment will or during the continuanc The men must be betw years old and of equal ordinary cavalry soldiers men are to provide their to wear neutral cloth sh not necessarily uniform breeches and gaiters. A riders and marksmen.

The same order invites regiment that is allied wit talion serving at the fro full company, which will of the mounted infantry

These arrangements are sult in a considerable f rolled strength of the Ye which originated in the t of the French revolution, Their services have never war before.

The Lord Mayor of L fred Newton, is raising a thousand Volunteers a corps. The large city f tributing the necessary e Sir Howard Vincent, com Queen's Westminster V also offered to raise a thousand picked marksme siasm of Volunteer en tinues and promises to g ment ample material.

GENERAL LAWTO

The Lately Missing Ar mander Shot by the San Mateo.

Manila, Dec. 19—Major-G Lawton has been shot and Mateo.

Washington, Dec. 19.—T this afternoon the war ceived no word of Gen. L except that conveyed in t Press despatches. The ca received the news with profound sorrow and re learned at the war departm Lawton's commission as general in the regular arm cess of preparation when t death was received.

The war department on ceived official confirmatio ton, it appears, was enga the insurgents from San northeast of Manila, when instantly at 9:30 yesterday great loss to us and his c comment of Gen. Otis in h

MEMORIAL SER

London, Dec. 19.—A me service was held in St. P to-day in the memoriam of th ed in South Africa. The Mr. A. J. Newton, and th attended in their robes o cathedral was thronged, th cluding the Duke of Cam Marquis of Lansdowne state for war.

LONDON VOLUNTEE

London, Dec. 19.—Ninet the members of the Hono Company of London hav for service in South Africa of the Inns of Court vol posed of barristers and s likewise tendered their ser

PARISIAN AS A TRA

Montreal, Dec. 19.—The ernment is negotiating w Steamship Company for t tion of the second Canadi for South Africa. It is the Parisian will be charte ship.

CEMENT MINE C

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 1 occurred in the cement min York and Rosedale cem Rosedale this morning. were reported buried, but reported that all the men e

THE HAGUE PRO

Washington, Dec. 20.— to-day sent to the sena negotiated by the Powers last July for the pacific disputes between nations. dent's message was a for transmittal, except that it tion to the accompanying r secretary of state urging tion of the senate.

The Hague, Dec. 20.— minister on behalf of the signed all the conventions tional peace conference. voy from St. Petersburg sign certain declarations fo government, excluding the