Samoans Swapped.

Partition of the Troublesome Group Between Germany and the United States.

Tonga and Solomon Islands the Compensation Received by Great Britain.

Boundaries of African Possessions Adjusted at Same Time —All Parties Satisfied.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—It was officially stated this morning that an agreement, subject to the approval of the United States, had been reached between Great Britain and Germany, according to which the Samoan islands, with the exception of Tutuila and the adjacent islands, will become German territory.

By virtue of the agreement the Samoa Act is repealed, and the island of Upalu, Savaii and small adjacent islands fall to Germany as free property and the island of Tutuila and subsidiary islands go to the United States. Great Britain, it is added, renounces all claims to the Samoan islands; and Germany, in turn, renounces the claim to the Tonga islands and to Savage island, in favor of Great Britain, and also two easterly islands of the Solomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain.

The consular representatives of the two powers in Samoa and the Tonga islands are to be withdrawn for the present, the German subjects are to have the same rights as British subjects in regard to the free and unimpeded enlistment of native laborers in the whole of the Solomon group in the possession of Great Britain, including Choiseul and San Isabel.

At the same time an arrangement has been arrived at between the two powers by virtue of which the so-called neutral zone in the hinterland of German Togoland and the British Gold Coast will be divided in such a manner that the boundary of the German and British territories will be formed by the Falka river up to a point where the latter cuts the ninth degree of latitude, thence north by a line to be fixed by a mixed commission. To this is appended a reservation that the countries of Mamprusi and Cambase shall fall to Great Britain and the countries of Yeudi and Chakosi to Germany. Finally, according to the decision of the colonial council, Germany has promised to renounce her extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar till the expiration of the commercial treaty of 1902 with the proviso that the renunciation is only effective when the other nations abandon their extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar, in favor of Great Britain. Regarding the agreement, it is understood that the United States assent is regarded as assured.

A further agreement concluded between Germany, Great Britain and the United States is to the effect that the question of compensation for claims for damage during the late trouble is to be submitted to an impartial court of arbitration, which will decide all claims.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Whatever plan Great Britain and Germany may agree upon it was stipulated should be first submitted to the ratification of the United States. This was necessary as the change proposed could be made only by formal treaty which would require the approval of the senate. It is believed that the arrangements proposed now will be satisfactory to the state department.

The United States is not concerned with the amount or character of compensation that passes between the other nations. Besides retaining the coaling station of Pago-Pago, acquiring the island of Tutuila, whereon the harbor is located, and three or four smaller islands in the vicinity, the United States will continue to enjoy by stipulation the privilege of trading with Apia under conditions equally as favorable as those now existing. The islands referred to are not of particular importance from a commercial point of view but it is deemed essential to control them politically in order to prevent smuggling.

The partition of the Samoan group of islands marks the close of a long standing source of international controversy and also brings about new territorial arrangements in the South Pacific. In the early stage of the negotiations it was agreed that the United States should have the island of Tutuila with its valuable harbor of Pago-Pago and the lesser islands of its coast, including the ledge island of Manua. The negotiations then shifted to London to determine whether Germany or Great Britain should retain the two remaining islands, Upalu and Savaii.

The nature of these negotiations has been constantly communicated to Washington although they have not reached the state department and it has been known for some time that should Great Britain retire from Samoa, Germany would give as present compensation the large Solomon islands of Ysabel and Choiseul. These are near the British possessions in Australia, being east of New Guinea. They are twice the size of the Samoan group, but the country is mountainous and the people warlike, many being cannibals. The area of all the German Solomon islands is 9,000 square miles, against 1,700 square miles for the entire Samoan group.

At the British and German embassies here the announcement of the close of negotiations was received with much satisfaction. A high diplomatic official said the agreement was due mainly to the fact that German public sentiment was adverse to retiring from Samoa, and yielding to this sentiment, Great Britain had solved the matter by taking an equivalent in territory elsewhere.

London, Nov. 8.—The British foreign office to-day gave out a statement of the Samoan agreement similiar to that issued in Berlin showing the United States gets Tutuila and other Samoan islands east of the 171st degree of longitude.

BERLIN PRESS COMMENTS.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Samoa was not bought too dearly. The presence of America in Tutuila will not involve the economic difficulties for Germany that England's presence would."

The National Zeitung says: "The agreement is a success which is not impaired by the indemnity accorded for the remuneration of British rights, which were indisputable."

"The Neuste Nachrichten says: "The political importance lie in the fact that certain questions threatening the good understanding of Germany with England were disposed of."

The Post says: "The cry that Samoa has become German will find a joyful echo in German hearts."

The Boeren Zeitung less optimistic, says: "The American retention of Tutuila appears to make the agreement less valuable because it is precisely the presence of Americans which has given rise to continual friction."

The Deutsche Zeitung, which harshly criticises the agreement, says: "Everything beyond the Tongs is far is excess of a fair price. Germany ought to have secured additional African rights."

THE LONDON VIEWS.

London, Nov. 9.—Without being enthusiastic, the morning papers generally regard the Samoan agreement with satisfaction.

The Times in the course of an article ridicules the idea that the Imperial meeting at Potsdam is in any way antagonistic to British policy in South Africa, and says: "The Samoan agreement shows that Emperor William is not animated by the sentiment imputed to him by some French and German newspapers. On the whole, the arrangement appears such as ought to commend itself to two sensible and practical nations."

The Daily Mail, expressing similar views, takes occasion to make a savage attack upon France, who it declares has "neither courage, foresight nor a sense of honor."

The Daily News says: "Under cover of war in South Africa, Lord Salisbury has let himself be squeezed out of Samoa. We are not prepared to say that the treaty is not a defensive instrument; but it is well at the outset to recognize the simple fact above stated. If Mr. Gladstone had carried out Lord Salisbury's policy, the latter's supporters would have called it a policy of scuttle."

Appreciated The Courtesies

Col. Tucker Acknowledges the "Send Off" Given to the R. M. A.

Illustration of Thorough Sympathy Between Imperial and Colonial Forces.

A letter has been received by Col. Peters, D.O.C., from Col. Tucker, Colonel Commandant of the R.M.A., thanking the local militia for the "send-off" they gave the officers and men of the R.M.A. who recently left here for England. Before leaving, the officers were presented with a loving cup for the officers' mess, at Eastney barracks, the headquarters of the R.M.A., and the men were entertained at a smoking concert at the drill hall. The letter from Col. Tucker was yesterday promulgated in the following regimental order:

Fifth Regiment C. A., Regimental Order by Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Commanding:

Regimental Headquarters,
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 8, 1899.

The following communication from Col. W. Guise Tucker, C.B., commanding R. M. A., is published for the information of all concerned:

"Eastney Barracks,
"Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1899.

"Dear Sir: On the return of Major Trotter and his party from Esquimalt he has informed me of the very friendly and enthusiastic "send off" accorded them all by yourself and the officers of the First and Second Battalions Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, and on behalf of the officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery I should like to take this opportunity of telling you how much this has been appreciated by all ranks of the corps, and how thoroughly the good feeling you have shown to our comrades is reciprocated by us. Occurring as it does at the present time, the incident is of especial value to illustrate the thorough sympathy that exists between the Imperial and Colonial forces, when all parts of the Empire are drawing together to serve Her Majesty the Queen, and to guarantee the integrity of her dominions.

"Major Trotter also brings us a very beautiful cup, presented to the R. M. A. mess by yourself and the officers of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery. We should like to say how very much we shall always appreciate it as a remembrance of the pleasant associations of our officers and men with yours at Esquimalt, and to add that we hope any member of the C. A. when visiting England will remember that they will always be most heartily welcome at our headquarters at Eastney.

"Believe me

"Very Sincerely Yours,
W. GUISE TUCKER,
"Colonel Commandant, R. M. A.

"Lieut.-Col. J. Peters, O.C.M.D., 11, etc."

By order:

T. E. Pooley, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant.

COTTAGE CITY ARRIVES.

Over Two Hundred Passengers Come from Atlin and Alaska.

The steamer Cottage City arrived at the outer wharf early yesterday morning from Alaskan ports. She had upwards of 200 passengers, a few of whom are from the interior, but the large majority comes from places on the coast, which have been practically deserted for the winter. Among the passengers who landed here were: John McKenna, formerly of the provincial police force, and now a mine owner and merchant; Capt. Wallace Langley and his brother, H. Langley, who are largely interested in Atlin properties; W. Leslie Foot, also from Atlin; J. P. Yerrish, port steward of the B. L. & K. N. Co.; Capt. Cox of the steamer Nora; Fred Waring from Atlin and Charles Phillips of this city, who went North at the time of the big rush and remained there. Mr. McKenna will take an hydraulic plant back with him. The passengers report that the Yukon is frozen solid but there had been a thaw at the lakes and the lake steamers were again running, although it was not expected that they would be able to do so for long.

MARIN ENOTES.

Steamer Tees, Capt. Gosse, left last evening for Lynn Canal with light freight and passenger lists.

NO SECOND REGIMENT.

Imperial Authorities Gratefully Acknowledge but Decline the Offer from Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—As foreshadowed last week, the answer of the Imperial government to the offer of Canada to furnish a second contingent for service in South Africa is in the negative. The reply from the colonial secretary came this afternoon. It acknowledges gratefully the expression of Canada's willingness to again assist but in effect intimates that circumstances are such in the opinion of the home authorities as not to warrant further soldiers from Canada.

ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

Another Violation by Boers of a Law of Civiliation—Invasion of Zululand Proceeding.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 5.—Gen. Schalkburger, with 1,300 men, has arrived at Vlyheim, on his way to Swaziland. It is believed he is going to Zululand.

Lorenzo Marquez, Nov. 5.—A runner from Ingavumuna, Zululand, brings news that on November 1 some 350 Boers invaded British territory and advanced toward the fort at Ingavumuna with a white flag. When they were 100 yards distant they fired a volley into the fort, which, however, had been evacuated.

The Boers burned all the stores of Lebombo and thoroughly ransacked Pomersdorp, which they burned to the ground.

LAURIER IN DOUBT.

Thinks Second Regiment Will Not Be Called For, Though Minister of Militia Has Different Impression.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Dr. Borden being asked to-day if he thought a second contingent from Canada would bt called for, replied: "Well, my own personal view is that it will. I think if the Imperial authorities had not considered the matter worth considering they would have given us an answer off-hand. They are evidently canvassing the situation in South Africa, hence the delay in reaching a decision. The Premier, however, takes an altogether different view, so that it is impossible for anything authoritative to be said as yet."

Two thousand tons of hay may be shipped to South Africa before the close of navigation. At the request of the Imperial authorities, the officials of the department of agriculture will inspect the consignments before they are shipped.

Everywhere Cheered.

Trip of the British Columbia Volunteers From Victoria to Quebec.

Capt. Blanchard Writes of the Reception and Their Departure.

Capt. Blanchard, commanding the British Columbia right half of Company A, South African contingent, wrote as follows on April, just before the pilot left the Sardinian at the mouth of the St. Lawrence:

"We got to Kamloops about 2 p. m., and as the people had been celebrating from about 8 p. m., both band and people were rather hoarse. We passed Calgary at 2 a. m. Here was another band, and I believe about half a dozen bottles of Scotch were sent aboard, which were promptly taken charge of by Sergt. Northcott for distribution, as required.

"I was joined by Capt. Hodgins and six men at Medicine Hat, and found him a first-rate fellow. At Winnipeg the people were down in a crowd to meet us, Captains Williams and Pearse taking us all on cars up to the barracks, where we were well looked after.

"Coming through the Territories I think there must have been at least a dozen bands at various stations on the line.

"At Carberry about 5,000 cigars were put aboard, and some whiskey.

"At Arnprior, Ont., the ladies were out in force and had coffee and sandwiches for the boys, while at Fort William they sent aboard about 50 baskets of grapes, peaches, etc.

"When we got to Ottawa, Col. Hodgins, of the G. G. F. G., and a number of other officers were there with the mayor, who made a speech, to which I replied much on the same lines as in Victoria. The ladies handed aboard a lot of cake. Owing to the crowd and the difficulty in getting back to the train, we lost Capt. Hodgins and Gr. Carter, but they caught another train an hour later and overtook us.

"When we arrived at Quebec at 6 a. m., there was no one to meet us. I telephoned to the Citadel, and they told us to come up there, and as I happened to have one of the boys who knew the town, he piloted us. We were met by the band about half way. On arrival I found we were not expected and no preparation had been made. At least I was told to put the men in the cells, where they were at least out of the wind.

"I could get no breakfast for them for some time, but at last, with Major Arnold's assistance, got them something out of the canteen.

"They had a church parade at 11 o'clock, only a few fatigue men being excused. I very nearly missed it, as it had been cancelled and afterwards put on again. It rained terribly and was very muddy.

"We had a parade and inspection this morning and then marched to the Esplanade, where there was a lot of speechifying, after which we marched to the steamer and embarked.

"When we left I never saw such crowds as occupied every point of vantage. We were accompanied down the river by about six excursion steamers, and the noise of their whistling was deafening.

"The arrangements on board for the officers are fair, but the men are very crowded.

"Remember me to all friends and thank them for the kind wishes they have expressed.

Yours truly,
M. G. BLANCHARD.

CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

We show 10 patterns to any other stores one.

Axminsters,
Wilons,
Brussels,
Riche Velvets,
Tapestry,
370 pieces Carpets,
324 Rugs,
214 Art Squares

UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE.

Above goods were just received by us in one shipment from the manufacturer.

WEILER BROS, . Victoria, B. C.

Centreing At Kimberley.

Boers Leave Mafeking to Reinforce Attack on Cecil Rhodes' Stronghold.

Maritzburg Now Too Strong for Attack-Queen's Letter of Sympathy.

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 9.—The situation looks brighter at Mafeking, where the Boers are apparently disheartened at the unexpected resistance. A large body of their force have been detached to the south to assist in the investment of Kimberley, around which the cordon is drawing tighter. Details from Mafeking, carrying doings up to October 27 indicate that the Boer firing was easing off and the garrison was in high spirits. Evidently the Boers intend to concentrate their efforts for the capture of Kimberley and their arch enemy, Cecil Rhodes.

The reported departure of a Boer contingent from Pretoria with German artillery gunners moving southward is taken to mean co-operation in the invasion of the northern portions of Cape Colony an undertaking which thus far has not progressed very rapidly.

Gen. Cronje is accused of pouring shells in the direction of the women's laager.

A despatch from Kruman, British Bechuanaland, dated Monday, says Col. Plumer's column marching from Port Trill to the relief of Mafeking, had reached Asyogelkop opposite Oosi, ten miles north of Lobatsi, on October 16 and was nearing Mafeking.

"STAGGERING HUMANITY."

Reports of a treacherous use of white flags by the Boers coming from native sources are not received with complete credit, but at the same time their reiteration is making an unfavorable impression. One paper asks sarcastically whether President Kruger's reference in his message to America to "staggering humanity" meant the Boer use of white flags.

PIETERMARITZBURG DEFENCE.

A despatch from Durban gives details which though rather indefinite seem to show that the Natal volunteers are moving their guns, which are not sufficiently mobile for field service, from Estcourt to Pietermaritzburg to assist the defence of the latter in the event of an attack. At Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg the defensive works have been greatly strengthened within the last few days and they are now believed capable of holding the town against any Boer force such as Gen. Joubert would at the present juncture risk sending. Both are likely to be strengthened before the week is out by a further naval force and even by the first detachment of Gen. Buller's army corps.

Advices from Naaumpoort, Cape Colony, filed Monday morning, says that on learning that the Boers were relaying the rails at Morvalspont the railway department destroyed the culvert between Arundel and Tweendale.

LOOKING FOR TROOPSHIPS.

None of the troopships have arrived. The one which it was predicted might reach Capetown on Monday is as yet unannounced and even when it does arrive there, it will have three days' steaming to reach Durban. As many as six transports with 4,500 troops were expected to be in Capetown harbor by this time but the war office last evening issued a statement to the effect that the only arrivals at Capetown were the Sumatra from Durban with wounded, the Southern Cross from Gibraltar with mules, and the collier Wenvoe.

Of course it is possible that despatch boats have been sent to meet the troopships with instructions to proceed direct to Durban and in that event the war office statement that not one has arrived at Capetown would be literally accurate, even though several should be half way between Capetown and Durban.

COLONIAL ASSISTANCE.

London, Nov. 8.—Mr. Chas. T. Richie, president of the board of trade, speaking this evening in Loughton paid a warm tribute to the "ready assistance and loyalty of the colonies displayed in a time of difficulty and danger," and to "the friendly attitude of the United States which shows that the Americans are with us in the struggle for the freedom of our fellow subjects in South Africa."

THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY.

London, Nov. 8.—Her Majesty has written a letter of condolence to the mother of the late Commander Egerton of the British cruiser Powerful, who was fatally wounded by the explosion of a shell at the bombardment of Ladysmith on November 2, when as a gunnery lieutenant he was in charge of one of the cruiser's big guns.

D. O. C.'S FOR OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—A meeting of officers commanding districts will be held here next week to consider a number of matters. The following officers will attend: Officers commanding military districts 1, 3 and 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12, the acting district officer commanding military district No. 7, and Major Young, commanding the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Boers Tell of Nicholson's Nek

British Shells Made the Hills a Veritable Inferno of Hissing Fragments.

Boer Gunners Driven From Their Posts--Their Early Practice Was Deadly.

By Associated Press.

Capetown, Nov. 5.—The following is a Boer description of the battle of Nicholson's Nek:

"Gen. Joubert was in supreme command. The Britishers advanced in the darkness on the Republic's force on the right on the hill occupied by the Free Staters commanded by Gen. Cronje. A stampede of mules threw the whole force into disorder.

"The British batteries were observed in a long line on the plains in the direction of the Boers' centre along Table Hill, from where our artillery opened on the English batteries coming into position from Lombard's kop with a Cruesot. The second shell fell in their midst. It was followed by shot after shot, drawing the British concealed batteries.

"From six to twelve the hill was a veritable inferno of hissing whistling fragments of shells. At first the British shells failed to reach the hill where the Boer fire told heavily.

"Eventually the British reached the Boers and showered shells on our gunners. The Boers could only occasionally fire their guns. While a wounded gunner bandaged himself another fought, oblivious of the fragments of shells at his back. Dr. Holds was killed while bandaging the wounded.

"In the meanwhile the burghers got their howitzers further forward and into play and the extreme end of Meyer's battery got in deadly work."

The remainder of the despatch has not been received.

BANK CLERK NOT GUILTY.

Winnipeg Jury Decline to Credit the Story of the Chicago Detective.

Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—(Special)—The trial of J. W. Anderson for robbing Molsons Bank of $62,000 reached a conclusion this afternoon at 12:55, when the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The charge of Judge Bain was very lengthy and favored the prisoner, as he said he would not accept as evidence a confession if it were made public by Detective Davis. In the hour the judge's charge Anderson gave every evidence of the closest attention. He leaned forward in the box and listened to every word.

The ladies were largely in evidence, and there was a bevy of them about the prisoner's box, a number of whom, after the jury retired, leaned over and talked with him. The suspense during the interval of waiting was intense, and at 12:55, after being out an hour and fifty-five minutes, the jury sent word they were ready to come in.

When the foreman pronounced the words "not guilty," cheer after cheer rent the air, and in an instant the space in front of the prisoner's box was filled with men and women congratulating the prisoner. The cheering continued for fully three minutes, the court officials vainly endeavoring to restore order, and by that time Anderson was out of the box and half way across the court in the hands of friends. Not only Anderson, but his mother, brothers and friends who have stood by him received the congratulations of the crowd.

When order had been restored, the usual announcements for the re-assembling of the court were made and the case was over. The verdict is popular with citizens, who placed no confidence in the story told by Davis, the detective.

RAISING CATTLE EMBARGO.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The government has received notification that the embargo on Canadian cattle entering Belgium will be raised on the 15th instant.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MOST PERFECT MADE.
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

THE DEFENCE OF NATAL.

Germans Doing Good Service With Mounted Rifles—Strongholds About Pietermaritzburg.

Durban, Nov. 5.—The enrolment of the new Imperial Infantry is proceeding apace at Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

Murray's Mounted Volunteers have left Pietermaritzburg for the Moche river.

News from the Lower Tugela report splendid work on the part of the Germans below Umvoti. The Mounted Rifles have no volunteers more assiduous than the Germans.

The preparations for the defence of Pietermaritzburg are in good shape. All the strong positions on the surrounding hills have been fortified.

There has been a great influx of Colenso refugees at Pietermaritzburg, where the public buildings and stores have been given over to them. The population of Durban has been increased 25,000 by the refugees, among whom there is considerable distress.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Interpreted as Endorsement of McKinley's Policy—Further Details of the Result.

London, Nov. 8—The Daily News commenting upon the American elections, says it believes Mr. Bryan has no chance for the presidency and that Mr. McKinley has every reason to hope for a second term. President McKinley, it declares, will now have a free hand in the Philippines; nevertheless, he had better make haste to win. He has obtained a sort of renewed lease of public confidence, but nothing more.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—A close estimate places the plurality of Jas. D. Phelan, Democrat, for mayor, at over 6,000.

Sacramento, Nov. 8.—Geo. Clark, Republican, has been chosen mayor of Sacramento, by 1,822 of a majority.

Desmoines, Ia., Nov. 8.—Election returns to-day continue to be more favorable to the Republicans. Governor Shaw's (Republican) plurality, which last night figures put at 52,000, is now declared to be 60,000 by the Republicans, the Democrats conceding 50,000. Several counties heretofore Democratic, notably Monroe, have given good Republican pluralities.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 8.—The Republicans carried Massachusetts by 65,000 votes, and W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, will be the next governor.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8.—The official count from all of the city's 120 precincts show that Mayor Maybury, Democrat, has been re-elected for a third term by 2,957 of a majority.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 8.—The reports of the election in Kansas show Republican gains throughout the state. The votes cast were mostly for county officers. Very little interest was taken in the election, and the vote generally was light. The Republicans have elected six of the ten judges and two state senators to fill vacancies, John T. Chaney, of Shawnee county, and C. C. McCarthy, of Jefferson. Neither had any opposition.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 8.—The returns show that the state senate will be entirely Democratic, the only member outside of the regular party nominees being W. B. Shands, Independent Democrat. The house will be composed of 93 regular Democrats, three Independents and four Republicans. Martin will secure the nomination in the party caucus for United States senator by a safe majority.

WHEN BOERS ARE VANQUISHED

Blacks May Attempt to Settle Old Scores With Them—The Talk of Intervention.

London, Nov. 7.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Sunderland last evening, confessed he regarded with great apprehension what might be the attitude of the blacks towards the vanquished when the British had conquered the Boers. "I must repeat," said Lord Beresford, "that in view of such a contingency the government is not even now sending out sufficient troops. As to the possibility of foreign interference, I consider that the great naval, military and financial resources of the Empire are calculated to ward off any undue European dictation."

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Commenting upon a rumor from Amsterdam that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal Europe, had arranged that the intervention of France, Russia and Germany in the Transvaal was now assured, the Kolnische Zeitung says: "We do not know what Dr. Leyds may have said, but the matter of his supposed statement is false in every respect. Neither France nor Russia has shown the slightest inclination, either with or without Germany, to set the South African question on the orders of the day."

London, Nov. 7.—The French press has been cheerfully announcing the issue of letters of marque by the Transvaal government, and predicts the havoc which privateers may work among British merchantmen, and even transports. In this Paris journalism finds in part explanation for the mobilization of the British special service squadron. Berlin journalism treats the suggestion of privateering with skepticism.

NO ARBITRATION SCHEME.

German Government Announces That No Representations From the Powers Have Been Submitted.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Regarding the alleged scheme for arbitrating the Transvaal question, a semi-official despatch has been issued as follows:

"Nothing whatever is known here of a common plan of action on the part of Russian, France or Spain on the Transvaal question. In any case it may be positively stated that no such plan has been brought to the knowledge of the German government from any quarter whatever, and therefore it has never been in a position to reject any such or similar proposals."

Washington, Nov. 7.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassine, who is just back from a long visit to Europe, was seen at the Russian embassy to-day and talked on international questions which have engaged public attention recently. As to European sentiment concerning the South African war, Count Cassine said: "Of course all Europe is watching this conflict with profound interest and concern, but it is the interest of observers, and there is no suggestion or thought of any intervention or move of any kind from outside quarters. The loss of life which is occurring is particularly regrettable and it is to the interest of all that peace should be speedily restored."

Invading Free State.

British Forces Now in Shape to Keep the Boers Busy at Home.

Signs of Simultaneous Movements from De Aar Junction and Estcourt.

Advance May Be Slow as Railway Appears Destroyed Beyond Repair.

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 9.—A special from Queenstown, dated Monday, November 6, says:

"Arrived here yesterday afternoon via De Aar, Romemede and Stormberg. Did not see a sign of enemy's forces.

"The concentration upon the frontier at De Aar and Queenstown has been completely effected without interruption.

"The Boers have destroyed the Vaasyl bridge, seven miles south of Norval's Pont, but they have not further advanced towards Colesburg.

"There is a general belief that the Free Staters intend to act on the defensive unless the Cape Dutch show active sympathy.

"The railway within the Free State is completely wrecked. It is estimated that it will take six months to repair the damage already done in South Africa, and the army will hardly be able to use the railway any more than in 1881."

STORMBERG RE-OCCUPIED.

Burghersdorp, Cape Colony, Monday Afternoon, Nov. 8.—There are no signs here of the Boers, though it is asserted that they will invade Burghersdorp tomorrow morning. It is said that a large Boer force has traversed Jamestown, going in the direction of Queenstown. Their signals were plainly visible at night.

The police have returned and re-occupied Stormburg.

The Boers have blown up the Achtertang railway bridge and have cut the wires.

ADVANCING FROM ESTCOURT.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 6.—Signs are abundantly manifest that a movement is contemplated by the British troops here, but their destination is kept a profound secret.

An armored train which has returned from reconnoitering in the direction of Colenso reports having seen nothing of the enemy.

BOERS AT COLENSO.

The train guard met a native runner returning from Ladysmith, who said that a party of Boers had torn up the line within a mile of Colenso station. The Boers, he asserted, were in great numbers. They brought big guns down from Groblerskloof Hill, pointed them in the main roadway and fired five shots into Colenso, only to ascertain that it had been completely evacuated. Then they entered with five empty wagons, which they filled with goods from Edwards' store. The train party went scouting and obtained reliable news that Colenso was then in possession of the Boers, and therefore returned.

NATAL VOLUNTEERS KILLED.

Casualty Lists Tell Where Were the Uitlanders—Ladysmith Quiet This Week.

London, Nov. 9—The colonial office has received a telegram from the Governor of Natal, giving a copy of the pigeon post message received by the Premier from the commandant of volunteers. It is as follows:

"Ladysmith, Tuesday, Nov. 7.—I sent you November 3 by native messenger a report of the engagement that day, but I am not sure if it reached you, as the messenger has not returned. Major Taunton and Sergt. Mapsone, of the Natal Engineers, were killed; Capt. Arnott, of the Border Mounted Rifles, was wounded; nine troopers were wounded, all slightly, and are doing well.

"There has been nothing important since the hospital removed to a spot on the railway three miles south. All was quiet on Sunday and Monday. The enemy renewed the bombardment to-day, but no damage was done."

DARGAI BOYS SAIL.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.—Enormous crowds in the streets and also at the docks here bid farewell to-day to the First battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, Dargai heroes, in which a son of Gen. White is a lieutenant. The presence of Lady White and her daughter increased the enthusiasm.

A VANCOUVER WEDDING.

Mr. A. L. Gartshore and Only Daughter of Charles Wilson, Q. C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 8.—A very fashionable wedding took place at St. Paul's church at 11 this morning, the contracting parties being Mr. A. L. Gartshore, son of the head of the firm of the Gartshore-Thompson Pipe Foundry, Hamilton, and Miss Catherine Maud Wilson, only daughter of Charles Wilson, Q. C. The bridesmaids were Miss Farron, Miss Catherine Sully and Miss Taylor; and maids of honor, Ruth Tunstall and Eileena Hutchins. The groom was attended by Mr. A. E. Garrett. The officiating clergyman was Rev. H. J. Underhill. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a white duchesse satin gown, with pearl trimmings, chiffon lace and orange blossoms. Over 600 invited guests attended either the church or the house. The list of presents was very large.

BRITISH SETTLERS.

Five Carloads Leave Montreal For the Northwest Territories.

Montreal, Nov. 8.—(Special)—The C. P. R. express for the Pacific Coast left yesterday in two sections, one consisting of five cars loaded exclusively with new settlers for the Northwest. They were mostly English, Irish and Scotch.

Special trains arrived in Montreal from Quebec, bringing passengers from the steamers Lake Superior, Vancouver, Numidian and Californian which reached Quebec after a stormy voyage across the Atlantic.