

Table with multiple columns listing various items, prices, and locations such as 'ent Railway', 'Miles', '45', '109', '328', '501', '570', '628', '629', '902', '979', '813', '878', '821', '909', '968', '964', '1006', '1015', '501', '501', '047', '781', '820', '879', '902', '980', '1010', 'ent Railway', 'System.', '38', '106', '181', '185', '243', '270', '306', '329', '379', '382', '459', '513', '501', '508', '578', '659', '673', '664', '705', '715', '741', '743', '485', '530', '569', '612', '658', '688', '848', 'ent Railway', 'System.', 'Harbor) to: 34', '46', '112', '122', '154', '222', '231', '245', '282', '315', '332', '403', '407', '505', '522', '612', '616', '617', '658', '658', '684', 'ent Railway', 'System.', '79', '100', '250', '231', '208', '304', '308', '329', '406', '441', '474', '511', 'African Railway', '58', '101', '128', '136', '213', '213', '255', '309', '303', '396', '397', '397', 'OD TOWN', 'A Register.', 'heard of the towns of', 'river flow', 'altwhile flower fair', 'river scents the air', 'is grow?', 'of Whatatueue', 'Letersville', 'native there', 'sickles Idol'teare', 'is abide.', 'in all hedged about', 'of Despair.', 'its glory walls', 'and triumph calls', 'are fleeing.', 'dead-alive town No-', 'far away.', 'through good and ill', 'atio: "I can. I will.", 'ch day.', 'OUND?', 'n Disease.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1899

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Fate of Ladysmith.

What the Critics in London Think of the Situation in Natal.

Renewed Confidence in General White's Ability to Hold the Position.

Two More Hospital Ships To Be Fitted Out by Private Donations.

By Associated Press. London, Nov. 11.—As each day and each week of the war draws to a close without a decisive action at Ladysmith, the probability that the Boers will risk an assault upon that garrison becomes more and more imminent. In fact it is claimed that the campaign seems to have reached a stage where it is absolutely necessary for the Boers to deliver a telling stroke. Unless they decide to do this their only alternative is to retire within their lines and strengthen themselves against the impending onslaught by superior numbers. That the latter course will be followed without first making a determined attempt to oust or capture Gen. White seems beyond all reason, for the medical isolation of Gen. White's force indicates the campaign has been carefully planned and the main objective definitely fixed. Even if the Boers have already discovered that they have underestimated Gen. White's capabilities of resistance, it is thought scarcely likely that they would give up their expected prey without a desperate struggle. Not only have they tasted of the dangerous delights of victory and revealed the possibility of still further conquest over the main unit opposing them, which alone would have a most moral effect in persuading them to risk much against Ladysmith, but now it is too late for them to change the main objective. Mobile as are the Boers they could scarcely transfer the body of their forces which are at present concentrated about Ladysmith to other vulnerable British points without running the risk of encountering superior numbers which are daily pouring northwards. Moreover, any weakening of the Boer force at Ladysmith would give Gen. White a splendid opportunity of attacking even against overwhelming odds. He has shown no hesitation in accepting every opening for assuming the offensive. The Boers must now just as well as the British military authorities that twenty-three transports will arrive in South Africa before November 18. They must also realize that their time is running out in the emergency it is believed Gen. Buller will not wait to organize an army corps, but will content himself with pushing to the front every available regiment he can dispose of. Hence news telling of Gen. Buller's complete rout, or Gen. White's capitulation, it is believed, can be expected daily. It is thought that more than likely a general engagement to be imminent will prove to be the most serious encounter of the war. If victory lies with Gen. Joubert it will be a month or more before Gen. Buller can dispute with him the possession of Natal, for while it is perfectly feasible to send reinforcements to Gen. White, it would be apparently impossible to assume the offensive were Gen. White no longer a military factor. The destruction of the railroad bridge over the River Tugela would greatly reduce the number of minor reinforcements, while it would much more seriously affect the onward march of a British force of any proportions. However, there is no reason to believe Ladysmith has not a good chance to withstand the most determined Boer attack, and it is anticipated that to hold his own until now and the success which has crowned his sorties is done more than enough to sustain him. If Gen. Buller continues to send transports to Durban and disembark troops there, Gen. White will only have to wait about a fortnight before he is reinforced, or at any rate before the reinforcements create a diversion of the Boer force. But it is impossible to predict when the troops will disembark on account of the idiosyncrasies of the government, several of which have displayed a remarkable penchant for breaking down or discovering after leaving port that their boilers or other essentials were worthless. Among the critics the thing most dreaded is the possibility that Gen. White may succumb to the pettiness of personal inclination, which in the history of the world often influenced the actions of the greatest generals. On this score the Naval and Military records says: "It looks as though Gen. White will not be content to await the arrival of reinforcements and the supremacy of Gen. Buller, but the spirited soldier who held a high command in Indian army, might be pardoned for being slightly influenced by private ambitions." Nearly all authorities while withholding definite criticism until full information is obtainable, fail to understand why Gen. White did not fall back south into the arms of Gen. Buller. It is charitably supposed the government of Natal exercised an influence over Gen. White, and it is in no little degree responsible for his gradual retreat from a strategic point of view, doubtful efforts to hold the Nek of Natal. But even then it is admitted that no general has been commemorated in history merely because he showed his actions to be hampered by a will government. Naturally there is a great discussion on these points. One of the most humane contributions to the controversy trenchant in its criticism, comes from Admiral Dowell, who writes: "I am a soldier and do not pretend to give an opinion on the merits of the case, though my feelings lead me to believe a difficult duty well, of one thing apparently, there can be no doubt, namely, that Sir George Stewart White proved himself to be a gallant and chivalrous general."

Second Contingent.

Chamberlain's Reply to Canada's Offer to Send More Troops.

Imperial Government Will Avail Themselves of It Should Be Desirable.

Victoria and Halifax Selected as Places for Holding of Prize Courts.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The Canadian Gazette to-day contains Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's reply to Canada's offer of a second contingent. It reads: "London, Nov. 7.—Your ministers' generous offer to send without delay a second contingent for service in South Africa received the attentive consideration of the secretary of state for war and his military advisers, but they regret that under the existing circumstances they are unable to accept it. The offer will, however, certainly be borne in mind and Her Majesty's government will have no hesitation in availing themselves of it, should future events make it desirable to do so. Her Majesty's government attach great importance to this fresh proof of Canadian sympathy and good will and desire to express their grateful appreciation of it. (Sgd.) Chamberlain."

Parliament In January.

Tarte's Antics Have Dispelled Any Idea of Present General Election.

No Appeal to Country Until He Can Be Shelved or Suppressed.

Hoped That Choice of Early Date Will Avoid Summer Sittings.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Nov. 10.—It is settled that parliament will meet the last week in January or the first week in February. Any lingering idea that the government had an appeal to the country this winter has been entirely dispelled by the events of the past month. Mr. Tarte has developed into a veritable "Old Man of the Sea," and until the government can do something to lessen the feeling existing in all parts of Canada against the minister this winter there will be no appeal to the country. While the date of the meeting of the houses has not been definitely fixed, the matter fixed, ministers have talked the matter over and have come to the conclusion that it is not to be later than Thursday, January 25, or February 1. In reaching this decision they have been influenced by the representations of prominent supporters all over the country, who have become heartily tired of summer sessions.

The Samoan Bargain.

French Press Chagrined at the Evidence of Anglo-German Friendship.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The more important of the Paris papers comment generally upon the Anglo-German agreement regarding Samoa in a moderate cautious tone.

The Gaulois, while doubting that the arrangement implies an understanding relative to general policy, regards it as proof that the relations between the two countries are improving. The Figaro says: "Once more England has manoeuvred with superior skill in a moment critical for her prestige." The Echo de Paris says: "The agreement is a political event, the importance of which will only appear little by little." The Eclair advises France to prepare for a possible war with England. The Journal des Debats finds the Samoan agreement "very significant from the point of Anglo-German-American relations" and says: "Discussing as to whether our diplomacy might not have been able to prevent this situation avails us nothing. We can only take note of the material fact of the existence of a new important factor in international politics."

A Government Inquiry

is being made by the United States Senate Food Commission into the matter of food adulteration, now so prevalent.

Twice before the United States Government has made inquiries as to the ingredients and quality of the baking powders of the market.

Each time the government report has shown Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder of highest leavening strength, a grape cream of tartar powder of sterling worth, and absolutely pure and wholesome.

This is very gratifying, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is depended upon by millions of people to raise their daily bread.

All tests, official and practical, prove Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be an economical, healthful and dependable article.

NOTE.—These Government inquiries also developed the fact that there are many depures upon the market made in imitation of baking powder, but containing alum or other caustic acid whose use in food is dangerous.

Siege Train For Pretoria.

Sixty Guns Great and Small to Demolish Forts at Boer Capital.

ape Colony Invasion Won't Come Off—Details of Ladysmith Sorties Awaited.

By Associated Press. London, Nov. 10.—(4:30 a. m.)—The public anxiously await news from General Buller about the reported fighting around Ladysmith. It may be that White has sent news which Buller has thought best to keep to himself in the version beginning to be believed, as the stories of heavy fighting brought by Kaffers in such circumstantial detail can hardly be wholly groundless. The Boers, if they ever entertained the idea of a real invasion of Cape Colony, has probably now abandoned it, to devote their energies to reducing Ladysmith.

WORK TRAINS COLLIDE.

Twenty-Six Men Injured in an Accident in Iowa.

Harassing The Filipinos.

Americans Bombard and Occupy a Stronghold But Insurgents Move On.

Forty Laggards Captured But Turned Loose After One Night's Detention.

By Associated Press. Manila, Nov. 10.—The landing of American troops at San Fabian on Tuesday was the most spectacular affair of the kind since Gen. Shafter's disembarkation at Daiquiri. The co-operation of the troops and navy was complete. The gunboats maintained a terrific bombardment for an hour while the troops rushed waist-deep through the surf under a heavy but badly-aimed rifle fire from the insurgents' trenches, and charged right and left, pouring volley after volley at the fleeing rebels.

DAY'S DOINGS IN VANCOUVER.

Grievances of Underpaid Postal Clerks Taken Up by T. and L. Council.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, Nov. 11.—Evans, Coleman & Evans are to put on a fast steamer between Vancouver and Seattle. Sir Charles Tupper will reach Vancouver on Wednesday, November 29. Mr. Bell-Irving, brother of Dr. Bell-Irving, also brother of the well known cannery owner, has, according to London papers, taken Minto House, which belongs to Lord Minto, the head of the Elliot family.

THRICE REPULSED.

Boers Making Little Headway in Their Attack on Mafeking.

Capetown, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—News received from Mafeking, undated, says on Monday the Boers shelled the town. One Boer gun, it is added, was knocked out of action and the Boers retired. They were reinforced, attacked again, and were repulsed. On Tuesday they shelled Cangan Cope with little damage. On Wednesday there was a general attack under the cover of the artillery, but the burghers were repulsed by Maxim and Hotchkiss guns. The Boer loss was heavy; killed, the British loss was slight.

Gen. Buller Reports.

Bombardment of Kimberley on Tuesday Last Did No Damage.

London, Nov. 11.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Buller: "Capetown, Friday, Nov. 10, 1:20 p. m.—The following message has been received from Col. Kekewich, dated Kimberley, Monday, Nov. 6: "The wounded are progressing satisfactorily. Two unarmed natives have been shot by the Boers at Alexanderfontein. The conservancy post to the south of Kimberley reservoirs has been missed since Nov. 4. It is supposed to have been captured by the Boers. "Brovne, of Beaconsfield, having ridden beyond the barriers yesterday, is missing. It is supposed he was captured. "The situation, otherwise, remains unchanged. The following additional announcement was made by the war office this afternoon: "Gen. Buller writes to-day at 10:15 a. m. that Col. Kekewich reported on Nov. 8 that the bombardment of Kimberley on Nov. 4 did no damage, and there were no casualties. "Gen. Buller writes from Capetown to-day that all the sick and wounded in the hospital at Wynberg are doing well. "The war office has also received from Gen. Buller the following despatch: "Capetown, Friday night, Nov. 10.—A reconnoitering force from the Orange River had a skirmish with the enemy to-day about the east of Belmont. "Casualties in the Northumberland Fusiliers. Col. C. B. Keith-Falconer killed; Lieutenants A. Bevan and C. H. Hall wounded. In the North Lancashire Regiment, Lieut. C. Wood and two privates wounded. "This is the only report to hand."

READY FOR ATTACK.

Edgworth, Nov. 8.—Morning.—The town is quiet but the camp is being kept on the alert and active up to 4 o'clock every morning in readiness for any emergency, which his laid out for inspection or for removal at a moment's notice.

LADYSMITH SAFE.

London, Nov. 10.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, telegraphing Monday, says: "Secourt, Pietermaritzburg, and Ladysmith are all safe for some time to come. Owing to the fact that Ladysmith lies low and the Boers, Mount Buisson and other surrounding hills, attempts to open up hetrographic communication have proved a failure."