

# The South Africa War

Paper Read by J. M. Campbell, Teacher North Ward School.

## A Record of the Events That Led Up to the Present War.

The accompanying paper was read by J. M. Campbell, teacher at North Ward school, in Temperance Hall at a public entertainment on Wednesday last week, and a motion asking the Times to publish it was unanimously passed:

South Africa was first brought to the attention of Europeans in 1487, when Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese navigator rounded what is now the Cape of Good Hope on his way to India. It had been discovered eleven years previously by Diaz, another Portuguese. No fixed settlement was made at the Cape, for 150 years after his discovery, although English, Dutch and Portuguese ships often stopped there on their way to the East.

In 1652, the Dutch formed a colony at Table Bay, which remained under the rule of Holland for nearly a century and a half. All the settlers were Dutch except some hundreds of French Protestants, who found houses there in 1688, after having been expelled from their own country, and whose descendants soon adopted the Dutch language instead of their own.

In 1795 the Dutch colonists at the Cape rebelled, and a British fleet was sent to support the authority of the Prince of Orange. The British took possession of the colony and held it until 1803, when they restored it to Holland. Only three years later war broke out between Britain and Holland, and a British force once more captured Cape Colony.

At the peace which followed in 1814, Great Britain agreed to pay between two and three million pounds to the King of the Netherlands on condition that Cape Colony should be finally ceded to her. On the first possession of South Africa were, therefore, secured to us partly by conquest and partly by purchase.

After the British took formal possession, a number of the Dutch in Cape Colony became very much dissatisfied with British rule, chiefly because they were not allowed to enslave and destroy the natives at their pleasure. These Dutch or Boers as they came to be called for Boer is the Dutch word for farmer—decided to move northward and found a state for themselves, where they could be free from the British. They were not allowed to enslave and destroy the natives at their pleasure. These Dutch or Boers as they came to be called for Boer is the Dutch word for farmer—decided to move northward and found a state for themselves, where they could be free from the British.

In 1843 the British government took possession of Natal and the Boers again removed to two divisions, one party settling south of the Tugela river in what is now the Orange Free State and the other north of that river in what is now the Transvaal. They had many fights with the natives and disputes with the British, but at length in 1853 Gen. Pringle persuaded the British government to sign a treaty which virtually gave the Transvaal and the Orange Free State their independence, while maintaining suzerainty or paramount authority over them. Since that time the British government has not in any way interfered with the Orange Free State.

As time went on valuable minerals were discovered in the Transvaal, a considerable number of British went into that country to engage in mining. In 1870 in a war with the natives the Transvaal was nearly blotted out and its treasury bankrupt. The Boers appealed to the British for assistance and a force was sent which defeated the natives and saved the colony. The British government then issued a proclamation annexing the Transvaal to the British possessions in South Africa.

In 1881 the Boers rebelled and drove the British garrisons out of the Transvaal. A British force sent to subdue them was defeated in several engagements, notably at Majuba Hill. Mr. Gladstone then withdrew all signs of authority, and by a treaty restored to the Boers their former independence.

In 1884 another treaty was made with the Transvaal, granting them complete independence conditionally, and these conditions were three in number: (1) That the Transvaal should be forever open to all white immigrants and that these immigrants should be accorded all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Boers. (2) That the Transvaal should have nothing to do with the natives outside of their territory, in the way of encroaching on their lands, or making treaties with them, as these natives were under British protection. (3) That the Transvaal should make no treaties with foreign powers.

Shortly after the signing of the treaty of 1884 gold was discovered in enormous quantities in the Transvaal. A stream of gold hunters from all over the world poured into the mining regions and this inflow has continued almost to the present time. These white hunters, as the Boers call them, are for the most part British. They have invested enormous wealth in mining operations, have built large cities, and have so increased in numbers that they now outnumber the Boers two to one.

Friction between the two races at once began to manifest itself. Before the discovery of gold it required only one year's residence in the Transvaal for aliens to become citizens, but the Boers soon put the limit of residence up to fourteen years.

The year 1896 was one of great unrest in the Transvaal. The Boer gov-

ernment was charged by the Uitlanders with all manner of excesses and oppressions, and the Jameson raid was the result. This force was defeated, and Dr. Jameson and other officers were sent to England, tried, and punished. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, late premier of Cape Colony, who is now at Kimberley facing the Boers, was implicated in that raid.

In the present year 21,000 Uitlanders petitioned the British government to interfere on their behalf and secure a redress of their grievances. The British government took the matter up in earnest and demanded of the Transvaal that provision of the treaty of 1884 relating to foreigners should be fulfilled. The Boers refused to grant anything that could be regarded as a satisfactory fulfillment of the treaty, and the negotiations failed and the sword must decide the controversy.

Let me recount some of the grievances of the British residents in the Transvaal: (1) Although the British in the Transvaal outnumber the Boers two to one, and pay 90 per cent. of the taxes, only 2 per cent. of them have secured the right to vote, and no provision has been made for the education of their children.

(2) Although surrounded by armed Boers and half subjugated savages, the Uitlanders are not allowed to carry arms. (3) They must patronize the monopolies created by the Boers through those monopolies charge exorbitant prices for necessary articles.

(4) They are maltreated by the police and forced to try their claims before partial courts where the English language is forbidden. When one thinks of the treatment meted out by the British to the French in Canada and to the Dutch in Cape Colony, where a Frenchman is the premier of the one and Dutchman the premier of the other, it is not wonderful that the British blood boils and the British arm is nerved to strike home.

In the negotiation preceding the outbreak of hostilities the British government made the following demands upon the Boer government:

- (1) A five years' residence for citizenship. (2) Representation for Uitlanders in the Boer parliament. (3) A guarantee against sudden changes in the constitution of the Transvaal. (4) Responsibility of the heads of government to the parliament. (5) Independence of the judiciary. (6) Cancellation of monopolies. (7) The teaching of English in the schools. (8) The removal of all religious disabilities.

Every one of these rights has been granted to foreign white residents on British soil. What has been the answer of the Boer government to these just demands? It is practically, "Mind your own business; you promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, so hands off."

Technically this claim of the Boers may be true, but Britain remembers that by the same treaty the Boers agreed that foreigners in the Transvaal should receive equal rights. She asserts that no civilized nation can allow its citizens to be robbed by a foreign government, and hases her claimants of justice wholly upon treaties and conventions, but upon the natural right of nations to protect their own subjects. She also claims that the granting of all the above demands is necessary, if the spirit as well as the letter of the treaty of 1884 is to be fulfilled.

The immediate cause of the war was the declaration of several British ministers that they had put their hands to the sword, and would not in any way till justice was granted. Reinforcements were ordered to the Cape, and the government began to prepare for eventualities.

On September 25th Mr. Chamberlain announced the Transvaal a note terminating the negotiations on the issues before under discussion, and notifying President Kruger that Britain would shortly formulate new proposals. These new proposals were never sent, for on October 13th the government of the Transvaal sent an ultimatum to the British government demanding the withdrawal of British troops from its borders, and the recall of reinforcements recently landed or on the way. A limit of 48 hours was fixed for a reply. On October 10th the British government replied refusing to discuss the demands of the Transvaal, and two days later the Boers declared war. On the previous day, October 11th, the Orange Free State announced that that state would make common cause with the Transvaal. The events which have since transpired are known to you all and Dundee, Glencairn, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley are already household words.

The magnificent manner in which the colonies have come to the assistance of the Mother Country has done more to restore to the British Empire than years of academic discussion could have done. It is also a warning to the rest of the world that when any part of our Empire is attacked the attacking nation will have to count on fighting the whole British Empire.

As might be expected, there is some difference of opinion even among Britishers as to whether this war can be justified from a moral point of view. Some people seem to forget, that we have not declared war against the Transvaal, nor invaded her territory, but that the Boers have declared war against our government and invaded our territory.

Some sympathy is expressed for the Transvaal, because a small republic is facing the most powerful Empire in the world. Ex-President Harrison said a short time ago, in reference to the Transvaal dispute, that the American people would sympathize with the Boer when the big boy is thrashing him, even though the small boy richly deserves the spanking. I think that is a deserving spanking. I think that it may improve both his morals and his manners. How would it do for ex-President Harrison to bestow his sympathy on Spain and the Philippine Islands?

Another complaint urged against the British attitude on this question is that though the British in the Transvaal have been outrageously treated by the Boers they are getting only what they deserve, as they are a horde of greedy

adventurers and have no right in the Transvaal. It is said, "If these Boers are like the Boer law, let them get out." There never was a more contemptible argument, it is simply begging the question. These men went into the Transvaal protected by a treaty in which it was distinctly stated that they should have equal justice with the Boers. They have invested vast sums of money in the mines and have increased the wealth of the Transvaal one hundred fold. The taxes that they have paid during the past five years have enabled the Boers to live sumptuously every day and to equip themselves thoroughly for the contest in which they are now engaged.

Again, I would ask where did the Boer get his right to exclusive possession of the Transvaal? All the land he now owns he wrested from the natives without giving them anything in return, but slavery. It has been asked, has the Boer no rights? I would answer, had the natives of the Transvaal, the Boers remained in Cape Colony and Natal have been accorded all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and one of these is to-day peculiar of Cape Colony. Let it too much ask the Boers to grant similar justice to the British in the Transvaal? When this war is over the Boers will not be enslaved by the British, but they will be placed on exactly the same footing as the other subjects of Her Majesty in South Africa.

One of the criticisms of the Boers is that the Boers are not a gentlemanly people. Yonah Harcourt advanced in the British parliament against the conduct of the present ministry was that in the negotiations with President Kruger, Mr. Chamberlain was too impetuous in his demands, and that Sir William Buller was an amiable gentleman. I think the length of time these negotiations have been in progress is the best answer to that criticism. Perhaps Mr. Harcourt thinks Mr. Chamberlain should have gone down on his knees and begged Mr. Kruger to fulfil his solemn treaty obligations. Who is simple enough to believe that had he done so Kruger would have yielded?

The great wonder is that the British government has been so patient, especially when it was known that Sir William Buller's prestige in South Africa was being seriously damaged by the conduct of the Boer government.

In conclusion, let me say that every man must regret the necessity for war. There are some people who would have peace at any price. I confess I am not one of that class. Arbitration is a good thing, it will settle many disputes, but will not settle the British Empire. It has neither the courage nor the resources to stand up for its rights. When this war is over and the Boer Jack Boats over the whole of South Africa, then, and not till then, may we expect race animosities to be allayed, and contented South Africa take its place beside the Mother Country, Australia, India and Canada in the great family of nations whose goal is Imperial Federation.

### IVAN DE MALCHIN AGAIN.

A Salt Lake City Detective slips the Face of the Doughy Russian Swordsman. Ivan De Malchin, the Russian swordsman, who formerly resided here, has of late been making his home in Salt Lake City. Recently he suffered the humiliation of being slapped by the city detective. The following is the occurrence: Ivan De Malchin, the champion Russian broad swordsmen, who is stopping in the city for a few days, is in trouble. He has been slapped in the face by Detective Sheets.

Last evening the great duelist, who is on his way to France to vanquish swordsmen of note there, went out for a stroll through the city. He was not long ere he ran across Louis Oliver, a German boxer, who was also out for a constitutional. Swordsman and laborer passed the time of night, and concluded to make a tug of the business portion of the city together.

The fair daughters of Zion looked good to the Russian, and when he and his companion saw a couple of young ladies going east from State on Second South, the two men started in pursuit.

The fair daughters were noted by Detective Sheets and Sergeant J. J. O'Brien, and these officers saw the pair of young ladies stepped up to the ladies and tried to form an acquaintance, but were repulsed. Again and again, it is stated, they tried, but the young ladies, who had become badly frightened, did not care to be bothered. The two would-be gallants were finally brought to a close by Sheets and Janney, who took them into custody.

At the station, De Malchin tried, in strong terms, to convince Detective Sheets that he was mistaken, and the detective finally lost his patience and swatted the swordsman a goodly blow in the mouth. De Malchin and his companion were looked for assault, and their bonds were placed about their necks, and they were taken to the city jail, where he had a chance to ponder on the queer things they say and the queer things they do in the wild and woolly west, and that his first engagement was with a Salt Lake detective. Upon his release, De Malchin will undoubtedly issue a challenge to Sheets, for the honor of the man who challenged Captain Pheasant, who challenged Esterlitz, must not be lost in a small city like Salt Lake.

### THE PATRIOT ABANDONED.

Hamburg, Nov. 17.—Officials of the Hamburg-American line have received a despatch from Cuxhaven announcing that the company's steamer *Aethra*, from Philadelphia, Nov. 2, departed, arrived there at four o'clock this afternoon, with the crew of the Hamburg-American line steamer *Patria*, which was abandoned in the North Sea, enveloped in flames. There are no hopes of saving the vessel.

### MILITARY CHANGES.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 17.—Militia general orders issued today announced that Col. Evans, who commands the 1st foot, has been promoted to 2nd district, Toronto, temporarily; Lieut. R. C. A. goes to Dawson for duty with the Yukon field force; and Col. Stone will per- form the duties of that office in the absence of Col. Foster in London.

# For Sweet Charity

The Tenth Annual Ball in Aid of the Jubilee Hospital

## The Long Looked Forward to Event of the Season.

The Charity Ball, which took place last evening in Assembly hall, Fort street, must be voted a success from every possible point of view; financially, for the proceeds, which will be devoted to the Jubilee hospital funds, were upwards of \$500; and socially, for it was one of the most largely attended dances ever held in the city, and everything was present necessary to ensure the enjoyment of the guests.

In yesterday's Times a description of the really beautiful decorations was given, the suggestion being made that when the lights were aglow in the evening the scene would be one of exceptional brilliancy. Those who saw the ball room at its best will agree that that suggestion was fully borne out, for rarely has Assembly hall presented a more charming spectacle. It may be taken for granted that when the ladies of Victoria take in hand the work of preparing for a function of this kind, the result exceeds even what could be done by the most expert of professionals, and the labor of love, self-imposed and faithfully performed, was productive of results which will linger long in the memory of all who had the privilege of joining in the merry dance or of sharing in the more sedate pleasures of the evening.

It cannot be a subject for regret that the members of the fair sex should be so largely in the preponderance, for surely none would have had the temerity to complain of an overabundance of such charming and charmingly gowned ladies as were there last evening, although the officers of the army had to put aside all thoughts of rest; they had to be evaded rather than pitied for the large number of dances which consequently fell to their lot. And speaking of the ladies, it should be mentioned that there were a large number of new importations direct from Paris and London, all of them dreamers of loveliness and sufficient to furnish conversation in feminine circles for many a day to come.

There were also several dresses, the product of the leading modistes of New York and San Francisco, while the dressmakers of Victoria have been busy for weeks upon the costumes worn by those ladies who adhere to the principle of producing home industry even on such an occasion as this. Of the decorations it need only be said that from entrance portal to supper room every detail was attended to with a care which produced a perfect picture. The red and white, those of the hospital, red and white, were so blended with the foliage and flowers which made up a large part of the beauty of the scene, as to cause expressions of surprised admiration, that even the well-known ability of the artist in charge should have been equal to the task of arranging so perfect a picture. There was a wealth of chrysanthemums and smilax, the purity of their bloom being brought out in all its perfection by the excellence of the arrangement.

In the supper room the decorations were also on a lavish scale and the supper itself, well, the ladies had made it their special work to see that everything that could be done was done to satisfy the tastes of the most epicurean. The dining table, which had devoted long time to the beautifying of the room and received many flattering compliments upon the excellence of the result. The innovation of small tables for the large banquetting hall was highly appreciated and the merry parties divided by this arrangement enjoyed a sociability impossible under the old fashioned plan.

To Admiral Beaumont for the gracious loan of hunting which added so materially to the attractiveness of the scene, the warmest thanks of the ladies is extended, as also for the permission given by the commander-in-chief for the orchestra from the flag ship to supply the music. And for once at least in Victoria not a word of complaint could possibly be uttered. The selections were new and the dancers, even when tired out, were tempted again and again into the maze by the seductiveness of the music.

The young folks could not wait for the formal opening of the ball, but they themselves of the privilege of having a few preliminary steps in polka and in waltz, the set of honor for the Jubilee having been formed shortly after 9:30 and commenced as follows:

- Hon. E. G. Prior and Mrs. Deffen. The Admiral and Mrs. Melinor. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Tilton. Col. Grant, R. E., and Mrs. James Dunsmuir. Mr. Justice Martin and Mrs. Grant. Mr. Thomas Earle, M. P., and Mrs. F. B. Penberthy. Mr. A. C. Finlayson and Mrs. Trigg. Mayor Redfern and Mrs. Tempienan. Dancing was kept up with vigor from that moment onward into the morning, and although daylight was breaking when the last tired dancers took their leave, it is a safe statement that the morning brought with it but one regret which would perhaps be expressed by charming lips in many Victoria homes to-day, "Oh, that it could have gone on for ever."

### THE GUESTS.

Mr. Phil. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Lieut. E. R. Arbutnot, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Appleby, Mr. J. R. Anderson, Mr. Anderson, Miss Andrews, Miss Alkman, Rev. J. B. Bourne, Mr. A. B. Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Brock, Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Lieut. Bromley, R. N., Lady Bromley, Miss Booth, Miss Maud Booth, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. William Broderick, Mrs. E. R. Blackwood,

Lieut. Byrne, B. A., Mrs. F. A. Bennett, Miss Josie Bloomfield, Mr. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bradburn, Mr. R. L. Barnes-Road, Miss Baynes-Road, Mr. George Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Bone, Miss Beale, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barkley, Mr. J. C. Brinkman, Mr. W. P. Benson, Mrs. and Miss Bairs, Mr. J. B. Bull, Rear-Admiral Beaumont, Mrs. W. F. Bullen, the Misses Brady, Mrs. Barham, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Briggs, Mr. Brady, Mr. Burroughes, Mrs. Burroughes, Mr. A. Hamblister, Mr. C. M. Blain, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Mr. C. S. H. and Miss Baker, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Beaulieu.

Mrs. and Miss Curwen, Lieut. and Mrs. F. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Croft, Lieut. Coleman, R. N., Mr. Coward, R. N., Mr. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarke, Miss Cresno, Miss Christman, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Christie, Miss Chertish, Mrs. Cunniffe, Mr. Colling.

Miss Dunlap, Mr. A. J. Doherty, Mr. and the Misses Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, the Misses Devereux, Dr. and Mrs. Deverton, Mrs. E. H. Mack, Dyer, B. N., Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. H. P. Dickenson, Miss Davis, Mr. Joshua Davies, Mr. R. William Dunsmuir, Mr. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ditchburn, Mr. R. Dudgeon, Mr. R. A. Deacon, R. N., Mr. Charles E. Dickenson, Miss Davey, Mrs. and the Misses Drake, Lieut. Dunshever, R. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Earle, Mr. Ernest A. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Elworthy, Lieut. Elliott, B. N., Mr. R. Elliott, Dr. Evans, R. N., Mr. B. E. Ewart, Miss Ewart, Miss Eddy. Miss Ezzar, Miss Foster, Mr. A. C. Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fleming, Mr. Fisher. Mr. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. O. Gordon, Mr. T. S. Gore, Miss Gordon, Mr. H. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon, Mr. H. H. Green, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. G. N. and Miss MacGowan, Miss Gowen, Commander and Mr. E. Graville-Smith, Miss Anita Goodwin, Mrs. Graham, Miss (Galley), the Misses Gevard, Mr. C. H. Gibbons, Mr. G. A. Gowen.

Mr. and Mrs. Haezel Aid, and Mrs. C. Hayward, Miss Hayward, Mr. S. Hodgins, Mr. W. T. Hill, Dr. H. Harries, R. N., Mr. H. M. Howard, Miss Heiderson, Miss Doris Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hunter, Miss E. Hunter, Mrs. F. S. Hesse, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dallas Helmecke, Miss Hill, Mr. C. A. Holland, Mr. F. S. and Miss Holsteman, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Heinicke, Miss Harvey, Mr. G. A. Harnage, Miss Hartnagle, Miss Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Heiderson, Mr. Frank Higgins, Major J. F. Hibben, Miss Hughes, Miss Hall, Mr. G. J. Hayes. Miss Iredale, Mrs. John Irving, Mrs. Ireland, Lieut. Irvine, R. N.

Mr. Jenkinson, Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Jacobsen, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. W. J. Jeffrey, Miss Jones, Miss Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kent, Miss Keifer, Miss Kingston, Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, Miss Keller, Mr. R. J. Ker. Mr. R. H. Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loggins, Mr. P. S. Lempman, Miss Lalar, Mr. H. F. Langton, the Misses Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Langley, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Lane, Mrs. and the Misses Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Lupton, Mrs. Lee-Spencer, Miss Lang, Mrs. W. Leifer Trench, Mr. R. Lane, Miss Lombard.

Mr. William C. Moreby, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Moody, Miss Mitchell, Mr. E. C. Mess, Mrs. and Miss Matthews, Mr. J. E. Martin, Mr. Edward Martin, R. E., Mr. Alexis Martin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Miller, Mr. James McL. Muirhead, Mr. C. D. and Miss Mason, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Miss Miller, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Martha, Miss Manley, Miss Marsh, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. E. McInnes, Mr. J. H. McBrady, Mrs. Maclure, Mrs. and the Misses McTavish, Mr. J. A. and Mr. G. S. Macfarlane, Mr. J. K. and Miss Macrae, Mr. E. McConnam, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. and Miss Maclean, Miss Eva Maclean, Miss Ada McGillivray, H. MacKenzie-Cleland, R. N., Capt. D. B. McConnam, Miss McMillan, Miss MacTavish, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. MacKenzie, the Misses MacKay, Miss Macdonald, Miss Macrae, Mrs. Macrae, the Misses Newcombe, the Misses Nason, Miss Nuttal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver, Mr. A. J. O'Reilly, Miss O'Reilly. The Misses Pemberton, Mr. C. C. Pemberton, Capt. Palmer, Mr. Pratt-Barlow, Mr. Post, Commander Power, Mrs. Power, Mr. Prime, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mr. C. J. Prior, Lieut. C. H. Picher, R. N., Lieut. T. E. Pooley, Lieut. F. E. Percy-Hugh, R. N., Mr. H. W. and the Misses Pannell, Mr. F. J. and Mr. T. P. Panton, Hon. and Mrs. E. G. Prior, Miss Prior, Mr. George Prior, Mr. E. A. Mr. H. B. Miss and Miss C. Powell, Mrs. and Miss Patton, Miss Perry, Mr. H. Pooder, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. C. B. and Miss Pooley. Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, Miss Redfern, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Mr. P. Rome, Mr. H. B. Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Seelig, Mr. D. Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Sea, Mrs. George Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, Mr. H. H. Share, R. N., Lieut. Shewell, R. M. L. Lieut. H. N. and the Misses Short, Mr. Walter and Mrs. Storey, Miss Shickman, Miss Saunders, Miss Sylvester, Mr. C. B. Sylvester, Mr. J. W. Smetley, Mr. Hamilton Stuart, R. N., the Misses E. and D. Sell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sargison, Miss Sherbourne, Mrs. Shroeder, Mrs. Solly, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Tilton, Mr. J. C. Thomson, Hon. Senator and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. T. B. Tye, Mrs. J. Gerhardt Tiarke, Miss Tillman. Mr. E. R. Vigor, Mr. N. B. Vander Smecht, Dr. and Mrs. B. Ford Verinder, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Vernon, Mr. F. G. Vernon, Miss Vernon, Mr. Vayasseur, R. N., Mr. J. D. Virtue. Mr. A. C. Underwood.

Capt. and Mrs. Olive Phillips-Woolley, Mr. C. W. Wallis, Mrs. A. E. Watt, Miss Ward, Mrs. G. Williams, Mr. B. Williams, Mr. Worlock, Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, Miss Walbran, the Misses Worlock, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Wilson, Capt. T. H. Woensop, Mrs. W. C. Ward, Lieut. F. R. Williams, R. A., Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Miss Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. White, Miss Woodman, Miss Wolley, Mr. W. T. and the Misses Williams, Mr. Justice, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Miss Ward, Mr. H. C. Wilken, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ward, Miss White, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Yates, Mr. H. M. Yates.

Under the new C. P. R. time card for the western division, to go into effect on Sunday next, the through westbound train will arrive at Winnipeg at 10.15 a. m., departing westward at 4.30 p. m.

# A Chicago Tragedy

Man Murders Three of His Children and Commits Suicide.

## Yesterday He Attempted to Poison His Family but Failed.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17.—Cornelius Corcoran today shot three of his children, fatally wounded the fourth child, and then killed himself. The dead are: Cornelius Corcoran, aged 55 years; Kate, 14 years old; John, 8 years old; Margaret, 6 years old. Fatally wounded: Ella Corcoran, 4 years old.

A few days ago Corcoran administered kudanum to his five children. He claimed the poison was given them by mistake and was not molested by the authorities. Last night one of the children, Cornelius, 5 years old, died, and the others recovered.

To-day Corcoran procured a revolver and finished his work.

### MONTRÉAL MINING MARKET.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, Nov. 17.—Stock market, morning board; Eagle, 283; 281; Payne, 112; 111; Montreal and London, 50; Republic, 112 1/2; 113; Sales: War Eagle, 1,000 at 283; Republic, 1,000 at 117, 1,000 at 116 1/2.

### WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Nov. 17.—Emil Rollinger, who murdered his wife last December and then set fire to his house, was hanged in the county jail to-day. From the gallows Rollinger protested his innocence.

### WAR GEOGRAPHERS.

How the Transvaal Battlefields Will Be Surveyed. The detachments of Royal Engineers selected from the Ordnance Survey for service in the Transvaal campaign, and which left Southampton a few days ago, will on arrival at the Cape be posted for duty among the several fighting columns.

The surveying sappers will be principally employed in exploring the character of the roads, and whether they are available for artillery; examining the bridges as to stability; recording the situation and nature of streams, etc. Each non-commissioned officer and man will be supplied with a rule and his surveying instruments will consist of a prismatic compass and a sextant. The work will be carried on as near as possible to the line of skirmishes or outposts.

The observations having been carefully recorded, a map will be hurriedly drawn and completed so as to be in the hands of the staff for the main body to be directed from his particulars.

Of late years the Ordnance Survey engineers have had considerable practice in this rapid form of field surveying, and the area of ground which can be carefully delineated in a few hours is really remarkable.

In the case of the Transvaal and Orange Free State coming directly under the British flag, and so rendering to be painted red on the Empire's map, the Ordnance Survey detachment of engineers will, doubtless, before returning home, be engaged in such observations as may be deemed necessary by the Intelligence Department.

To make iron take a bright polish like steel, pulverize and dissolve in one quart of hot water one ounce of blue vitriol, one ounce of borax, one ounce of prussiate of potash, one ounce of charcoal, one-half pint of salt, all of which is to be added to one gallon of linseed oil and thoroughly mixed. To apply, bring the iron or steel to the proper heat and cool in the solution.

At Winnipeg Assize court the two Capt. Lake Indians, Toosh Enann and Ah-Nee-Kichie, arrested here recently for the charge of murdering their chief, whom the latter killed at his own request, he having gone insane, were allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to four months' imprisonment each.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times says: "The rumor of friction between Russia and Japan is without foundation. No international question now exists between them."

C. McClelland, a young man of Newcastle, N. B., fell from a sidewalk in Calgary on Monday evening and sustained concussion of the brain. He will probably not recover.

News has been received at Napane of the death from the accidental explosion of a revolver in Johannesburg of Henry Trimble, formerly of this place.

Miss Beadon when writing novels always uses a gold-mounted pen, and broke it recently, and until it was repaired ceased writing.

Let me offer in these solitudes, return, and in their presence reassure my feeble virtue.—Bryant.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm with good results, for a shoulder that has pained her ever since she was a child. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millet, Manchester, N. H. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

\$1.50

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