

RIA

\$1.50 Per Annum \$1.50

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1899.

NO. 20.

BOERS GATHER READY FOR BATTLE

Despatches From South Africa Indicate That War Cannot Be Much Longer Delayed.

CHAMBERLAIN'S LATEST PROPOSALS.

Burgbers Are Concentrating in Large Numbers Near Natal Frontier--Army Reserve Called Out--Commanders Ordered to Their Posts.

(Associated Press.)
Capetown, Sept. 29.—The Transvaal's reply to the last despatch from Mr. Chamberlain has been sent from Pretoria.

It is to the effect that the Republic strictly adheres to the London convention, and asks nothing further.

The question of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal is not touched upon in the despatch.

Cabinet Meeting.

The meeting of the British cabinet, on whose deliberations practically hangs war or peace in South Africa, began at one o'clock this afternoon.

Kruger's reply to the last note of the Imperial government has now been received and will be the pivot of today's discussion.

A despatch from Capetown to the Associated Press is given the leading place in the afternoon papers. While it is too brief to give an adequate idea of the Transvaal's attitude, the impression it produced was rather favorable than otherwise.

Crowds gathered in the vicinity of the foreign office as early as 11 o'clock. The Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, was the first to arrive at 11:15. Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, came down from Scotland, and Lord Salisbury from Hatfield. They reached Downing street shortly after noon. Mr. Chamberlain drove to the colonial office at 2:15.

Massing on the Frontier.

In the meanwhile despatches from the Cape continue the story of military activity in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony.

Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of burghers are converging from various parts on this probable battlefield.

The excitement continues at fever heat.

The commandant-general has issued a notice ordering the commanders to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commander from Krugersdorp, whose burghers checkmated the Jameson raiders, embarked on a train for the frontier to-night.

Activity at Pretoria.

There is great activity at the war office in Pretoria. The army reserve has been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly.

Burgbers are congregating in the towns ready to join their commanders, who, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier and to avoid a collision with British forces.

Basics of Action.

Boer forces are gathering at their bases of action, a short distance from the border, such as Harrismith, Volksrust, Vryheid and Brenersdorp.

Telegraph communication between Capetown and Pretoria has become strangely delayed during the past couple of days.

A telegram received to-day says two batteries of field artillery and five hundred burghers started for Volksrust, and another 500 men go there to-day. The streets at Pretoria present a scene of great military animation, armed burghers and artillery men riding about, and field cornets being engaged in warning burghers to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

Practising With Maxim Guns.

A quantity of ammunition for the Maxim guns is reported to have arrived at Harrismith, and the burghers at Brenersdorp received rifles and ammunition yesterday.

Men are practising with Maxim guns. A number of young Boers who have

Loch secured exemption for them on the same terms as the Portuguese.

"He wished to indignantly deny Mr. Chamberlain's charges that he had broken his promise made during the discussion preceding the Pretoria convention of 1881, that he would treat new immigrants equally with old burghers. He had always been ready to treat them so, and they had always refused."

"In conclusion I asked if there was still a possibility of peace.

"No," replied Kruger, after a pause, "Unless the other side do something to make peace possible."

The correspondent adds that perhaps it is worth pointing out that the command in question did not arise until 1894, after the franchise had been restricted by law, 1891, "which makes it difficult to see why the former should account for the latter."

A squadron of British cruisers is gathering at Capetown.

Natives Are Quiet.

Advices from the interior of South Africa indicate that thus far the natives are quiet, and there is no sign of trouble.

This is reassuring, as it was feared some of the troops in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless.

The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand, are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees.

It is announced from Kimberley that a former mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who, he says, are under complete misapprehension supporting "the cause of tyranny in the Transvaal."

Aid From Rhodesia.

The British colonies in Rhodesia are organizing a volunteer corps, having formed a cycle detachment, and have constructed an armored train with an engine plated with steel rails.

Refugees from the Rand continue to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised.

Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zone are sending their stocks south.

In Alival, in the north, a violent attack from the well known Boer's Field Cornet Viljoen has been distributed. He calls upon the Afrikaners to help their brethren, and accuses Great Britain of coveting the Transvaal.

Natal Troops Ordered North.

A cable from Durban contains the significant news that the Natal field artillery, light infantry and mounted rifles have been ordered to proceed to the Ladysmith district forthwith.

New Zealand's Offer.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed in official circles at the cablegram from Wellington, N. Z., yesterday, which announced that the House of Representatives had resolved, enthusiastically, almost unanimously, to offer the Imperial government a fully equipped contingent of mounted rifles for service in South Africa, the colony to pay the cost of transportation and all other expenses.

Chamberlain's Demands.

London, Sept. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands Mr. Chamberlain submitted a despatch to the Cabinet Council to-day containing the following demands on the Transvaal:

1. Five years franchise qualification without hampering conditions.
2. Municipal self-government at Johannesburg on a freely elected basis.
3. The separation of the judiciary from the executive and its independence of the Volksraad.
4. The abolition of the dynamite monopoly.
5. The removal of the fort dominating Johannesburg, though the defences of Pretoria may remain.
6. The teaching of the English language in the schools.

Parliament to Be Summoned.

London, Sept. 29.—An official of the foreign office this evening told a representative of the Associated Press that the cabinet, in the absence of the Transvaal reply, had agreed to draft a despatch to be communicated to the Transvaal government in a few days.

Parliament will be called shortly to consider the situation.

The government declines to furnish exact information at present regarding the military movements.

Passage For Volunteers.

Another proposal is being considered to pay the passage of trained volunteers who are willing to enlist into the Imperial forces.

It now appears that the orders received at Gibraltar with reference to the Grenadier Guards were misinterpreted. The order was to detain them, not send them to the Cape, and to-day they sailed for Southampton.

London, Sept. 30.—Transvaal crisis news, which monopolizes all the leading columns of the afternoon newspapers,

is now well nourished by dispatches from the Cape, from which copious particulars are coming.

A Capetown despatch says: "The alarmist reports from Pretoria of the movements of burghers must be received with caution. The strict Boer censorship renders it unlikely that important movements could be telegraphed unless the Transvaal has a good reason for it. It is believed that the highly colored reports are either sent to arouse the enthusiasm of the Afrikaners or to produce alarm in British camps."

Near the Frontier.

Dundee, Natal, Sept. 30.—It is asserted that Boers have mobilized at Utrecht and at the railway bridge on the Transvaal side of the Buffalo river. There are a thousand men at each place. The Boers have cut a route through the high bank, and are ready to cross to Natal.

Excitement at Pretoria.

A telegram from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says the wildest excitement prevails there, and war preparations are proceeding apace. Big guns, telegraphs, burghers, munitions of war and provisions are being hurried off to Volksrust, the projected base of Boer operations against Natal. Crowds gather along the streets to witness the departure of military trains.

Gen. Joubert goes to Volksrust to-morrow.

The Boer war office is working day and night, and commanding is actively proceeding.

The British Officers

Who Will Be in Command of Troops in South Africa.

Rank and File Specially Selected on Account of Their Splendid Physique.

Alaskan Boundary Matters Occupy the Attention of British Foreign Office Officials.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 30.—Comment regarding the personal and material British force which is expected to be fighting within a short time in South Africa continues to occupy a large share of public attention.

Many criticisms appear blaming the government for not permitting the war office some months ago to put an adequate defence force on the probable scene of action, but rumors of the forthcoming departure of an army corps somewhat appease the critics. It is almost certain, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, former adjutant-general, will have supreme command in South Africa.

In the meantime,

The Military Responsibility is divided between Major-General Sir George Stewart White and Lieut.-Gen. Frederick William Forrester-Walker, the latter at the Cape, and the former in Natal, each being supreme over his own state.

Gen. White, who is described as a fighting man "keen as mustard," has not yet arrived in Natal. Upon him will devolve the duty of checking any desultory Boer raids, or in case of actual hostilities, of holding Natal until Gen. Buller's army corps arrives, when the aggressive British campaign will probably occur.

Disappointment is expressed because Gen. White has never served in South Africa. It is generally thought that

The Fighting Abilities will more than make up his lack of topographical knowledge. Under Generals White and Walker will be a host of officers specially selected for their knowledge of Boer methods and South African campaigning.

General Sir William Symonds, General White's second in command, is one of the few survivors of the massacre of Isandlwana.

The artillery in Natal will be commanded by Col. Downing, late chief instructor at the school of gunnery, Shoeburyness, who has the highest scientific and practical reputation, comparing somewhat with Rear-Admiral Sampson's reputation in the United States navy as an ordnance officer.

Major-General French, commanding the cavalry, is a dashing officer, who served through the early Egyptian campaigns.

Much has been said regarding the physical unfitness of a large percentage of the

British Rank and File going to South Africa or already there. A great difference of opinion on the subject exists, but it can be said that the regiments selected are believed to have the highest standard of physique, and are all comparatively long service men. Many British officers believe the Boers with which the Boers are armed are superior to the Lee-Metford of the British forces, against civilized troops.

The Indian and Australian horses, which will be much used by the cavalry and mounted infantry, will probably suffer more from the change of country than the men, being obliged to live on oats and mealies, a form of fodder to which they are utterly unaccustomed.

The apparent inclination of the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, to run

The Campaign Preparations on his own ideas, and his tendency to consult subordinate officers, has called forth a published reminder that he is a capable commander.

Alaskan boundary matters are still taking up considerable attention at the foreign office. The Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, Sir L. H. Davies, is daily visiting the officials who are busy drawing up maps illustrating the Canadian contention. Reports of the arrival at a settlement continue to appear, but they are unreliable and contradictory. It is thought

No Definite Settlement would be reached until after the convening of the high commission.

Sir Louis said to a representative of the Associated Press: "It is impossible to give any statement at present. Asks if he was going over lower bay position, he said: "No, not exactly. I am here solely to represent the Canadian government."

The papers print long special dispatches from New York describing the welcome accorded there to Admiral Dewey. Most of them, while not professing to quite understand the tremendous enthusiasm, treat those outbursts as an excellent feature of the national character.

The Daily Mail's special correspond-

ent says: "Being on the spot it is impossible not to enter the spirit of the thing and

Participate in the Enthusiasm.

It is not hard to understand the magnetic patriotism of this vast nation, a people whose emotions are as keen in expression and frank and unfeigned as those of children. It is also necessary to realize the strong, simple, modest personality of Admiral Dewey. He is the one figure without a flaw; one man outside a party."

SOLDIERS AT VANCOUVER.

The Contingent of the Royal Artillery Arrive En Route to Esquimaux.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—The contingent of the Royal Artillery from Halifax for Esquimaux, arrived here by special train at 9 o'clock. The officers in command are Captain McBain, Lieutenants Byrne and Jones and Surgeon Major Moir.

The men number 130, and came through in good shape, though the lack of opportunities to pipeclay the white facings of their uniforms en route rather detracted from the neatness of their appearance. The contingent left to-day by the Islander for Victoria.

Mayor Garden and local officers entertained the newly arrived officers to lunch.

Americans Released.

Filipinos Hand Over Fourteen Soldiers Who Have Been in Prison.

Aguinaldo Is Reported to Be Having the Best of Matters.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 30.—The Times publishes this morning 1999 extracts from a private letter from Manila dated August 21st, whose writer asserts that Aguinaldo is getting the best of it, that the Americans are making no practical progress, that Aguinaldo has regained influence over the villagers and has lately obtained a lot of money with which is endeavoring to foment disturbances in Manila.

Manila, Sept. 30.—Fourteen American prisoners, all enlisted soldiers, have been delivered up by the Filipinos.

It is reported from Iloilo that the Talagons have arrested Virayayan, a general, charging him with being a traitor. Tribal discord, it is added, is growing, and many rebel soldiers have revolted.

Many European prisoners are escaping in the meanwhile.

Advices From Otis.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The war department has received the following from Manila:

"Adjutant-General, Washington: A communication dated the 18th instant from Gen. Garcia, commanding all the insurgent troops in eastern Mindano, expresses a desire to turn the country over to the United States, and surrender the insurgent army. Signed, Otis."

Otis cables from Manila as follows:

"The Ohio, transport, having on board three officers, forty-nine men of the Nevada cavalry, and two hundred and fifteen discharged men, sailed yesterday via Hongkong and Guam. Two men of the Nevada cavalry are in the hands of the insurgents."

LOVING CUP FOR DEWEY.

Presentation in New York To-Day--The Admiral Says His Officers Deserve All the Praise.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 30.—The first ceremony to-day was the presentation at the city hall of a gold loving cup to Admiral Dewey by Major Van Wyck on behalf of the city of New York.

When the mayor had concluded his speech, Dewey began to reply by saying:

"It would be quite impossible for me, Mr. Mayor, to express in words—"

At this point he was interrupted with cheers, and began again:

"It would be impossible to express in words how deeply I am moved by this—all these honors—after one another, that beautiful cup, the freedom of the city, this great magnificent reception. I cannot say what I want to, but speaking for myself and the gallant squadron I had to command at Manila, I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

When the captains had all assembled he waved his hands towards them, and said: "These are the men who did it; without them I could do nothing."

When the admiral reached the parade starting point, it was all the police could do to keep the crowd from overrunning his carriage. A hundred bands were playing "Hail to the Chief." Cheers for the Olympia's sailors were still resounding down the closely packed lines of spectators, when a deeper, mightier shout arose in one long thunderous sound as Admiral Dewey's carriage followed his "men behind the guns." The captains of the ships in the fight at Manila were cheered heartily. Quite a demonstration was made in honor of Rear-Admiral Schley.

Castoria is a
regoric, Drops
neither Opium,
It is Pleasant,
by Millions of
allays Feverish-
Colic, Castoria
nstipation and
Food, regulates
Children, giving
the Children's

Castoria
well adapted to children
it is superior to any pre-
pme."

Castoria, N. Y.

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA

CASTORIA