

## BRITISH ARTILLERY KILLS MANY BOERS

### The Burghers Lost Ninety-Five and Two Hundred Wounded in Monday's Fight.

## A SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT OFFERED

### To the Imperial Authorities--War Office Officials State That No News Has Been Received of Fresh Boer Movements--List of British Casualties.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Nov. 3.—While the wires to Ladysmith were cut, the optimism of the war office officials yesterday evening in refusing to believe Ladysmith was completely invested, or Colenso had been captured, appears to be justified, as this morning it was asserted the railroad was still open, though traffic had been conducted with the greatest caution.

What, however, was only a rumor yesterday evening, may, it is claimed, be a reality at any moment, as Gen. Joubert, with a large and wonderfully mobile force, is expected to detach several thousands and make a dash at the railroad.

Rumors of all kinds spring up here. It is even asserted General White has been compelled to fall back on Pietermaritzburg, leaving the wounded behind.

Probably such rumors have originated in the recollection of the ominous silence which preceded the evacuation of Dundee, but it is asserted the conditions are altered and the British guns now seem more than equal to the artillery of the Boers, thus enhancing the difficulties of any assault upon the British lines.

A Capetown dispatch reports a repulse of Boers by the British yesterday. While there is a habit to assume that news of Boer victories emanating from the continent cannot be true because of censorship, the fact is forgotten that foreign governments are fully privileged to send and receive cipher messages to and from their representatives in South Africa.

As a matter of fact the rumors of the capture of Hussars, the occupation of Dundee and the disaster on Monday came first from Berlin, from which city also come the first news of the Jameson raid, so that tidings of British reverses are as likely to come from there as anywhere. General White's position is acknowledged to be so precarious that the landing of a big naval brigade to go to his assistance is being advocated.

The list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men at Farquhar's farm shows the Gloucesters lost thirty killed and fifty-one wounded, and the Tenth Mountain Battery two wounded before they surrendered.

The captured, who are given under the head of missing, are divided as follows: Gloucesters, 19 officers and 330 men; Tenth Mountain Battery, 5 officers and 84 men; Fusiliers not yet reported.

No Fresh News.  
London, Nov. 3.—The war office this afternoon, replying to enquiries, said no information had been received there of fresh Boer movements at Colenso or elsewhere, and it was added, the officials were not aware if the railroad to Ladysmith was intact or not.

### FOR RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

A Strong Column Being Formed at De Aar--Reinforcements to be Sent to White.

New York, Nov. 3.—A copyrighted message to the Journal from London says: "Despite the strict censorship concerning the movements of the troops in Africa, it is evident a strong column is forming at De Aar Junction for the relief of Kimberley. The 1st Munster Fusiliers, the 2nd Berkshires, and a half

at Ladysmith of the long range naval guns and the splendid shooting of blue-jackets have materially improved the position of the British.

A temporary armistice was declared on Monday evening to allow the collection of dead and wounded.

Preparing to Attack Kimberley.  
A dispatch from Kimberley, dated October 29th, says all the wounded are doing well. Small bodies of Boers, about 400 strong, were then frequently seen. They apparently came from Mafeking for the purpose either of assisting in the attack on Kimberley, or to resist the advance of reinforcements.

The absence of water outside the place causes the Boers continually to move their camps.

### CANADA'S OFFER

Of a Second Contingent For Service in South Africa Referred to the War Office.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The Dominion government has offered a second contingent to the Imperial authorities to assist Her Majesty's forces in South Africa. This action has been taken on account of the disaster at Ladysmith.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from Quebec, where along with some other ministers he was seeing the Sardinian off, he held a meeting with some of his colleagues and it was decided to cable at once an offer to further assistance. The premier made the offer through the governor-general in the usual way.

As to the manner of raising the contingent and what it will comprise, the Canadian government will be guided by what Lord Lansdowne and the war office may determine.

There will be no difficulty in Canada raising another thousand soldiers, and they can be equipped and outfitted, as already has been demonstrated, in short order. Those who were disappointed in not getting with the last contingent may yet have an opportunity of going to the front.

Later—The Dominion government has received a reply from the Imperial authorities stating that the offer of troops had been referred to the war office.

Lieut. Pooley Anxious To Go.  
Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Lieut. Pooley, acting adjutant, telegraphs to Col. Domyville that he would like to go to the Transvaal, and could raise subscriptions in Victoria.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Col. Cosby, of the Highlanders, says three or four hundred volunteers are ready for the second contingent in this city.

Beresford Rumor.  
The Press Association is responsible for the announcement of Lord Beresford's appointment.

It was said later in the day that the admiral, in an interview, denied having been appointed second in command of the Mediterranean squadron.

This, it is thought, however, only indicates that the admiral regards the publication as premature, for as announced by the Associated Press when the admiral returned to England from the United States, it is believed in well informed quarters that his appointment to

the post mentioned is imminent, if not already an official fact.

Mobilization of Militia.  
London, Nov. 3.—An army order issued this evening instructs the proper authorities to mobilize their five battalions of militia at their respective headquarters on various dates after November 20th.

London, Nov. 4.—Accounts which continue to arrive here regarding the fight on Farquhar's Farm on Monday only confirm its serious nature and the narrow escape Gen. White had.

It now appears as if it were only the arrival of the naval contingents from the Powdermill which prevented a worse disaster.

It seems that when it was seen that retreat was imperative, two Natal cavalrymen volunteered to convey a dispatch across the Boer lines to Major Adye, ordering him to retire, but the risk was considered too great, and flag signaling was employed instead. The distance was too great and the ground too rough for cavalry to go to his assistance.

Dispatches filed on Tuesday state that Defensive Works were being constructed on the hills around Ladysmith and it was expected that there the big naval guns would be mounted the following day.

The Boers were threatening to attack the town in force Wednesday and Thursday, and the women, children and other non-combatants were being sent south.

Ladysmith is provisioned for two months. The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday morning: "Matters to-day are quiet. The Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northeast, which are likely to give us trouble.

A Boer contingent 1,500 strong and clearly visible from the camp is streaming away to the south. The inhabitants of Ladysmith continue to leave the town."

The following dispatch from Luxemburg appears in the Standard: "Until within a very few days Dr. Leyds has been in telegraphic communication with Pretoria through an indirect channel by means of which he has been able to inform the Transvaal of the supposed British plan to advance through the Orange Free State. With a view of anticipating this movement the Boers will endeavor to capture or incite Ladysmith and then press on to Durban where they would be able to

Check the British Debarcation while the main Boer army retraced its steps to defend the line of the Orange river."

It is rumored at Plymouth that the Channel squadron will be ordered to the Cape where a great naval force is to be collected with a view of establishing a cordon from the mouth of Orange river to Delagoa Bay to prevent the landing of supplies for the enemy and with a view also if necessary of landing guns to assist the British forces.

The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says: "I learn that the Transvaal and Free State governments before the war placed large orders with the gunmakers at Le Creusot, but that not all the weapons

Could be Delivered owing to the suddenness with which hostilities began. The guns the Boers are actually using are Greanats, 75 millimetre quick-firing and 155 millimetre siege and garrison guns, all mounted on light carriages and adapted in every possible way for use over muddy roads. They had two months' firing practice under competent Creusot agents. If they could have had another month's practice no European artillery could have withstood them."

The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "There is not the slightest indication here of Afrikaner disloyalty."

## COLENZO EVACUATED

### The British Troops Are Now Reported to Be Concentrating Further South.

## RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING EXPECTED

### There is Great Anxiety at Capetown Regarding White-Boers Seizing Zululand--Free Staters Invading Cape Colony.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Nov. 4.—The war office at noon to-day announced that nothing had been received there in any way modifying or altering the statement issued yesterday afternoon saying that belated dispatches from Ladysmith were coming through.

Nothing has been received to corroborate the reiterated reports from Berlin of the capitulation of Gen. White.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Pietermaritzburg dated yesterday, said Ladysmith was perfectly quiet that morning, and another dispatch from the same place says a number of women and children left Ladysmith yesterday evening on the passenger train, escorted by the armored train.

Destroying Bridges.  
A third dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. dated Capetown, November 1st, announces that the Boers have entered Cape Colony at Norvalspuit, destroying several bridges.

Troopship Returns.  
The British troopship Papidan, which sailed for South Africa on November 1st from Liverpool, is returning in a damaged condition, having encountered yesterday's storm. She signalled her fittings were out of order, that several horses had been drowned and three boats stove in. She is going to Liverpool to refit.

Wires Interrupted.  
The following official announcement has been made by the war office: "No news has been received from Ladysmith up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. We therefore presume the wires are still interrupted."

In spite of the silence the officials of the war office do not credit the various rumors as to the position of the garrison, and no grave anxiety is at present felt regarding the ability of Gen. White to hold his own.

EVACUATION OF COLENZO.  
British Troops are Concentrating Further South--No News of an Engagement.

London, Nov. 4.—The war office later issued the following announcement: "The colonial office has received information to the effect that the British troops have withdrawn from Colenso and have concentrated further south, but have no news of any engagement in that neighborhood."

A Correction.  
The Exchange Telegraph Co. has corrected its Pietermaritzburg dates to Wednesday, November 1, so they lose significance.

INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.  
Free State Forces About to Cross the Line--Continental Report of White's Surrender Discredited.

London, Nov. 4.—The fact that the British war office has received no news of the situation at Ladysmith seems effectually to dispose of yesterday's continental rumors of Gen. White's capitulation and kindred stories, as if the general had sustained a reverse Gen. Joubert would probably have been only too glad to forward Gen. White's official announcement to the nearest telegraph station, while, it is added, had news of such a serious character reached any foreign government in cipher, it would undoubtedly have been promptly conveyed to the British government.

As the Mozambique cable is still broken, it is impossible for any uncensored messages to reach Europe, with the exception of dispatches to foreign governments, and it is further pointed out, in view of the fact that an important victory would be of the greatest moral assistance to the Boers, their sympathizers would make such an event known as quickly and widely as possible.

The war office here is making every endeavor to communicate with Ladysmith so that news may arrive momentarily.

In the meantime the best opinion is satisfied that if Gen. White keeps strictly on the defensive he will be able to hold his own.

Boer Plans Ridiculed.  
British experts smile at the Boer plan of campaign, which contemplates the seizing of Durban in order to prevent the landing of British troops there. They say it has one fatal defect, namely, it ignores the Cape Colony, under whose guns, it is claimed, the seizure of Durban would be impossible.

Ready to Cross the Border.  
Dispatches show the forces in the Orange Free State are at length preparing to invade Cape Colony. These forces are not overwhelming, but the Dutch in the neighborhood of Colesburg and Burgersdorp are exceptionally pro-Boer, and their support is evidently expected.

The objective of this force of Boers will be Nieuwpoort, one of the most important strategic railroad points in South Africa, and which will probably be the first advanced depot of the second division of the army corps. Nieuwpoort is understood to be well garrisoned and able to take care of itself. Trains thence to Colesburg have been almost suspended.

Naval Guns Mounted.  
Dispatches from Ladysmith, though three days old, are regarded here as being more cheering and indicating that the Boers are not disposed to come to close quarters. On the other hand some people assert it is more probable the Boers are retreating prior to a fresh onslaught on Ladysmith, as, according to the last news after the artillery duel and the ineffective skirmish yesterday, the Boers took good position on Signal hill and Umbulwani mountain. The two commanders continue to exchange courtesies. Gen. White in response to Gen. Joubert's request on Tuesday lent the Boers' ambulance assistance to convey the Boer wounded.

It is understood the feeling of security of Ladysmith is being greatly increased since all the naval guns have been mounted there, in spite of the knowledge of the garrison that the Boers are making strenuous efforts to cut the railroad to the south.

Uneasiness at Capetown.  
Advices from Capetown show the people there are beginning to realize the seriousness of the situation in Natal. Merchants are apprehensive of Boers overrunning the entire country, and it is reported many of them have instructed representatives to leave Pietermaritzburg.

In spite of the optimism of military men there is a feeling of general anxiety in Capetown.

The Orange river is reported to be so swollen that drifts are impassable and Boers hold the wagon bridge at Philippolis, which is the only means of crossing.

Are Continental Rumors True?  
The news that Colenso has been evacuated

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**NEFROTIC DEPARTURE.**

31.—Lord Pauncefoot will on board the White Star which sails from Liverpool New York, by Mr. C. Lov- secretary of the British em- and by Mr. R. Brom- attache of the embassy, who he married to Lord Paunce- The ambassador expects Washington until April, but a boundary dispute is not in mind and a chance of agree- ment, he will remain longer.

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