

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT

British Losses in Yesterday's Fight Were Two Hundred and Twenty Killed, Wounded and Missing.

BOER BULLETS FAILED TO STOP ADVANCING TROOPS

Cavalry Pursued Retreating Burghers-Joubert's Force Reported to Have Been Repulsed While Attempting to Capture Ladysmith.

London, Nov. 24.—The doors of the war office were besieged by troubled and anxious men and women of all classes long before they were opened, and when inquirers were finally admitted their anxious questions showed they feared yesterday evening's official bulletin, though black enough, had not recorded the full story of the British losses at Belmont.

Up to noon the government officials issued no further dispatches, so that the nervous distrust of the public, who are beginning to look with suspicion upon the stories of British successes so constantly accompanied by Boer advances, remains unrelieved.

Gen. Methuen's message leaves a great deal to be explained. According to all previous facts obtainable as to the relative strength of the forces, the Boers must have been in a decided minority, yet the total British loss of 220 killed, wounded and missing, proves the effectiveness of their resistance and amply justifies Gen. Methuen's tribute to the courage and skill with which the Boers fought.

Boers Retired in Good Order. The fact that no guns and only forty prisoners were captured by the victors and that the Boers carried off their dead and wounded, shows they retired in an orderly manner without precipitation or confusion, and that probably the Boer casualties were not so numerous, owing to the strength of their position.

The destruction of the Boer ammunition captured is taken as an indication that Gen. Methuen occupied the captured position at Belmont and destroyed the Boer supplies in order not to hamper the immediate advance of his flying column, which is marching in the lightest manner.

Way Clear to Modder River. The road is now presumably open to the Boer position on the Modder River, where the Guards, who apparently bore the brunt of yesterday's fighting, will in all probability have another chance to get at close quarters with the bayonets.

The News at Windsor. The news of Gen. Methuen's victory was enthusiastically received by the Grenadier Guards stationed at Windsor. The commanding officer addressed the men on parade and round after round of cheers were given.

Lieut. Blundell Dead. Lieut. Blundell, of the Grenadier Guards, who was dangerously wounded at the battle of Belmont yesterday, has since died of his wounds.

THE FIGHT AT BELMONT.

Guards and Northumberland Carried the Boer Position Amidst a Storm of Lead.

Capetown, Nov. 24.—From the few details which have reached here of Gen. Methuen's fighting with the Boers yesterday, it appears that the Boers, from Fieham's farm, shelled an advance body of the British on Wednesday, November

22nd, and the British artillery was pushed forward and shelled a hill which the British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns.

The Boer main column left Fieham's farm during the afternoon and camped five miles ahead.

At daybreak on Thursday the Boers fired from the hills, 1,000 yards distant, on the British advance force.

Other troops then pushed up and the engagement became general.

The British artillery made excellent practice and silenced the Boer guns.

Then two battalions of the Grenadier Guards and the Northumberland Regiment stormed the heights at the point of the bayonet, crossing the fire zone amidst a storm of lead.

The Guards and Northumberland pushed up the incline and reached the summit, doing great execution with their bayonets, and capturing a laager with guns, equipment, prisoners, cattle and sheep.

The entire position was carried by 8 o'clock, the cavalry, consisting of the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry pursuing the flying Boers.

The Boers, it is estimated, numbered 3,500 men. Their loss is unknown.

Congratulations From the Queen. The Queen has sent Gen. Methuen congratulations "On the brilliant action of my Guards, the naval brigade and other brave soldiers."

A RUNNER FROM LADYSMITH.

He Says the Boers Made Several Attempts to Capture the Camp, But Were Repulsed.

Mool River, Nov. 23.—The Boers have sent only an occasional shell into the British camp since this morning.

The range of the British guns is not sufficient for them to be effective.

An official native runner corroborates the report that heavy fighting has occurred northward.

The runner, who is from Estcourt, says he was captured by the Boers, who infest the heights northward. He adds that they searched him but failed to discover the dispatches.

The Boers are in strong force under the cover of a hill, on which are two guns.

When the British opened fire the runner escaped in the subsequent confusion. The same runner was at Ladysmith last week. He reiterates the statement that heavy fighting occurred there. The Boers, he claims, made several attempts to capture the British camp, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The native explained the failure of assault by saying that every time the Boers approached the British set the whole country ablaze, killing every one within reach.

LASTED SEVERAL HOURS.

Boers Were Strongly Entrenched and Their Guns Were Well Served.

London, Nov. 24.—The War Office reports issued the following advice: "Capetown, Nov. 24.—(Afternoon)—General Methuen further reports this morning that the wounded are doing well.

"There are over 50 prisoners, including a German commandant and six head cornets. Nineteen prisoners are wounded.

"We are unable to estimate the Boer losses.

"Prisoners say yesterday's attack was a surprise, and is the only beating they have had.

"A large amount of correspondence has been secured.

"Reservists are doing well.

"Col. Pole Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth Brigade.

The Opposing Forces. "Special dispatches received here from Belmont say Gen. Methuen's force numbered 7,000 men and the Boers had 5,000 men. The latter held an exceedingly strong position of a series of hills extending dozens of miles. They were strongly entrenched and their cannon were pointed strongly and were excellent well served.

"The battle began at 7 o'clock and raged for several hours.

"The Boers held the positions with great stubbornness and great courage. The British riflemen, forced to attack under a raking fire, carried superbly their position with superb dash, driving out the Boers with great slaughter.

"The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers constantly carried off their dead and wounded.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

Infantry Were Well Supported by Artillery and the Naval Brigade.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Nov. 24.—(10 a.m.)—The entire western division moved on the 22nd; never on Tuesday and Wednesday at Ladysmith.

Two companies of mounted infantry and a detachment of the Lancers were sent to hold St. Thomas farm. Their pickets prevented the Boers from advancing.

The Boers' first cannon, and the British artillery, arriving on the scene, silenced the Boers' fire.

At 2 in the morning the Guards' brigade moved steadily forward to a hill a few miles east of Belmont Station.

The Boers and Grenadiers advanced to within 50 yards of the base when the Boers poured in a scathing fire which staggered the Guards momentarily, but quickly recovering, they returned

into the Boers.

The Guards continued firing half an hour when the artillery commenced, and the Boers evacuated the front position and fled to the south, taking the hill with their bayonets and lusty cheers.

The Ninth Brigade then moved forward in extended order, and the Boers started a terrible cross fire from the surrounding hills.

The Coldstreams, supported by the Scots, Grenadiers, Northumberland and Northampton, stormed the second position in the face of a constant, effective Boer fire.

The Ninth Brigade then advanced, the artillery in the meantime maintaining excellent practice.

The British Infantry Never Wavered. and when a tremendous cheer notified the success of the charge, the Boers fled, and succeeded in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the Lancers' flanking movement.

The infantry again gallantly faced the fire and the first brigade came into action for the first time, at a range of 1,800 yards.

The infantry was well supported by the artillery, and the Boers, unable to stand the death-dealing volleys, retired, and were again forced to obtain some minor positions.

The British cavalry charged the Boers and pursued them for five miles.

Possession was taken of the Boer laager and Boer stores were destroyed. The Boers hoisted

A White Flag. under the second position, whereupon Lieutenant Willoughby, of the Coldstream Guards, stood up and was immediately shot down.

The Boers twice repeated the same tactics.

BOERS REPULSED

The River is Now Reported to be Impassable Except by Boats.

London, Nov. 24.—The governor of Natal has forwarded the following dispatch to the colonial office:

"Tugela Drift was attacked during the morning of Thursday, November 23rd, by from 250 to 300 Boers, who are believed to have advanced from Helpmaaker and Umvoti.

"The Mounted Rifles, under Major Leachars, and a small body of Natal police, totaling 140 men, posted south of the river bank, forced the Boers to retire after two hours' fighting. Our loss was a sergeant-major wounded.

"The Tugela rose during the day, and is now reported impassable except by boats."

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Late Arrivals From Pretoria Estimate the Boer Casualties at One Thousand and Men.

Capetown, Nov. 24.—Unconfirmed reports continue to arrive here to the effect that Gen. White recently caught the Boers in a trap at Ladysmith, inducing the beleaguers to venture into the open country around the British camp where the British captured the attackers.

Three squadrons of the African Light Horse have gone northward.

Late arrivals from Pretoria estimate the Boer casualties at 1,000 men.

Half of Whom Were Killed.

They also say the race course is being prepared for a laager in the event of a siege, and the guns of the forts are trained on it in case the prisoners attempt to escape. A Maxim is placed at the gate of the race course.

From President Kruger down, every one is in favor of fighting. They believe they will succeed in annexing all beleaguered towns, and the flag of the Third Republic, now ready, bears the Orange cross.

The Boers expect the war to last from four to six months, and that then they will possess South Africa.

Churchill May Be Released. Pretoria, Nov. 24.—It is believed that the government will shortly release Winston Churchill as a non-combatant. The prisoners from Mafeking and Lobatse are mostly railroad men. After they had taken the oath not to fight against the Transvaal, they were sent to Deagon Bay.

CAN MAFEKING HOLD OUT?

Boers Are Daily Drawing Closer to the Isolated Garrison.

Magalapa, Cape Colony, Sunday, Nov. 19.—A dispatch received here from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, November 15th, says:

"The garrison is cheerful, but the position is daily growing more difficult. The Boers are always drawing their entrenchment closer and are incessantly plying the British with artillery and musketry fire.

"The garrison is living almost entirely in underground shelters, and the health of troops is suffering."

BOER TACTICS.

They Are Attempting to Isolate Portions of the Ladysmith Relief Column.—The Garrison Safe.

New York, Nov. 24.—The British soldier in South Africa are experiencing new sensations in fighting the Boers, says the London correspondent of the New York Tribune in today's issue, as the tactics of the enemy are new to them.

For a generation back the armies of England have been meeting in battle great masses of savages or semi-civilized foes, and it has unfitted them for massing their forces, who do not mass their forces and cannot be rushed.

The situation in low Natal offers a striking contrast to all the conditions of warfare to which the English people are accustomed. The Dutch allies,

after investing Ladysmith, have turned about to deal with the British relief column piecemeal, by dividing their forces into mobile bands, they are isolating one British detachment after another without making a decisive attack at any point, or concentrating their force to a supreme effort.

This is varied by such diversions as horse stealing, cattle raiding and looting on a large scale.

"John Bull" is naturally irritated by these irregular tactics, but he ought not to be amazed by them, for Gen. Joubert, in precisely the same way with one British detachment after another, and prevented a junction of the various commands. He then had the immense advantage of superiority of numbers, but

Conditions Are Now Reversed, for the British force in lower Natal will number ten thousand certainly, and possibly 20,000, when the last transport reaches Durban, with Gen. White's garrison of 13,000 troops, still unharmed, in reserve. Moreover, Joubert, while blocking the advance of the relief column by separating the various links in the chain, is scattering his own forces without obtaining any marked advantage.

While the situation in Natal was most confusing yesterday, several points were clear at midnight. The Ladysmith garrison remained

Safe and Cheerful at the end of last week, as was shown by the Star's special dispatch from Capetown, based upon a message brought by a runner; General Hildyard was not helpless at Estcourt, for he had made a bridge was resolutely held by Barton's battalions at the Mool River after two days' skirmishing, and there were guns garrisoned and fresh infantry, Dragoons and naval guns had been put on shore at Durban. Gen. Buller, moreover, was not showing any signs of uneasiness or panic, for the only force sent from Capetown to Durban yesterday was a small body of Dragoons.

Milner's Proclamation. Capetown, Nov. 24.—Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation to the people of Cape Colony, which draws attention to insubordination shown by the Queen that she does not favor one race at the expense of another and gladly recognizes that a majority of the Dutch have remained loyal and proved worthy of Her Majesty's confidence, will, it is believed, have a good effect.

Premier. Schreiner heartily endorses it, and has directed magistrates to give it the widest publicity. He also invites clergymen to disseminate it to their congregations.

Will Last Six Months.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—Lieutenant-General G. E. Sarnford, who has been in the British Indian service for many years, is visiting here. He is not inclined to minimize the seriousness of the war in South Africa, and is of the opinion that it will last at least another six months.

Boer Losses At Belmont

It Is Estimated That 500 Men Were Killed and 150 Wounded.

British Soldiers Surprise the Burghers Near Estcourt and Capture Position.

London, Nov. 25.—Dispatches describing the fighting at Belmont agree respecting the splendid fighting qualities displayed on both sides.

Nothing could have exceeded the steady courage and pluck of the British infantry in the face of a terrific fire, while the Boer guns were splendidly served, the gunners standing to them with dogged determination, exposing themselves until the very last moment, and only becoming wild in the accuracy of their aim during the charge of the British infantry. All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and utilized owing to the

Want of Sufficient Cavalry. The pursuit of the defeated enemy by the Boers was evident, not very effective, and, curiously enough, while all the correspondents report the capture of Boer guns, Lord Methuen's own report omits any mention of such an achievement.

On the whole, it almost seems safe to assume that the Boer guns were not captured, but the striking proof afforded of the excellent material Gen. Methuen has in his brigade was, however, a matter of great satisfaction in London.

One statement says: "The remnant of the Boer army sought to escape toward the Orange Free State territory."

The Times correspondent at Belmont says: "After the struggle the laager was burned and the ammunition destroyed. Cavalry and mounted infantry on both sides were unable to overtake the retreating Boers, who got away with their transport. The Boer rout was complete and their losses are believed to equal ours. They used some dum-dum bullets. Everything was in their favor. It is rumored that there have been some threats of assassinating recalcitrant burghers who are tired of war and are deserting."

Boer Losses. London, Nov. 25.—The following dispatch from Belmont describing the battle appears in the Daily Mail:

"The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force, but notwithstanding this they were routed completely.

"Many estimates of the Boer loss is 500 killed and 150 wounded.

"Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded.

"The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty and wretched. They say that half of their commanding staff of war, will refuse further service.

"The force of the fearful fight was borne by the infantry, who were obliged to climb 500 feet straight into a terrific stream of missiles.

"The Ninth Lancers pursued the enemy with great vigor, but the Boers, well mounted and familiar with the hills, melted before them.

"Possibly, however, the victory would have been even more decisive had Methuen possessed more cavalry."

Methuen Addresses the Troops. Capetown, Nov. 24.—After the battle of Belmont, Gen. Methuen addressing his troops said: "Comrades, I congratulate you on the complete success achieved by you this morning. The ground on which we had to fight presents exceptional difficulties and we had an enemy who is master in the tactics of mountain fighting. With troops such as you, a commander can have no fear of the result.

"There is a sad side to all this, and you and I are thinking as much of those who have died for the honor of their country and of those who are suffering as we are thinking of our victory."

AN EARLY MORNING FIGHT.

Boer Position Carried by British Troops From Estcourt.

Durban, Nov. 24.—The report of the fighting near Willow Grange is confirmed by the Natal Advertiser, which says:

"Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnaissance.

"They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied their position, bayoneting sixty of the enemy.

"At daybreak the Boers opened with quick-firing guns. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers and the British position therefore became untenable and was evacuated.

"Subsequently the artillery was brought into action and the Boers fell back, their object having been attained, the British returned to Estcourt."

Three Killed, Forty-Four Wounded. London, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Mool River gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and forty-four wounded.

The Daily Mail's Pietermaritzburg cor-

respondent describing the same affair says the British surprised the Boers, carried their position, captured all their equipment and returned to Eastcourt in safety. Gen. Hildyard was well satisfied with their work.

Ladysmith and Mafeking. Durban, Nov. 24.—An official message from Gen. White to Ladysmith dated November 22nd, says: "Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

London, Nov. 25.—Gen. White's dispatch of Wednesday effectually disposes of all the rumors of another sortie from Ladysmith, and of the defeat of the Boers.

The position of Mafeking is beginning to be regarded with anxiety in view of the impossibility of Lord Methuen being able to reach the town for some time to come.

Churchill Interviewed. Pretoria, Nov. 24.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has, through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities, visited Mr. Churchill at the model school which serves as a prison and hospital for the captured officers. Beyond a slight bullet wound in the right hand, he seemed well and looked hearty, although naturally chafing under enforced idleness. In the course of an interview he said:

"The Boers have treated us with much kindness. This was the case from the first. They praised our defence of the train and expressed surprise that the locomotive was saved from becoming a hopeless wreck, as they expected, under their artillery fire. We were then marched through a pouring rain to Colenso, proceeding the next morning to the Boer camp near Ladysmith and then going by rail to Modder's Spruit, finally arriving here on November 18th.

"On the journey great numbers of burghers, crowded to see us, but there was only one who made insulting remarks, the others offering us cigarettes or showing such marks of attention."

Mr. Churchill said the confinement in the model school was close and severe, but under all the conditions he had no grounds to complain.

When asked regarding his general impression he said he had had many discussions with the Boers as to the rights of the war, and had been most impressed by the number who could speak English. He had found that most of them regretted the conflict, asserting that it had arisen as the result of misrepresentation. So far as he could learn, however, the spirit of the Boers in the field, despite their privations, was one of determination, and there was no chance of any early peace. "I fear," said Mr. Churchill, "that the struggle will be bloody and protracted."

Notes. Gen. Buller's destination is kept a strict secret at Capetown. Some reports say that he has gone north, and others that he has gone to Durban as already cabled.

The Leyland line steamer Cetra, which sailed from Boston on November 16th for Liverpool, and is due there today, has been chartered by the British admiralty for transport service in connection with the war in South Africa.

The London Daily Mail's correspondent at Naauwpoort says: "An open unsigned letter, smuggled through from Colesburg, says Commandant Grobbler has arrested two prominent Englishmen and threatens to shoot them if any harm is done to Van Rensburg, ringleader of the Colesburg rebels."

The Capetown correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, says: "I am told that Mr. Cecil Rhodes keeps a big balloon ready at Kimberley to escape, if driven to that extremity."

Mr. Macrum, the United States consul at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable to impress upon President Kruger that in the view of the United States government the usages of all civilized nations sanction the administration of a neutral representative in the interest of the citizens and captives of one of the parties to a war, and he must further insist upon performing the sacred duties imposed by all considerations of humanity.

TO PICK OFF OFFICERS.

Orange River, Cape Colony, Friday, Nov. 24, 6:30 p.m.—In all 107 wounded, including several Boers, have arrived here from Belmont.

One Boer, a boy seventeen years old, was compelled to take up arms with his father, who is a prisoner.

A wounded Boer said twenty men were selected from each Boer section to pick off the British officers, but on the advance of the British force, the Boer marksmen were bewildered as it was impossible to distinguish the officers, who wore the same equipment as the men.

The marksmen were also unable to make out the sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, whose stripes had been removed.

The Kaiser Offered to Mediate. New York, Nov. 25.—A cable to a morning paper, dated Berlin, 24th, says: "The Brussels telegram to the Telegraph says the Independence Bells asserts it has trustworthy authority for stating that the Kaiser's interview with Mr. Chamberlain turned on the absolute necessity for terminating the Transvaal war. The Kaiser offered his mediation to achieve this object.

"Mr. Chamberlain informed the Kaiser of the conditions of peace, which Great Britain would propose at the end of the war."

Insulting the Queen. Paris, Nov. 25.—The anti-English caricatures in connection with the Transvaal war, have culminated in a grossly obscene drawing, insalubrious Queen Victoria, in La Caricature, entitled "English correction." The police seized it to-day, probably as the outcome of representations by the British embassy.

Advertisement for 'VICTORIA' medicine, listing various ailments like 'Castoria', 'Shredded Codfish', and 'H. Ross & Co. Goods'.

Treacherous Transvaalers

British Officer Shot by a Wounded Boer Whom He Was Tending.

General Methuen's Warning-Protest Against Violation of White Flag.

Coolness of Infantry at Belmont—Burghers in Force Near Highlands Station.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 25.—The news of the death of the Khalfah and the final defeat of the Derivishes has been received with great joy as a welcome set-off to the serious situation in South Africa.

Dutch Farmers Rise.

The gravest news from Capetown to-day comes from the interior part of the colony, where it is now evident that a number of Dutch farmers have risen and joined the invading Free State forces in the Herschel and Barkley East districts.

Marching on Dordrecht.

A dispatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, Gen. Gatacre's headquarters, announces that "four hundred colonial rebels, including an ex-magistrate of Barkley East, have joined the enemy at the latter place, and that the whole force is reported to be marching on Dordrecht, whence it can operate and possibly intercept Gen. Gatacre's advance to re-occupy Stormberg junction, a strategic point, from which Gen. Gatacre can get into direct touch, through the railroad, with Gen. French at Naauwpoort, and thus reach the British base at De Aar."

Another dispatch says that refugees arriving from Queenstown assert that Lady Grey has been occupied by the colonial farmers, and that it is feared there that there is a general movement in favor of the Boers.

Boer Treachery.

Two dispatches from Belmont confirm the treacherous use by the Boers of the white flag.

The troops engaged are bitterly complaining again, and it is feared the result will be a refusal to give the Boers quarter.

An incident similar to the one which occurred at the battle of Glencoe, when an officer was shot by a wounded Boer, is reported by the London Times correspondent at Belmont, who says that Lt. Blundel of the Grenadier Guards was shot by a wounded Boer whom he was tending.

Official Confirmation.

Such statements appear incredible, but are now confirmed officially by the protest of Gen. Methuen, who has sent a message to the Boer commander, saying: "I must ask you to warn your wounded not to shoot our officers. I must warn you not to use dum-dum bullets or use the flag of truce so treacherously. Such action is cowardly in the extreme, and I cannot countenance it."

A Magnificent Charge.

All accounts confirm the splendid charging of the British infantry, the Scots Guards entering the fight with drums beating and fifes playing. The second ridge was the strongest position, the Boers there were sheltered behind ramparts and boulders. Nevertheless the Guards advanced steadily, many of them coolly smoking.

Correspondent Wounded.

E. F. Knight, a well-known correspondent, who went to Havana during the Spanish-American war, was wounded in the arm by a dum-dum bullet.

Cheerful Though Injured.

The hospital train arrived at Orange River in the nick of time from Capetown, and was sent to Belmont. The train was constructed on the corridor system, with the beds ranged in tiers on the side. On the return from the Orange River with the wounded, it was found a number were able to walk, but there were many stretcher cases. The troops in camp lined the route from the station to the hospital. The wounded were cheerful as they limped along, supported by medical orderlies, and exchanged chaff with the soldiers in the crowd.

"Goodly loot," asked a soldier. "Yes," was the grim reply from a maimed man, "in my blooming leg."

Methuen's Plans Discussed.

Several military experts questioned the

wisdom of General Methuen's attack on the Boers near Belmont until he was reinforced by more cavalry, as the lack of the latter arm enabled the Boers to make a fairly orderly retreat, and it is said they will soon be heard of again.

There is much discussion now as to whether General Methuen intends to march direct to Kimberley, or double round and cut off the Free Staters, who have invaded Colesburg and Burgersdorp districts, and by driving them to Generals Gatacre and French, inflict a crushing defeat on them.

The general opinion is he will proceed north and attack the Boers at Modder River, thus relieving Kimberley.

Anxiety Regarding Making.

There is much anxiety now as to the fate of Making, in view of the latest somewhat despondent advices.

It was rumored on Glasgow stock exchange to-day that Making had surrendered, but the war office declared that they have nothing confirmatory or otherwise.

Garrisons Hard Pressed.

In the meantime news from Natal is not encouraging, and Estcourt and Mooi River camps are both so hard pressed that it seems almost impossible to regard the garrisons as forming part of the relief force for Ladysmith.

Boer Disputes.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Thursday, gives advice from the south of Ladysmith to the effect that Gen. Joubert the same morning shelled Estcourt camp without response. The inhabitants of the town were reported to be leaving.

A dispatch from Pretoria also indicates that news of the battle of Belmont had reached Pretoria, as it says: "Heavy fighting was reported from the south of Kimberley to-day between Free Staters and the supposed British relief force from the Orange River."

The foregoing dispatch does not refer to the British attack on the Boer position at Willow Grange outside Estcourt the previous day, which was reported by English newspaper correspondents. The attack is said to have been a surprise, and although the British retired on Estcourt, they did not do so until they had bayoneted eighty Boers, and captured their equipment and a number of horses.

A big gun posted in position, the capture of which appears to have been the British objective, had been removed.

The story is thus circumstantial, though no official confirmation is yet forthcoming.

Closing on Mooi River Camp.

An official statement was issued at Durban yesterday that there were no Boers south of Mooi River. The Boers, however, as shown by recent dispatches, are rapidly closing round Mooi River camp.

An armored train and mounted patrols which reconnoitered the country on Wednesday, reported seeing but few of the enemy. Yet, the following day the Boers were found in strong force in two directions near-by. This shows the extreme mobility of the Boer forces.

Burghers Starving.

Two Boers have surrendered to the British at Nottingham Road station, south of Mooi River, and there are reports that the Boer forces are starving, which would explain their raiding of farms.

A number of loyal Natal farmers have taken the field in response to the mobilization of rifle associations, and are now doing splendid scouting work. Two of these volunteer patrols checked the Boers near Rooi River.

The government has realized the value of their services and yesterday authority was given for raising corps of mounted farmers to check the Boer raiding.

Won't Stand Any Nonsense.

The reported determination of the United States to compel President Kruger to allow Consul-General MacCrum to exercise his rights as British agent at Pretoria has created an excellent impression here, and has called out various expressions of satisfaction and gratitude.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The United States government is not going to stand any nonsense from President Kruger. It was a British representative who kept an eye on Hobson's captivity at Santiago, and it was a British representative who did similar services for captured Americans everywhere in Cuba and the Philippines. More power to MacCrum's elbow."

Boer Force Near Highlands.

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 24.—A reconnaissance in force in the direction of Highlands station has disclosed a big force of Boers with guns.

The Boers shelled and the British guns replied.

The scouts also reported another strong Boer force to the northwest of the camp.

The British guns have returned to the camp and the infantry has fallen back.

The mounted infantry is still out.

Fighting Near Belmont

Boers Who Blocked the Advance of Methuen's Column Defeated.

After a Desperate Fight the British Troops Took the Heights.

Naval Officers Killed—Ladysmith Relief Force Marching on Colenso.

London, Nov. 26.—The following dispatch from General Forester Walker, dated Capetown, Nov. 26, 12.20 p.m., was posted at the War Office this afternoon.

"Dord Methuen reports that he moved yesterday (Saturday) at 3.30 a.m. with the ninth brigade, the mounted corps, the naval brigade and two batteries, the Guards following with the baggage.

"Near Graspan, about ten miles north of Belmont on the railway line to Kimberley, the Boers, with six guns and two machine guns, opposed him.

"The action began at 6 a.m. Our batteries fired shrapnel very accurately till the heights were carried.

"The Boers retreated on the line, where the Ninth Lancers were placed to intercept them.

"The fighting was desperate until 10 a.m. when the heights were carried. The result was not known at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement.

"Early in the action 500 Boers attacked our front line. The 68th Brigade met them and so protected our flanks.

"The naval brigade acted with the greatest gallantry and suffered heavily, but no particulars are yet known. The 68th Brigade showed the greatest stubbornness, and must have suffered greatly. It is known that 21 were killed and 48 wounded. More than 50 horses were found dead in one place. One battery fired 500 rounds.

"Our force must halt one day at Graspan to rest and replenish ammunition.

"The force worked splendidly and is prepared to overcome any difficulty.

"The 68th Brigade, the Royal Marines, the Light Infantry and the First Battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment equally distinguished themselves.

Naval Officers Killed.

London, Nov. 27.—The admiralty is in receipt of the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Harris, dated Capetown, Nov. 26: "I deeply regret to report the following casualties in the action at Graspan yesterday:

"Killed—Commander Etheletson of the Powerful, Major Blundel of the Doris, Captain Guy Senior of the Royal Marines of the Monarch.

"Wounded—Flag Captain Proffers of the Doris, severely; Lieut. Jones of the Doris.

"Other casualties are not yet known. "Commander Delorsay, Captain Morgan and Lieut. Wilson, all of the Monarch, have proceeded to join the naval brigade with Lord Methuen.

Eighty Boers Killed.

Capetown, Nov. 26.—Reports received here of the brilliant success of Lord Methuen at Graspan says that the Boers had 80 killed and many wounded, and the British took numerous prisoners.

THURSDAY'S FIGHT.

Burghers Reported to Have Thrown Down Their Arms When Touched by Bayonets.

New York, Nov. 26.—The World's correspondent in South Africa sends the following: "Belmont Battleground, Cape Colony.

"I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. In the spring of 1897 my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles, and then stopped for several weeks as I felt so much better, but still I was not completely cured. I commenced taking it again and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained about ten pounds in weight and one thousand pounds of comfort. For I am a new woman once more and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it. I coupled with the 'Pleasant Pellets' which are not to be dispensed with. I took eight bottles of the 'Prescription' the last time, making fourteen in all, and will not take any more unless you so advise, for I do not see as I need it."

makes weak women STRONG, sick women WELL.

Nov. 24.—General Lord Methuen has won a splendid victory. The storming of the Boer positions on the hills by the British troops in the face of a withering fire was superb.

"The Guards brigade, the Grenadier Guards in particular, swept up a steep hill in grand form. The Northumberland suffered severely for the Boers' marksmanship was accurate and deadly, but their behavior was magnificent.

"The engagement began at daybreak yesterday, the division attacking a very strong Boer position east of Belmont. Fighting began at 4.15 a.m. and lasted until 8.30 a.m., four hours' fighting.

"At the end of that period the burghers had been entirely routed, retreating towards the north in great confusion. They threw down their arms and ran wild with a bayonet charge.

"The British losses, including the killed, wounded and missing, foot up 226. Fifty Boers were taken prisoners.

"None of their guns were captured. The only one Nordenfolt in action.

"It is reported that there was a treacherous use of the white flag by the Boers, one of them holding up the flag in his left hand while with the other he shot and killed Lieut. Brine."

Burghers' Losses.

London, Nov. 26.—General Lord Methuen's dispatch received by the War Office from Capetown says: "Regarding Thursday's fight, 81 Boers killed are accounted for. Sixty-four wagons were burned. A large quantity of powder, 500 rounds of ammunition and 75 shells were blown up. Commandant Albrecht (chief of the Orange Free State artillery) commanded the Boer army. General Dewey was in command."

A special Capetown dispatch says: "Lord Methuen is in telegraphic communication with Kimberley."

"Didn't Wait for the Charge." One of the Boer prisoners wounded in the Orange River engagement, on being asked what he thought of the British bayonet charge, answered: "Almighty do you think I waited for that?"

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

Estcourt Column on the Way to Colenso. Joubert is Retiring Towards the Beleguerd Garrison.

Durban, Nov. 26.—Telegraphic communication with Estcourt has been restored.

London, Nov. 27.—Special dispatches from Pietermaritzburg announce the arrival of General Buller there. He met with a splendid reception.

Railway communication between Estcourt and Mooi River has been restored by Lord Methuen's troops. The Orange River column entered Estcourt yesterday (Sunday), the Estcourt column immediately starting the advance toward Colenso.

An Estcourt special dated Sunday says: "The Mooi River column has joined Hildyard's forces and is bivouacking this morning at Freer, about midway between Estcourt and Colenso."

Durban, Nov. 26.—(Noon)—Advices from Mooi River announce a reconnaissance in force, with the troops still out.

Joubert Retiring on Ladysmith, and General Joubert is retiring from Estcourt, Nov. 26.—(Noon)—Commander Mooi River on Ladysmith.

A Kaffir's Report. Durban, Nov. 26.—Advices from Mooi River say that a Kaffir brought in yesterday, who was impressed at Johannesburg, reported that General Joubert, for a servant, asserts that General Joubert and four sons with a commando are coming south. The Kaffir estimated the Boer strength at from 2,000 to 3,000 men.

According to his story the British smashed one or two of the enemy's big guns at Ladysmith.

There was a heavy thunder storm at Mooi River last night. All is quiet there, and two guns for the naval brigade have arrived.

A MIDNIGHT MARCH.

London Times Correspondent Tells of the Fight at Willow Grange.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 24, 10 p.m.—Mr. Amery, a correspondent of the London Times, arrived at Mooi River from Estcourt last night. He was guided by a farmer, and had an exciting ride, during which he passed unnoticed within 300 yards of two Boer camps.

He reports that on Wednesday night the West Yorks, the East Surreys and the Durban Volunteers marched in the direction of the Boer lines at Willow Grange, and later the borders of them. The troops were out all night, and at dawn advanced almost within charging distance.

and opened fire, the Boers retreating without replying.

British Lost Eight Killed.

London, Nov. 27.—A special from Estcourt dated Thursday, November 22nd, and describing the engagement at Willow Grange, says the British losses are estimated at eight killed and four wounded.

MORE TROOPS REQUIRED.

A British General Says the Force in South Africa Must Be Largely Increased.

London, Nov. 26.—A British general and staff officer in friendly criticism has been telling the British authorities in the Times how grave is the necessity for sending large reinforcements to South Africa.

He affirms from positive knowledge that the Boers are able to put 60,000 men in the field. Against this force the English have 50,000 men. From this, he points out, must be deducted those needed to keep open the requisite base lines, as well as the forces necessary for checking risings in Cape Colony and for garrison duty in the chief centers.

He adds: "I hold the opinion, which is freely shared by brother staff officers, that not less than 40,000 to 50,000 men will be absorbed by such necessities, leaving 35,000 to 40,000 for active military operations."

"I do not consider that our German fleet is unjustified, viz.: How can England afford to create a force of at least 50,000 Boers with an army of 40,000 available for offence, when we consider that these 50,000 Boers are accustomed and know every yard of the country and are applying for traps for the bravest European troops?"

"Finally, Pretoria has been fortified in such an able manner that an almost insignificant defence force will be able to hold the place, while the main army can be devoted to other duty."

"Taking all the foregoing into account, the conclusion has to be arrived at that if England means to come out victorious, she will have to represent in South Africa, by an immensely increased number of troops, at any rate by one quite beyond the proportions of anything as yet conceived by the public."

ATTACK ON KURMAN.

After Six Days Fighting the Boers Were Beaten Off.

London, Nov. 27.—Five hundred Boers attacked Kurman in Bechuanaland on November 12th.

The fighting lasted for six days, and nights continuously, but the Boers were finally beaten off with a loss of 30 in killed and 28 wounded.

The British lost one killed and one wounded.

The Boers suddenly disappeared for some reason unknown to the British.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS.

Northern Natal is Where the British Will Have to Do Hard Fighting.

New York, Nov. 26.—The Sun's London correspondent reviews the war situation as follows:

"It will not be exaggerating to say that it is the confident public belief that the tide has now turned in South Africa, that Gen. Methuen will march almost unopposed to Kimberley. Gen. Gatacre will soon drive the Orange Free Staters across the Orange river toward Bloemfontein, and that Gen. Buller will within a few days with an invincible force to the speedy relief of Estcourt and Ladysmith."

"Opposed to this optimism is the more sanguine military view of the situation, namely, that Gen. Methuen must fight a far heavier battle at Modder river than he fought at Belmont, and even assuredly that Gen. Gatacre, after being heavily reinforced, must successfully prosecute a difficult campaign against Stormberg and other Boer strongholds before he can force the enemy back, and he must employ a large portion of his force to subdue the rebellious Cape Colonists."

"But Gen. Methuen and Gatacre's tasks are easy compared with the ordeal before the British army in Natal. It is generally admitted by all whose opinion is valuable that Great Britain must prepare herself for some trying hours and sad sacrifices before the final triumph of her arms."

"An experienced war correspondent, in a dispatch mailed to escape the censor, predicts that by the beginning of December 30,000 British Detachments will have joined the invading Boers.

"The correspondent says that all the staff officers with whom he has discussed the situation agree in fixing the middle of March for the end of the campaign.

"It is said that on Thursday the cabinet considered the intimation called presumably by American Consul MacCrum, that a mission has left Pretoria for Capetown to propose an armistice, preliminary to negotiations for peace.

"The mission is absolutely hopeless. The Boers will not surrender when they have had the best of the fighting. On the other hand, England will not negotiate so long as a single Boer invader is on British soil.

"The suggestion for an armistice is, in any case, inopportune now from a political point of view. A vast majority of Englishmen have gone into this war with a determination to make it a fight to a finish."

that reinforcements were steadily moving up the railway.

"There are no signs of alarm at the war office over the situation in Lower Natal, and the officials evidently believe that the raiders will not go further south, and that Cier's column will be in motion early in the week.

"Various explanations are offered for Gen. Joubert's mysterious manoeuvres. One is that he has sent several commands southward with orders to remain in touch with one another and to harass the advance of the British columns. Another theory is that he hoped to draw out Gen. White from his entrenched position by reports that the invading force had been weakened, and lure the garrison into a series of ambushes.

"Military men at the clubs last night were confident that Gen. Joubert's plan, whatever its motive, had been abandoned and that Gen. Cleary would have little difficulty in massing his column at Estcourt in the course of a few days, and advancing toward Colenso.

"One explanation offered for the lack of cavalry was that Gen. Buller expected Gen. White to send out his mounted force as soon as Cier's column should reach Colenso. But this was hardly intelligible. The truth seems to be that only a small force of cavalry has arrived at Capetown, and that even Lord Methuen's division is inadequately served in this respect."

"Commander Grobler at Colerberg is reported to have acted upon Secretary Beitz's hint and arrested eight British subjects as hostages for the safety of a colonial Dutchman who is now a prisoner, suspected of treasonable office.

"Englishmen had not expected their army to be outclassed by the Boers in field artillery, and they have read with amazement and anger the reports that the Boers have captured the British guns in Lower Natal, and that they are in range, just as they kept Making and Kimberley and Ladysmith until the naval guns were run inland, under fire from a safe distance."

Notes.

A rumor is current in London that President Kruger is suffering with Bright's disease.

The Boers have occupied Stormberg, Cape Colony.

The Australian contingent has arrived at Capetown.

More troops will probably be sent to Africa, bringing the army there up to 130,000. This means an expenditure of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

It is asserted that last Wednesday 70 Barkley East farmers seized the local magazine with 300 Martins and 4,000 rounds of ammunition. During the evening 130 Free State burghers arrived and immediately joined them.

The Deutsche Zeitung, Berlin, publishes a letter purporting to come from Gen. Joubert, dated Ladysmith, October 27th, in which the writer says: "A war of defence, of which we need not think for greater advantage than the highest of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The British will have to contest every step under inconceivable difficulties and must be prepared at every moment to fight on two or three fronts."

Recruiting in the States. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25.—Recruiting for the Boer army, it is said, is being conducted here under the direction of an organization known as the Irish National Society. It is alleged that last Thursday night 45 men left this city en route for the Transvaal to join the Boer forces. Recruits in much larger numbers are said to have been shipped at various intervals since the beginning of the war. It is also asserted recruiting and that Chicago has contributed a force of 1,000 men.

THE LATE LADY SALISBURY.

The Marchioness of Salisbury, whose death took place on November 20th, was a daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Lady Salisbury's mother was the daughter of the Rev. Edward Alderson, a distinguished lawyer.

Baron Alderson, however, before the romance of his daughter's life had begun. Lord Robert Cecil, second son of the then Marquis of Salisbury, when he declared to his father his attachment for Baron Alderson's daughter, met with a distinct discouragement. For a year, at the request of his father, he refrained from visiting Miss Alderson, but at the expiration of that period he found that his attachment had in no wise abated.

The son married, and for eight years supported himself and his wife mainly by journalistic work. He was at that time a member of parliament for Stamford, a town which he continued to represent until his removal to the House of Lords. Lady Cecil was a great help to her husband, and acted as his amanuensis.

As Viscount Cranborne, Lord Salisbury was created Secretary of State for India, and his wife found her position changed to the more responsible one of a cabinet minister's wife. A year later she found herself Lady Salisbury and mistress of Hatfield. As such the world has since seen her, the wife of a distinguished peer. She viewed each step of her husband's career with tender regard.

Lady Salisbury was the mother of five sons and two daughters. That she has wielded great political influence cannot be doubted, when one considers how implicit was the faith of the British Premier in her wisdom and ability. But although a commanding figure in private life, she never assumed any public position, nor did she ever speak on any political platform.

ESCAPE OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.) Manila, Nov. 27.—Three hundred Spanish prisoners who escaped from their captors before the American advance, after being in the hands of the Filipinos for more than a year, have arrived at Manila during the past week. The Francisco Reis brought 100 from General Wheaton. A delegation of these former prisoners visited Major-General Otis in order to thank him for the hospitality of the Americans. It is making arrangements to send them to Spain on board Spanish transports.

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The Advance to Ladysmith

Boers Retiring Before British Troops Marching to Relieve General White.

Our Losses at William Grange Were 14 Killed and About 50 Wounded.

Cheering News from Natal and Cape Colony--Methuen Captures Honeyest Kloof.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 27.—None too soon for the British has come the news of an improved outlook for them on both the eastern and western sides of the South African republics, as constant small reverses were arousing keen resentment against the authorities here. This was evidenced by the result of the Wandsworth election to the London County Council on Saturday, when the previous Conservative plurality of 310 was converted into a Liberal plurality of 232, though the Conservatives made war an issue and their candidate was a military officer.

The Belmont Victory. To General Methuen, it appears, belongs the first real British victory in the present war, as Belmont was the first battle after which the British advanced instead of retreating.

The fact that General Methuen was forced to fight a second pitched battle near the scene of the first, shows that the Boers were not demoralized at Belmont, but quickly rallied and with unabated courage met the splendid assault of the British naval brigade at Graspan.

The excellent military qualities displayed by the Boers in these two fights were no doubt partially derived from the training of Commandant Albrecht, a former officer of an Austrian army.

Fifty Miles from Kimberley. Presumably General Methuen has already resumed the march northward. When last heard from he was still nearly 50 miles from Kimberley, and doubtless an action will have to be fought at Modder River before "Diamondopolis" is reached.

There is some doubt as to what is meant by the statement that the Boers are falling back on Warrenton, which is fifty miles north of Kimberley, unless the dispatch was intended to fall into British hands in the hope of misleading General Methuen.

The latter, however, is said to be far too cautious to be caught by such a trick, and it can be confidently anticipated his column will sweep solidly forward in spite of the determined resistance with which he will meet.

Boer Treachery.

It seems that the conclusion must be reluctantly reached that the Boers are delugant in their misuse of white flags. On the top of Gen. Methuen's warning, and other evidence comes the statement of Correspondent Knight, who arrived wounded at Capetown, saying he accompanied a detachment of the Northampton Regiment, when a force of Boers, 300 yards distant, was surrounded, and displayed a flag. The officer commanding the Northampton gave them the order to rise, when the Boers deliberately fired wounding Knight and others.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

Burgbers Falling Back on Weenan—Our Casualties at Beacon Hill—British Advance.

London, Nov. 27.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Nov. 28th:

"Hildyard, from Estcourt, made a successful attack on November 23rd, with three battalions, one field battery, a naval gun and 700 mounted troops, on the enemy occupying Beacon Hill, which dominated Willow Grange, and had interrupted his communications.

"As a result of the operations, the enemy is retiring and the railroad and telegraph lines have been restored between Estcourt and Weston."

"Our loss was about 14 killed and 50 wounded."

"Hildyard has advanced to a position near Frere, as he hopes to cut off the enemy who is believed to be retiring on Colenso via Weenan."

"Barton from Weston has advanced to Estcourt."

"As soon as communication is restored I will telegraph particulars."

"So far as I can make out the opera-

tion is one for which Hildyard and the troops deserve much credit.

"The railway is now open to Frere."

The Boers Retiring. London, Nov. 27.—The colonial office has received the following dispatch from the governor of Natal, dated Pietermaritzburg, Sunday, Nov. 26:

"The Boers are retiring on Weenan. "Our troops are occupying a ridge three miles northward of the Mooi river."

"It appears that the Boers have found our position too strong, and are retiring towards Ladysmith with the loot they have collected."

"The river is in flood."

"Buller has arrived."

"Telegraphic communication with Estcourt was restored early this morning."

General Advance Ordered. Estcourt, Nov. 26, Sunday.—The railway bridge at Frere, spanning a wide stream, has been destroyed by Boers, who are reported to be retiring rapidly.

A general advance upon Colenso has been ordered, and a flying column has left here to intercept the Boer raiding parties.

A reliable messenger from Ladysmith says he gathered from the Boers that they had proposed a combined attack all over the country for to-day.

Gen. Joubert is expected to stoutly dispute the passage of the Tugela river.

Our Losses. Durban, Nov. 26, Sunday.—Latest reports of General Hildyard's losses at the Beacon Hill engagement show fifteen men killed and 72 wounded.

The West Yorkshire regiment suffered heavily. Major Hobbs was captured and several men are missing.

A pigeon message from Colonel Ian Hamilton and Duff at Ladysmith, undated, reports all well.

Another naval contingent from the British first-class cruiser Terrible, with two 4.7 inch guns, started for the front to-day.

METHUEN'S MARCH.

Honeyest Kloof Has Been Captured by British Troops—Boers Retiring on Warrenton.

Capetown, Nov. 27.—(Afternoon.)—It is reported that General Methuen has captured Honeyest Kloof, ten miles north of Graspan, and two million rounds of ammunition.

Boer Casualties at Belmont.

Durban, Nov. 26.—(Sunday.)—Dispatches from President Kruger and Gen. Joubert, found on a Boer prisoner, said the Boer losses at Belmont were ten killed and forty wounded.

It added that in order to reassure the burghers it had been deemed necessary to fall back on Warrenton.

CASUALTIES AT GRASPAN.

Killed and Wounded Number One Hundred and Five—The Queen's Message to the Naval Brigade.

London, Nov. 27.—The commander-in-chief at the Cape has sent the admiralty an additional list of casualties among the British naval brigade engaged at the battle of Graspan as follows: Midshipman Hoddart, of the cruiser Doris, and 369 sailors and marines killed; thirteen petty officers and seamen, and 76 non-commissioned officers and marine men wounded, total casualties 105, including the names of those already cable.

The following message has been telegraphed to the commander-in-chief at the Cape:

"The Queen desires you to convey to the naval brigade present at the action at Graspan Her Majesty's congratulations on their gallant conduct and at the same time express the Queen's regret at the losses sustained by the brigade."

"An Act of Courtesy."

Washington, Nov. 27.—The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefoot, has informed the Secretary of State that in view of a doubt which appears to exist as to whether Her Majesty's government recognize that the hostilities now in progress in South Africa constitute a state of war between Great Britain and the two South African republics, he has been directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform the Secretary of State, as an act of courtesy, that the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, having declared war against Her Majesty the Queen, a state of war has actually existed since the 11th of October between England and the South African Republic and the Orange Free State.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY SOLD.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 27.—Lord Ardilaun (Arthur Edward Guinness) has purchased Muckross estate for \$300,000. Muckross estate includes the Lakes of Killarney. Advances yesterday said the estate had been bought by Baron Avagh, a nephew of Lord Ardilaun.

The Story of the War

From Capetown to Pretoria, by the Author of "With Kitchener to Khartum."

The Noted Daily Mail Correspondent Writes of "A Pastor's Point of View."

Burgbersdorp, Oct. 14.

The village lies compact and clear-cut, a dot in the wilderness. No fields or orchards break the transition from man to nature; steep out of the street and you are at once on rock-ribbed kopje or raw veldt. As you stand on one of the bare lines of hill that squeeze it into a narrow valley, Burgbersdorp is a checker-board of white house, green tree, and grey iron roof; beyond its edges everything is the changeless yellow-brown of South Africa.

Go down into the streets and Burgbersdorp is an idyll of Arcady. The board, dusty, unmetalled roads are steeped in sunshine. The houses are all one-story, some brick, some mud, some the eccentric corrugated iron, and some with whitewash, many fronted with shady verandahs. As blinds against the sun they have lattices of wattle down every street—white-blossoming laburnum, poplars, screamoors.

Despite verandahs and trees, the sunshine soaks down into every corner—generally, languorously warm. All Burgbersdorp basks. You see half a dozen yokes of bullocks with a wagon standing placidly in the street.

Too Lazy Even to Swish their tails against the flies; pass by an hour later, and they are still there, and the black man tonight, who has hardly shifted one leg; pass by at evening, and they have moved on three hundred yards, and are resting again. In the daytime hens peck and cackle in every street; at nightfall the barking yelp bums with crickets and bullfrogs. At morn come a flight of locusts—first yellow-white scouts whirling down every street, then a pelting snowstorm of them high up over the houses, spangling the blue heavens. But Burgbersdorp cares nothing. "There is nothing for them," said a farmer, with easy satisfaction, "the best killed everything last week."

British and Dutch salute and exchange of shots. The British are stockholders and men of business; the Boers ride in from their farms. They are big, bearded men, loose of limb, shabby dressed in broad-brimmed hats, corded trousers and brown shoes; they sit on their horses on a rocking-chair cantor erect and serene, un-kempt, rough, half-savage, their tanned faces and blue eyes express a good-nature.

Sluggish Stubbiness, dormant, fierce. They ask the news in soft, lisping Dutch that might be a woman's; but the lazy imperiousness of their bearing stamps them as free men. A people hard to rouse, you say—and as hard, when roused, to subdue.

A loitering Arcady—and then you hear with astonishment that Burgbersdorp is famous throughout South Africa as a stronghold of bitter Dutch partisanship. Rebel Burgbersdorp, they call it in the British centres, and Capetown turns anxious ears towards it for the first intimation of insurrection. What history its stagnant annals record is purely anti-British. Its two principal monuments, after the Jubilee fountain, are the tombstone of the founder of the Doppe Church—the Ironsides of South Africa—and a statue with inscribed pedestal complete put up to commemorate the introduction of the Dutch tongue into the Cape parliament. Marvellous comments add to the monument's sanctity, the stonemason out of £30, and it is certain that one of the gentlemen whose name appears thereon most prominently now languishes in goal for fraud. Leaving that point for tonight.

Rest of Burgbersdorp's History consists in the fact that the Afrikaner Bond was founded here in 1851. And at this moment Burgbersdorp is Bonding the Bond; the reverend gentleman who edits its Dutch paper and dictates its Dutch policy sits out week after week of wretched poetry, and Schreiner for machinating to keep patriot Afrikaners off the oppressing Briton's throat.

I want to see this renowned pastor, who is professor of a school of Deeper Theology. He was short, but thick-set, with a short but shaggy grey beard; in deference to his calling, he wore a collar over his grey flannel shirt, but no tie. Nevertheless, he turned out a very charming courteous old gentleman, well informed, and his political bias was meliorated with an irresistible sense of humor. He took his own side strongly and allowed that it was most proper for a Briton to be equally strong on his own. And this is more or less what he said:

"Information? No, I shall not give you any; you are the enemy, you see. Ha, ha! They call me rebel. But I seek you, my friend, is it natural that I—L. Hildyard here, Dutch Afrikaner, since '90—should be as loyal to the British government as a Britisher should be? No, I say be."

Loyal To One's Own country. I am law-abiding subject of the Queen, and that is all that they can ask of me.

"How will the war go? That it is impossible, quite impossible, to say. The Boer might run away at the first shot and he might fight to the death. All troops are liable to panic; even regular troops; much more than irregular. But I have been on command many times with Boer; and I cannot think of any other than brave man. Fighting is not his business; he wishes always to be back on his farm with his people; but he is brave man."

"I look on this war as the sequel of 1851. I have told them all these years, it is not finish; war must come. Mr. Gladstone, whom I look on as greatest British statesman, did wrong in 1851. If he had kept promises and given back country before the war, we would have been grateful, but he only gave it after war, and we were not grateful. And English did not fight, but they were generous, only giving independence after war, though they had a large army in Natal; they have always a show of remorse."

"The trouble is because the Boer have never had confidence in the English government, just as you have never had confidence in us. The Boer have no feeling about Cape Colony, but they have about Natal; they were driven out of it and they think it still their own country. Then you took the diamond fields from the Free State. You gave the Free State independence only because you did not want trouble of Basuto; then you beat the Basuto—'myssa' was there and it was very hard and it lasted three years—and then you would not let us take Basutoland. Then came annexation of the Transvaal; you were strong advocate of federation, but after that you had confidence after all this in British government?"

"I do not think Transvaal government have been wise; I have many times told them so. They made great mistake when they let people come in to the mine. I told them, this gold will ruin you; you remain independent you must remain poor. But when that was done, what could they do?"

If They Give the Franchise. If the Republic is governed by three four men from Johannesburg, and they will govern it for their own pocket. The Transvaal Boer soldier, but he, English, only than Johannesburg Republic.

Well, well, it is the law of South Africa that the Boer drive the native north and the English drive the Boer north. But the Boer can go north no more; he has no food for two days. I say to him: 'You are Free State burgher; you have the benefit of the country; your wife is Boer girl; it is your duty to fight for it.' I am law-abiding Brit subject, but I believe my son will not be hurt. You, sir, I wish you good luck—good luck for yourself and your corresponding. Not for your side; that I cannot wish you."

Alway North, Best. "Hait! Who goes there?" The man there, black in the moonlight, in breeches and puttees, with a broad-brimmed hat looped up at the side, brought up his carbine and bared the entrance to the bridge. Twenty yards beyond a second trim black figure with a carbine stamped to and fro over the plankings. They were of the Cape Police, and there were four more of them somewhere in the reserve; across the bridge was the Orange Free State; behind the man was the frontier town of Alway North, and these were its sole garrison.

The river shone silver under its high banks. Beyond it, in the enemy's country, the veldt, too, was silvered over with moonlight and dotted thickly with shadow from the kopjes. The moonlight to the right, over a rise and down in a dip, they said there lay the Rouxville camp of 300 men. That night they were to receive 700 or 800 more from Smithfield, and thenceon would ride through Alway on the way to cut up the British half-battalion at Stormberg. On our side of the bridge slouched a score of Boers—waiting, they said, to join and conduct their kinsmen. In the very middle of these an island of garish ruffian lighted the street, a pair of women and a child, the only showing of civilization.

"If the men around the town, in the bar at the big English hotel, possessed the discipline of the English soldier, I am a man, thunderously, nursing a Lee-Metford sporting rifle. I've done my best. With fifty men I'd have held this place against a thousand Boers, and not ten men's jail."

A thin-faced man (piping): We haven't got the rifles. Every Dutchman's armed, and how many rifles will you find among the English?"

Fat man (shooting home bolt of Lee-Metford): And who's to fire what? I've left my property in the Free State and odds are I shall lose every penny I've got—what part of all over—and come here on to British soil, and what do I find? With fifty men I'd hold this place—"

Thin-faced man: They'll be here to-night, old De Wet says, and they're to come here and slambok the Englishmen. Who've been talking too much. That's what comes of being loyal!"

Pat man: Loyal! With fifty men—brown-faced, grey-haired man (smoking deep-bowled pipe in corner): No, you wouldn't. Fat man (playing with sights of Lee-Metford): What? Not keep the bridge with fifty men—"

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HUMANITY'S WORST SCOURGE.

It would be impossible to compress into the limits of an editorial article all the interesting and valuable facts which reached us from the office of the minister of agriculture is crowded. It is a report of the proceedings of the Congress on tuberculosis held in Berlin, Germany, on May 24th, 25th and 26th, 1899, and is written by Edward Farrell, M.D., of Halifax, N.S., the Canadian delegate to the congress. No subject in the whole range of human knowledge and experience is so fraught with sad interest, and there is none upon which the people as a whole more eagerly desire further information. The facts presented at this congress, which was attended by delegates from nearly every civilized country in the world, many of the delegates being men of world-wide reputation in science and medicine, will therefore be all the more acceptable to our readers.

The congress was considered of national importance by Germany, and the meetings were held in the council chamber of the Reichstag. Her Majesty, the Empress opening the first day's proceedings. The whole subject was considered under four heads: first, dissemination of tuberculosis; second, its causes; third, prevention; fourth, treatment and sanatoria. Statistics showed that England, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Italy had the smallest mortality from consumption, and Russia and Austria the highest. Of cities London, Naples and Buenos Ayres gave the lowest mortality, and Vienna, Budapest, Moscow and St. Petersburg the highest. The disease is much more prevalent in cities and large towns than in country districts.

The occupations or conditions most favorable to the spread of tuberculosis are the care and nursing of consumptive persons leading sedentary lives, whose work leads to inhalation of irritating dust, causing local irritation and lessened resisting power in the bronchial tubes. The disease in cattle, hogs and human beings is identical, being freely transmissible from one to the other. Animal tuberculosis was a source of great danger to man, but unless meat were consumed uncooked the danger in that particular form was not so great. Infected milk is the most dangerous food stuff, being responsible not only for tuberculosis but also scrofula, in the persons partaking of it. The disease is alarmingly prevalent amongst the employees of the printing offices in Berlin, notorious for their bad ventilation; also in the tobacco factories.

The etiology (inquiry into or account of the causes) of the disease, as reported to the congress by the eminent specialist, Fluegge, who has been engaged on the question for many years, may be summed up in the statement: "The tubercle bacillus is the direct cause of all varieties of consumption in the human subject, and also of bovine tuberculosis." This proposition is so well proved that it now admits of no discussion. Every human being infected with tuberculosis, and every infected animal, were centres from which the disease spread. The tubercle bacilli are found principally in the surroundings of the consumptive patient, where the production of these bacilli is enormous. If the patient be removed infection, to a great extent, ceases; for the bacilli have little vitality outside the organism. Direct sunlight, putrefaction, and dessication (drying), soon destroy them. There are still no means of producing immunity from this disease. Hereditary tuberculosis is extremely rare; it may occur through the mother, but a tuberculous father does not transmit the disease. Infected animals do not transmit the disease to their offspring.

On the great question of prevention of this terrible disease, there were some fine papers. Dr. Roth, of Potsdam, claimed that as the disease is infectious, public health boards should deal with it as such. The expectorated matter was the great danger. The sputum of tuberculous patients must be destroyed, and the people should be instructed in regard to this danger. He strongly advised the use of spittoons made of paper which could be burnt every day, or often. The importance of learning to recognize consumption in its early stages was also strongly insisted upon. Another well-known German physician said that if the public fully realized the danger of marriage between consumptives such unions would, to a great extent, be avoided. The protection of children from infection was the theme of another paper, the writer pointing out that all children should be kept strictly apart from infected members of the family, and be reared, as far as possible, in the open air, and be well-fed. It depends largely upon the parents; if they are careless or indifferent, the children will almost certainly become infected by breathing the disease germs in the house. Several speakers said that spitting in public conveyances should be treated as a punishable offence. Both from the point of sanitation and good manners it is desirable that it should.

With respect to the perpetuation of the disease in cattle it was urged upon farmers to observe the most rigid cleanliness in handling milch cows. This was an absolute necessity, and governments should make the matter one of their special concerns. The importance of having airy, roomy, well-drained and well-ventilated barns and byres could not be exaggerated. As already mentioned the danger from infected milk, a substance that provides a perfect culture

for the germs of tuberculosis, is extreme, and all dairymen should exercise the utmost caution in dealing with their animals.

The treatment of the disease was exhaustively considered, the subject bringing out some of the best papers read at the congress. The principal facts demonstrated were: Much better results are obtained now, since disinfection and open air treatment are used. A cure is possible and a considerable prolongation of life likely to result if the modern system of treatment is properly carried out. Recovery can be brought about only when the disease is attacked in its early stage. In the later stages treatment with the hope of cure is useless. Climate is not considered so important as it formerly was in the treatment of tuberculosis. Change of air and scene and sea voyages are still considered effective in the early stages of the disease, if combined with careful medical supervision and good diet. The danger at the present time is in the reliance on climate alone for the cure of the disease. Sir Herman Weber, the great authority on the subject of climate in the treatment of consumption, said that the reliance upon climate as a cure, was often fatal to the patient, as it led him to neglect more important things in the treatment. Treatment in sanatoria where the patient is not left to his own guidance, is to be preferred.

By other speakers the efficacy of open air, day and night; good food (the diet should be full and suitable to the patient), disinfection, and the judicious use of alcohol, stimulating the skin by cold water affusion to the chest and body, with brisk rubbing, were recommended very highly. The necessity of considering the body weight in estimating the results of treatment was also mentioned.

As we said, it would be impossible to give fully all the interesting things in this important report, but we may use in closing a portion of Dr. Farrell's digest of the facts. Here is what the Dominion representative says about the urgent necessity for enlightening the public as to the facts of consumption:

"The paramount importance of making known the recent acquisitions to our knowledge of the nature and causes of tuberculosis is now generally acknowledged, and it has become a necessity that the public should begin to grasp the main facts and to understand that thousands of valuable lives can be saved by basing our action upon the truths brought to light by recent discoveries."

That we may be influenced by the necessity of vigorous action, let me state that the disease is not limited, as people generally suppose, to cases of pulmonary consumption, common and fatal as these are, but embraces a large number of diseases, many fatal to life and others producing conditions of invalidism or rendering the sufferer incapable of a useful life. The following list of diseases which have their origin from the tubercle germ will convey some idea of the widespread nature of tuberculosis:

1. Consumption of the lungs; 2. Almost all cases of running sores from chronic joint and bone affections, such as hip-joint diseases; 3. Consumption of the bowels; 4. The so-called scrofulous affections; 5. Most of the cases of pleurisy; 6. Meningitis or the brain fever of the infant; 7. Tuberculosis of the spine, producing curvature of the spine or "broken back"; 8. A large portion of the cases of enlarged and diseased glands; 9. Lupus and other tubercular diseases of the skin; 10. Consumption of the bladder and other parts of the genito-urinary system.

It is only necessary to ponder upon the foregoing list and one is prepared for the statement that the death-rate from this disease must be large. The mortality is in fact enormous, being estimated by some authorities to be one-sixth of the deaths from all causes. In its ravages it is not limited to any one part of the world, but seems to follow population everywhere. It is destructive of life at all ages and in both sexes. Unfortunately, it occurs most commonly, and is most fatal in young adults, at a period when life is most precious to the individual, the family and the state, and even in cases where life is saved, the body is often so maimed and crippled, that a useful life, if not wholly lost, is greatly lessened.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.

Minerals, timber, soil, fish, game, climate, situation, these are amongst British Columbia's principal assets. They are all of very great potential value, but as producers of wealth only two of the foregoing may be said to have been utilized at all extensively, namely, minerals and timber, and in a still more moderate way, fish. What has been done is trifling compared with what will be done in the future with all of these assets.

The minerals, the soil, the climate the situation, and, to a considerable extent, the fish, can very well be left to take care of themselves; they are the imperishable commodities in our stock. Two of the best wealth-producers, however,

require, because of their liability to quick destruction, and the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of replacing them, the very special attention and protection, not only of the government of the province, but of every body vested with local government and every person who has the interests of this province at heart. We mean the lumber and the game. Our matchless forests are the pride of Canada. Nature has richly endowed British Columbia with this source of prosperity, and it is the duty of government and people to guard well this property. Fire has robbed the province of some of the choicest portions of our forests; the damage done by the destroying element, ever since the advent of the white man in British Columbia, is quite beyond the powers of human computation.

A member of the provincial legislature said some years ago, in that house, while speaking to a measure designed for the conservation of the forests, that he believed more timber of the highest commercial value had been destroyed by forest fires in British Columbia since 1800 than had been transformed into lumber by all the sawmills in the Dominion during the same period. That may be an extreme view of the matter, but when one remembers the wonderful density of the British Columbia timber lands, and how many forest giants stand to the acre, and how many acres, nay, square miles, of such forests have been burned over in the half-century mentioned, it will be admitted that there is a good deal in the statement of the assemblyman after all.

It does not take fire nearly so long to transform a million feet of first-class timber into black ashes and smoke as it does the finest sawmill to transform it into the lumber of commerce. Yet, in spite of these devastations, there is enough timber standing in British Columbia today to entitle this province to the proud distinction of being the finest forest area in the world. It remains for the government and people of British Columbia to take such steps as may be necessary to conserve that splendid gift of nature so that it may be used for the benefit of the province and the Dominion.

Then as to the game. We rather fear we shall not find so ready a response to our motion that the game of British Columbia is an asset of enormous potential value that ought to be protected with jealous care; for, unfortunately, this is a question upon which a good deal of prejudice exists on both sides. We are not speaking for either one side or the other, but to the best of our ability,

GUARD YOURSELF.



AS the soldier guards his country in the hour of danger, so will the prudent person—whether man or woman—guard health. This is a trying season; the transition from autumn to winter, with sudden and extreme changes, and raw, damp atmosphere, carries with it many dangers to health. There are twinges of rheumatism or sciatica, or a cold that may develop later into consumption. Perhaps you feel tired and out of sorts, and imagine the feeling will soon pass away. If you are prudent you will guard yourself against the possibility of disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is the only medicine you need. They act promptly and effectively, making rich, red blood and strengthening the nerves. In this way they not only cure disease, but prevent it. If you are at all depressed or unwell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you bright, active and strong.

GOOD IN CONSUMPTION.

The Sisters of L'Assomption, Onion Lake, N.W.T., who are doing a noble work among the Indians of that section, write:—"It affords us great pleasure to bear public testimony to the beneficial effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Several of the Indian children in our care being menaced by consumption, we gave them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in each case a cure resulted. We distribute a great many boxes to cure scrofula, consumption and anemia, and always with the happiest results. We recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the best preventive for consumption we know of."

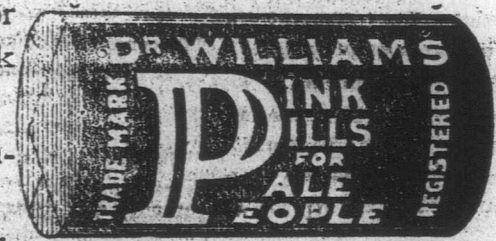
Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the right, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

DIZZY AND SLEEPLESS.

Miss Martha Ivey, Norwich, Ont., says:—"I am much pleased with the results obtained from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can cheerfully recommend them. I was troubled with dizziness, headache and sleeplessness. My nerves were unstrung, and my blood poor and watery. This went on until I was unable to do any work. I procured two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had completely finished them there was a great improvement in my health. I do not know of any better medicine than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can warmly recommend them to others."



for the game of the province. There are those who declare it is an outrage to prohibit in any shape or form the ordinary citizen or the stranger from shouldering rifle or shotgun and taking to the woods at any season of the year and shooting anything or everything that comes in their path, just as it pleases them. No doubt there is, to those who argue that way, much to be said in defence of the proposition. On the other hand there are those who assert the direct contrary, and who would place the game of the province under the same strict surveillance that is maintained in Great Britain.

PARTY LINES.

Conspicuous failure has attended the attempt of the Conservatives to induce the people of British Columbia to adopt Dominion party lines in provincial politics. The people have not even evinced any interest in the matter, probably for the simple reason that they see there is no chance of bettering conditions as they now are in the province.

As has been pointed out many times there is no pressing occasion for the introduction of Dominion party lines into provincial politics at this time. The attempt to do so was a mere subterfuge on the part of a few discontented and disappointed politicians, who vainly imagined that they might thereby attract to themselves that notice for which they and their like pine. In fathering the somewhat sickly attempt the Conservative party in this province committed an undoubted blunder. It was what the careless in speech call a "give-away," for it revealed to the voters of the province the fact that the Conservative party in this province is just as hard up for any kind of job to advertise itself as the various sections of the same party are in the east. The fact that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do was never better demonstrated than during the years in which the Conservative party have been living on the cold vicissitudes of opposition. The local contingent attempted this mischief, but it has recoiled upon themselves with somewhat crushing force, just as similar mischiefs attempted in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recoiled.

How little one hears of that party now. We are well aware that the endeavor to introduce party lines did not meet with the views of the better, shall we say saner, amongst the Conservatives of British Columbia. It is so gossip to say that a rather bitter feud was the result of the insistence of the party lines faction, and that far from the famous convention at Westminster being a symposium of brotherly love, presided over by white-winged Pease, it was more like a quarrel of an hour after daybreak in Billingsgate fish-market. However, that may be just the malicious chatter of

those who delight in strife and have no customs department attached to their tongues to check the exports.

At all events it is certain that amity is not now signally present in the camp of the Tories; and the task of organizing the rank and file is no sinecure, for the rank and file want to know some things that require explanation. In the political history of Canada there is no record of any party ever having gone so completely to smash as the Conservative party since 1896. From Victoria to Halifax it is discredited, losing men and failing to get recruits. The facts, aye, the very times, are dead against it. That party will never gain the ear of the people of Canada till it shall adopt some policy more in keeping with the wants of an age that has outgrown the imbecilities of Tory government.

All his many Victoria friends and admirers will be glad to learn that Captain the Honorable Hedworth Lambton, commander of the most powerful cruiser in the world, H.M.S. Powerful, is without a doubt a future admiral of the fleet. So says the Naval and Military Record, a high authority. Captain Lambton made himself very popular when he was here on the Warspite as captain under Rear Admiral Hotham, C.B. Another distinction Captain Lambton is likely to come in for is the earldom of Durham, the captain being a brother of the present earl, and next in succession to the title.

If the report that extensive deposits of coal have been discovered on the Bulkley River, Omineca, be correct, the problem of cheap fuel in the northern mining regions may be looked upon as settled. Fuel at a reasonable rate is to be one of the great needs in the northern country.

Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., told a Greenwood reporter that the company wanted to see Spokane, Denver and Buttes on this side of the line, and that there are minerals enough in some sections of the Kootenays to support all three.

The Manitoba elections have been fixed for December 7th. Nominations will be held on Thursday, November 30th, and the polling a week later. A proclamation has been issued calling the new legislature to meet on December 21st.

FROM ALL OVER CANADA some letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of The D. & L. Menstrual Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

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The Dervishes V feated and M Have Sur

Osman Digna M and May Ca Tro

(Associated Cairo, Nov. 25.—L minister here, has ing dispatch from "Wingate's force Khalifa's force sever Godie and attacked "After a sharp fi sition.

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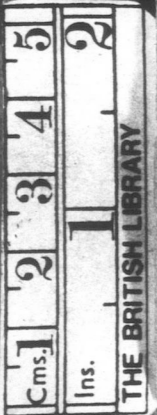
"From 4 o'clock in 23rd until 5 o'clock the 24th they marche fought two decisiv

"The Soudan may open."

COUNTESS MINT (Associated New York, Nov. 25 sengers who arrived i night on the steame Liverpool and Queen tress Minto, wife of ernal of Canada.

THE BEAUTY THAT Is not so much in th healthy complexion, an ad with the vigor and health. Pale, weak, fully restored to robu of Dr. A. W. Chase's dieted food which crea and new nerve tissue.

EVERY DRUGGIST Pain-Killer. The best and braces. The best and colic. Avoid sub one Pain-Killer, Perry 50c.



The Khalifa Killed

In an Engagement With Anglo-Egyptian Forces in the Sudan.

The Dervishes Were Utterly Defeated and Many Thousands Have Surrendered.

Osman Digna Managed to Escape and May Cause Further Trouble.

(Associated Press.)
Cairo, Nov. 25.—Lord Cromer, British minister here, has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener:

"Wingate's force came up with the Khalifa's force seven miles southeast of Godie and attacked it.

"After a sharp fight we took his position.

"The Khalifa, who was surrounded by a body guard of Emirs, was killed, and all the principal Emirs were killed or captured, except Osman Digna, who escaped."

"The Dervishes were utterly defeated, their whole camp was taken and thousands surrendered. A large number of women, children and cattle also fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian forces.

The Khalifa, referred to as being killed, is Abdullah El Taishi, the great chieftain of the Sudan, who has given the British so much trouble.

It may be said that the power of the Dervishes is probably crushed.

He was one of three Khalifas who, in 1888, helped the famous Mahdi to overthrow the government of Egypt in Eastern Sudan and to establish the despotism of the Mahdi in its place. At the battle of Omdurman on September 2nd, 1898, General Kitchener defeated the forces of the Khalifa with tremendous slaughter, but the Khalifa, with his harem, and Osman Digna, the most famous Sudan general, escaped and they have since been fugitives.

There may be some further trouble for the British in the Sudan, owing to the fact that Osman Digna escaped. He is a man of undoubted courage and remarkable military skill.

Later Particulars.

Cairo, Later—Gen. Kitchener also writes:

"Wingate's Arab scouts located the Khalifa's position at Omdibrikas.

"Our forces marched from Gedli in the moonlight and frequently had to cut their way through the bush. It arrived before dawn on rising ground overlooking the camp which was hidden in trees.

"The drums and horns were heard before dawn and at 5:15 the Dervishes attacked.

"Our guns opened fire and soon the action became general.

"Half an hour later the line advanced, swept through the Dervish position for over two miles until the camp was reached.

"Mounted troops pursued and captured most of the fugitives.

"The Khalifa with most of his men and the Emir's bodyguard made a gallant stand.

Among the Emirs killed were the Khalifa's two brothers and the Mahdi's son.

"Osman Digna left immediately after the firing began and is strongly concealed somewhere in the vicinity. I hope eventually to get him.

"We took the entire Dervish camp. All the Dervishes not killed surrendered.

"I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behaviour of the troops and their endurance during the long, tedious march preceding the final action.

"From 4 o'clock in the morning of the 23rd until 5 o'clock in the morning of the 24th they marched sixty miles and fought two decisive actions.

"The Sudan may now be declared open."

COUNTESS MINTO RETURNS.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 25.—Among the passengers who arrived in quarantine last night on the steamer Campania from Liverpool and Queenstown, was Countess Minto, wife of the Governor-General of Canada.

THE BEAUTY THAT ATTRACTS MEN

Is not so much in the features as in a clear healthy complexion, and a plump body filled with the vigor and vitality of perfect health. Pale, weak, languid women are fully restored to robust health by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, a condensed food which creates rich, pure blood and new nerve tissues.

EXCITEMENT CAUSES DEATH.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 25.—There was excitement in the street in front of the "Franklin syndicate's" offices in Brooklyn last night, when it became known that the bubble had burst and Miller, head of the concern, had fled.

One woman dropped dead, while several others fainted and were carried to nearby drug stores. Two or three ambulances were running up and down and doctors were kept busy for some time.

The woman who expired through the excitement produced is said to have lost the savings of a lifetime.

Miller had not been located up to late this forenoon.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(Special to the Times.)
Proposed Railways on Vancouver Island—General Hutton's Proposal to Consolidate Military School.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—Application will be made at the next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to build either a standard or narrow gauge railway from a point in Comox district, Vancouver island, near the east coast of the island, thence in a most northerly direction by the most feasible route through Stryard and Rupert districts to a point at or near Cape Scott, or near the north end of Vancouver island, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines to the coast on either side of Vancouver island, and to other points, and all necessary roads, bridges, ways and ferries, and to build, own and maintain wharves, docks, sawmills and coal bunkers.

The Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway Company, incorporated by an act of the legislature of British Columbia, will apply next session for an act declaring its works for the general advantage of Canada, extending until the end of 1900 the period within which the company may complete its works, and giving such powers to the company as to the maintaining and disposing of its railway as are given to railway companies incorporated by parliament.

The British Columbia Southern Company will apply next session for an act authorizing the company to complete at any time before the end of 1904 its western section and branch line from a point near the forks of Michel creek, thence by way of Michel creek to Morton creek, and for other purposes.

General Hutton has ordered that the military school at London be closed up and attached to Toronto and that St. John's school, Quebec, be removed to Quebec and attached to the new school, which is to be organized there. Dr. Borden has not yet agreed to this, and it is not likely to do so. London school, known as Wolsey barracks, was established in 1885.

HAS AGUINALDO FLED?

Hongkong Correspondent Says It Is Feared the Filipino Leader Has Escaped From the Islands.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 25.—The World's correspondent at Hongkong declares in a cable dispatch, that Aguinaldo has found means to escape from the Philippines and feared he has already done so. General Otis unwittingly aided the escape.

Captain Lawrence, an Englishman, was engaged by Aguinaldo, through President Lazon, of Negros, to buy a launch here. Lazon's brother and Pedro Rejido, a well known Iloilo man, came to Hongkong. They actually bore letters from General Otis to Mr. Wildman, United States consul here. They bought a launch at Lazon, cleared it at the United States consulate as bound for Toro, proceeded to Lingayen gulf and turned over the launch to Aguinaldo's men. Afterward they gave out that the "insurgents captured the launch."

It has since been learned that Lawrence is a colonel in the insurgent army and has been retained to command the launch, which is held in readiness to carry Aguinaldo to safety. Several insurgent generals have already been seen in Hongkong. They must have escaped, disguised, through the American lines, for they came from Manila in regular trading steamers.

ONTARIO NOKEL LANDS.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Nov. 25.—An Order-in-Council has been signed opening negotiations with the Imperial authorities, under which the lord commissioners of the admiralty may obtain an interest in the still unpatented nickel lands of the province of Ontario for the manufacture of armor plate and other material for the equipment and protection of war vessels.

CATTLE DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)
Dallas, Texas, Nov. 25.—Alarming reports come from the lower Gulf coast of Texas where a severe storm has been raging. The storm was most severe in the vicinity of Rockport. A number of small vessels have been lost, and hundreds of cattle drowned. Many houses have been destroyed and it is feared some lives lost.

FUNERAL OF LADY SALISBURY.

(Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 25.—The funeral of Lady Salisbury, who died on November 20th, was held to-day. Lord Salisbury was not present owing to illness, but he attended the services inside Hatfield house. All the premier's children now in England followed the body to the grave.

CONVICTED OF WITCHCRAFT.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Nov. 25.—Cenzo Rein Sarlo and wife, Italians, have been convicted of witchcraft. They will be sentenced on Monday.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

Adverse Criticism

Many British Papers Condemn "Unreasonable" Enthusiasm of the Public.

Actions of Self Advertisers Bring Commendable Efforts In to Ridicule.

It is Stated Kitchener Desired Supreme Command in South Africa.

(Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 25.—Among serious minded conservative English people there is a growing feeling of disgust at the spread of nauseating and pompous journalism which finds an excuse for its existence in the war. The hysterical outbreak which has ensued since "Tommy Atkins" and his officer became a full fledged society craze, has already been the subject of satirical articles in the better class of British publications, and now all signs point to a reaction from that unreasoning enthusiasm, which is responsible for so many undignified antics. Never were old English army officers so ashamed as when they read of the Queen's decision to send

A Box of Chocolates.

to each man in the field as a Christmas present. Compared with her simple speeches at her farewells to troops, this announcement appeared as a sudden descent from the sublime to the ridiculous.

On top of this came the heroic accounts of Correspondent Churchill's fighting of battles and commanding of troops, and regular officers poured in letters to the papers protesting against this. Though not belittling Churchill's personal bravery in the Transvaal campaign, it is alleged that an officer was obliged to tell Churchill that his help was not needed to command a company. Other instances of this young ex-officer's

Readiness to Interfere.

have been printed since the glowing accounts of the armored train affair. While it is pointed out that he does not deserve good treatment from the Boers, having violated the usages of war, the reports of his expected release contrasted with the alleged action of the French and Germans who, it is claimed, during the war of 1870, shot all non-combatants found carrying arms.

While the big West End caterers are busy shipping hundreds of cases of champagne and pate de foie gras to the regimental messes in South Africa, society women are working feverishly making plum puddings for those unfortunate.

Lady Colin Campbell has made no fewer than 106

Plum Puddings for Dublin Fusiliers and several puddings have been sent to Winston Churchill, addressed Pretoria. Though the majority of such efforts are doubtless prompted by genuine patriotism and a desire to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers, the charitable movement is taken advantage of by notorious self-advertisers, both social and mercenary. Women who have not been received in society, in spite of the efforts of years, have been unflinching in their endeavors to get publicity for their schemes to raise money on articles to send out to South Africa.

It is announced the Duke of Abercorn has ordered, for the Red Cross, three hundred dozen of Messrs. So-and-

so handkerchiefs, "which are famous for their softness and delicate texture," etc., and every theatrical press agent in the country is

Reaping a Harvest

by obtaining gratuitous advertisements for fictitious unheard of actors and actresses, who are willing to recite a war poem or do a turn to help war funds.

Mrs. Brown-Potter's tea concert has not escaped criticism. The Times set the example by giving it a meagre and uncomplimentary report in its news columns. Many prominent members of the American colony here freely express, in private conversation, their disappointment and stronger feelings at the proceedings at this performance.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador, was placed in an awkward position by finding, upon his arrival, that he was apparently actively associated with the concert management. One individual was officially discountenanced by the embassy.

On the other hand the equipment of the hospital ship,

Princess of Wales.

fitted out at the instigation of, and under the personal supervision of, the members of the royal family, after whom she was named, was done quietly, and is now ready to sail. A great part of the cost was born by the Princess herself, but its complete control is given to the army medical department.

The statement is made that Gen. Kitchener, before leaving England, made a strenuous attempt to obtain supreme command in South Africa, but was refused on account of his junior rank and lack of knowledge of conditions in South Africa. A cabinet minister is quoted as saying relative to Gen. Kitchener's request: "Why, when he got to Pretoria, the man might actually send Kruger's head to Madame Tussauds."

The number of families thrown into mourning by the war is already having an effect on attendance at West End theatres. Managers feel that war plays must be realistic to be popular for some time to come.

A letter from an officer at Omdurman says Wingate's forces, which recently

Defeated the Dervishes

near the Nile, south of Khartoum, consisted of five squadrons of cavalry, two infantry brigades, two Howitzers, ten Maxim guns and 1,000 camels. The letter adds: "We shall have to attack the Khalifa this winter. There is no probability of his attacking Omdurman, but he will do his utmost to create a rising and will attempt a raid along the west bank of the White Nile. He is known to have 3,500 riflemen, 7,000 spearmen and more cavalry. These are reported to be full of fanatical zeal. We shall probably find our chief losses due to fever, scarcity of water and the cattle fly, but, I assure you, that when we begin the Khalifa will be vigorously pursued, to prevent his doing any more harm among the scattered Dervishes in South Darfur."

ONE HONEST MAN.

Men who are weak nervous and debilitated from any cause will find it to their advantage to write to Mr. D. Graham, No. 437 1/2 Richmond St., London, Ont. Mr. Graham has nothing to sell, but has something to say which is worth knowing.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Nov. 25.—The skeleton of a full grown person, which to all appearances had been buried 50 years, was found at Outremont, a suburb of this city, by workmen yesterday. The skeleton is in a good state of preservation.

The body of Patrick John Clarke, 30 years of age, was found dead this morning in a lane in the east end of the city. It is evidently a case of suicide. In a pocket was found a card on which was written: "Do not let my wife or mother-in-law have my children. He was formerly an employee of the St. Lawrence Advertising Co.

New Glasgow, N. S., Nov. 25.—A banquet is to be tendered Hon. W. S. Fielding here on Tuesday next. The event will be made an important political one.

London, Nov. 25.—George Harding, accused of causing the death of one Gowanlock, some months ago, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to eighteen years in the Central prison.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 25.—Messrs. Foster and Caron concluded the eastern township Conservative campaign here last night.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Ontario tamers have decided to adopt the same terms as Quebec regarding mode of payment, etc.

The Methodist Mission Board has decided to co-operate with the Methodists of the United States in urging the Japanese government to adjust the recently adopted regulations regarding the schools of that country, which are claimed to be unjust to Christian churches.

Barris, Ont., Nov. 25.—Charlie Tribble, of Orillia, aged 12 years, is dead. About a week ago he popped his head up on the track from under a railway bridge near Atherly, and an engine struck him in the head, inflicting an ugly wound.

EXPORT OF UNSAWN LOGS.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—Judge Street gave a decision to-day in a test case brought on behalf of American lumbermen with regard to the validity of the act of the legislature prohibiting the exportation of unsawn logs from Ontario.

The contention was that American purchasers of rights to cut timber had purchased also the right to take it from the country without cutting, that being the condition ruling at the time of purchase. On the other hand it was urged that it was renewed yearly, the government always reserving to itself the right to change the regulations.

Judge Street decided that the act was within the rights of the legislature, and dismissed the case with costs.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

It is the most reliable and safe medicine for infants and children. It is a natural product of the earth and is perfectly pure and free from all impurities. It is the best remedy for all ailments of infants and children, and is the only one that is safe and reliable.

It is the best remedy for all ailments of infants and children, and is the only one that is safe and reliable. It is the best remedy for all ailments of infants and children, and is the only one that is safe and reliable.

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Embroider with
Brainerd and Arm-
strong Wash Em-
broidery Silk, put up in tangle and
knot proof holders; nearly 400 shades
"Blue Book" for three "holder"
to use on a one cent stamp—tells how
to embroider fifty flowers and leaves.
Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd.
ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

BIRKS' ASSURANCE.

You assume no risk by ordering jewellery from the Birks' (of Montreal) catalogue.

Birks make or sell no plated jewellery, no gold jewellery under fourteen carat fine and no diamond mountings under eighteen carat fine.

The Birks standard quality is not found outside Birks' store.

Your money will be promptly refunded if you feel the slightest disappointment with your purchase.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue sent free to anyone requesting it.

Contains a mint of hints for Christmas jewellery shoppers.

Henry Birks & Sons

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
MONTREAL.

INVESTIGATIONS

Are you undecided of the day. As a result, the connoisseurs have decided that our prices have been eye-openers, and the highest quality at all time prevails.

Jap. Oranges, 60c. box.
American Rolled Oats, 7 lbs. for 25c.
Quaker Oats, 2 pkgs. for 25c.
Flake Barley, 4 lbs. for 25c.
Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Mixed Peel, 20c. a lb.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

To Dealers in Fancy Goods

We have in stock and are now offering a large and complete stock of TOYS, DOLLS and FANCY GOODS for the Christmas Trade.

J. PIERCY & Co.

(Wholesale Dry Goods) VICTORIA
21-29 Yates Street.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFAUD.

The Police Are Anxious to Find W. F. Miller, of the Franklin Syndicate.

New York, Nov. 24.—King's County grand jury to-day indicted William F. Miller, of the Franklin Syndicate, which has accepted the deposit of thousands of persons in Brooklyn under promise of paying dividends of 10 per cent. a week, or 520 per cent. per annum, and Cecil Leslie, his secretary. Bench warrants were issued for the arrests of these men, but up to a late hour to-night neither had been found.

The police, under charge of Capt. Reynolds, chief of detectives in Brooklyn, and Inspector Brennan and Police Captain Lee last night raided the premises occupied by the Brooklyn Syndicate on Floyd street. Inspector Brennan arrested Louis Miller, the head of the syndicate and proprietor of the concern. There were 40 employees engaged at work in the office, and these were allowed to go.

The charge upon which Miller was indicted was that of conspiring to defraud.

Miller had been engaged for the past two years or so in offering his inducements to people daily, who gathered in a long line and fought with each other for the opportunity to hand out their savings. Miller began the Franklin Syndicate in a very small way, locating his office amongst the poorer classes in the borough of Brooklyn, and making one feature of his business the acceptance of very small sums of money and the alleged investment of them for poor people. He claimed that by inside tips on the stock market he was able to

repay a large percentage to his clients. It is claimed that Miller was simply the representative of a syndicate of men who had been engaged in conducting blind pools for years.

One of Miller's trusted employees is responsible for the statement that the Franklin Syndicate had taken in over \$40,000,000.

GIPLING ON THE NAVY.

London, Nov. 24.—Addressing a branch of the Navy League at Brighton, Lord Kipling said the object of the league was to create a certain public opinion, which should announce its willingness to pay taxes in order that the British navy might be efficient and strong, and might not fall behind the people in the hour of need.

"We did not realize what our navy meant," said the speaker, "until we saw it taking away a small police detachment of 68,000, with mules, horses, and hundreds of tons of stores, to get at some people who have interfered with our field of right and wrong at a distance of 6,000 miles."

GROUPS, COUGHS AND COLDS

are all quickly cured by Perry-Pain-Exactor. It lessens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Pain-Killer.

APIOL & STEEL

For Ladies' PILLS
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pfl. Cochin, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & BONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

that have been the cause of the past summer's work, and which have proved a most costly means of recovery.

Songhees Reserve

Arbitrators Meet to Assess the Value of the E. & N. Right-of-Way.

Provincial Government Enters a Protest-Say They Should Be Consulted.

From discovery down it opens into a wide and pleasant valley which reminded the writer of the rich alluvial diggings of Ballarat, Australia.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Annual Competition of the Vancouver Island Ploughing Association on Saturday.

There was a fair attendance at the annual ploughing match on Saturday afternoon, although many who had been expected to attend.

THE KAISER.

London, Nov. 27.—Emperor William and other members of his party went today to Sandringham church, where the Emperor presided.

ERYSIPELAS.

Is Dangerous Blood Disease Always Cured by Burdock Blood Purifiers.

Let people be aware how serious is erysipelas. Can't root it out the system with ordinary medicines.

NOTICE.

It is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia next session, for an Act to amend the company with power to construct, operate, and maintain a railway.

The board of arbitration chosen for the purpose of assessing the value of the lands in the Songhees Indian reserve acquired by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company for right-of-way.

The proceedings were quite formal, the preliminaries only being discussed, and it being decided that the board shall meet every morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Justice Harrison asked what the scope of the arbitration should be, and the arbitrators announced that at present they will be limited to the valuation of the land.

Mr. McLean, the deputy attorney-general, said he had been instructed by the provincial government to lay before the arbitrators the views of the government as to the proceedings.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Montreal, Nov. 27.—Auguste Lizotte, aged 38, engineer at Paquette's sawmill, was scalded to death by the bursting of a steam pipe this morning.

SONS OF THE EMPIRE.

(Dedicated to the Canadian Contingent.) "Neath the old red flag where it flies ased, The sons of the Empire stand."

TRAMPS' RICH HAUL.

Montgomery, Nov. 27.—Le Banque Nationale was robbed of \$15,000, all the funds on hand, yesterday, presumably by tramps who secured the necessary tools for breaking into the bank from the I. C. railway trackmen's shanty.

SEALING SCHOONER.

Sealing schooner Mary Taylor is rounding up her crew and will sail from her anchorage in James Bay on her coast cruise this evening.

REVERSE.

The wave that breaks against a forward stroke Beats back the swimmer back, but thrills him through.

Along the Waterfront.

Of all the fools, the one who starts rumors of wrecks is perhaps the worst. The unreasoning and pain this silly person causes perhaps never enters his mind.

CANADA'S BIG JOINT STOCK CO.

Canada may rightly claim the largest stock company in the world. Every subscriber to the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR, of Montreal, may be said to be a shareholder.

THE QUEBEC MURDER.

Dube Says Mrs. Mooney Asked Him to Kill Her Husband.

SULTAN IN DANGER.

Muslims Plot to Assassinate Abdul With Dynamite Bombs—Many Arrests.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—While serving in progress at the Salvation Army barracks last evening, Elizabeth Stenson, an unmarried woman aged forty, dropped dead from heart failure.

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and steamer Warrimoo from Honolulu and Australia on Thursday.

According to advices received last night from Yokohama, the R.M.S. Empress of Japan did not, as her officers expected, make up her time.

CANADA'S BIG JOINT STOCK CO.

Canada may rightly claim the largest stock company in the world. Every subscriber to the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR, of Montreal, may be said to be a shareholder.

THE QUEBEC MURDER.

Dube Says Mrs. Mooney Asked Him to Kill Her Husband.

SULTAN IN DANGER.

Muslims Plot to Assassinate Abdul With Dynamite Bombs—Many Arrests.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—While serving in progress at the Salvation Army barracks last evening, Elizabeth Stenson, an unmarried woman aged forty, dropped dead from heart failure.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Montreal, Nov. 27.—Auguste Lizotte, aged 38, engineer at Paquette's sawmill, was scalded to death by the bursting of a steam pipe this morning.

SONS OF THE EMPIRE.

(Dedicated to the Canadian Contingent.) "Neath the old red flag where it flies ased, The sons of the Empire stand."

TRAMPS' RICH HAUL.

Montgomery, Nov. 27.—Le Banque Nationale was robbed of \$15,000, all the funds on hand, yesterday, presumably by tramps who secured the necessary tools for breaking into the bank from the I. C. railway trackmen's shanty.

SEALING SCHOONER.

Sealing schooner Mary Taylor is rounding up her crew and will sail from her anchorage in James Bay on her coast cruise this evening.

REVERSE.

The wave that breaks against a forward stroke Beats back the swimmer back, but thrills him through.

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Sporting News.

THE RING.

FIGHT POSTPONED. New York, Nov. 24.—Peter Maher and Kid McCoy may fight after all.

THE SHEL.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24.—John Lawson has been compelled to drop out of the six-day race here because of a broken collar bone.

THE TRIP.

London, Nov. 25.—At the last day's racing at Manchester November meeting today Lord Rillington's nomination (25 to 1) won the Manchester November handicap of 1,500 sovereigns.

RACES AT COLWOOD.

The special train on the E. & N. railway this afternoon was crowded, and by road many have gone out to Colwood to witness the races at the fall meeting of the Victoria Hunt Club.

Y. H. C. FALL MEETING.

By road and rail, upwards of six hundred visitors went out to Colwood Plains on Saturday afternoon to witness the fall meeting of the Victoria Hunt Club.

SOUTH PARK AND NO. 2 CO. B.

At Beacon Hill on Saturday one of the junior league games was played, the contestants being the South Park and the No. 2 Company Boys' Brigade teams.

AFTER THE WAR.

The Boers Will Return to Their Farms and Live Under the British Flag.

THE BOER IS A SENSIBLE COLONIST.

The Boer is a sensible colonist. None of his habits, instincts, and predilections all tend towards an open, free life, untrammelled by urban cares or paternal responsibilities.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER—AND FOR PATRIOTIC, HUMANITARIAN, MATERIAL, AND SENTIMENTAL REASONS IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THIS MAY OCCUR WITHOUT ANY UNDESIRABLE DELAY.

When the war is over—and for patriotic, humanitarian, material, and sentimental reasons it is to be hoped that this may occur without any undesirable delay.

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RUGBY FOOTBALL.

VICTORIOUS AGAIN.

Caledonia ground on Saturday afternoon was the scene of a splendid game between the Victoria Rugby football team and a strong team from the Navy.

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Africa in various directions, to the vast pecuniary benefit of their publishers, and with no small need of fame to themselves.

Rhodes is a man who has a copy of some two or three hundred Boer families who trekked up there at Mr. Rhodes's invitation some four years ago. They were given farms, and settled down peacefully to life.

Boer Husbandry. such as it is, by-and-by, were offered the loan of plows, threshing machines and other agricultural implements belonging to the Rhodesian government.

It is a fair assumption, therefore, that after the war is over quite a number of Boer families will follow their relatives (for all Boers are more or less related, owing to inter-marriage in a small community) to the Eldorado across the Crocodile.

Accept the Inevitable. A large percentage of them will go home and live quietly, pay their taxes (after a little pressure), send their children to school, and gradually become exemplary colonists.

Frederick Courtenay Selous has thought fit to propound a dangerous and even alarming theory, that looting in the far future is another racial war which must ensue in the South African Great Britain.

W. T. Stead and Mr. Selous have much in common; both are good men in the best sense of the word—upright, downright, and thorough.

Both Are Handicapped. by an inveterate sentimentalism that distorts their perspective. Mr. Selous thinks that the Boer is a quiet, self-contained, sober, hospitable, kind individual.

Chief amongst the great trading centres of the ancient world were Tyre and Sidon. The wealth of Asia and Africa found its way by caravans from the Far East and by camels from the interior of Africa to such markets.

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The Story of the War

From Capetown to Pretoria, by the Author of "With Kitchener to Khartoum."

G. W. Stevens Writes From Capetown the First Glimpses of the Struggle.

Capetown, Oct. 10.—This morning I awoke and beheld the Norman was lying alongside a wharf at Capetown. I had expected it, and yet it was a shock. In this breathless age ten days out of sight of land is enough to make you a seaman; I looked with pleased curiosity at the grass and the horses.

After the surprise of being ashore again, these things to notice was the air. It was as clear as there is nothing else in existence clear enough to compare it with. You felt that all your life hitherto you had been breathing mud and looking out on the world through fog. This, at last, was all as other.

Light in front rose three purple-brown mountains—the two supporters, and Table mountain flat in the centre. More like a comb than a table, sheer steep and dark, it was exactly as he is in pictures and in the tales. Behind his back a thick white cloud gathered and hung on his brow.

It was enough, the white line of houses nestled "hilly" visible between his feet and the sea must indeed be Capetown. Presently I came into it, and began to wonder what it looked like. It seemed half Western American with a faint smell of India—Denver with a dash of Delhi. The broad streets, flanked with new-looking ornate buildings of irregular heights and fronts were Western America; the battle of warning sun with the stabling morning glow was Northern India. The handsome, blood-like electric cars, with their impatient, gong and rattle, were pure America; the men in their hats and coats, who were actually engaged in the street, were Europe.

The public buildings, what I saw of them, confirm the idea of a placid half-prosperity. The place is not a laby, but it has hardly taken the trouble to grow up. It has a post office of truly German stability and magnitude. It has a well-organized railway station, and it has the merits of being in Adlerley street, the main thoroughfare of the city; imagine it even possible to bring Boston into the Strand, and you will get an idea of the absence of push and crush in Capetown.

When you go on to look at Government house the place keeps its character; Government house is a country house and half a country inn. One sentry stands outside the door and you may respect to the Governor in shepherd's plaid.

Over everything broods a peace, except over one magnificent many-winged building of red brick and white stone with a garden above it, an avenue—Capetown avenue, shabby trees and odd but not far from attractive, but not imposing—at one side of it, with a statue of the Queen before and broad-floored strata behind. It was the Parliament House. The Legislative Assembly—that house of Commons—is characteristically small, yet characteristically roomy and characteristically comfortable. The members sit on fat green leather cushions, two or three on a bench, and each man's name is above his seat; no opposing for Capetown. The slip of press gallery is above the Speaker's head; the sloping, unworked public gallery at the other end, private boxes on one side, big windows on the other. Altogether it looks like a copy of the Westminster order, improved by leaving nine-tenths of the members.

And Press and Public Out. Yet here—also for placid Capetown—they were wrangling. They were wrangling about the commanding of gold and the stamping—shamboking, you pronounce it—of Johannesburg refugees. There was Sir Gordon Sprigg, three Bealder, three Bealder, dignified, and responsible in bearing and speech, conversationally reasonable in tone. There was Mr. Snelinger, the Premier, almost boyish, with plump, smooth cheeks and a dark moustache. He looks capable, and looks as if he knows it; he, too, in a conversational, almost jolly, in speech, but with a flavor of bitterness added to his reason.

Everything sounded quiet and calm enough for Capetown—yet plainly feeling was strained tight to snapping. A member rose to put a question, and prefaced it with an invective against all Boers and their friends. He would go on for about ten minutes, when suddenly angry cries of "Order!" in English and Dutch would rise. The questioner commented with acidity on the manners of his opponents. They appealed to the chair; the Speaker blandly pronounced that the hon. gentleman had been out of order from the first word he uttered. The hon. gentleman thereon indignantly refused to put his question at all; but, being prevented, on saw a opening to a minister, who devoted ten minutes to a brief invective against all Ultra-boers and their friends.

Then up got one of the other side—and so on for an hour. Most of the time it was a white hatred German colonel in the Hanoverian Legion that was settled in the eastern province, and to this day the loyalist of Her Majesty's subjects. When the Speaker ruled against his side

he counselled defiance in a resounding whisper; when an opponent was speaking he snorted thunderous derision when an opponent retorted he smiled blandly and admonished him: "Don't lose yer temper."

In the assembly, if nowhere else, rumpled the menace of coming war. One other feature there was that was not Capetown. Along Adlerley street, before the steamship companies' offices, loafed a thick string of sun-bleached unshaven, flannel-shirted, corduroy-trousered British workmen. Inside the offices they changed the counters at deep. Down to the docks they fled steadily with bundles to be penned in the black hulls of homeward liners. Their words were few and sullen. These were the miners of the Rand—who fasted no companies, held no shares, made no fortunes, who only wanted to make a hundred pounds to furnish a cottage and marry a girl.

They had been turned out of work, packed in cattle-trucks, and come down in sun by day and by night. They were hungry, belled, to pack off home again. Faster than the ships could steam out the trainloads steamed in. They choked the lodging-houses, the bars, the streets. Capetown was one huge

Demonstration of the Unemployed. In the hotels and streets wandered the pale, distracted employers. They hurried either out the door and across the street, or left their cigars, or left their glasses half full, broke off their talk in the middle of a word. They spoke now of intolerable grievance and hoarded revenge, of (against) these, packing machinery, stolen tools. They had their houses at Johannesburg; as they beyond the reach of insurance. They hated Capetown, they could not tear themselves away to England, they dared not return to the Rand.

This little quiet corner of Capetown held the throbbing hopes and fears of all Johannesburg and more than half the two republics and the mass of all South Africa. None doubted though many tried to doubt that the last war was over. They passed an instant before they tried the word, and spoke it softly. It had come at last—the moment they had worked and waited for, and they knew not whether to exult or to despair.—G. W. Stevens, in the London Daily Mail.

Stornberg Junction. The wind screams down from the naked hills on to the little junction station. A platform, with dining room and baggage office, a few chairs, a few benches, the station master's corrugated iron bungalow—and there is nothing else. Stornberg and yet and kopje, wind and sky. Only these last days there has sprung up a little place with a few shops, a station master's house, and about them a few men in puttees and khaki. Signal flags blink from the masts, pickets with fixed bayonets dot the ridges, mounted men in complex plaid and blue and grey, and a few companies of the Berkshire regiment and the mounted infantry section—in all they may count 400 men. Fifty miles north is the Orange River, and beyond it, and maybe by now the side of the Orange, stands of armed and mounted burghers—and war.

I wonder if it is all real? By the clock I have been travelling something over forty hours in South Africa, and it might as well be a minute or a lifetime. South Africa is a dream—one of those dreams in which you live years in the instant of waking.

A Dream of Distance. Departing from Capetown by night, I awoke in the Karroo. Between nine and six in the morning we had made less than a hundred and eighty miles. Now we were climbing the vast desert of the Karroo, the dusty stony landscape that leads on to the highlands of South Africa. Once you have seen one desert all the others are like it; and yet, once you have loved the desert, each is lovable in a new way. In the Karroo you seem to be going up a winding ascent, like the ramps that lead to an Indian fort. You are ever pulling up an incline between hills, making for a corner around one of the ranges. You feel that when you get round that corner you will at last see something you have never seen before, or other incline, two more ranges, and another corner—surely this time with something to arrive at beyond. You arrive, and arrive, and once more you arrive—and here you are once more in the same vast nothing you are coming from. Believe it or not that is the very charm of a desert—the unfeigned emptiness, the space, the freedom, the unbroken arch of the sky. It is forever fooling you, and yet you forever pursue it. And then it is only to the eye that cannot do without green that the Karroo is unattractive. Every other color meets others in harmony—yellow sand, silver-grey scrub, crimson-tufted flowers, the heather, black ribs of rock, pine shoots of acacia, violet mountains in the middle distance, blue airy battlements guarding the horizon, and above all the broad, the unbroken purity of the South African atmosphere—a colored thing, like the plants and the hills, but sheer color.

Existing by and for itself. It is a sheer witching desert for five hundred miles, and for aught I know five hundred miles farther. At the rare stations you see perhaps one corrugated iron store, perhaps a score of little stone houses with a couple of churches. The land carries little enough stock, here a dozen goats browsing on the withered sticks goats love, there a dozen ostriches, high-stepping, supercilious heads in air, wheeling like a troop of cavalry, and trotting out of the stink of that beastly train. Of men, nothing—only here at the bridge a couple of tents, there at the culvert a black man, grotesque in somber, and patched trousers, loafing hands in pockets, lax lips in mouth. The best man in the world, you would have said, to suggest glorious war, yet war he meant, and nothing else. On the line from Capetown—that single track through five hundred miles of desert—came Kimberley and Mafeking, and Rhodesia; it runs through Dutch country, and the black man was there to watch it.

War and war sure enough it was. A telegram at a tea bar, a telephone at a gathering rush, an electric vibration—and all the station and all the train and the very viages on the dunghill outside. War was at hand! Everybody had predicted it—and now it was being passed with amazement. One man broke off in a joke about killing Dutchmen, and could only say, "My God—my God—my God!" I too was lost and lost I remain. Where was I to go? What was I to do? My small experience had been confined

to wars you could put your fingers on; for this war, I have been looking for since and have not found it. I have been accustomed to

Wars With a Headquarters. at any rate to wars with a main body and a concerted plan; but this war in Cape Colony has neither.

It could not have. If you look at the map you will see that the Transvaal and Orange Free States are all but Japan in the red of British territory. That would be to our advantage were our fighting force superior or equal or even not much inferior to that of the enemy, in a general way it is an advantage to have your frontier in the form of a re-entrant angle; for then you can strike on your enemy's flank and threaten his communications. That advantage the Boers possess against Natal, and that is why Sir George White has abandoned Ladang, Nek and Newcastles, and holds the line of the Biggarsberg; even so the Boers might conceivably get between him and his base. The same advantage we should possess on this western side of the red of British territory. It is not so heavily outnumbered, and have adopted no heroic plan of abandoning the indefensible. We have no irregular force of mounted infantry at Mafeking, the red of British territory. 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the Waterfront.

States coast and geodetic "Notice to Mariners" just some aids to navigation... Particularly the notice regarding Cape Nome, consisting of vessels plying thither...

Provincial News.

The Rev. Mr. Turner has received word that his son, who belongs to the Gordon Highlanders, was wounded at Fortunah's Farm on October 30th. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Turner in his time of anxiety for the recovery of his son.

W. F. Tye, chief engineer of construction for the Columbia & Western railway, has returned from the Similkameen country, having come from Spence's Bridge on the C.P.R. main line through Princeton, Keremos, and Camp McKinney. Mr. Tye has been in the Similkameen country, where he has been in connection with the survey and location of the C. P. R. line, which are now being carried on west of Midway. Mr. Tye said that the line would be extended to Midway just as soon as rails could be obtained for the same time in connection with the C. P. R. It could not gain anything by delay, as the work would cost more after the snow had come than it would at the present time.

Sneak thieves continue to thrive in Fernie. The thieves have now got so bold that they steal from the policemen themselves, in one instance from the locky one this week. Mr. John Angus McDonald, foreman over the drivers at the mines, was unfortunately enough to put a ball through the palm of his left hand the other day. He was working with a revolver when it suddenly went off, the ball passing through about the centre of the left hand.

The meeting of the Liberal Association held last week was well attended. The voting for members of the executive committee resulted in the election of Messrs. George Levesque, H. Howard, T. C. Thompson, A. E. Fairbairn, A. A. Cox, D. McMillan and J. C. McNeil.

All Monday afternoon the ladies interested in the receipt of hospital fair were busy making out the receipts and the accounts generally in connection with the fair. The gross receipts were \$2,488.10, the expenses \$270, making the net receipts \$2,218.10. At 5 o'clock Monday evening Thos. Cunningham, a bookkeeper, attempted suicide in the International. He used a pocket knife, and with it severely gashed his throat. Dr. Edward Bowes was summoned and he dressed the wounds. It is thought he will recover.

Mr. John A. Gilie, a miner, who was formerly employed at the War Eagle, died in the hospital on Tuesday. He was admitted to the hospital a week since suffering from a virulent attack of typhoid fever and his death was due to hemorrhage of the bowels, which was the result of the fever. The deceased came from Granite, Idaho, several months ago.

The condition of Thomas Cunningham, the man who slashed his throat with a penknife on Monday evening, was considerably improved on Tuesday. The hole made in his windpipe and the slash in his neck had been sewed up by Dr. Bowes, and the outlook is that he will be able to be out in a couple of weeks.

"Father Pat" Irwin, who is known and loved from end to end of British Columbia, has severed his connection with the English church here. He will re-engage in the missionary work which he has made his life work, and the frontiers of the province will be his field.—Record.

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Rossland was held on Tuesday evening. The following officers were present: President, Mr. John Ferguson; vice-president, Mr. John McKinnon; secretary, Mr. P. McL. Forth; treasurer, Mr. W. T. Olyer; chaplain, Rev. D. McE. Gaudier; solicitor, Mr. A. H. McNeil, Q.C.; board of directors, Messrs. J. M. Smith, Alexander Dick, J. S. C. Fraser, A. B. Mackenzie and W. M. Wood; bard, Mr. W. J. Nelson; standard bearer, Mr. G. S. Gilmour; auditors, Messrs. S. T. Ross and John Jackson, jr.

The port of Nelson is maintaining its average of \$20,000 per month in collections. The collection up to Monday completed \$14,028, with ten days to run to complete the month. The cigar-makers of Nelson, who have heretofore been working under the jurisdiction of the Cigar-makers' Union of Kamloops, have organized a local union and are holding a meeting on Monday evening at a banquet. The officers are: O. W. Terry, president; W. H. Croder, financial and corresponding secretary; John Hein, recording secretary; Gus Boelke, treasurer. Nelson has now the following named trades and business unions: Board of Trade, J. Roderick Robertson, president; Nelson District Mine Owners' Association, J. J. Campbell, secretary-treasurer; Nelson Miners' Union, Charles W. McKay, president; Nelson Typographical Union, J. W. McIntyre, president; Nelson Barbers' Union, Frank Graham, president; Nelson Cigar-makers' Union, O. T. Terry, president.

Frew officiating. Mr. Taylor is accountant in the Bank of Montreal at New Denver.

Mr. W. Manson, lead auditor of the steamship department of the Canadian Pacific Railway for this port, and recently promoted to a similar post in the Montreal office, left for the East yesterday, accompanied by his wife and family.

Fifteen men employed unloading a donkey engine from the schooner J. K. McDonald at the New England Company's wharf had a most miraculous escape from death or very serious injury yesterday morning a few minutes after 9 o'clock. The engine had been hoisted just clear of the schooner, when in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, there was a terrific crash. The big derrick used for the purpose fell without a moment's warning, and but for the presence of mind of Alexander Leslie, who was one of the men on the derrick platform, shouting to his fellow workmen to run for their lives, the result would have been dreadful. Leslie, a second or three before the crash came, felt the big wooden machine quiver under its heavy load, and realizing that it was about to collapse, gave the timely warning.

The city council met in special session on Friday evening for the consideration of Charter amendments. Among other amendments proposed were the following: Suggestion for the regulation of washhouses, restricting hours of work and limits of locality; motion on the principle of the issue of a license, licenses, where such an establishment can be prevented from starting in a locality where one or more persons object, and can be restricted from working on Sundays and after 9 p.m. on week days. An amendment empowering the city to charge tolls on the use of its wharves; to empower the city to operate an industry without having to first buy out any concern on the same lines; to empower examination of witnesses under oath on all matters affecting the city welfare; to restrict Chinese and Japanese traders to stated localities; to empower taxation of bicycles at a rate not exceeding \$2 each, proceeds to go to laying of bicycle paths, and to amend the power conferred by-law to permit of municipal executive government by commissioners; to make it sufficient for aldermen, re qualifications, to own property anywhere in the city, not only in the ward of their election.

The running away of an express wagon on team on Friday night jeopardized the life of the little daughter of Conductor Ward, of the Canadian Pacific railway. Luckily a few bruises were the extent of the injuries resulting from the knock-down. John French, who was arrested on suspicion the other day, and found to have a valuable gold watch in his possession, had been watched from a well-known citizen's pocket, was on Friday sentenced to 18 months' hard labor.

Night Jailor T. Crawford had over \$200 in safe-keeping on Friday night. The draft of the money was found in the person of W. Watterson, who was arrested by Officer Fulton on suspicion. The other \$150 found its way into Officer Crawford's hands, as bail money for half-a-dozen Chinese gamblers, who quietly gained at 24 Dupont street when interrupted about 9 p.m., by a friendly call from six officers.

It appears that John Davidson, the Scotchman who was injured several weeks ago in the Black building, had one of his legs broken. Since his arrival at the City Hospital the man has gained slowly in strength.

Mr. Maxwell, M.P., has so far recovered from his recent serious illness as to be able to be removed to his residence, 338 Hastings street east. It is now about two months since he returned from his trip to the Yukon and Atlin, a very sick man, and was sent to St. Paul's hospital for treatment for a serious ailment. Mrs. Maxwell, who was likewise ill, as well as another member of the family, have recovered.

Seven Chinamen, accused of gambling in 24 Dupont street last Friday, were on Monday fined \$25 and \$45.00 costs. Two others, who pleaded that they were in an adjoining room and knew nothing of the game, were remanded.

John Downing has been appointed poll tax collector. At Monday night's meeting of the council a letter was read from E. G. Eton & Co., submitting an account for \$58, for expenses incurred in employing men from November 4th to November 10th, in attempting to keep water from their cellar, due to overflow and bad state of drain. It was referred to board of works and engineer to investigate.

There is a very general disposition amongst the labor men of Vancouver to ask if the unfortunate old Italian, Canessa, is for ever to be in jail for a contempt of court, that is largely due to his ignorance of procedure and accompanying belief in the soundness of the case which he lost and in which, but for his poverty, an appeal would certainly have been raised. As things are it would seem as though a man might virtually be condemned to imprisonment for life, by reason of what is, after all, a misdemeanor for which a far less penalty should be exacted. There is talk of the calling of a meeting in order once more to bring the case under the notice of the authorities.—News-Advertiser.

cent visit East Mr. H. W. Kent ordered a thousand wire switchboard for the local office. This board, although at first fitted with but 1,000 wires, will be so constructed that its capacity can be increased as required, up to 3,000. Before he returns East Mr. Baylis will act as company Mr. Kent over the proposed route of the Victoria-Vancouver telephone cable.

Following are the officers elected by Post No. 2, Native Sons of British Columbia, organized at Past Chief Factor, Walter Ker; Chief Factor, H. O. Alexander; 1st Vice Factor, J. G. Ure; 2nd Vice Factor, E. E. C. Johnson; Hon. Treasurer, A. R. Green; Secretary-Treasurer, Sol. Oppenheimer; Recording Secretary, W. S. Dalby; Inside Sentinel, W. J. Westman; Outside Sentinel, H. Springer; committee, W. Dickson, H. J. Newton, G. W. Wilby, Geo. Farron, A. W. V. Innes. The membership is already over 40.

Rev. W. E. Moody, of the Fairview B. C. Methodist church, has retired from the British Columbia conference, and is reported to be about to join the Christian Catholic church.

A small blaze started up in the hardware store of McEwen and Messop, Carraj street, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Moscrop received some severe burns while fighting the flames which were eventually extinguished by the chemical engine from No. 1 fire hall. The damage will amount to about \$100.

The M. M. C. A. held its session of permanent officers for the year on Tuesday night, those acting heretofore being: President, J. A. Macdonald; Vice-President, E. W. McKeown; Second Vice-President, Jas. Beveridge; Treasurer, E. Mullin; Board of Directors, R. W. Clark, Archie McIntyre, C. L. Brown, W. H. Johnson, Edward Todd, J. A. Macdonald, John Frenchie, E. Burns, Frank Gross, J. C. Mickelson, G. J. Taylor, Jas. Stark, F. S. Green, W. L. Daggart, R. Rizas and R. Armstrong.

The three Indians drowned in the incident were Andrew, his wife and a man named Angulo. Angulo's husband has offered \$10 for the recovery of his wife's body.

A pro tem meeting of the Presbytery of New Westminster, on Tuesday evening, was held in the First Presbyterian church, the Rev. A. E. Vert, moderator, in the chair. Rev. J. A. Logan reported that he had held a meeting of First Church congregation, and had found that the people were not ready to accept a constitutional meeting, passed at a congregational meeting, to the effect that hereafter the church should be a ministerial body, and that the church should be a separate congregation, was placed in the hands of the moderator.

After discussion, it was resolved "to extend Rev. J. A. Logan's appointment to the First Church to the 6th of December, and till after next regular meeting of Presbytery, and that the session and congregation of First Church be cited to appear for their interests at the regular meeting of the Presbytery, to be held in New Westminster, and within St. Andrew's church, there, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December."

The call to Rev. G. A. Wilson from the Mount Pleasant congregation was sustained, the conduct of the moderator approved, and the call ordered to be forwarded to the clerk of Kamloops Presbytery, with a request that it be dealt with at as early a date as possible.

To visit the realms of civilization for the first time in forty years is rather a unique experience. At least it is one that could not possibly come more than once in the life of any man. There are two such men in Vancouver, J. J. Butts and J. Pinkerton, and they are from among the best known residents of Barkerville, where they have been since the gold excitement of '59. For years they have been both mining and farming alternately, and now they are on a trip to the east in connection with the probable sale of their property to a syndicate. Street cars and horseless carriages are, of course, very interesting to them.

Although Mr. Butts and Pinkerton were in an adjoining room and knew nothing of the game, were remanded. John Downing has been appointed poll tax collector. At Monday night's meeting of the council a letter was read from E. G. Eton & Co., submitting an account for \$58, for expenses incurred in employing men from November 4th to November 10th, in attempting to keep water from their cellar, due to overflow and bad state of drain. It was referred to board of works and engineer to investigate.

Rev. Joseph Hall performed the marriage ceremony. There was a large number of young people, who, a day or two ago, had been without apparent reason a left for the farm of Mr. Love, a few miles above Ladner, where he had been employed for several months.

The seventh anniversary of the organization of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal congregation was duly celebrated on Thursday evening. The Japanese of Vancouver have accumulated about 1,000 tons of salted and smoked salmon which they are about to ship to Japan, where they have a good market among their friends.

Mr. C. M. Averil, of Spokane, Wash., has succeeded Mr. John Kincaid in the management of the New Westminster Greenery.

It is reported that the Delta dyke, near Port Guichon, is not quite as water-tight as it should be, and at high tide the settlers are particularly uneasy.

Owing to the heavy rain of Saturday night several small wash-outs occurred in the streets of the city. These were caused by the boys throwing in sticks, stones, old barrels, etc. This necessitated constant watchfulness on the part of the board of works' employees, and two of them were up all Saturday night keeping the streets clear.

The marriage of Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. Andrew's Presbyterian church, of Mr. D. E. McKenzie, one of Westminster's prominent business men, and Miss M. Cameron, a well and favorably known young lady, took place in the city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. E. Vert.

The wedding was solemnized in Queen's Avenue Methodist church, on Monday evening, by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Bette, of Manila, second daughter of Mr. John A. Calhoun, and Mr. B. W. W. C. Party, of the Canadian Pacific Railway service, Vancouver.

Mr. John Hume, of Sapperton, who has been residing in the Royal Columbian hospital for the past six weeks, is now convalescent. It is understood that Mr. W. H. Edmonds, one of New Westminster's legal lights, will proceed to Kamloops to prosecute the case of the late incumbent there, which position he has recently vacated.

A man from Ladner came near fishing "Davy Jones' locker" on Tuesday night, says the Columbian. While perambulating on the wharf at the foot of Begbie street he fell into the coil end of a net of fisher's gear. Fortunately he was able to get out without a scratch, but his hair was matted, and he was very much shaken. Having got out of the net he was rescued by a stranger, he induced him to draw a pile to which he had drawn the net, and thus they were able to keep their heads above water until caught by Policeman Miller and others came to their assistance. Harvey deserves the Royal Humane Society's medal for the plucky rescue.

Around Silverton. F. L. Byron, under whose management the A. E. property on Red Mountain is being developed, was in town last Monday. He reports the tunnel as being in 72 feet with every indication in the face of bearing the big ledge.

During the week most of the pipe for the W. ledge has been delivered to the mill. This pipe is to be used to conduct the water from the mouth of the flume to the mill. It will carry 400 inches of water, with which it is on the whole awaiting shipment to the mill, doubling the output. Another strike of some importance has been made on the Torpedo cable, a ledge running parallel to that on which the tunnel is being driven having been lately discovered. This ledge lies about six feet from the Torpedo vein and runs parallel with it. This new ledge has been traced along the surface for several hundred feet, and an open cut now being run to it has exposed over four feet of red carbonate and galena ore. It is the intention of the owners of this claim to drive a crosscut tunnel to this new find from the tunnel already run on the Torpedo vein, commencing at a point about 150 feet from the mouth of the shaft. This crosscut will not need to be driven over 50 feet, and will tap this new find over 125 feet deep.

claim, and is considerably lower than where the ore chate was tapped by the original owners. The second drift, started recently has reached bedrock through the shaft, and it is hoped soon to get ore. The new bunk-house on the Bonou is now ready for occupancy, having been run up as a hurry. It will accommodate forty men, and is a most commodious and up-to-date structure. New workings have already been commenced on the Bonou ground, being more in the nature of a test.

Spokane parties have secured an option on the Oregon City claim, Ten-mile, from the owners, Messrs. Trumbull, Boswell, Parkinson and Whittier, of Kaslo. There are two veins on the property, the smaller one having had considerable work done on it, exposing a good ore chute, carrying fair values in gold, silver and copper. It is a galena ore, mixed with iron pyrites. The vein is not far from 100 feet in width, and is traceable through four claims.

The new ore chute opened up on the Opella ground, near New Denver, is proving better daily. Considerable ore has been taken out from the open cut. A tunnel will be driven in on the vein. Work will shortly be resumed on the Bonou vein, which has been run several feet through the ledge, which is turning out to be more extensive than at first thought. Values in gold and silver have been obtained all across the ledge as far as gone.

Notes From Grand Forks. Despite the approach of winter unprecedented activity prevails in all the camps adjacent to Grand Forks. This is especially true of the North Fork of the Kootenai River district, which is probably three years behind Greenwood camp in point of development work.

In the mine from the 60-foot level of the Golden Eagle, drifting through a large body of rich ore is now in progress. Three shafts are employed on both the Volcano and Baribouk, nearly by prospectors. Never in their history have the Baribouk and Diamond Hilt looked better. The same can be said of the Kitzu, a Pathfinder mountain proposition that promises to be a winner.

Work will shortly be resumed on the Little Bertha. Cabins for the accommodation of the men are now being erected. Besides a lot of surface prospecting a 40-foot tunnel has been run through the ledge, which is about three feet wide. This is a free milling proposition, and assays as high as \$130 in gold per ton have been obtained. The average in the face of the tunnel gives values of \$36 in gold, and 11 oz. of silver per ton. The second ledge paralleling No. 1, which can be traced for 200 feet on the surface, has not yet been thoroughly prospected.

Seventeen men have just completed building a wagon road to the Bonanza, about five miles beyond. Sinking in the main working shaft will be resumed as soon as the hoist and steam pump is installed. Across the river, in Brown's camp, B. C. Chamberlain, of Rossland, is pushing development work on the Strawberry and Orphan Boy. An inclined shaft on the Strawberry is being sunk near the hanging wall of the vein. Considerable ore is being taken out. It averages \$12 per ton.

Work is also being done on the Lake camp. The ore chute at a depth of 230 feet is now being opened up. The vein at the various levels averages from four to five feet in width. It runs about \$10 in gold per ton, but values as high as \$100 are not infrequently obtained on the dump exceeds 1,500 tons, and the ore is about 12,000 tons. This is also a cyaniding proposition. The work of sinking the shaft another 100 feet will begin shortly, when a four-drill compressor will be installed. A dry crusher and a cyanide mill with a capacity of 50 tons a day will be in operation early in the spring.

Twelve men are employed in the Enterprise and Anchor, adjoining properties owned by D. D. Mann, of Montreal, and William Mackenzie, of Toronto. A 70-foot shaft is equipped with a horse windm.

At the Oro Denoro, in Summit camp, a crosscut from the 200-foot level has been extended 170 feet. For 70 feet of this distance it runs alongside an ore body. This working will be continued to the surface on the side of a hill where the railway graders recently uncovered a rich ledge.

Two new 154-ton ore bins are being erected at the B. C. in the same camp. With the sinking of the main working shaft an additional 100 feet, and the installation of a new plant, including a 40-hp compressor, it is calculated that the mine will be able to ship 400 tons of ore. About 200 miners will be employed. Ore sorters have already been engaged. Six men are employed in the Mountain View, adjoining the J. S. claim. The property was recently bonded for \$25,000 on a 90 days' option. A crosscut tunnel at a depth of 50 feet underneath the railway track is being run on the Silver Knot, at Elisherman creek. The ledge at the surface is 15 feet wide. It has yielded some high assays in copper values. The main shaft on the Josie in Summit camp is down 112 feet. At the 100-foot level a drift of 64 feet long has been run on No. 1. The ledge is from two to four feet wide. It presents a pretty appearance, being composed of bonite, copper pyrites and white quartz. The values range from five to ten per cent in copper and a little silver. What is supposed to be the main lead has a surface of four and a half feet on the vein. It consists of native copper in quartz and oxide. After it has been better defined by prospect work a crosscut will be driven at the 100-foot level. F. H. Oliver, manager of the Harrison mine, reports that the property continues to look well as development work advances. The south drift is now in 120 feet, driven in all the way. The work will be continued 200 or 300 feet further, when an advantageous point will be chosen for the sinking of the main shaft, and an upraise made to the surface. Mr. Oliver is now building a wagon road with an easy grade to the mine, which is nearly completed, and which will be ready for shipment. A railway spur will be built into the mine as soon as the position of the main shaft is located. It is not yet decided as to the size of the main shaft, but it will contain two or three compartments and be capable of raising large quantities of ore for shipping, which will begin at an early date.

The Noonday. H. J. Stewart, president of the Noonday-Curley Mining Company of Silverton, arrived in Nelson on Tuesday with a 50-ton shipment of high grade ore which will be treated at the Hall Mines smelter. This is the second shipment which has been made to the local smelter from the Noonday-Curley Company's property, and it satisfied with their treatment the company will make regular weekly shipments of 40 tons.

The Noonday property continues to develop well. Another important strike was made this week in the 200-foot drift off the first level which has greatly enhanced the value of the property. It was from this level that all the ore shipments from the property has been taken. From the breast of this tunnel a drift was run which encountered a chute of rich ore. The chute was run through and in being stopped to the surface produced something over 500 tons of ore averaging 130 ounces silver and 25 per cent lead. The drift was then continued along and 200 feet from the tunnel the second chute of grey copper ore was encountered this week. In the second chute the company has 14 inches of clean ore which samples 236 ounces silver. The extent of the chute has not been determined, but four men and a mucker are stopping five tons of ore per day from it.

Development work is being pushed on the lower level where a cross-cut tunnel has been driven, 125 feet. From this a drift has been started and according to surveys made the ledge should be encountered in about 20 feet. This level will give an additional depth of 100 feet on the dip of the vein.

From Grand Forks. Grand Forks, Nov. 16.—Major H. G. Edwards, general manager of the B. C. public and B. C. mines, states that negotiations with the Trail smelter for the treatment of the ore of the B. C. for a period of six months or longer, are just about completed. Shipments will be made as soon as the rails reach the mine. It will be within a week at the latest, as the track laying gang has already reached the Oro Denoro. When the ten or eleven thousand tons on the dump are disposed of, the mine will be sufficiently developed to make continuous shipments. The new plant will be installed as soon as it arrives from Montreal.

Trout Lake and Ladner. Work on the Towser is progressing favorably, and it is expected that before long the force working there will be increased to its normal strength. The Nettie L. people are laying in a large quantity of supplies, and everything goes to indicate that the coming season will see this property making steady shipments of ore to the smelter.

During the coming winter it is expected that the Bentrice will make another shipment of ore. The property is the property of the Laruen, and its development means much to the district. Last year about 70 tons were shipped out of 2,000 sacks which were lying at and in the mine. Messrs. McPherson, Davy, Edge and Kinman have obtained a lease for six months on the Bentrice, and they are now working on it about a month's time. It is the intention of the lessees to have a carload of ore ready for shipment by Christmas next.

At the Silver Queen the next fortnight or so will witness the commencement of active work. The property has been known for some time, and an enormous body of ore is exposed by the operations of last winter, and when the work of taking out ore is commenced it will be no time before a carload is ready for shipment. On the Pedro ground, comprising ten full claims and a fraction, an option has been given for \$64,000. The terms of the agreement calls for the employment, continuously, of at least four men from the 1st of June next until the 1st of August, with a 10 per cent. payment will have to be made. Six months from the date of this agreement 25 per cent. falls due. On the 1st of August, 1901, 50 per cent. will be payable, and the balance on November 1st, 1901.

The Similkameen. The Similkameen section is rapidly taking a prominent position among the prominent mining camps of British Columbia. Copper Mountain will be tested thoroughly this winter, as the Sunset Copper Co. are working on the property. The property, owned by the B. C. R. A. Brown, the energetic manager of the company, has engaged all the available men in the district; a hoisting plant and pump have been purchased, and a road is now under construction from Princeton, which will be completed in a few days. The shaft on the Sunset is now over 50 feet deep and all in ore which will average about 18 per cent. copper. An idea of the value of this property may be formed when it is known that every man working for the company is anxious to take stock for wages. Mr. Brown intends to sink to a depth of 100 feet before crosscutting; at this depth the width of the ore body will be demonstrated, and as it is variously established at from 250 to 700 feet wide, the big ledges in the Boundary camp will have to look to their leaders.

On Kennedy mountain several promising claims are being worked. R. Spencer, of Vancouver, has a force of men working on the property owned by the strong Coast syndicate, who intend to continue development this winter. The Cincinnati claim, on Copper Butte, owned by the Bate brothers, is one of the banner showings of the district. The ledge has been crossed in several places for two thousand feet, average assays from seven feet of ore giving out values of from \$38 to \$47 in copper, silver and gold. Messrs. Butts and Jones have been working on the Sunrise shaft, the bottom of which is now all in ore showing very fine copper sulphides.

At Twenty-Mile creek, Marcus Daly's company are completing arrangements for getting in machinery, and as soon as the wagon road is completed from Keremos to Princeton, a mill will be erected on the property, there being enough ore now in sight to guarantee the success of the undertaking. Several new discoveries have been made in the Ashcroft district. Collins and Stewart, who have a mine head of white quartz, are so encouraged that it is their intention to continue development this winter.—Greenwood Miner.

A St. John's Nfld. dispatch says the storms of the last six days have caused extensive damage in that region. The schooner Eleanor, with 40 fishermen, and been missing for two days.

Mining News.

Around Silverton. F. L. Byron, under whose management the A. E. property on Red Mountain is being developed, was in town last Monday. He reports the tunnel as being in 72 feet with every indication in the face of bearing the big ledge.

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