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NO. 47.

## Boers Again Defeated

### Another Sortie From Mafeking—British Casualties 21 Killed and 33 Wounded.

### Burgers Driven From Their Positions Near Colesburg and Surrounded.

### Zulus are Becoming Very Restless and Are Anxious to Attack the Boers.

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 5.—There is still no important news from the front, but the silence which has descended on General Buller's huge force at the Tugela River is believed to be the prelude of another attempt to reach Ladysmith.

French's Success.

In the meantime the extraordinary tenacity the Boers are displaying around Colesburg tends to detract from the success Gen. French is supposed to have achieved.

The Evacuation of Douglas.

Finally, later news of Col. Thomas D. Picher's raid shows that some of the first accounts considerably exaggerated its effect on the Boers and their sympathizers. While it is true he drove a couple of hundred rebels from Sunnyside, killed or wounded thirty, and captured forty-three, Col. Picher's immediate evacuation of Douglas seems to prove that he had information that there was a sufficient number of Boers in the neighborhood to make his position unsafe.

Indeed, there is reason to believe that only the dispatch of a cavalry brigade from the Modder River prevented the force of 600 men sent by Gen. Cronje from attacking Col. Picher's column, and as soon as the cavalry returned to the Modder River, Gen. Cronje's troops reoccupied Sunnyside.

Boers Retire From Molteno.

According to advices from Sterkstroom the burghers retired completely from the neighborhood of Molteno. Gen. Gatacre does not appear to have pursued them, as the reinforcements from Sterkstroom have returned there.

A Transvaal Story.

The Transvaal edition of the Standard and Digges' News is responsible for the story that the former residence of Napoleon, on the island of St. Helena, is being renovated for the reception of President Kruger after the war. The story naturally has created a bitter feeling in Boer official circles.

### CAPE COLONY.

### Boers Defeated at Mafeking—British Losses—Attack on British Troops Near Colesburg Repeated.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 4.—Evening.—Colesburg has not yet been occupied. The Boers unexpectedly attacked the British left at daylight this morning, but were repulsed.

They occupied hills to the north of the town, but were eventually driven out of their positions after an hour's shelling by our guns.

They still hold the hills immediately surrounding the town, and thus prevent the British from advancing along the railway.

The British loss in today's engagement was light, while the Boers are reported to have lost 100, including 20 prisoners, who were taken by the mounted infantry about midday.

The Boer attackers numbered a thousand men.

The Inniskilling Dragoons cut their way through the Boers, who were forced to retreat by a heavy artillery and musketry fire.

Boers Surrounded.

London, Jan. 5.—The Daily Mail prints a dispatch from Rensburg, saying that the British set fire on Tuesday night to the trucks of the wrecked train which got away from them and slid down towards the Boers.

The dispatch says also that the Boers have been surrounded, but the British are handicapped by a lack of guns of large calibre.

Repulsed at Molteno.

London, Jan. 5.—Gen. Gatacre's re-

port of the Molteno affairs shows it was merely a determined attack on a police outpost, which was successfully repelled. There were no British casualties.

Reinforcements for French.

London, Jan. 5.—The war office dispatch from Capetown, dated Jan. 3rd, says that at Gen. French's request the Household Cavalry, a battery of field artillery and the first battalion of the Essex regiment, have been dispatched to reinforce him, temporarily.

Another Sortie from Mafeking.

London, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Capetown says it is rumored that Col. Baden-Powell has again defeated the Boers at Mafeking.

The British storming party numbered 80 men, of which number 21 were killed and 33 wounded.

Picher Returns to Belmont.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Jan. 5.—Col. Picher's column, with the Douglas refugees, returned to camp this morning.

## IN NATAL.

### Zulus Are Starving and Anxious to Attack the Boers—Thornycroft's Scouts Returned to Free.

Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 5.—The restlessness of Zulus is increasing. Many of them are on the verge of starvation. It is asserted they are anxious to attack the Boers.

Scouts Safe.

Frere Camp, Jan. 4.—The lieutenant, sergeant and five men, reported missing from Capt. Thornycroft's patrol to the little Tugela bridge, have returned to camp.

### THE CANADIANS.

### List of Officers for Second Contingent Complete—Enthusiasm at Montreal—Capt. Von Hugel Recovers.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Arrangements are being made to bring down the men of the Northwest battalion of the mounted rifles in drafts, as they are ready.

Lieut. Parkin Murray, of Toronto, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lieut. Laliberte of Quebec from the artillery contingent. This appointment completes the list of officers of the entire force.

Demonstration at Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—A magnificent demonstration was tendered the departing members of "A" squadron, Canadian mounted rifles, and "B" battery, Canadian artillery, of the second contingent, composed of Montreal, Peterborough and Cookshire volunteers, as they left the railway station for Quebec last night. Thousands of citizens lined the streets from the drift hall to the station. Prior to their departure, Mayor Prefontaine made a patriotic address, which was loudly cheered by thousands.

A Wounded Canadian.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Word has been received from Capt. Von Hugel, the Canadian who was injured in the fight at Belmont, that he has recovered from his wounds.

The Western Squadron.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—It was learned this morning that there will be two or three changes in the list of officers of the Western squadron of Mounted Rifles, owing to parties finding it impossible to get away, among whom is Major Walker, of Calgary.

Fever on the Montezuma.

Matias, Jan. 5.—Seven cases of fever have broken out among the crew of the Elder-Dempster steamer Montezuma, chartered to carry part of the second contingent to South Africa. The fever is supposed to have been contracted while the vessel was engaged in the carriage of mules from New Orleans to Capetown. The steamer was chartered by the government upon her return to New Orleans from the latter place.

The Postal Corps.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The Canadian army postal corps will be completed by Hon. Wm. Mulock to-night. There will be five trained employees of the post office department in it. Three have already accepted. They are: Rowan Johnston, mail clerk, Winnipeg; T. B. Beddell, mail clerk, Perth, N. B.; and W. R. Beckett, mail clerk, Hamilton. There will be another English speaking man and a French-Canadian. The French-Canadian will be from Montreal post office. The Canadian postal army corps join the Imperial army corps in South Africa, and will sail with the contingent.

### SEIZURE OF GERMAN STEAMERS

Colonial Secretary Intends to Hold Indignation Meetings—Press Comments.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Commenting on the seizure of the German ship by the British, the Berliner Tagblatt says: "The measure of patience of the German nation is full. Does England want to drive Germany violently into the arms of the Russo-French coalition?"

The Deutsche Tageszeitung regrets that the Emperor made a journey to England, which has not even prevented her open hostility.

The German colonial secretary has sent a protest to the press and intends to hold a series of indignation meetings.

To Aid Wounded Boers.

New York, Jan. 5.—Gustav Simon,

who is recruiting in this city for the Boer Red Cross Society, says he received five hundred applications in one day, and that applications are coming in on the average of fifty per day.

Delagoa Bay.

London, Jan. 5.—The latest information possessed by the counsel of the Delagoa Bay railroad claimants, is that the award will be made at the end of January.

Transvaal Sheriff Arrested.

Capetown, Jan. 5.—The Transvaal's high sheriff, Jura, while attempting to sail for Delagoa Bay to-day, was arrested here. He was subsequently paroled.

Steamer Mashona Released.

London, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Capetown says the prize steamer Mashona, captured early in December with American flour on board.

Firing at Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 6.—A Frere Camp dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated January 5th, says: "There has been firing to-day at Ladysmith and at Colenso. A strong cavalry reconnaissance, under Lord Dundonald, proceeded westward this morning toward Pringsfield, where firing is proceeding."

"There is a revival of the report that the Boers are short of provisions. Gen. Buller's army is eager for the advance."

GERMAN RIFLES FOR BOERS.

Forty Thousand Reported to Have Reached Pretoria—Ammunition on German Bank.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—A prominent official of the German foreign office, who was interviewed this evening by the correspondent of the Associated Press, said that Great Britain had not yet answered Germany's request for an explanation of the seizure of the Bundesrath, but that a reply was expected in the course of a few days.

The foreign office, according to this official, had not yet decided that Great Britain is trying to ride roughshod over Germany.

On being asked what Germany would do should it turn out that the Bundesrath was carrying contraband, he gave a non-committal reply, but conveyed the impression that a discovery would seriously damage Germany's case.

The Hanover Courier, confirming earlier reports regarding the shipment of arms and ammunition from Germany, asserts that German rifles have been sent to the Transvaal, since the outbreak of the war. It is stated that 40,000 German rifles of the newest and best construction have arrived at Pretoria in good condition. They reached Lo-

ndon, Jan. 6.—The following dispatch, dated Mafeking, Dec. 26th, is published in the Times:

"At dawn to-day Col. Baden-Powell organized an unsuccessful attack on a strong position of the enemy at Game-tree, two miles from Mafeking, from which the Boers have been maintaining a desultory but annoying shell and rifle fire for several weeks.

"The railway has been recently reconstructed between the town and Game-tree, where the Boers had destroyed it, the final repairs being made in preparation for the sorties.

"During the night the armored train, with Maxim and Hotchkiss guns under Capt. Williams and troops, took up positions for attack from two sides. Capt. Lord Charles Bentinck and a squadron were in reserve upon the left while the extreme left wing was occupied by artillery under Major Panzera and a galloping Maxim of the Cape Police, the whole being under Col. Horo.

"Emplacements were thrown up during the night, the orders being to attack at dawn and the artillery fire to desist upon prolonged tooting from the armored train.

"At daybreak the guns opened fire and rapidly drew the reply of the enemy, our shells bursting within effective range. Capt. Vernon gave the signal to cease firing and to advance, his squadron leading off.

"Game-tree is surrounded with scrub, which contained many sharpshooters and their accuracy of fire still further confused the men who had followed Capt. Vernon and who saw him and his brother officers killed.

"Being without comrades they were driven off at one point, but they endeavored to scale the fort at others. They found the position of the Boers, however, almost impregnable.

"When we retired under cover of the armored train, so many men had been wounded that a suspension of hostilities occurred under the auspices of the Red Cross. The veil around the Boer position was at once dotted with flags of mercy and it was seen that our wounded were scattered within but a short radius of the fort. We had almost completely surrounded it, and had it not been so extraordinarily well protected we should have been in possession.

"I was permitted to assist in dressing the wounds, a majority of which seemed to have been caused by explosive bullets. While the wounded were being attended numbers of Boers left their entrenchments and gathered round.

"I spoke to several tattered and dirty, but physically well men. Many of them were undersized and all wore beards. They referred me to the field cornet, who denied the use of explosive bullets. On being shown the horrible wounds, he admitted that at one time explosive bullets had been served out, but he said he was certain they had all been previously expended and none could have been on this occasion. He then produced a bandoler filled with Dums, and I pointed out that so far as Mafeking was concerned these had been recalled.

"Later on I called the attention of the field cornet to four of his own men who were rifling dead bodies. He expressed his regret to a British officer that, despite his instructions to respect the dead, the younger Boers were unruly and beyond his control, and he accused the British soldiers of stripping Gen. Kock and leaving him naked and

wounded on the field, thus indirectly causing his death."

The correspondent then described a scene of angry recrimination between the field cornet and the Boers regarding the existence of orders about robbing the dead, and also about the facts themselves, some of the Boers asserting that they only look upon the arrival of the British as a means of the books of five British, under Boer escort, with the pockets of their uniforms turned inside out. The correspondent says:

"We believed that spies carried the news of our contemplated sorties to the Boers. The field cornet admitted that he was reinforced during the night by 100 mounted men, and acknowledged withdrawing his guns."

It is Reported From Capetown That French Has Entered Colesburg.

Can Baden-Powell Hold Mafeking Until Rhodesia Relief Force Arrives?

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 6.—Though nothing definite is permitted to pass the censor, sufficient transcripts to confirm the belief that an important move on the Tugela River is imminent.

The continual bombardment kept up on the Boer entrenchments and the numerous reconnaissances are apparently connected with a well defined purpose.

There are some indications that the British plan of attack includes an important movement via Weenan.

Can Mafeking Hold Out?

Col. Baden-Powell's defeat in a sortie at Mafeking raises serious doubts of his ability to hold out much longer.

To-day, however, comes a report that Col. Plumer has reached Mochudi from Fort Toli about January 1st with the Rhodesia relief force. As Col. Plumer had at his disposal about 2,000 men, he should, according to this, be able to raise a siege of Mafeking.

Engagement at Colesburg.

The inconclusive fighting around Colesburg was renewed this morning, the British artillery opening to the westward of the town.

The dispatches indicate that the attack is developing into a general engagement.

Canadians at Work.

Advices from Belmont say that two companies of Canadians, dispatched to cover the return of Col. Picher's column, occupied a pass six miles out to prevent any attempt of the Boers to cut off the force.

Col. Sir Howard Vincent Sails.

Col. Sir Charles Howard Vincent sailed for South Africa to-day.

Reinforcements Needed.

The military critic of the Morning Post discussing Gens. French and Gatacre's skirmishes, declares that both need reinforcements. He adds: "Each side of the Modder River (where Methuen is) wants to be attacked, but neither cares to attack. The consequence is likely to be a pause until the arrival of reinforcements. These would reach the British first if Gen. Buller should win a battle in Natal. If not they might come first to the Boers who, in case of their second success at Tugela, could spare men to go to Magerfontein."

Who Will Succeed Wolsley?

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to command the British forces in Ireland has led to a lot of speculation as to whether he will succeed Lord Wolsley, whose term expires in November as commander-in-chief. Lord Roberts is his logical successor, but until he was chosen to command in South Africa the general impression was that he would be too old to be selected when it became vacant. Gen. Buller was a hot favorite, but his defeat near Colenso seems to have irretrievably ruined his chances. It is more than probable that Roberts, if successful in South Africa, will fill the office of commander-in-chief for a short period, and that he will then be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, whose popularity and military knowledge are strong enough to overcome the prejudice against a member of the Royal family holding that office.

Lively Times Expected.

The abuse of the war office and Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of state for war, and Lord Wolsley, continues unabated in the press and among the public. By the time parliament reassembles it promises to have gathered such force that it is more than likely that most stormy scenes will mark the debates.

Reported Occupation of Colesburg.

London, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch

## Shelling Boer Trenches

### Indication That Buller is About to Make an Important Movement.

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Methuen's Work.

According to a special dispatch from Capetown, Gen. Methuen is building a railroad around the Boers' position at Magerfontein.

Postal Officials.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Hon. Wm. Mulock last night completed his list for the Canadian postal army corps for South Africa, and the minister of militia has ordered accommodation for them on the Montezuma, which sails from Halifax on the 18th. The names of trained officials who have accepted position and who will join the British army postal army are: Koon Johnston, Winnipeg; J. B. Beddell, Perth; W. R. Beckett, Hamilton; R. A. Murray, Woodstock; and J. Sailer, Quebec.

German Steamer Released.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Aden says the authorities have renounced all further search of the Imperial German steamer General, detained under suspicion of having contraband of war on board, and that the steamer will resume her voyage in a few days.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Prepared to Guarantee the Success of a Portuguese Loan.

Lisbon, Jan. 6.—A semi-official note to the press regarding the Anglo-German agreement has just been issued. It is as follows:

"The British and German governments, having previously reached an agreement between themselves, informed Portugal that in the event of her contracting a large loan for the purpose of reorganizing her finances, the two governments were disposed to guarantee the success of the operation. The Portuguese government declared it had no need of such a loan, and, according to our information, has no such need to the present day."

DOMINION FINANCES.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Six Months, Ending December 31st.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The statement of revenue and expenditure issued by the department of finance to-day shows the revenue for the six months ending December 31st last was \$24,486,552, compared with \$22,113,378 for the same time last year, an increase of 2,373,174. The increase for the month of December alone was over half a million dollars.

The expenditure for six months was \$18,639,000 against \$14,811,937, an increase of \$3,827,000, or a betterment over last year of over a million and a half dollars. There was an increase in revenue over expenditure of \$5,824,000. In the capital expenditure there was a decrease of nearly half a million dollars.

ASIAN RAILROADS.

Russians Are Testing Their Capacity to Transport Troops.

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 6.—On the stock exchange to-day prices were weak at the closing, partly due to stories of Russian massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan.

A semi-official explanation of these movements comes to-day from St. Petersburg to the effect that they were merely to test the capacity of the Central Asia railroads to transport troops.

MASSACRED BY TROOPS.

Congo Free State Soldiers Burn Villages and Kill Many Natives.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 4.—The Southern Presbyterian board of missions at Nashville, Tenn., has received letters from the Rev. Niss, the missionary stationed at Luebo, Congo Free State, giving accounts of the burning of fourteen villages and the killing of ninety or more natives by state troops.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

It is Rumored the Queen Will Attend the Opening Ceremony.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 5.—A London dispatch is printed here to the effect that the Queen will open parliament on February 14th in person. The last similar occasion was January 22nd, 1836, when Mr. Gladstone presented the Irish Home Rule bill.

SKATING RACES.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Jan. 4.—Mr. Louis Rubenstein, secretary of the A.S.A. of Canada, is arranging for a meeting between Johnny Felsen, world's champion professional speed skater, Minnie Jolly, and Norval Sapsie, of Toronto, Brock's string of fast men and the probable coming champion, on the M.A.A.A.A., in two and three mile races for a purse of \$500. Nelson refuses to skate on any other track, and the race will probably take place early next month.

PATRIOTIC HAYTIANS.

(Associated Press.)

Santo Domingo, Jan. 6.—The public subscriptions to liquidate the Boisain Obceval chain of 280,000 francs, part of which is being pressed by the French consul, largely cover the amount needed. A French fleet is expected to visit Santo Domingo. The country is quiet, though considerable patriotic feeling is expressed throughout the republic.

# HAS BULLER CROSSED TUGELA?

## It Is Rumored He Has Captured Twelve Guns and is Marching to Ladysmith.

### GEN. WHITE TELLS OF BOER REPULSES

#### Entrenchments Recaptured Three Times—Gallant Bayonet Charge—Burglers Lose Heavily—Four Hundred Prisoners.

London, Jan. 8.—In spite of reports of the ultimate success of Gen. Buller's forces in repelling the Boer assault on Ladysmith, the country refuses to be lulled by the proximity of apprehension into which it was thrown by the publication of the last words of the telegraphed message from General Buller: "Very hard pressed," until officially assured that the beleaguered garrison has not collapsed.

Gen. Buller's grim symbolism: "The sun has failed," exactly describes the situation. There is nothing to relieve the gloom.

Anxious for News.  
Crowds of people flocked to the war office this morning through the damp fog to be greeted with a curt "No news," which only served to increase the strain. The hungry eagerness to make the most of the little dribble of cheering rumors could not withstand the depressing belief that the publication of Gen. Buller's signals showing the garrison to be in the throes of a desperate struggle fully precludes the notification of the least disaster yet chronicled in this war, so persistently humiliating to British arms. Whether this excess of anxiety was justified must be known ere the day is over.

Four Hundred Prisoners.  
The afternoon newspapers are sceptical as to the value of a story from Frere Camp, purporting to confirm the report contained in Gen. Buller's dispatch. The story says that all three of the Boer entrenchments were pressed with the greatest determination, but were successfully repulsed, that many Boers were killed, and that four hundred were made prisoners, while the garrison suffered only slight losses.

The Advance Against Colenso.  
So far as known Gen. Buller's demonstration against Colenso had little effect, in spite of the heavy artillery force, the Boers did not reply, and the only effect of the advance, as reported, was that a hundred Boers and their horses stampeded from the camp between Colenso and Goble's Kloof.

Suffolks Captured.  
Telegrams from Rensburg say seven officers and 30 men of the Suffolks were captured and about 50 were captured.

Gen. French's announcement that the 2nd Buffs has been sent to replace the Suffolks is more bitter to the latter's friends than the list of casualties, as the only inference is that the Suffolks abandoned themselves and their flag by backing and leaving a few of their more staunch comrades to fill the Pretoria gap.

Cheering News.  
Not since the day of Gen. Buller's severe reverse such a crowd of inquiries visited the war office. As the afternoon progressed a rumor obtained that Ladysmith had surrendered, and the depression in the lobbies had become extreme when an official announced and in a loud voice shouted "Good news" and posted the dispatch announcing a brilliant victory for the British troops.

The news spread with astonishing rapidity all over London and caused an immediate change in the aspect of the city. Smiling faces were seen everywhere, and at the sedate foreign office and other departments of the government great elation was shown. The newspapers were all jubilant. The Conservative Standard in big headlines announced "A Glorious Victory at Ladysmith." The stock exchange received the news with rousing cheers and prices immediately ascended in all departments.

London, Jan. 8.—It was not till the middle of the afternoon that there was

our indomitable soldiers walked erect and straight forward.  
"Not even Rome in her proudest days ever possessed more devoted sons. As the gladiators marched proud and bearing to meet death, so the British soldiers, doomed to die saluted and then with alacrity stepped forward to do their duty. Glory or the grave. Anglo-Saxons soldiers always advance that way. I asked an American who had seen warfare in Cuba and Manila, if his own countrymen generally did this and he answered: 'Yes. It is marvelous, but was wasteful.'"

"Closer and closer walked the soldiers to the Boer trenches until within 400 yards of the nearest rifle pits, then lying down they

Returned the Fire  
but there was little or nothing to aim at.

By 7.15 the Irish Brigade had driven the Boers to the north bank of the Tugela. They found that the enemy had planted the ground with barbed wire entanglements. Even in the bed of the river barbed wire was laid down. Into the water went the Dublin, Inniskilling, Borderers, and Connaughts, but it was found at the ford that the Boers had cunningly dammed the river and there was ten feet of water where ordinarily it is but knee deep. They strove to find the crossings and map a fine fellow with his weight of ammunition and accoutrements was drowned. It was

A Desperate and Serious Situation.  
"The attack upon the night was making no progress and the hearts of the men had reached an apparent impasse, but there were furious and angry Irishmen who had resolved to go across somehow. By dint of scrambling from rock to rock and swimming a number won the other side. Yet most of them found that they had passed across a winding spruit. The Tugela still lay in front of all, while the murderous fire of cannon and Mauser crashed, and comrades fell weltering in their blood.

"In the meantime Col. Long had lost his guns and Generals Buller and Cleary, with their staffs and escorts, had ridden to the scene.

"The spouting hail of lead and iron snapped and spluttered, and the dust puffed more than ever.

Lord Roberts's son, with Captains Schofield and Cosgrove, volunteered to ride out and

Badeavor to Save  
the two field batteries in the opening. Ready other volunteers were found. Corporals from the line and drivers of the ammunition wagons, taking spare teams, galloped out, and men and horses again began falling on every side. Young Robert's horse was blown up by a shell. Cosgrove was hit with a bullet and his clothes were cut by other missiles. Schofield alone escaped untouched.

Across that valley of death quickly the surviving animals were rounded up and the guns were hooked and dragged away.

Again and again attempts were made to haul off the remaining guns, but the Boer fire was incessant and withering. At four the battle was over. Gen. Buller abandoned the guns and retreated.

Is Buller Advancing?  
London, Jan. 8.—A rumor is current in the city that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, captured 12 guns and is now marching to Ladysmith.

No Confirmation.  
London, Jan. 8.—Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumor that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, so the report must be taken with all reserve.

London, Jan. 8.—A private of the Irish Rifles, who fought at Stormburg, in a letter home says that when Gen. Gatacre saw the position the guide had led the troops into, he shot the guide dead with his own revolver.

The Battle of Magerfontein.  
London, Jan. 8.—Lord Delaware, in a graphic description of the battle of Magerfontein, says:

"It is useless to disguise that a large percentage of the troops are losing heart, for the campaign has been comprised of a succession of frontal attacks on an invincible foe, securely entrenched and unreachably. Our men fought admirably, but they were asked to perform miracles. Don't blame them, and don't blame the gallant general who was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland Brigade. They marched in quarter column to their doom. Gen. Wauchope's last words were: 'For God's sake men, do not blame me for this, will gladden the hearts of his numerous friends.'

"There was no accord between Gen. Methuen and Gen. Wauchope in regard

to the best method of attack. Gen. Methuen's plans prevailed and the mistake cost 700 men."

### ORDERS FROM ENGLAND.

Imperial Authorities Want Breadstuffs and Manufactured Goods—Colonel Hughes Still at Capetown.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Lord Minto attended a cabinet meeting to discuss with members of the government the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is the central organ for disbursing and taking charge of subscriptions to soldiers and their families and dependents in connection with the war in South Africa.

A private cable has been received here from Capetown stating that Col. Hughes, M.P., is lying there without any military employment. This is due to a report that General Hutton made to the Imperial authorities against Hughes. What ever may have been Hughes's mistake in this case, Canadians sympathize with him, seeing he is purely a victim of the volunteer enthusiasm on behalf of the Empire.

A cable has been received from the War Office at the militia department ordering 1,200 rifle buckets.

Canadian business men and farmers are reaping a harvest from numerous orders that are received from the Imperial authorities for breadstuffs and manufactured goods for South Africa.

Nurses for South Africa.  
(Associated Press.)  
Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The war office has given its sanction to sending a staff of four nurses with the second contingent to South Africa. The following ladies have accordingly been chosen for the nursing staff: Miss Horne, Montreal; Miss Richardson, Regina; Miss Debarah Hurcomb, Ottawa; and Miss Macdonald, Pictou, N. S.

Cheered the Preacher.  
Toronto, Jan. 8.—Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, a few days ago contended that the losses to the British army in South Africa was God's chastisement for the sin of rum traffic, opium trade, Sabbath breaking and social and political corruption existing in Great Britain to-day. These remarks were strongly condemned by Rev. G. R. Turk, of Carlton street Methodist church, formerly of Winnipeg, last night. He contended that even if the remarks had been true they were at least most reckless and untimely. The congregation cheered the preacher, who one man in the congregation disapproved of the same by leaving the church, with the remark: "This is too British for me."

SEIZURE OF STEAMERS.  
The Case Against the Bundesrath—Export of Shells by Krupp Will Probably be Stopped.

London, Jan. 6.—The Bundesrath incident almost monopolized the whole of the attention of the press here. On the whole the British press has taken a calm view of the German seizure and has refused to be led into replying in kind to the bitter comments telegraphed from Germany. In this the papers are only voicing the feeling of the government, for at the foreign office not the slightest anxiety is felt regarding the actions so far taken against the alleged contraband.

The British government believes it has a good case against the Bundesrath, and in the case of the American from the government holds that absolute nothing definite can be done until the minute details are learned, and even then the fine points of law involved must be settled by the careful deliberation of experts.

In the meantime it is possible the government may deem it advisable to make declaration regarding contraband, especially food stuffs, but such a step is quite problematical.

The correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview today with a high official who said that the international question involved in the seizures of German vessels by British naval commanders are complicated and so dimly defined that an agreement between England and Germany will necessarily be slow. "At any rate," he said, "we must first await the sentence of the prize court before we object thereto."

The Associated Press correspondent learns reliably to-night that the German government will forbid the export by Krupp of steel shrapnel for England.

Opinion in Germany.  
Berlin, Jan. 6.—The excitement occasioned by the seizure of German mail steamers by British cruisers increases. Even the opening of the Prussian diet on Tuesday is dwarfed thereby. In spite of the strongest current of anti-British sentiment, the German government still continues its course of loyal neutrality, but anxiously awaits favorable British action regarding the seizures. The action of the Colonial Society in further inflaming public opinion is condemned by a large part of the press.

BIANG OCCUPIED  
By Americans Who Lost One Man Killed and Three Wounded.

(Associated Press.)  
Manila, Jan. 8.—Gen. Schwan's column, advancing to the south, occupied Biang. One American was killed and three were wounded. Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight.

A CANADIAN GIRL.  
(Associated Press.)  
New York, Jan. 8.—A Paris cable says that the identity of Vera Douglas, the woman who died last month in the French capital and who was known in two continents by reason of her adventurous life, has been discovered. She was the daughter of Stephen Douglas, a farmer at Mitchell, Ontario.

THE LATE DR. MCGLYNN.  
(Associated Press.)  
Newburgh, Jan. 8.—The funeral of Dr. McGlynn will probably be held on Wednesday afternoon.

# Defeated at Ladysmith

## The Boers Driven Back to the Point of the Bayonet.

### Cleary's Division Advanced to Attack the Burglers' Position at Colenso.

London, Jan. 8.—The following telegram dated Frere Camp, Saturday, 10.35 a.m., appears in the Daily Telegraph:

A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until 8 this morning. It is believed an action was in progress, for musketry fire was also heard.

"It is possible the garrison was making some for the Boers at Colenso left the trenches and retired towards Eady-smith."

"Our big naval guns at Chieveley Camp fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso lines. Gen. Buller has ridden on to Chieveley with his staff."

Another Account.  
The Daily Mail has the following, dated January 6th, at noon, from Frere Camp:

"At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours, and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers."

"Our shells could be seen falling on Umbumbani hill, and the enemy were replying."

"Besides the cannon reports there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action."

"The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now. Our naval guns at Chieveley continued the usual fire into the Boer trenches here."

Boers Repulsed.  
A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, January 6, 7.20 p.m., says:

"Gen. White telegraphs that he defeated the Boers this morning."

"They crept so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and Manchesterers actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

A Daily Chronicle dispatch from Frere Camp says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working, and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shell from every available gun."

Cleary's Advance.  
Another dispatch from Frere Camp, dated January 6th, 7 p.m., says:

"At 2 o'clock this afternoon the whole of Gen. Cleary's division marched out of camp to attack Colenso. Gen. Hilliard's brigade was on the left and Gen. Barton's on the right, with cavalry on the extreme right."

"The attack was slowly developed, and at 4.30 the British field guns advanced on the centre and commenced shelling the Boer positions on the flat and behind Langwana Hill and Fort Wylie."

"About this time a heavy thunderstorm raged over the enemy's position."

"At 5.30 o'clock our troops were still advancing, and had reached a point very near Colenso."

"The naval 4.7 and field guns were busy dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the rivers, and the forts of the enemy had made no reply."

Tugela in Flood.  
A dispatch from the Boer camp at Colenso, dated Thursday, sent by way of Lorenzo Marquez, mentions that a thunderstorm had turned the dry ravines into torrents and flooded the Tugela up.

Doubtless Gen. Joubert was sure he had secured a couple of days in which he could attack Ladysmith without interference from Gen. Buller, who, even

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if he decided to attempt to relieve the town, would probably occupy three days in reaching it even by a victorious advance.

Boers Assume the Offensive.  
London, Jan. 8.—The British public is at last face to face with a critical moment in the campaign.

It may safely be said that at no previous time have there been such anxious hours of suspense as will be passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Ladysmith.

The editorials this morning fully reflect the extreme gravity of the situation, with a painful current of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that, while the Boers have now changed their tactics and assumed the offensive, Gen. Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist Gen. White than in making a demonstration.

As the telegraph ceased working yesterday afternoon (Sunday) it is presumed that Gen. White's last message was sent by a pigeon or runner.

IN THE WEST.  
Seventy Men of the Suffolk Regiment Captured by Boers—Fighting Resumed Around Colenso.

London, Jan. 7.—Gen. French reports a "serious accident" to the First Suffolk Regiment. Four companies of that regiment, attached to a Boer position, were wounded, and a retreat was ordered.

Three-quarters of the British reached their camp, but the others were overpowered and compelled to surrender. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

Boer Despatches.  
Lorenzo Marquez, Thursday, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from the Boers' headquarters near Dordrecht says:

"The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht."

"Fighting is continuous around Colenso, where the British occupy some of the outside kopjes. Bullets are dropping inside the town."

"Fifteen were wounded. They are being attended by us, with the help of Dr. Beare, an English physician."

"The horses, oxen, mules and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria by way of Vryburg."

Protoria, Thursday, Jan. 4.—(Via Lorenzo Marquez)—Field Cornet Visser, under date of January 2d, reports as follows:

"Kruman, British Bechuanaland, commenced a bombardment of Kruman yesterday (Monday) morning, aiming at the police barracks."

"The fight lasted until 6 in the evening, when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms."

"We took 20 prisoners, including Capt. Bates and Capt. Dennison, Mr. Hilliard, the magistrate, and eight other officers."

"We also captured 70 natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and plenty of ammunition."

MOBILIZATION SCHEME.  
Seventy-Six Battalions of Infantry Regulars in the Field and Seventy-Three at Home.

New York, Jan. 7.—Mr. Ford, cabling to the Tribune from London regarding the criticisms of the military authorities, says:

"The largest English army ever put in the field has been carried to the ends of the earth with perfection of system and detail. When the war opened there were 17 infantry battalions in South Africa and 70 at home; there will be at the end of this month, apart from the cavalry and artillery, 76 battalions of infantry regulars in the field and 73 in the United Kingdom. This astonishing result has been secured by calling out the reserves by leaving line men under arms at home and by suffering detachments with militia. The barracks, as far as they were when the war opened, are a thin line of defence has hardly been drawn upon. If a dozen battalions of militia have volunteered for foreign service, 50 remain in reserve; it 70,000 Volunteers and 3,000 Yeomanry Cavalry have been allowed to enlist for the war, there remain behind 250,000 citizen soldiers for a future emergency. The war office headquarters staff closely deserv credit for the systematic operation of the mobilization scheme, and old England, pulsating with patriotic ardor, is a long way from being at the end of her military resources."

KEY TO EUROPEAN SITUATION.  
Condition of Affairs at Delagoa Bay Causes Anxiety.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Evening Post's London correspondent says:

"No responsible persons talk now of European intervention in the Anglo-Boer war, but the embarrassing condition of things at Delagoa Bay is the gravest cause of anxiety in official quarters here and in Berlin. Delagoa Bay, indeed, has become the key of the European situation, and ridiculous at first sight though the assertion may seem, the issues of European peace or war lie very largely at this moment with little far-off Japan."

"Lord Salisbury, peace minister of the is, has refrained as long as he possibly could from throwing this inflammable question into the European arena, but the British seizures of German and American ships under suspicion of containing contraband of war, have forced his hand." In Germany especially the seizures have excited the normal anti-British feeling to such a point that the Kaiser, ready as he is just now to support England, cannot neglect it.

Lord Salisbury either must risk embroiling England with half of Europe by saying the word which will give English control of Delagoa Bay, German public opinion being expressed by the announcement of Germany's substantial quid pro quo elsewhere, or he must, by keeping his Delagoa Bay card in reserve till quieter times leave this German furor over the seizures of German ships to drive the German government into alienation from England.

"The belief in authoritative quarters here is that he will take the former risk and let the public take the long-guarded secret just as soon as certain details have been arranged with Portugal. For



Bed Time.

Going to bed to tumble and toss and dream; to pursue in vain the phantom sleep through long weary hours and rise to a new day unrested and unrefreshed. That is the way with many a woman, who is tormented by the aches and pains resulting from female weakness, and other diseases of the delicate organs of woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made to cure just such cases and it does what it was made for. It heals ulceration and inflammation, dries debilitating drains, cures female weakness, strengthens the body, soothes the nerves and enriches the blood. It gives lasting strength for the day and sound sleep for the night.

"For three years I suffered continually," writes Mrs. J. J. Dennis, of 88 East College St., Jacksonville, Ill. "I sought relief among the medical profession and found none, until induced to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. It built me up until now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing down pains and such distress every month. But now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine."

that put official... London... entirely... court... the... shoes... least... fish... It is... two... large... piano... It is... stuffs... The... on... in... in... A... British... and... He... watch... said... It is... of... of... and... the... Ladys... Gen... economic... wounds... was... the... London... New... respond... situation... "Gen... to move... day... after... the... line... There... position... end... of... command... "The... plored... recon... non... "The... of... cavalry... made... to... end... the... having... had... "The... Colenso... nations... that... on... order... to... the... author... quired... Springfield... a... movement... enso... S... Lang... masked... "The... plan... the... most... in... the... see... with... the... of... the... "Who... discussed... field... of... hours... "It... Frere... Gen... W... attacked... toward... "Will... few... possibly... lower... I... to... Joubert... garrison... sets... every... was... with... "The... graph... it... was... not... it... had... White's... fighting... They... and... ev... tion... to... believe... inspiring... glow... of... man's... New... respond... "Gen... Thurs... previous... at... the... It is... Dutch... infer... ward... a... Oob... body... of... "The... in... the... Symon... being... the... He... tactics... ing... wh... cross... "The... for... trained... tactics... est... act... "The... in... GAT... strictly... the... 1907

tempt to relieve the... the Offensive. The British public is... said that at no previous time...

that purpose a high British diplomatic... Gen. Buller's army was in readiness... The British war office has decided...

Joe Martin Denounced

Mass Meeting at Nanaimo Condemns the Ex-Attorney General's Action.

His One-Time Friends in Labor's Ranks Call Him a Traitor

Not One Will Attempt a Defence of His Change of Allegiance

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Jan. 8.—Mr. Joseph Martin was present in the opera-house on Saturday evening... The speaker then went on to say that it was not in the interests of good government...

had chosen to do this... The speaker then went on to say that it was not in the interests of good government... Mr. Richard Booth said that the interests of the workingmen...

The Steamer Swept North

Steamer Mocking Bird Tries to Ram Ice and is Totally Wrecked.

Races for the Shore to Save the Lives of Those on Board.

Cottage City May Not Call Here in Future on Downward Trips.

And now, if a story told by the officers of the steamer Cottage City on her arrival from the North yesterday afternoon...

Candidates Nominated

List of Those Who Will Seek Honors at the Coming Elections.

Some New Names Among Aspirants—Few Spectators and No Speeches.

Sharp at noon to-day Returning Officer W. W. Northcott officially declared the time for the receipt of nominations open...

Charles Edward Rodden, jeweller, proposed by Wm. J. Pendray and seconded by Thos. B. Hill... FOR MAYOR. Charles Hayward, proposed by H. Dalmas Holmcken and seconded by James Baker...

FOR MAYOR

FOR ALDERMEN

There was the usual large number of nominations for positions on the aldermanic board, fully twenty names being read as follows: North Ward. John Kilmann, contractor, proposed by John G. Cox and seconded by Wm. Grant...



WHAT WOMEN NEED. Who are suffering from heart palpitation, nervousness, nervous prostration, faintness, dizziness, anemia, hysteria, pale and sallow complexion, or any of these ailments of the heart and nerves that render so many women invalids...

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE. Is sent direct in the concealed form by the Improved Blower. Heals the source, clears the air passages, and permanently cures Catarrh of the Throat and Larynx.

THE TURNER-MARTIN ALLIANCE.

Mr. Joseph Martin has temporarily joined the Turner faction. Like the elephant that swallowed the "live" bomb, that faction may find him not only difficult to assimilate, but also somewhat amenable. As an example of the desperate straits into which that discredited party of politicians have fallen this joining hands with the man whom they exhausted their power to blackguard—that is the only adequate word—a few months ago, is very fine. Mr. Martin will certainly not take orders from Mr. Turner—that would be to introduce farce-comedy into a very solemn and a very dignified assemblage; and assuredly there is not another man on that side of the House with "nerve" enough to attempt to dictate to him in any way—except, of course, to laughter.

If the Turner band are making common cause with Mr. Martin they are going to have a new leader, or owner, in less than a month. He will be like a stick in a basin of water; the custards will move as the stick whirls; he is the only element of strength on that side of the hall, but it is the strength of the bomb shell, which destroys itself and everything within its range. The prospect for the party which has buried the hatchet to join hands with a man between whom and itself there was deadly feud not more than six weeks ago, is not a pleasant one for the friends of that party.

The people of British Columbia are interested in this coalition to the extent of knowing that the temporarily united elements represent all that is worst, most dangerous and most destructive in the politics of this province, and that it will be an evil day for this province when those men, or any of them, get their claws upon the reins of power. The Turner party is going like a lamb—a calf would be the better simile—to the slaughter. Let it go; a good riddance to bad rubbish.

RIGHT-ABOUT-FACE!

Is the Mr. Martin the Colonist pats on the back and quotes with so much gusto and approval, the same Mr. Martin the Colonist three or four short months ago, likened to a brute-beast, (punning on his name), poured out slanders against and disgraced the journalism of the province to defame? If so, the Colonist has laid upon the camel's back the last straw which passes the breaking strain, and it will have to deal henceforth with a public utterly disgusted with its untrustworthiness.

First, the morning paper slangs a man worse than any pickpocket; keeps this up for awhile, then, all of a sudden, falls upon his neck and swears he is the best fellow it ever met. We don't like to see this fickleness in man or paper. It is not the thing to gain public confidence, and can only end in the personal or paper guilty of it being abandoned and despised. "Stand by your guns" is a good British maxim. When a paper puts itself so irretrievably on record as the Colonist did last year as the implacable foe of Mr. Joseph Martin, we would like to see it try to be consistent in dealing with him.

One's disgust at the Colonist's conduct is not in the least lessened because one knows that the reason for this right-about-face is to use Mr. Martin as a tool to injure the Semlin government. The Colonist professes to wish to see the province properly governed, yet clamors for the return to the treasury benches of a clique of dangerous schemers who little more than a year ago were scourged out of office they were unfit to fill, and now it publicly eggs on Mr. Joseph Martin to stir up strife and bring on a successor should be sought, namely, amongst the honorable gentlemen of the opposition. The Queensland governor has the advantage of the governor of British Columbia in this, that he could select a successor to the leader of the government from the ranks of the opposition. Lieutenant-Governor MacInnes cannot find on the opposition side of the British Columbia legislature any member competent to take the leadership. Those gentlemen may be divided into two categories. One, those who cannot be trusted. Two, those who are incompetent.

This then is the strange quandary of His Honor and the province, should he decide that a dissolution shall not be granted in the event of Mr. Semlin requesting one. His Honor cannot call back to office men whose acts a year ago so alarmed and disgusted him that he felt himself compelled to take the extreme course of summary dismissal; nor can he call to office men who give every indication of their intellectual incapacity to fill even the honorable post of lay figure on the opposition benches.

Thus, then, we have shown that the morning paper, errs grievously in comparing the case of Queensland with that of British Columbia; there is no possible comparison. China and Switzerland are not more dissimilar than the political cases of those two important colonies of the British Empire.

The agitation the Turner faction are attempting, with the aid of Mr. Joseph Martin, is purely selfish; their one desire is to regain control of the treasury of this province, then—God help poor British Columbia.

Of these things we say the people are convinced, and any attempt to put that corrupt faction back into power will be the signal for a popular outbreak of righteous indignation.

THE D. & L. EMULSION OF OOD LIVER OIL may be taken with most beneficial results by those who are run down or suffering from after effects of influenza. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

of that extraordinary paper they will have only themselves to blame for the inevitable consequences.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

In asserting that there is a remarkable similarity between the position of the Semlin government and that of the Queensland ministry which was defeated a few days ago, the Colonist is surely much astray. The whole affair resolves itself into this, that the case of British Columbia at the present time is unique, without precedent in the annals of government, and notwithstanding what the Colonist says about the Queensland government's case, anyone can see for himself by comparing the two cases, Queensland and British Columbia, that there is not only no similarity, but a wide difference.

Here is the case of Queensland: The balance of power was held by a labor (independent) member in a vote upon an important government measure; the premier asked the lieutenant-governor to grant dissolution; the request was refused; the premier resigned; the lieutenant-governor then called upon the leader of the opposition to form a government, which he did; it was defeated on the first motion.

Here is the case of British Columbia: The lieutenant-governor, after giving the matter long and earnest thought, and taking the utmost care to assure himself that he were not in any particular mistake, came to the conclusion that the Turner administration (now all with one exception in opposition) were grossly abusing their trust as officers of the crown. He firmly resisted their attempts to force him to accede to their demands, feeling certain that nothing less than a most audacious and unscrupulous attack upon the vital interests of this province was meditated by these ministers, apparently for two purposes; first, to enable them to retain office by securing the funds from the public treasury wherewith to corrupt the electorate; second, to carry out during their fresh lease of power the nefarious schemes prepared during their former tenure of office and temporarily interrupted by the quadrennial appeal to the people.

When there could be no longer any reasonable doubt that nothing short of crime was contemplated by a desperate ministry, the members of which had had it made plain to them during their election tour of the constituencies that the feeling of the country was strongly against them, when all the grace that could rationally be granted to them had been given, and they still showed no sign of altering their line of conduct, His Honor took upon himself the grave responsibility of dismissing them from office, feeling conditions that he was acting in the best interests of the crown, of the people and of the principles of good government.

The dismissed ministry, to this day, have not been able to refute in any particular the terrible charges laid against them by the Lieutenant-Governor; the members of that ministry are known from one end of British Columbia to the other, and in Canada and London, as men who were found guilty upon uncontested proofs of having shamefully abused their public trust, and who were justly deprived, on the one hand by the emphatic vote of the people, and on the other by the Lieutenant-Governor, of the power to continue their dangerous practices. The Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland had probably better reasons for refusing to grant the premier dissolution than any which the enemies of the present British Columbia government have yet been able to advance against it, and he had no difficulty in finding a successor to the premier where a successor should be sought, namely, amongst the honorable gentlemen of the opposition. The Queensland governor has the advantage of the governor of British Columbia in this, that he could select a successor to the leader of the government from the ranks of the opposition. Lieutenant-Governor MacInnes cannot find on the opposition side of the British Columbia legislature any member competent to take the leadership. Those gentlemen may be divided into two categories. One, those who cannot be trusted. Two, those who are incompetent.

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Struggle For Supremacy

Germany Realizes That the United States Now Bars Her Way.

Kaiser Looks With Longing Eyes Upon South America, Especially Brazil.

But How to Get Around the Monroe Doctrine is Puzzling Him.

(Associated Press.) London, Jan. 6.—The Spectator publishes to-day an article entitled "Germany and the Monroe doctrine," in which it says:

"American and not England is the rival in German opinion. It is with America and not England that Germany realizes she must struggle for supremacy. We do not say for a moment that Germany regards America as an enemy, but Germany realizes it is America that at the moment lies across Germany's path and that unless she is able to reckon with America on equal terms she will not become the world power of the future that she desires to be."

The Spectator goes on to declare that Germany's objective is South America, but that the Monroe doctrine bars her way. How to get around this is puzzling, but Emperor William counts upon support at home and army effort to help him when his new neighbors are ready to carry out his South American expansion idea, and especially in Brazil. The Spectator warns the United States that "if it intends to uphold the Monroe doctrine in the future it must not go to sleep over it now, but prepare to support it with arms and money equal to the strain of maintaining a policy so strenuous. If not, she is certain to suffer great humiliation at the hands of the patient, efficient and persistent German."

THE POPE'S DECREE.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Dec. 6.—The recent decree issued by the Pope and published in the United States prohibiting marriage between Catholics and Protestants during the year 1900, except by direct dispensation of the Pope, has been published by Archbishop O'Connor, with a note that the decree must apply to the diocese over which he presides.

BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.) Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 6.—Wm. J. Bryan's address was the feature at the banquet of the Nebraska Traveling Men's Bryan Club last night. Touching national politics, he said: "The Democratic party still contends for the restoration of bimetalism at the rate of 16 to 1."

RISE IN PRICE OF MEAT.

(Associated Press.) London, Jan. 5.—Owing to the use of "Atlantic" liners as transports, the butchers have the utmost difficulty in procuring supplies and are advancing prices two-pence to three-pence per pound.

FROM THE WEST

Enthusiastic Reports of the Week  
Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Doing in the Pacific Province.

Backache and Bladder Troubles Prevalent in Manitoba—Frank Colleaux's Letter From Oak Lake—Specimen of the Cures  
Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Making.

Oak Lake, Man., Jan. 5.—The climate of Manitoba has the peculiar tendency of making strong people stronger and weak people weaker. Its severe winters have the effect of hardening the hardy, but they are trying to those not so robust in the first place.

There is another thing about Manitoba that is trying on even the robust. In all wheat growing countries there is found alkali in the water. Alkali is dreadfully hard on the kidneys. Hence the prevalence of kidney troubles, such as gravel, urinary disorders, etc. in Manitoba.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have become an absolute necessity in Manitoba, and are being used to a greater extent every day. They are recognized as the only reliable kidney medicine in the world. Curing as they do all forms of Kidney Disease, including Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Female Troubles and Disorders of the Blood, they have already come into almost universal use throughout the prairies of the great Northwest.

Here is a specimen of the letters the Dodd's Medicine Company are receiving from grateful convalescents in Manitoba.

Oak Lake, Dec. 1st, 1899.  
Dodd's Medicine Co., Toronto.  
Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the excellent curative qualities of Dodd's Kidney Pills. About two years ago I was attacked with severe backache. A friend of mine advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so and six boxes cured me. Since then my back has not troubled me and I would like you to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers.  
Yours faithfully,  
FRANK COLLEAUX.

SHIP IN TROUBLE.

Neglect to Comply With Regulations May Lead to Complications.

Hawaiian ship Hawaiian Isles, Capt. Rice, which arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday, and was later ordered to quarantine by Dr. Watt, is in trouble. She has three more men on board than stated in her bill of health received from Honolulu and Port Angeles, at which port she called. It seems that the master received his bill of health but shipped three men afterwards and did not report that fact before leaving. He declared they were stowaways, but after events proved that he was aware of their presence on board. On his arrival at Angeles he did not report them, and when mustering his crew kept them below. Thus he received a bill of health for three less than he carried. On arriving here he did not report them either, until he was obliged to. He submitted his report for the incomplete company, but when the doctor informed him that because of the fact that Honolulu was an infected port he intended to fumigate the vessel's hold with sulphur, the men were produced. Had they not they would have been driven up the funnels or have died. For entering Port Angeles on a false bill of health had he been stopped by the authorities there, the captain would have been liable to a fine of \$15,000—\$5,000 for each man. Should the Ottawa authorities, to whom the matter has been referred, decide that he has been guilty of an infraction of the regulations here he will be liable to a fine of \$400 and six months' imprisonment. It is altogether likely though that the case will be settled. It seems there was a mutiny at Honolulu and three of the men were killed. The three were shipped in their places, but when the vessel was released they were also taken on. In the meantime the vessel had received her bill of health and the master did not go back to the customs house to alter them—hence the trouble.

Important Meetings

Of Interest to Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Dairymen and Farmers.

Professors From the East and From Washington to Attend.

Final advices have been received by Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, that the following gentlemen will be in the province to address the several meetings to be held there, viz., Prof. Frank T. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Mr. G. Markes, Dominion dairy superintendent, Northwest Territories; W. J. Spillman, agriculturist, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman.

The presence of Mr. Shutt and Mr. Markes in their respective lines of work is too well known throughout the Dominion to need more than a passing comment. The former has never yet paid a visit to this province, and should receive a hearty reception. Mr. Markes is well and favorably known here, having recently visited British Columbia in his presence, will be receiving a hearty welcome. Mr. Spillman is one of the foremost men as an authority on dairying, and ranks very high as a speaker in the adjoining state of Washington. This will be his first visit to this province, which he has undertaken with considerable inconvenience, having had to arrange his own work to suit.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, Mr. T. R. Pearson, New Westminster, secretary, will take place at the court house at Vancouver, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th inst., beginning at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. In the evening there will be a public meeting to be addressed by the visitors. Other speakers will be in attendance and matters of great importance to the horticulturists of the province will be brought up.

The annual meeting of the dairymen's Association, Mr. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan, secretary, will take place at the department of agriculture, Victoria, on Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th inst., beginning at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, when addresses will be made by the gentlemen named, and by Mr. H. F. Page, president of the association, who will report on the Washington state dairy meeting which he has just attended.

Discussions will take place on the policy of the Dairyman's Association for 1900 and the question of importing purebred dairy stock, by Mr. W. H. Hayward, of Metochin.

The superintendent of institutes has called a meeting of the delegates to the Central Farmer's Institute, at his office, department of agriculture, on Monday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m., and following days. As this is a meeting of representatives of the farmers from all parts of the province, all questions affecting the agricultural interests are discussed, and brought to the notice of the government and legislature, it is therefore of the utmost importance that delegates should be fully instructed as to the requirements of their districts. It is intended that Tuesday, the 16th, be set aside to hear addresses from the visitors, and that the members of the legislature be invited to attend.

It has been often asserted that British Columbia has been neglected by the Dominion agricultural department officials. It is hoped that the opportunities now presented to meet these eminent gentlemen will not be lost, and that the appreciation will be testified by crowded meetings.

Any further particulars can be obtained from the secretaries or from Mr. J. R. Anderson, Victoria.



Corticelli Skirt Protector should not be used as a binding—it is a physical impossibility for any kind of a binding to outwear a skirt. Corticelli Protector Braid should be sewed on flat—not turned over—one or two rows of stitching—one at upper edge of braid and the second near the bottom of the skirt. Put on thus it is a real "protector"—its perfect shade match makes a desirable bottom finish for any skirt. Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard. The genuine has this label.



The Time Has Arrived

To stop and think of the money you can save this year by buying our GROCERIES from us. The savings on every purchase amount to a great deal more than any discount you receive. Remember we sell for CASH at money saving prices.

Snowflake Flour.....1.00 sack  
Three Star Flour.....1.05 sack  
Hull's Flour.....1.15 sack  
Great white sugar 10 lbs for \$1.00  
Quaker Oats.....2 pkgs for 25c

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

CUSTOMS FIGURES.

Details of the Imports and Exports During 1899.

A decrease of \$40,000 as compared with 1898 is shown by the trade returns issued by Collector of Customs A. R. Milne, accounted for largely by the diversion to the coast of business formerly transacted in Victoria. Victoria is about \$500,000 less than last year as compared with Vancouver. The figures are as follows:

Table with columns for Month, Imports, Exports, and Balance. Rows include Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, and Total.

THE ISLAND COLLIERIES.

Shipments Far in Advance of Other Mines—Double That of Sound Ports.

In the annual coal report of J. W. Harrison of San Francisco—considered authentic the world over—the British Columbia collieries make an splendid showing. Fully twice as much was shipped from the island as from Tacoma, and more than that they are ahead of Seattle shipments. The following tables show how much has been shipped to San Francisco alone. The big fleets of coal ships that have gone to Honolulu and elsewhere are not included. Then, too, no mention is of course made of the bunker coal taken by the many ships which coal at the Nanaimo collieries.

Table showing receipts at San Francisco during the past year as follows: 1898, 1899. Columns for British Columbia, Australia, English and Welsh, Scotch, Eastern (Cumberland and Anthracite), Seattle (Washington), Tacoma (Washington), Mount Diablo, Coos Bay and Tesla, Japan, and Rocky Mountains.

The report says: "It is singular to report a smaller consumption of coal this year than last, in view of the large quantity delivered to the government transports, and the general belief here that every branch of trade is brisk, which invariably tends to a large fuel demand. The consumption of oil as a steam producer is being enlarged monthly, but its benefit as an economical adjunct to our industries, will be neutralized, as its market value is about to be established by the usual 'commercial' price—a combination of trust. With recent discoveries of oil over a large section of our state, and its low cost of production, it was supposed that our most serious setback, viz.: low-priced fuel, had been over-

come, but the pooling of issues now being discussed, means advantage to the few, and detriment to the consumers. "The most astute calculators have been all at sea this year with their coal figures. Being generally in the opinion of a generous bazaar, the consequent large influx of coal to Europe, the incoming tonnage of coal, the 'composed' of eighty per cent of Seattle. With this in view, full lead as compared with Vancouver, of 50,000 tons, and prices should necessarily prevail. Far from this being the case, a few barrels of our last grain is here in warehouse to-day, viz.: 740,000 short tons of wheat, and 235,000 tons barley. To move this, we have but thirty vessels loading and one in route chartered, capable of carrying grain of a capacity of 240,000 short tons, and here to be loaded, sixteen vessels, capable of 150,000 short tons in all. It is a matter of fact that our actual tonnage of coal is 1,000,000 tons. This is all that can possibly arrive here before next May, unless tramp steamers come to our rescue. I have made these figures to prove that our coal 'crisis' tonnage must be met in 1900, and several months hence, we should be the recipients of lower priced foreign coal. Fully ninety per cent of the coal now consumed here is produced by our northern collieries, and is under the absolute control of but a few local managers who could establish prices at will. Twenty-five per cent of our coal is now being mined by the Government. Their beneficent action will be a 'blessing in disguise' for the people."

FROM ALL OVER CANADA come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of the D. & L. Emulsion in cases of neuritis, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.



CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

Rich headaches and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, etc. The D. & L. Emulsion is a most remarkable remedy as has been shown in curing thousands of cases.

Rich headaches, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are usually valuable in constipation, constipation, and this annoying complaint, while they also cure all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure the headache, they are worth the price.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all the leading medical authorities. An able medicine discovered. Six bottles of Wood's Great Peppermint Cure guaranteed to cure all forms of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.50, six, \$8. One will please send for free Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood's Compound, Windsor, Ontario. Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.





Provincial News.

On New Year's evening George Conway, a lumberman, was brought to Greenwood Hospital by a doctor...

H. Wright has forwarded his report of the vital statistics in the Nelson district as follows: For the six months commencing June 30th, deaths 97, births 40, marriages 48.

A local syndicate has been formed to erect a hotel at the corner of Tilmant's mill, Railway street, and a new building on the corner of Thomas and New Denver.

The Rev. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., performed the first marriage ceremony on Wednesday that he has taken since his illness. The contracting parties were Mr. James Collins and Miss Annie Mackenzie.

Mr. Moses Ireland had a narrow escape from drowning on Wednesday night. He came over from Union by the steamer Tepee.

There was but a short session on Wednesday night of the joint committee of the Board of Trade, City Council and Trades and Labor Council.

The exports from Vancouver for the past twelve months were as follows: Cedar logs, \$20,169; coal tar, \$85; dogs, \$1,500; fish, \$52,240; fish of United States fisheries, \$31,000; gold bullion, \$1,384,123; concentrates, \$143,000; opals, \$710; logs, \$22,161; leather, \$2,963; scrap iron, \$1,440; fish guano, \$1,900; bar steel, \$181; syrup, \$2,949; lumber, \$28,988; copper mate, \$111,023; whiskey, \$90; salmon, \$5,720; tin pig, \$7,812; tin plate, \$22,538; raw fur, \$4,632; old junk, \$375; live stock, \$3,039; household goods, \$3,662; iron ore, \$1,100; copper, \$1,251; galena, \$134,563; gold, \$34,037; fumes, muscovy, \$2,949; hides, \$28,140; merchandise, \$25,601; merchandise returned to United States, \$57,890.

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W. Maclain, sergeant-at-arms, W. Davis, board of trustees, G. J. Miller, J. T. Bruce and C. McDonald. In addition to the officers of the council, Messrs. P. McAllister and J. Crow were elected on the executive committee.

The Vancouver school board wound up its business for the year last Friday night. A letter was read from the medical health officer, asking that the school at Mount Pleasant be closed for two or three weeks, on account of there being several cases of scarlet fever and whooping cough that were not yet convalescent.

The annual convention of the Mainland Teachers' Institute, takes place to-day and to-morrow. Mr. Frank V. Graves, president of Washington State University at Seattle, will deliver an address this evening.

Complaint was made to the police on Friday night that one of the district messengers had run into an auto car on the corner of Here street, while the car was coasting down the sidewalk on his bicycle.

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Mining News.

The Arlington at Slocan City, is raving 100 tons of ore. A contract has been let on the Ajax for a 300-foot tunnel.

The Ajax Fraction laid off a number of men recently. The Hillside, at Whitewater, will resume operations in a few days.

The Noble Five is working 10 men in the mine. It has some very rich ore in the No. 8 tunnel.

The Boundary Country. Work on the St. Lawrence claim in Deadwood camp is progressing quite satisfactorily.

On the Cariboo work is progressing as the plenty of ore is coming with the surface, and the 20-stamp mill is going night and day.

The Minnehaha is working two machines steadily in some splendid ore. They are taking the vein from the No. 1 level.

Good progress is being made with the upraise from the 200-foot level of the new workings of the Mother Lode mine.

The return match between the Victoria and Garrison teams in the Caledonia grounds next Saturday promises to be productive of considerable excitement.

The Victoria Association Football Club will hold a general meeting this evening at 32 Langley street.

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Sporting News.

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# Revenue and Expenditure

### Some Interesting Figures Culled From Public Accounts of the Province.

### Public Works, Education and Charities Have Not Been Stinted.

As an illustration of the business-like methods of the Finance Minister it is worthy of mention that the public accounts were brought down yesterday, the first day of the session.

Some interesting tables taken from them are published herewith, from which it will be noted that another increase of revenue has taken place within the period covered by the fiscal year ending June 30th last. The gross revenue of \$1,531,638 is to be compared with \$1,478,517 last year, which in turn was an increase of \$56,000 upon the revenue of 1897-7.

In expenditure account there is also an increase, the total being \$2,264,936, compared with \$2,087,347 for the previous year. Of this sum \$10,000 is chargeable to the redemption of debentures of the 1897 loan.

One item that of hospitals and charities, is worthy of note. As compared with \$47,965 last year, there has been an expenditure of \$57,553. In the item of education there is also an increase, the figures being, 1897-98, \$247,756; 1898-99, \$298,953.

Under the head of Public Works there is another instance of the falsity of the charge of parsimony so often made against the government. For works and buildings \$252,137 has been expended, as against \$197,956 in the previous fiscal year.

Following are the detailed receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.	
Dominion of Canada—	
Interest	\$ 29,151
Subsidy	75,000
Grant per capita	78,538
For lands conveyed	700,000
Land Sales	73,807
Land Revenue	11,294
Rents (Timber Leases)	24,143
Rents (Ferries)	25
Rents (exclusive of land)	259
Survey Fees	1,024
Free Miners' Certificates	155,104
Mining Receipts, general	186,702
Licenses	93,496
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees	15,672
Bureau of Mines	696
Sale of Government Property	851
Reimbursements in aid	3,500
Marriages Licenses	4,415
Registered Taxes	26
Revenue Tax	104,295
Real Property Tax	119,877
Personal Property Tax	114,901
Income Tax	9,872
Wild Land Tax	47,300
Mineral Tax	34,121
Tax Sale Deeds	229
Printing Office Receipts	17,385
Probate Fees	3,807
Succession Duty	1,909
Law Stamps	11,005
Registry Fees	101,569
Provincial Home	161
Interest	812
Asylum for the Insane	4,034
Interest on Investments of Sinking Funds	22,407
Timber Royalty and Licenses	64,327
Chinese Restriction Act	26,400
Revenue Service Refunds	452
Commission on Tax Sales	324
Miscellaneous Receipts	33,072
<b>Total Receipts of Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,531,638</b>
Consolidated Revenue Account—	
Balance	634,835
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	<b>\$2,264,936</b>
Public Debt—	
Interest	\$ 215,974
Sinking Fund (including Loan Act, 1874)	\$1,620
Sinking Fund (Trustees' account), Loan Act, 1877	9,253
Sinking Fund (Trustees' account), Interest invested, Loan Act, 1877	9,762
Sinking Fund (Trustees' account), Interest invested, Loan Act, 1877	8,577
Sinking Fund (Trustees' account), Interest invested, Loan Act, 1887	3,833
Sinking Fund (Trustees' account), Interest invested, Loan Act, 1891-3	47,700
Sinking Fund (Trustees' account), Interest invested, Loan Act, 1891-3	8,214
Redemption of Debentures, No. 1 Loan, 1897	10,000
Freight and Exchange	1,681
Discount and Commission	3,071
Civil Government (salaries)	131,578
Administration of Justice (salaries)	184,781
Legislation	43,003
Public Institutions (maintenance)—	
Printing Office	34,219
Bureau of Mines	4,389
Asylum for the Insane	53,829
Museum	3,967
Provincial Home	11,665
Hospitals and Charities	57,553
Administration of Justice (other than salaries)	86,639
Education	298,053
Transport	16,750
Rent	48
Revenue Services	12,821
Public Works—	
Works and Buildings	252,137
Parliament Buildings	9,297
Government House, Victoria	3,502
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Wharves	601,108
Stairways	15,087
Miscellaneous	148,884
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>\$2,264,936</b>
Less amount of Sinking Funds as above, charged to Sinking Fund Investment Account	\$88,462
Redemption of Debenture No. 1, Loan Act, 1897	10,000
	98,462
<b>Balance</b>	<b>\$2,106,473</b>

THE BALANCE SHEET.	
Assets.	
Dominion Government, Section 2.	\$ 888,621
Terms of Union	288,554
Sinking Fund Loan, 1877 (invested in London)	148,615
Sinking Fund Loan, 1887 (invested in London)	309,708
Dominion Government, gravating stock	8,062
State of Washington	1,128
Island Mountain Quartz Mining Co.	22,973
R. C. Land & Investment Agency	20,600
Fire Insurance Co.'s deposits	39,392
V. & S. Railway Co. (amount paid for interest on the company's bonds)	2,223
Haddington Island Stone Quarry (purchase of mortgage, etc.)	15,525
Advance to farmers for seed in 1898 (re Fraser river floods)	947,072
Nakusp & Slovan Railway, mortgage account	139,646
Shiwap & Okanagan Railway Co. (amount paid for interest on bonds, etc., in excess of Dominion subsidy and net earnings)	222
Samuel Creech, late road superintendent, Comox	1,200
Cowichan Creamery Association (Loan "Dairy Associations Act")	586
Municipality of Dewdney (advance to meet payment of interest on municipal loan)	31,210
Security under "Public Drying Act"—	
Chilliwack District Drying Works	111,570
Coupliam Drying District Lands	382,779
Maple Ridge District Lands	82,529
Matsqui District Lands	76,798
Pitt Meadows District Lands	10,268
Sumas District Lands	905
Surrey District Lands	6,022
Maple Ridge District Lands, Int. Account	3,761
Coupliam District Lands Int. Ac.	4,157
Matsqui District Lands, Int. Ac.	3,648
Pitt Meadows District Lands, Int. Ac.	944
Agassiz, Drying Commissioners	362
Balance due by Agents, viz.—	
Cowichan	700
Revelstoke	2,000
New Westminster	1,716
Fort Steele	1,500
Okanagan	3,000
Telegraph Creek	1,169
Omineca	225
Nelson	3,600
Comox	1,500
Rosland	2,000
Kimloops	2,500
Fort Simpson	165
Altn	812
Alberni	50
Nanaimo	2,500
Nanaimo	406
Yale	1,500
Cariboo	6,034
Clinton	2,500
Fairview	2,900
Thurso Id.	39
	35,907
Advance Account—	
A. Stevenson, road superintendent, Lytton	400
Superintendent of Education	200
Superintendent of Police	300
Provincial Constables	915
The Hon. the Provincial Secretary	1,175
The Hon. the Attorney-General	1,585
The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works	1,500
The Department of Mines	500
The Department of Agriculture	245
The Public Works Engineer	1,247
Cash balance on hand at Treasury	988
Province of British Columbia (balance of liabilities over assets)	5,480,248
	\$8,245,081
Liabilities.	
B. C. Loan Act, 1877, 6 per cent.	467,690
B. C. Loan Act, 1887, 4 1/2 per cent.	381,210
B. C. Loan Act, 1891, 3 per cent.	2,136,141
B. C. Loan Act, 1893, 3 per cent.	569,915
B. C. Loan Act, 1897, 3 1/2 per cent.	2,067,000
B. C. Loan Act, 1897, 3 1/2 per cent. Debenture Act, 1897	471,000
Railway Guarantee Bonds (Nakusp & Slovan Railway Act, 1894)	647,072
Deposits (Intestate Estates, etc.)	87,479
Deposits (Sutors' Fund Act, 1890)	78,408
Nakusp & Slovan Railway Co. (balance of Dominion Government subsidy and earnings of the road)	27,579
London & Canadian Fire Insurance Co. (amount deposited as security under Act of Incorporation "53 Vict., chap. 53")	20,000
Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway Co. (amount deposited under provisions of Sec. 30, Chap. 47, Act 1898)	5,000
Bank of B. C., acc. current	1,139,164
Bank of B. C., Chilliwack Drying account	28,667
Bank of B. N. A. Drying account	8,090
Real Estate Mining Claims (see 163, "Mineral Act, 1896")	252
Matsqui Drying District, Sinking Fund account	1
Sumas Drying District, Sinking Fund account	5
Registrar Supreme Court (Sec. 85, Land Clauses Consolidation Act)	25
	\$8,245,083
REVENUE BY DISTRICTS.	
Victoria is credited with an increase of revenue contributing power this year, \$140,546.76 being the figures, as against \$108,476.01 during the previous year. West Kootenay is again the banner revenue contributing district, with \$260,165.41, but this is a reduction compared with last year, when the sum was \$262,595.08.	
The detailed statement follows:	
Victoria City	\$140,546.76
South Victoria	19,425.30
North Victoria	8,781.47
Esquimalt	18,312.60
Cowichan	9,440.39
Alberni	11,627.45
Nanaimo City	7,735.08
North Nanaimo	16,175.73
South Nanaimo	10,554.05
Comox	41,272.48
New Westminster City	15,226.84
Westminster	33,149.62
Vancouver City	37,941.62
Yale District—	
Yale and Ashcroft	15,218.65
Fraser Canyon and Okanagan	34,161.80
Fraser Canyon and Boundary Ck.	39,804.70
Nicola	11,948.29
Kamloops	32,684.85
Okanagan	28,845.40
Lillooet District	24,467.81
East Kootenay District	65,510.49
West Kootenay District	260,165.41



# The Story of a Baby.

The physicians at the Hanemann Hospital of Philadelphia said Baby Moncrieff could not live.

It was against all the laws of nature and of medicine for this eight-month baby to survive a nervous disease of the spine.

The family doctor agreed with those at the hospital. The mother watched the child as it slept upon the pillow, the faintest flutter of breath telling her that life still lingered.

An aunt who loved her like a mother said "We will try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are prescribed for nervous disorders, perhaps they will help our Ettie." A pill was divided in three parts and given to the baby.

Instead of dying, as the doctors predicted, she lived. Then she opened her eyes and smiled at those around her.

She gathered strength through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a flower gathers strength in the mist of the morning.

To-day she is seven years old, the sunshine of the aunt who saved her life with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

This is a true story. The child is Ettie Moncrieff, daughter of M. G. Helen Moncrieff, formerly of Hamilton, Ontario. The Aunt is Mrs. M. G. Meek, who now resides with the child at 1317 South 10th Street, Philadelphia. The facts are fully verified by affidavits.

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURE WHEN OTHER MEDICINES FAIL.**



Cariboo District—	
Cariboo	\$1,116.11
Omineca	8,108.90
Cassiar District—	
Cassiar	12,377.15
Skeena	11,999.10
and Lake Bennett	87,531.12
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	11,790.00
Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. Co.	1,250.00

### HOSPITAL WORK DISCUSSED

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society Yesterday.

The Women's Auxiliary Society of the Jubilee Hospital held their regular meeting at the Driard hotel yesterday, the president, secretary-treasurer and eight members being in attendance. After the ordinary preliminaries the following report of the work during December was read:

**Madam President and Ladies:**

During the past month I have great pleasure in reporting much interest and kindness shown in your work and its object. The invalid chair presented by Mrs. Dwyer has arrived together with an entire set of rubber tires, which have now been added to the chair already given six years ago by the King's Daughters, rendering both chairs noiseless. This gives the hospital two of the very best kind of invalid chairs, and only one more is needed to have each ward comfortably equipped. The needs supplied this month are as follows: Two dozen tumblers, 1 dozen roller towels, 9 pair of blankets, nightshirt and table covers.

The present requirements are: One dozen small earthenware teapots, (for trays); a piece of glass towelling; unbleached linen (for tray cloths) and especially old linen and cotton. The matron makes a special note of this, as she feels that if the public realized the perpetual need there is for this that they would supply it as continually as possible. It is quite as acceptable, in its way, as a costlier gift. More blankets will also be necessary, though this society has expended—these for the present as much funds as will allow.

With regard to the general average to keep the linen room well supplied, the matron suggests that the ladies keep a reserve of work completed, from which she can draw as required. She submits the following list of articles it would be well to keep in reserve and sustain as current stock: Six dozen sheets, 6 dozen pillow cases, 6 dozen nightshirts, 6 dozen nightgowns, 6 dozen towels, 6 dozen table napkins, some wrappers and jackets. The matron considers that with what has been so generously supplied during the past six months, this amount should constitute a fair annual average.

I am happy to inform you of the success of the Christmas Eve party and treat, which took place under the united auspices of our hospital workers on the 23rd ult., when Miss Grady and the nursing staff, assisted by the Daughters of the Jubilee, did the honors of the evening. Miss Dorothy Beauland and Miss Ethel Tilton presided over the treat, after which the Daughters of the Jubilee sang carols most sweetly throughout the hospital, to the delight of such patients as were too ill to attend the festival. Flowers were contributed by Mr. Frank Wollaston and Mr. Constantine Arundell, and

### AN OLD-TIME TRAGEDY.

The venerable bard of Sir William Wallace Society, Mr. James Deans (the historian of the Haida and Northern Indians), read the following touching poem, of his own composition, last night at the regular weekly meeting of the society:

**IN MEMORY OF A HAIDA YOUTH.**

Named Yed Clane, or Big Raven, who was long with the late Donald MacAdams, of Macaulay's Point, and who was killed by Cowichans while herding the company's sheep at Lake Hill Swan Lake, in the month of May, 1858.

We made him a coffin, stout and strong,  
And wrapt him in blankets, broad and long;  
We made him a grave, near the clear cold spring,  
By the old oak tree, where the wee birds sing.

Where the wee jammies rest as they feed  
On the hill,  
Or drink from the stream of the murmur-  
ing rill,  
While the native wild flowers late and  
early bloom,  
And send their rich fragrance around o'er  
his tomb.

We laid him to rest where the evening sun  
Unfolds his last rays, when the day is  
done,  
And shines on his grave, as if bidding  
adieu  
To the poor Haida youth, so good and so  
true.

No mother was near for to weep o'er his  
grave,  
No requiem was said, but the rippling  
waves  
Of the deep Swan Lake, as it rose and  
fell,  
Was the soft, gentle toll of his funeral  
knell.

JAMES DEANS.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

EVERY DRUGGIST in the land sells Pain-Killer. The best liniment for sprains and bruises. The best remedy for Stomach and Colic. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

W. W. Watt (white) was taken from the station house at Newport, Va., by a mob yesterday and shot to death for assaulting Mrs. T. M. Simpson, wife of an employee of the shipyard.

### THE ELECTION.

Names of the Candidates for Civic and Educational Honors—Public Meeting on Wednesday.

On Monday next at 12 o'clock noon the civic nominations will be held at the City Hall. The following Thursday the elections will take place from 8 o'clock until 4 o'clock, W. W. Northcott being returning officer, at the following places:

For the office of mayor, in the court room of the City Hall.

For the office of alderman for the North Ward, at the public market building, Cormorant street.

For the office of alderman for the Central Ward, at the public market building, Cormorant street.

For the office of alderman for the South Ward, at the public market building, Cormorant street.

For school trustees at the court room of the City Hall.

In addition to those whose candidature was announced in the last issue of the Times, the following are also in the field: Add. Beckwith, for the North, Ald. Macgregor for the Centre and Richard Drake and Jos. York for the South and Centre Wards.

For the position of school trustees the probable candidates are R. L. Drury, W. J. Hanna, A. Lewis, Mrs. G. Grant, A. L. Belyea and W. Marchant.

It is unlikely that there will be any other candidates for majority honors beyond Messrs. Redfern and Hayward. A public meeting is probable for next Wednesday evening in the City Hall, at which all the candidates will speak.

### Wild with Piles.

A Torturing Dis ease for which Dr. Chase's Ointment is a Positive Cure.

"I was wild with piles when I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has completely cured me."

This is the substance of scores and hundreds of letters received at these offices from every nook and corner of Canada.

If you could only look over these letters you would be sure to find the evidence of your friends and neighbors. You could not then be skeptical of the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only guaranteed cure for piles.

Ask your neighbor about it; ask your druggist or dealer what he knows about Dr. Chase's Ointment. If you prefer, send a two-cent stamp to these offices to pay postage on a free sample, which will be sent by return mail if you mention this paper.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never yet been known to fail to cure piles. It will not fall in your case. It matters not what kind of piles you have or how long standing, if you use Dr. Chase's Ointment freely and regularly it will cure you.

For women suffering from itching, Dr. Chase's Ointment is a prompt relief. It also cures pimples, blackheads, eczema, salt rheum and all itching skin diseases. It is of inestimable worth in every home, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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# At Orange River Camp

## Lord Methuen at Work Before Starting on His March to Kimberly.

### Narrow Escape of Goldstreams—Letter From London Leader Correspondent.

Capetown, Nov. 22nd.

I started from Capetown at nine o'clock on the night of Nov. 17th for De Aar and—If Her Majesty's government would allow it—Orange River.

I took my little trip up-country to see how the government worked their transport from the base into the mystic circle of martial law and countersign, and to see Tommy as he is just before the guns begin to shoot. Taking into consideration the drawbacks of a single line, the military and railway officials combined are performing wonders in transport dispatch.

Men, guns, ammunition, horses, mules and stores are rolling up to De Aar and Orange River in a continuous line. At each station they are met and "entered up" by the officers on duty, hot tea (the best preventive in the world for heat apoplexy), lime juice, and good food are served out; the horses and mules are watered; papers and messages are exchanged; the engine whistle shrieks—and they are off again.

De Aar Camp.

When I reached De Aar, the first station under martial law, sentries parading the platform and the bridge, a sentry town stretched out from the back of the refreshment bar into the dusty veldt, and horses were tethered in big squares getting into condition on oat fodder. Officers with faces skinned by the sun were galloping up and down, wagons were being unladen with the rapidity and precision of clockwork, and from the big, improvised telegraph office—once the ladies' waiting-room—came an incessant whirr. Day and night the wires were carrying important messages to and from Gen. Buller in Capetown and Lord Methuen at Orange River. All was keen, watchful activity.

De Aar is the Clapham Junction of South Africa. As I saw it, Napoleon would have despaired of possessing it. A towering kopje to the left of the station was turned into a formidable fort, commanding a wide stretch of country, and every point of vantage was occupied by a long range gun. Tommy, stubble-bearded and baked to the color of a healthy scone, trotted here, there and everywhere, happy in the heat, smart at his four a.m. drink, and ready for death or glory—or both—at a moment's notice.

Goldstreams' Narrow Escape.

When I was at De Aar on Nov. 20th a dispatch was brought in by a C. G. R. engine driver to the effect that the Boers were believed to be in a pretty strong force in the neighborhood. They hadn't been seen, but they had made their presence felt by blowing up the railway bridge near Naauwpoort. Scarcely ten minutes before a trainload of Goldstreams had passed over the bridge! They congratulated themselves on their narrow escape.

Scouts were sent out, and a party of engineers hurried to Naauwpoort to repair the damage. Two hours later Gen. French passed over, and all was right again. That incident set us wondering how our train would get along to Orange River. I sought out the stationmaster—a canny man of few words, but one of the smartest men in the service.

"We're going to run her—Boers or no Boers," said he; "so keep your eyes skinned and your revolver handy. Take your seats—please!" That looked pleasant. Half a dozen officers, an Australian colonel and his friend, a sprinkling of officers' servants, a Canadian journalist and myself were the only passengers. We had four revolvers, six swords and a truck load of ammunition between us.

Ready for Emergencies.

The glamour of war got hold upon us. We were prepared to guard that truckload of ammunition with our lives. Victoria Crosses and medals for valor danced before our eyes. We took up strategic positions along the balcony of our corridor carriage; the engine driver got out his binoculars; his mate opened the steam valve—and we were off.

It so happened that the Boers didn't come our way on that trip. They were wise. We brought the ammunition into Orange River station intact, and on our way met a special trainload of Tommies, who had been bundled off from the camp at the river to help De Aar.

One brave train reached Orange River at noon, with the temperature just touching 105 degrees in the shade. One could hardly call the station large. It has one platform, and one tiny, low building knocked into three departments—bookings hall, ladies' waiting-room and telegraph office.

To the left of the station baggage and ammunition wagons were being loaded with hot haste. There was every sign of an important move almost immediately. Seventy miles away lay Kimberly, waiting anxiously for the flying column. And the column was nearly ready.

Lord Methuen at Work.

Behind the station, in a tiny cottage, with one door and two windows, shaded by a couple of trees, sat Lord Methuen, busy in consultation with Major Streetfield. I looked through the little window and saw them poring over a big plan. His lordship was dressed in the charming simplicity of a Jaeger undershirt and a pair of khaki riding breeches. Messages came pouring in. They were dealt with rapidly, in a cloud of cigarette smoke.

Outside, in the broiling sun, hellscape messages were flashing out to a fortified station only a couple of miles away. The messages were being answered from the hills by means of flag signals. Every few minutes aides-de-camp were riding up on smoking horses with orders and notices. On the outskirts of the A.S.C.

camp sentries were marching up and down among the scrub. Five hundred yards northward lay the officers' camp—a geometrical square of white tents with saddles turned bottom upwards in the sun, bridles, belts, swords and valises piled outside, and the men off duty lying in the shade reading English papers and magazines sent up by the morning mail, smoking, chatting and sleeping. All ready—all waiting—all eager.

In the Main Camp.

I crossed the river and looked down into the main camp—as pretty a military picture as one could desire to see. Fully 10,000 men lay there—the 1st and 2nd Lancers, the Grenadiers, the Scots Guards, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Northumberland Fusiliers and the gallant Northampton. Galloping about here, there and everywhere were Major Rimington's Light Horse. Though they are to a certain extent a scratch lot, they are a fine body of men, fearless almost to recklessness. They know every inch of the country, and each man is a crack shot with the carbine, the only weapon he carries. The Boers have openly avowed their fear of Rimington's men.

I spent one night at Orange River. The day had been infernally hot. The early part of the night was thunderous. Every inch of sleeping accommodation having been taken, I had the pleasure of sleeping on the open veldt, and in the middle of the night a storm as fierce as the last big deluge in London broke over the camp. Fortunately I had a thick rug and a mackintosh for bed clothes, and a waterproof valise for a pillow; whilst by good luck I had made my bed on a tiny hillock from which the water ran down to the thirsty veldt. But even with these advantages sleeping in the open in a howling thunderstorm is not altogether a happy sensation.

PITCAIRN ISLAND AND ITS INHABITANTS.

II.

(Written for the Times by J. H. Durand.)

Having given our readers some idea of the early experience of the first settlers of this island, it may be interesting at this time to have a description of the island before we follow its people any further.

It is insignificantly small, being only five and one-half miles in circumference and about two and one-half miles

ber to April. Bananas can be had all the year round, but are at their best from January to June. The guava grows wild, and from March to July the trees are laden with fruit. Grapes can be cultivated with success on the island. Yams and arrowroot do well when cultivated. The sugar cane is one of the principal productions of the island, and the people have been supplied with apparatus for converting juice into syrup and sugar. Such are some of the productions of the little island that became the hiding place of the mutineers. They doubtless introduced the breadfruit, coconuts, taro, yam and sweet potato. The places they once owned and cultivated are still called by their names, as John Adams' Breadfruit Patch, Ned Young's Ground, McCoy's Valley, and so on through the whole list. While their names remain, every trace of their burial places is lost, the grave of John Adams alone excepted.

Marriages and Births.

We will now turn our attention to the history of the islanders from the time we left them in the care of the only survivor of the mutineers, John Adams. At the changes that take place for the next few years are of deep interest we prefer that they be told to our readers by a native of the island. Therefore we will introduce Miss Rosa Young to the readers by extracting from her history of the island, which she has recently sent out to the public.

"In the month of October, 1823, an English whaler, the *Cyrus*, Captain John Adams, visited Pitcairn Island. John Adams, being now somewhat advanced in years and beginning already to feel the infirmities of age, expressed to Captain Hall the wish that he could find among the ship's crew some one to assist him in the arduous task of trying to impart instruction to his young people. The captain listened kindly, and promised to do what he could. Calling this man around him, he made known to them the wishes of the old man, and asked if any of them would be willing to accede to his request. After a few minutes' hesitation John Buffett, a young man twenty-six years of age, stepped forward and volunteered his services. Being bound by no home ties, he courted it no great sacrifice to remain.

"Buffett had in early youth been apprenticed to a cabinet maker in Bristol, his native place. Of a roving disposition, a sea life especially possessing a peculiar fascination for him, he left his early trade to serve on board His Majesty's

Sarah Quintall. These two last mentioned young men one day swam off to a rock at considerable distance from the shore, and there agreed to seek each one of the other's sister for a wife. The rock received, from that incident, its name, Tane Ma, i.e., "The Place of the men's agreement." Thursday October Christian, son of Fletcher Christian, and the first born on the island, married Susan, the girl of fifteen, who came in the Bounty. The others were: Charles Christian, married to Sarah McCoy; Edward Quintall, to Dina Adams; George Young, to Anna Adams; William Young, to Elizabeth Mills, a widow of Matthew Quintall, who met his death in some unknown manner. Most of the young men went out on the bay in their canoes to fish. They were mostly in speaking distance of each other, but as Matthew, or Matt, as he was called, was not seen tending his canoe, the others supposed that he was lying down in it. It was afterwards discovered that the canoe was, and had been no one knew how long, floating about without an occupant. The body had sunk, and was never seen again.

"Only four of the children of the mutineers died unmarried. One of them, Johnny, the only son of John Mills, the mutineer, came to his death by an awful fall from a high, rocky cliff, where he had gone in search of birds' eggs. His injuries were such that he died before he could be conveyed to his home. The poor lad was only fourteen years old when the sad accident occurred. Two sons of Edward Young, Robert and Edward, both died shortly after the return of the community from Tahiti in 1831, while Fletcher Christian's only daughter, Mary, died of dropsy, on Norfolk Island, about the year 1865. A daughter of Quintall, having strayed from the path of virtue was so harshly treated by her brother that when she had opportunity she left the island. The captain of a passing vessel being informed of the unfortunate young woman, kindly allowed her a passage on his ship. She was taken to the island of Baruru, where she was most kindly received. One of the chiefs of the island made her his wife and she eventually became the mother of a numerous family."

(To be Continued.)

There are seven young lady conductors of the electric cars of Chillicothe, O., and five at Vincennes, Ind. They work nine hours a day and receive \$4 a week.

# The Siege of Ladysmith

## Position of the Boer Guns—The Persistence of "Long Tom."

### London Leader Correspondent Tells of Events During the First Week.

Ladysmith, Nov. 7, 1899.—We have stood our first week of siege and bombardment admirably, for there has now been a week of it, although the official date of the investment may be put on a few days to make it coincide with the day when rail and telegraphic communication was intercepted.

When our troops retired upon the town after that unsuccessful engagement of October 30th I felt that nothing short of an absolutely impossible withdrawal could spare us the humiliation of a siege. The enemy held a commanding position, from which we had failed to dislodge him, on a hill to the eastward, known as Reservoir or Poppoort's hill, where he fixed up his "Long Tom" of imperishable memory—for those of us who listened to its screeching shells and have been witnesses of the futile efforts made by our naval guns to silence its demoralizing fire.

I believe a £10 note is still awaiting the gunner who aims the shot which puts the thing definitely out of action. The Powerful crew have more than once quieted it temporarily; but just when we are in our quarters ready to sit down to a comfortable meal the big Boer gun playfully sends another shell shrieking over the town to show that he intends to come up smiling next round.

Uses of the White Flag.

Once "Long Tom" hoisted the white flag and we all thought we had him at last. Capt. Lambton immediately claimed the gun, but the reply came that it was only momentarily disabled and that time merely was required for repairs! Our fellows complain bitterly at their having hoisted it several times when in difficulties, and reopened fire as soon as they got themselves straight again.

Ladysmith is awkwardly situated in the hollow of a rugged hill which runs in a series of ridges parallel with the principal street at a distance of about 200 yards on its northern side. A stony hill branches out at a right angle and encloses the town to the eastward.

A wide plain, four miles at least in extent, stretches away to the south in front of the town, and from it on the further side rises the gigantic Bulwana Hill—a wooded table mountain, which, after we had taken the trouble of fortifying it, was allowed to pass into Boer hands without a fight.

Position of the Naval Guns.

Our naval guns are mounted on the ridges to the north of Ladysmith. Unfortunately the position of our battery of 12-pounders, in relation to "Long Tom" dominating the great hill away to the northeast, is such that a shell missing the guns very frequently strikes the ridge and throws splinters into the town—if, indeed, it doesn't miss the ridge altogether and fall close to the main street. When I visited the Boer lines on Tuesday last our foes expressed their annoyance that the Naval Battery should have been placed in a spot which virtually drew "Long Tom's" fire upon the town. There was a tinge of bad faith about this, as, during the six hours' fighting on October 30th, which preceded the arrival of the bluejackets, the enemy's big gun dropped shots deliberately into the streets and gardens with clockwork regularity.

Our 4.7-in. gun dominates a kopje also to the north of the town, and we have also batteries at points which it would be unwise to mention here for fear this letter should fall into Boer hands—a fate that has overtaken a good many of us gone endeavoring to smuggle out of this besieged place.

Good Practice, Bad Shells.

The enemy has eight or nine heavy siege and garrison guns trained upon our batteries, and of these six at least command the town. They have made good practice, but, happily for us, their shells play them shabby tricks. It must be awfully mortifying to the Boer gunners to find a splendidly-directed shot stultified because the shell refuses to explode. Our bluejackets opened one of the projectiles which landed near them without bursting, and found the explosive chamber half filled with common soot. Somebody has taken advantage of the Transvaal government's feverish desire to increase its pile of ammunition.

On Tuesday a train was arranged for the collection of the wounded and the burial of the killed in the disastrous battle of Lombard's Kop. By the way, that engagement was ennobled by some glorious acts of individual gallantry. Lieut. Norwood, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, will, I hear, be recommended for particular distinction, he having dismounted and walked straight out into the zone of fire to carry a wounded man over 70 yards into safety.

Unrecorded Bravery.

What I believe to be an unreported incident of Elandsbaag deserves even tardy mention. Capt. Mickeljohn, of the Gordons, led his men to the attack on the main position with four bullets in his arm.

Early in the morning disquieting rumors circulated in camp concerning the fate of the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers.

We already knew the Mountain Battery had come to grief. Stragglers had wandered in under cover of darkness with tales of disaster. One man struggled in undisturbed and drenched, having crawled nearly five miles in ditches and river beds to elude the Boers. Another, a private of the Gloucesters, came in barefooted. He had been captured by two Irishmen who are fighting with the enemy, stripped of his boots and socks, kicked in a fleshy part of the body and told to get back to the British lines and be thankful his life was spared.

Effect of Nicholson's Nek.

The suspense as to what had become of the missing regiments was more terrible than the truth; and so prepared were we for the worst that the news of the surrender of Col. Carleton's column caused more pain than panic. It deprived us of the aid of 1,200 men, whose services might have been very helpful.

VESSELS WITH RECORDS.

To the barkentine Jane A. Falkenberg and the three-masted schooner Hera, recently wrecked near Vancouver Island, and sold by auction at this port, somewhat romantic histories attach. The barkentine was built on the Atlantic coast for the San Francisco-Honolulu trade about 45 years ago—long before steamers had made their appearance in that service. She was a very fast craft, and being named after the wife of its owner and captain (a lovely and accomplished woman who accompanied her husband on his voyages), was an object of special interest to the people of both ports. The passenger travel between the two ports was of considerable importance and the Falkenberg being handsomely fitted up with staterooms and saloon, and providing excellent meals, was long a favorite ocean carrier. Her only competitor in point of elegance and speed was the big schooner Live Yankee. In 1857 the barkentine was disposed of to a company for a very large sum in gold, and the captain and his wife started for home over the Isthmus of Panama with the money, in leather satchels. On their way up from the isthmus the steamer on which they were sailing foundered. The gold, which represented the savings of a lifetime was lost, and the captain and his wife barely escaped with their lives. The barkentine, after many years' service in the Honolulu trade, was driven off by steamer competition and has at last, after many vicissitudes, come to grief near this rock-bound coast. The Hera, now lying sunk on off the mouth of Olneyoquet, in the vessel in which the Earl of Aberdeen, travelled incognito, having shipped as a common sailor at a Virginia port for Australia, under the name of George Osborne, was driven off by a sailor borne. The first night out he was sent to furl the jib and was never seen again. His identity was established by the discovery in a Richmond pawnbroker's of a rifle, bearing the Aberdeen arms and some hairlocks that were known to be in his possession when he came to America. These articles he had pawned at George Osborne and shipped as a sailor the same day. After the missing earl had been declared legally dead the present earl succeeded to the estates and title. The Hera was dragged into the Tichborne matter, which is being revived in Australia, according to news by the *Austral*, in a somewhat remarkable manner. The claimant swore that the crew of the bark in which he left Valparaiso were taken from their sinking vessel by a three-masted schooner and conveyed to Australia. It was shown that the Hera, continuing the voyage on which the Earl of Aberdeen was lost, arrived at an Australian port about the date the claimant swore that he and his comrades reached that colony. Then ensued a long search for the Hera, and at last she was found loading at a Puget Sound port. She had changed officers and crews many times since her visit to Australia, and for a long time the log of her eventful voyage could not be found, and when it finally turned up there was no reference therein of the rescue of a shipwrecked crew and another fragment of the claimant's brain was disproved.

HIGHEST TOWER IN THE WORLD

The highest tower in the world is presently to be built as one of the great attractions of Buffalo during the Pan-American exhibition, which is to be held in the city in 1901. It is to be 1,132 feet high and 400 feet square at the base, and will be a much more ornamental building than the Eiffel Tower itself. It will be served by no fewer than thirty-three electrical elevators, sixteen of which will run only to the first landing, 225 feet above the level of the ground. The whole journey from the bottom to the top will necessitate four changes of elevators, and will take about six minutes, while the elevators will have a carrying capacity of 10,000 an hour.

The four corner supports of the tower are each 50 feet square, and from them rise arches 200 feet across and 200 feet high, supporting a landing containing 87,000 feet of floor space, capable of accommodating 20,000 people. At the second landing, 450 feet above the ground, is another great floor area of 25,000 feet, and on the third landing, which is 675 feet above the ground, a floor space of 12,100 feet, and on the fourth landing, at an elevation of 1,000 feet, the area will be 20x25 feet.

The estimated cost of this tower, which will be built of steel, is £100,000, or about twice as much as that which was involved by the erection of the Eiffel Tower.

Lord Roberts, says the London Outlook, learned of his son's death at the Travellers' Club. He was talking to a distinguished general at a little distance from the tape round which was formed a circle of the members. Some one who did not know Lord Roberts was present exclaimed: "Good heavens! Bob's son is killed." "What's that?" cried Roberts, elbowing his way to the tape. He read the fatal news, then walked out of the club without a word, the members gazing after him with silent, affectionate sympathy.

Thos. Kite, the old parish clerk of the Shakespeare church, is dead. He was 93 years of age. Among those whom he conducted to Shakespeare's tomb were Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Dickens, Emerson, Keane and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

# BOUNTY BAY.

When the mutineers first settled there it was covered with trees wherever the soil was of sufficient depth for their roots to take hold. The century of its habitation has changed it in this respect. The wild goats that have roamed in herds over a portion of the island have been destructive to many of the trees so that in many places where there was a dense foliage it is now bare. Its isolated position in mid-ocean, its rock-bound shores and precipitous cliffs, impress the beholder with a sense of security such a place would afford to those whose chief aim was to hide their crimes and get beyond the reach of well-merited punishment.

The highest part of the island is about one thousand one hundred and nine feet above the sea. Facing the north is a peak, or immense rock scarcely less high, called the Goat House. A cave in the side of this rock, partly hidden by the lofty trees, is said to have been the place where Fletcher Christian intended to hide should his pursuers discover the island. The scenery around Bounty Bay is always beautiful. It has a rocky shore with vine-covered trees, with foliage of intensest green, reaching down to the very water's edge; the salt spray moistening their branches, while the soft sea air helps to diffuse the delicious fragrance of the sweetest flower of the island boasts of the morinda citrifolia. The pandanus palm tree, with its clustering branches of drooping leaves fringing the shore of the bay nearly its whole extent. Innumerable huge stones and rocks cover the bottom of the bay making it impossible for a boat to land. Its waters teem with myriads of small fish. These have provided the islanders with food for the past century and the supply is still inexhaustible.

In the small valley between Ship-landing Point and the Goat House is the little village of the mutineers. Groves of coconut and orange trees surround it, quick, short, and decided. "Try it, daddy!" He at length consented, but not without misgivings regarding her future happiness, and his paternal blessing was not withheld when the twin stood up to be made one, being wedded with a ring formed of the outer circle of a limpet shell.

It may prove interesting to some readers to know the names of those others whom John Adams united in the bond of matrimony. The service was performed according to the rites of the Church of England. The parties were, of course, the sons and daughters of all mutineers who left children, and their names are as follows: Matthew Quintall to Elizabeth Mills; Arthur Quintall to Katherine McCoy; Daniel McCoy to

# THE SCOUT

It was a single Prussian scout, who before Sadova, discovered the whole of the Austrian army drawn up in a new, and unlooked-for position in time for the Prussians to alter their plans. It was another German scout who brought news of the unsupported French army at Vionville, and enabled the Germans to destroy it. But the services of scouts like Major Colquhoun Grant in the Peninsular war sometimes determines the strategy of a whole campaign. Napoleon's description of the methods of this officer, in whom "the utmost daring was so mixed with subtlety of genius and so say which quality predominated," tempered by discretion, that it agrees closely with Col. Baden-Powell's ideal of the scout's qualities. Grant and others like him carried out their work in the face of a regular army, amply equipped with cavalry, which they observed dressed in full uniform, and relying mainly on their own readiness and the speed of their horses. Grant's best piece of scouting was his discovery that Marmont did not really intend to attack Almeida or Ciudad Rodrigo during the siege of Badajoz by the British. He spent three days inside Marmont's lines, in uniform, and discovered that the marshal had prepared provisions and scaling ladders for a siege. He then galloped through the French cavalry scouts, after receiving their fire and preceded Marmont's army. This he watched through a pass, noting every bastion and gun, and their direction, which was toward Ciudad Rodrigo. He unsatisfied, he doubled back and entered the town of Tamames after the French had passed. There he discovered that he had left their scaling ladders behind, which showed that there was no real intention to storm Ciudad Rodrigo. This news, taken to Wellington, left him free to bring the siege of Badajoz to a successful end without apprehension for the other fortress, which he had just captured.—The Spectator.

It is stated that the Pope has designated Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, president of the congregation of indulgences and sacred relics, as his successor. Cardinal Gotti, the famous Genoese monk, is a man of great piety and modesty. He is now about 64 years old; he has lived the life of an ascetic, and despite the dignity of a prince of the church, he always sleeps in a cell and on a hard mattress.

Lieutenant-Governor Day of Nova Scotia is appointed Deputy Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

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Provincial News.

NELSON.

The Presbytery of Kootenay has sustained a call from the Fernie church to Rev. J. Gordon, and that clergyman will be inducted in his new charge towards the end of January. Rev. Mr. Gordon is a recent graduate of Queen's University, Kingston.

A big deal involving cash payments of nearly \$100,000 was completed in Nelson on Thursday, when Mr. Ernest Mansfield purchased 38,000 shares of the stock of the Excelsior Gold Mining Company for \$87,000 for M. Rene Landi, of London, England.

J. Y. Griffin & Co. have broken ground for their new front street warehouse and a number of men and teams are leveling the site. The building will be about 100x40 ft.

A gang of masons are engaged in laying the foundations for A. Macdonald & Co.'s new warehouse on Front street. The firm anticipates occupying the new building early in March.

The annual meeting of the Kootenay Curling Association was held on Friday. The delegates from outside points were Messrs. Kerr and Williams from Rossland, G. O. Buchanan and J. Waugh from Kaslo, and Brown from Revelstoke.

It is safe to state that the building operations in Nelson during 1899 aggregated not less than \$300,000, an amount which does the first city of the Kootenay great credit.—Tribune.

The returns of the port of Nelson for the past six months show an increase in the trade of Nelson, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. For the last half of the year 1899, the collections averaged \$17,540 per month, a sum several thousand dollars in excess of the heaviest month in the last half of 1898, while the aggregate increase of the last half of 1899 is something over 55 per cent.

A C.P.R. surveyor is expected to arrive in the city shortly to finally locate the line from Nelson to Bulkley. Although the winter is advancing, it still looks as if the construction of this part of the Crow's Nest extension will commence with little more delay.

M. A. Gray declined guilty before Judge Bonthoe to three charges of issuing checks on banks in which he had no funds and was sentenced to six months in the Nelson jail on each charge, the three terms to run concurrently.

Owing to the absence of so many teachers on their holiday vacation, School Inspector Burns has applied for and received permission from the department of education to postpone the annual convention of the Kootenay and Yale Teachers' Association until the latter holidays in April. The association includes all the teachers in East and West Kootenay and the Boundary districts, and the convention is expected to be one of the largest ever held in the interior.

The total exports for the year were \$3,928,548, a monthly average of \$327,379. The total imports were \$779,304, a monthly average of \$64,942. There has been a most marked increase during the last six months. The imports from July to December were \$436,222, as compared with \$345,082 from January to June. The increase of exports in the last six months of the year are still greater, the total from July to December being \$2,390,300, as compared with \$1,530,240 from January to June.

In pursuance to a call by his worship the mayor a meeting was held in the city hall on Friday evening for the purpose of arranging for the usual winter carnival. The attendance was not very large, but a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. It was decided to hold the carnival at a date to be decided on later by the general committee.

On Friday afternoon a variety actress named Josie Miller caused considerable excitement on North Washington street. It is said the woman had been indulging pretty freely during the holiday season, and got into a dependent frame of mind. She was in one of the boxes of the Alhambra saloon for some time between 2 and 3 o'clock, when she suddenly announced her intention of killing herself, and drawing a revolver, commenced firing in a wild and aimless way.

The shooting caused the occupants of the boxes and those at the bar to rush out into the street, and at once quite a crowd gathered. Policeman Bradshaw was on hand, and he at once entered the box where the woman was, and taking away the still smoking revolver, arrested her. An express sleigh was obtained, and the woman was taken off to the lockup. On Saturday morning Judge Bonthoe released her on suspended sentence till to-day, by which time it is expected that she will have left the city.

VANCOUVER.

Wm. Quinn was on Friday afternoon committed to trial on the charge of administering intoxicating liquor to Eliza Gazley with the intention of seduction. A number of Chinese shacks were burned the other day by the fire department. Curiously enough the brigade was called later in the day to another section of Chinatown, where there was a small and harmless blaze.

The larger logging men who supply the local mill with logs are looking for a rather dull season. Charles sites for lumber vessels are now so high that few new charters are being taken for the lumber trade, and that will necessarily mean, according to the lumbermen them-

selves, that the demand for logs will not be brisk. A change in rates for ships is, however, looked for early.

Mr. W. S. Holland, agent for the Equity Fire Insurance Company, was on Friday fined \$25 in the police court for transacting business without a license. The magistrate said that after considering the matter very thoroughly he had come to the conclusion that he was incumbent upon the defence to show that they were doing business properly under a license. Mr. Bowser for the defence said that they intended to appeal the case, but would not now put in any evidence on the question of whether a license existed or not.

Messrs. A. Tregillus, Nelson, and John Tregillus, of Cariboo, arrived in the city on Friday on the first stage of a tour round the world. They left for Hongkong yesterday. From Hongkong they will take a run down to Manila; thence to Calcutta in India; through the northern provinces of India to Bombay; from Bombay to Egypt; thence to Italy, they expect to be in England in time to run over to Paris for the opening of the exposition.

John Strrell was brought up in the police court a few days ago on a charge of molesting a Mrs. Barnes of Cambie street. He was at that time bound over to keep the peace for a year, but no sooner had he left the police station than he repeated the offence. His habit was to leave his property scattered all over the door of Mrs. Barnes, and as soon as he got out of jail he left another note, asking the lady to let the past be buried and meet him down town. Strrell was on Friday sentenced to six months in jail.

At a meeting of the finance committee it was decided that the city treasurer should purchase with \$42,000 sinking fund moneys, now lying in the bank, city debentures of the last issue to that amount, these debentures being such as have not been sold already.

The purchase of the property known as the Old Presbyterian church, east of Cordova street, has been completed by the managers of the Knox (Independent) Presbyterian church. The Presbyterian church just sold was the first church built by that denomination in the city.

Messrs. Armstrong & Morrison, well-known proprietors of the iron works, on Alexander street, have purchased the entire quarry business of Mr. W. L. Nicol, who became proprietor of it a couple of years ago, having then obtained the property from Mr. H. F. Keefe. The property consists of a quarry at the North Arm of the inlet, almost opposite the city rock quarry, and the larger quarry at Gabriola Island.

A complaint has been made to the police by a young man who resides near English Bay in a small cabin, who found that five rifle shots had been fired through his door, remaining unopened, and lock to pieces. Had any one been sitting in the cabin at the time, he would undoubtedly have been injured. The police are looking up the matter.

The Rev. A. E. Green, of the Mount Pleasant Methodist church, is somewhat seriously indisposed. He managed to give up both church services on Sunday. There were 11.45 cases of rain during December, with 21 rainy days and 10 fine days.

There was a large congregation at the Knox (Independent) Presbyterian church on Sunday morning to take part in the opening services. The Rev. Dr. Reid was in charge of the devotional portions of the service, whilst the pastor, Rev. J. Reid, jr., conducted the consecration and preached the sermon.

Timber Inspector Skinner states that the department of lands and works has shown an increase in reports for the past twelve months over 1898. During 1899, the Vancouver fire department had 123 calls, and the total loss for the year was \$1,800.

A spark from a grate set fire to the carpets and curtains in City Solicitor Hemenway's house yesterday morning. The loss was \$250.

The vital statistics for the year 1899 as recorded at the government registry office are as follows: Births, 473; deaths, 353; marriages, 252.

The master bakers of the city announce a slight increase in prices of bread. The rise is caused by the fact that the master bakers with one exception have signed the wage bill of the new journeymen bakers' union, which makes a very material increase in the payroll of each shop.

The marriage of Mr. Silas Allen, of this city, to Miss Alice M. Laren, of Matfield, Harris County, N.S., took place at the residence of Mrs. E. Allen, 705 Cambie street, on Tuesday evening. Rev. J. H. Bainton, pastor of the First Congregational church, performed the wedding ceremony.

At the last meeting of the city council a letter was read from C. R. Maxwell, M.P., acknowledging receipt of resolution of council regarding the building of a new customs house. Mr. Maxwell added that there could be but one opinion regarding the matter, and that was that either a new postoffice or customs house was something that was urgently needed, and he hoped that action would be taken in the matter.

According to the statement of A. J. McGulgan at the meeting of the city council there is a civil suit threatening in connection with the recent asphyxiation of a Chinaman on Carrall street. A. J. McGulgan said that he had received a letter from Mr. D. G. Macdonnell, who asked that the body of the dead Chinaman be exhumed in order to ascertain the cause of death by an inquest and post-mortem examination. He indicated, he said, entering a suit against the gas company for alleged defective meters and other fittings. A. J. McGulgan said that it was not a criminal matter, and therefore he had no particular interest in making the exhumation for a civil case. Mr. Macdonnell wished the city council to undergo the expense of \$75 for the exhumation. One of the aldermen said that if Mr. Macdonnell wanted the exhumation made he should guarantee the expenses first, and there the matter rested on the understanding that the council should take no action, it having no interest in the matter.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Columbian in its review of the past year, says: The general prosperity which has been experienced by the Dominion at large, and this province, has been shared by

New Westminster, a fact which must be patent to all, but which is borne out by the various statements and statistics which, in a necessarily condensed form, appear below. A good indication of the prosperity of the city may be had by looking at the civic finances, which, under all the circumstances, are in a highly satisfactory condition. When the year commenced there were \$97,423.71 in arrears of taxes, and the fire had reduced the value of assessable property by \$296,503, and the collectible taxes by \$40,000, \$32,645 to \$33,000, being somewhat over \$5,000 less than last year. Of these current taxes, \$47,946.14 has already been collected, leaving a trifle over \$10,000, still due. The arrears have thus been reduced by \$17,000, and the bank overdraft has been reduced from \$32,645 to \$33,000. By the maintenance of the city's credit, the citizens themselves have shown their faith in the city, and, during the year, many new residences have been built, in addition to the work of rebuilding the business blocks. Another indication of the improved conditions in the city is the sum of \$25,000 transferred from the city to the province, which is a sign of the city's credit, the books of the land registry office show that, during the past year, the registrations of titles has increased 20 per cent., over 1898, and the registration of charges has increased fully 40 per cent. These figures indicate the sum of \$25,000 transferred from the city to the province, which is a sign of the city's credit, the books of the land registry office show that, during the past year, the registrations of titles has increased 20 per cent., over 1898, and the registration of charges has increased fully 40 per cent. 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**Building Trenches**

**Boers Are Busy With Shovels and Picks at the Modder and Tugela.**

**Big Battle Expected Next Week—The Dutch Rising in Cape Colony.**

London, Jan. 5.—No further light is thrown upon the situation in South Africa by this morning's news. The exact position at Moloeno and Cyphegal is not yet clear, but in any case these little engagements are of small importance, beyond proving that the British forces are beginning to attain a greater degree of mobility.

It is fully expected, that next week will see a heavy battle on the Tugela river, which is now the pivot of the campaign. The Boers appear to be working incessantly with shovels and picks.

Lord Methuen's cavalry scouting has developed the fact that the Boer entrenchments extend forty miles, far overlapping the British positions and making flank attacks exceedingly difficult.

Military men affirm that the Boer trenches confronting Gen. Buller stretch away some seventy miles, and that work upon them is pushed unremittingly. While the advance is delayed flank movements are rendered most difficult, because long marches are not done with celerity, and it is hard to time an attack with certainty.

The extent of the Dutch rising may now be measured by taking a line from Prieska, on the west to Herschel or Barkly on the east. Along the whole of this line, except at points actually occupied by the British, the population seems for the most part hostile.

New redoubts are being built at Kimberley and seventeen miles of works now encompass the town.

It now appears that it is Mr. John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, and not Mr. Winston Churchill, who has been given command of a squadron of the South African Light Horse.

Lord Rosslyn has thrown up his engagement at the Court Theatre in order to join the Yeomanry.

The offer of Lord Iveagh to provide at his own expense a completely equipped hospital base in South Africa has been accepted.

The war office has invited Sir William Thomson to accept the post of staff surgeon to the forces in South Africa, instead of consulting surgeon.

**Calling Out Militia.**  
London, Jan. 4.—An army order has been issued directing the mobilization of sixteen additional battalions of militia.

**Every White Man Must Fight.**  
Cape Town, Jan. 5.—Intelligence has been received here from the Free State to the effect that President Steyn has issued a proclamation declaring that every white man irrespective of nationality is to be considered a burgher and liable to be compelled to fight for the defence of the country.

**Narrow Escape of New Zealanders.**  
Rensburg, Jan. 4.—A detachment of 25 New Zealanders had a narrow escape while advancing on Colesburg. They were directed to occupy a kopje, but met with a hot reception from a concealed force of Boers. Another body of British troops, seeing their danger, doubled to the rescue of the New Zealanders, and their retreat was successfully accomplished under cover of the guns on the hills westward.

The destruction of the wrecked train shielded 22,000 rations and a supply of rum.

The British casualties to Gen. French's force up to the afternoon of January 3rd were 5 men killed and 24 wounded.

**The Seizure of German Vessels.**  
Berlin, Jan. 4.—The seizure of the imperial mail steamer General has considerably aggravated the situation here, and the indignation against England is intensified. The government, however, is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations.

No answer that is considered satisfactory has yet been received from London, and according to advices here none is expected for several days longer. Today's news, however, induced the German government to send another protest to London.

**MINERS FREEZE TO DEATH.**  
Three More Victims of the Awful Cold in the North.

According to later advices from the North, William Summerville, whose tragic death was recorded yesterday, was not the only victim of the blizzard on the snow-covered northern trails.

Three others are now known to have met death by freezing. Two were found on the summit of the White Pass frozen stiff in death. They had apparently been overcome by the blizzard. In a belt tied around the waist of one was found checks upon the Alaska Commercial Co. for \$3,000. The checks were issued in favor of R. C. Jennings. His residence was unknown and the other was not identified. The bodies were discovered by a party of snow shovellers working for the railroad. The men it seems had evidently sought shelter on the side of a large boiler, but were unable to withstand the terrible cold and had succumbed within less than a mile of shelter.

They are believed to be returning Klondikers; their clothes indicated that they had just come in from a long and wearisome journey. The check found on one of them was dated November 7th, seven weeks ago, but the difference in time is accounted for by the fact that the men probably waited in Dawson for some time before starting out.

Another victim of the wintry trail was

**Many Rich Strikes**

**The Wonderfully Rich Find on Sulphur Creating Excitement.**

**Goes as High as Twenty Dollars to the Pan-Wealth on Gold Run.**

According to news received from Dawson up to the 14th ult. the phenomenal strike on 46 above on Sulphur continues to be the subject of most interested discussion. The depth and richness of the deposit of gravel uncovered is unprecedented in the history of this camp, says the Yukon Sun. If it should prove to be of any considerable superficial area, it will also prove to be the most significant strike that has yet occurred in the Yukon Territory. A deposit of gravel 20 feet deep and yielding from \$1 to \$15 or \$20 per pan will naturally attract the attention of the world.

The Sun is having a report made on the property by one of Dawson's most competent experts. It must be appreciated, however, that time and actual development alone can demonstrate the true extent of this remarkable deposit. Late and projected experiments with new devices and methods in mining operations bid fair to mark the present winter as a history making epoch for the Yukon. The use of explosives, steam jiggers, novel belts, shafts for reducing the underground temperature, have made mining much more profitable, owing to the economy of operation. There can be no doubt that vast areas of ground that have been heretofore regarded as not sufficiently rich to work will be exploited with satisfactory results under improved and more economical methods. Never in the history of the Yukon, says the Sun, was the outlook for a great future so promising as at the present moment.

It is rumored that Alex. McDonald offered the sum of \$250,000 for No. 46 above Sulphur.

Runners of a rich strike far up on Gold Run—\$50 to the pan—have reached Dawson.

Rich finds have also been made on the property of Dr. P. D. Carper and J. L. Hubbard, on No. 3, American Gulch. The pay streak is extensive, with the whole area of the property—250x640 feet. It has, in its entirety, been let out on lease, six in number, and is being exploited by combined forces of about 20 men. There have been sunk four or five shafts, ranging in depth from 38 to 100 feet to bedrock, and three tunnels, connecting with these shafts, have been driven. The stratum of pay gravel is from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet thick, and yields from \$3.75 to \$10.70 per bucket.

On Gold Bottom creek a good strike was made opposite No. 7, left limit, second tier. Two holes reached bedrock at a depth of 21 feet in a gravel deposit of 12 feet.

The continued comparatively mild weather makes pumping almost universally unnecessary on creek diggings. Steam syphons are extensively used, and, of course, much more economical than driven pumps. The engine is relatively small, and no engine is required in their operation.

On December 12th a big blaze occurred at No. 72, Magnet gulch. The cabins, a blacksmith shop and a cache, driven on the contents, except a few cases of goods belonging to Borden McGregor and two others, were destroyed. The contents of the cabins were also nearly all consumed, and a dog was sacrificed to the flames.

So rapid was the progress of the fire that Mr. McGregor barely escaped with his life, leaving all, even his cap, behind. The loss is quite heavy, as the cache was well stocked with provisions. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by a stovepipe.

James Hall, of No. 17 Eldorado and one of the richest miners of the North, has been arrested at the instance of his friends, charged with insanity. The reason given was that he was driven mad by a marriage.

A valentide party had given her a check for \$11,000, payment of which was stopped.

Mrs. O. F. Smith was committed for trial at Dawson on Nov. 22nd for passing counterfeit bills. All the bills, alleged to have been made in the city of Toronto, and printed from plates, though the work on the plates is very clumsily executed and the printing is bad, so poor, in fact, that one accustomed to handling money in any quantity could easily detect the fraud. Little is known of the accused, who has been released on a bond of \$5,000.

**BUBONIC PLAGUE.**  
Outbreak at Honolulu Engaging Attention—Other Affected Places.

The second outbreak of bubonic plague at Honolulu is now engaging the attention of shipping men and there is considerable discussion as to what effect it will have on the large amount of shipping now loading for the island port. The quarantine officers are more on the qui vive than ever because of the news of the new cases and all precautions are being taken to guard against the disease being brought to the coast. Until this danger is known to be past the affected port will not be visited by the transports as has been usual. They will go straight through from the Sound and San Francisco. Surgeon-General Wyman yesterday issued a long report from Surgeon Carmichael, who is stationed at Honolulu, bearing on the condition of affairs there regarding the bubonic plague. After giving details, which have been already published, Carmichael says what is considered the plague bacillus has been isolated in two of the cases, although the clinical symptoms were much alike in the first five cases reported.

The origin of the plague is obscure, but it is supposed to have been in some article of food, clothing, merchandise or rats from steamers. Oriental foodstuffs and freights have been landed and

**Many Rich Strikes**

**The Wonderfully Rich Find on Sulphur Creating Excitement.**

**Goes as High as Twenty Dollars to the Pan-Wealth on Gold Run.**

According to news received from Dawson up to the 14th ult. the phenomenal strike on 46 above on Sulphur continues to be the subject of most interested discussion. The depth and richness of the deposit of gravel uncovered is unprecedented in the history of this camp, says the Yukon Sun. If it should prove to be of any considerable superficial area, it will also prove to be the most significant strike that has yet occurred in the Yukon Territory. A deposit of gravel 20 feet deep and yielding from \$1 to \$15 or \$20 per pan will naturally attract the attention of the world.

The Sun is having a report made on the property by one of Dawson's most competent experts. It must be appreciated, however, that time and actual development alone can demonstrate the true extent of this remarkable deposit. Late and projected experiments with new devices and methods in mining operations bid fair to mark the present winter as a history making epoch for the Yukon. The use of explosives, steam jiggers, novel belts, shafts for reducing the underground temperature, have made mining much more profitable, owing to the economy of operation. There can be no doubt that vast areas of ground that have been heretofore regarded as not sufficiently rich to work will be exploited with satisfactory results under improved and more economical methods. Never in the history of the Yukon, says the Sun, was the outlook for a great future so promising as at the present moment.

It is rumored that Alex. McDonald offered the sum of \$250,000 for No. 46 above Sulphur.

Runners of a rich strike far up on Gold Run—\$50 to the pan—have reached Dawson.

Rich finds have also been made on the property of Dr. P. D. Carper and J. L. Hubbard, on No. 3, American Gulch. The pay streak is extensive, with the whole area of the property—250x640 feet. It has, in its entirety, been let out on lease, six in number, and is being exploited by combined forces of about 20 men. There have been sunk four or five shafts, ranging in depth from 38 to 100 feet to bedrock, and three tunnels, connecting with these shafts, have been driven. The stratum of pay gravel is from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet thick, and yields from \$3.75 to \$10.70 per bucket.

On Gold Bottom creek a good strike was made opposite No. 7, left limit, second tier. Two holes reached bedrock at a depth of 21 feet in a gravel deposit of 12 feet.

The continued comparatively mild weather makes pumping almost universally unnecessary on creek diggings. Steam syphons are extensively used, and, of course, much more economical than driven pumps. The engine is relatively small, and no engine is required in their operation.

On December 12th a big blaze occurred at No. 72, Magnet gulch. The cabins, a blacksmith shop and a cache, driven on the contents, except a few cases of goods belonging to Borden McGregor and two others, were destroyed. The contents of the cabins were also nearly all consumed, and a dog was sacrificed to the flames.

So rapid was the progress of the fire that Mr. McGregor barely escaped with his life, leaving all, even his cap, behind. The loss is quite heavy, as the cache was well stocked with provisions. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by a stovepipe.

James Hall, of No. 17 Eldorado and one of the richest miners of the North, has been arrested at the instance of his friends, charged with insanity. The reason given was that he was driven mad by a marriage.

A valentide party had given her a check for \$11,000, payment of which was stopped.

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**Exodus From Ladysmith**

**Non-Residents Were Given 24 Hours to Leave the Town.**

**How Commander Egerton Died—White With 12,000 Troops Facing 22,000 Boers.**

Ladysmith, Nov. 7. Ladysmith was wonderfully self-possessed. There were rumors that the ill-fated Dutch had been led into an ambush by Dutch guides. They were devoid of foundation. Yet public feeling ran very high on the subject of espionage.

The Boers appeared to know everything we did. They possessed the ranges of our camps and prominent buildings. Dutch spies entered the town with impunity, and they were even permitted to drive in friends of distinguished Boer wounded, who obtained authorization to visit the sufferers in the hospital at the Dutch church. Two artillerymen are alleged to have come in disguised as drivers of the ambulance vans which took the enemy's wounded back to his camp. The Boer who drove Mme. Kock into Ladysmith to visit her dying husband walked about the place without any sort of surveillance.

24 Hours to Quit the Town.

A unanimous chorus of approval consequent upon the order of the British commander to search for Luzon treasure trove.

**Gold, Silver and Jewels That Were Buried by a Chinaman Long Ago.**

According to news received by the steamers, a number of American seamen have formed a company at Manila to make a systematic search for the buried millions of the Chinese mandarin, Chan Lee Suey, in southern Luzon. For over a century the story of the buried wealth has led many an adventurer into the swamps of the Rio Grande around Calumpit, since the 18th century the Filipinos of Pampanga have cherished the idea of some day unearthing the buried millions. No one has been successful in finding any of the cached riches or was a clue found to them until recently, a Macabebe woman picked up three Spanish coins of the date of 1758 near the spot where the Chinese was alleged to have buried his gold. A soldier, who had heard of the treasure, bought the coins from the woman for \$70 (Mexican), and as a result of investigations made by this soldier, the company has been formed which hopes to recover the treasure.

To go back to the burying of the gold in the past century, when the British took Manila in 1762, T. de Simon de Anda, a justice of the supreme court, escaped and retired into the province of Beaubon. He rallied the Spanish and an army of natives around him and declared himself viceroy of the islands. In that capacity he proceeded to hold the Philippines for Spain. He made war on the invaders, but the British continued to hold Manila and took Cavite. Outside of these two cities, though, Anda ruled, and with a rod of iron. The Chinese element in the islands were then powerless and Anda not sulking them, they conspired to get rid of him. He, however, was informed of the conspiracy and took a terrible revenge on the entire Chinese population. His soldiers were ordered to "massacre the Chinese traitors," and men, women and children were killed indiscriminately.

In these days the richest of the Chinese was the mandarin Chan Lee Suey. He had immense riches and gave prizes for good fortunes. The jewels he wore were of almost incredible value, one rope of pearls bought from the Sultan of Sulu being the finest in the East. He did not live at Manila, but at Calumpit. When the Chinese began to rebel, he, a rich mandarin loaded up two cases with treasure and determined to slip down the river into Manila bay, where he would have the protection of the British fleet. But the attempt was made too late. As the cases and their conveyer of five boats with 150 armed Chinese were two leagues below Calumpit on the Rio Grande, an armed force of Anda's men under Capt. Alvarez was encountered. Fearful of running into a trap the mandarin at once changed his plans. The two cases were run ashore and while half the Chinese fought off the Spanish the others carried off the valuables. So well did the Chinese fight that Capt. Alvarez was obliged to send for reinforcements. Meanwhile the boxes and baskets of treasure with which the cases had been loaded had disappeared. A small basket left on one of the vessels by accident was all that was found. This contained fifteen kilos of gold dust. Simon de Anda was greatly exasperated when he learned of the escape of the mandarin and of his riches. A big reward was offered for his recovery and he was spurred on by this Spanish and native searched the country without avail, however.

Hundreds of Chinese were captured, and as they would not or could not reveal the place where the wealth was hidden, they were put to the sword. Many were put through all forms of torture, but no information could be extracted from any of them. At last the mandarin was found in a rice field, when brought before Anda he defied him and no torture could wring from him the hiding place of his gold. He was killed. With all the search made to recover the gold no more was found but the basketful left behind from the cases.

When the British evacuated Manila, on Francisco de la Torre, when he became viceroy, made a strenuous search but no trace of the treasure was found. Many other attempts have been made to locate the gold, silver and jewels, but all failed. As to how much was hidden estimates vary.

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**SENTENCE OF CONSPIRATORS.**

New York, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Paris says: Interviewed on the action of the Senate in sentencing Deroulede and others for conspiracy, Premier Waldeck Rousseau said: "The verdict will give satisfaction to all men sincerely desirous of re-establishing order and peace in France by moderate but firm measures."

**FRENCH CLAIM AGAINST HAITI.**

Paris, Jan. 5.—The French government has cabled the commandant of the navy squadron in the Atlantic to proceed immediately to Santo Domingo. This order is probably in connection with the recent demand on the republic to pay an indemnity to a French citizen in the matter of a local damage claim.

**AMERICAN EXPANSION.**

Washington, Jan. 5.—The United States navy has taken possession of another island in the East. The island called Sibutu Island, lies at the southwest angle of the boundary line of the quadrangle, enclosing the Philippine group.

**AMERICAN RELEASED.**

Washington, Jan. 5.—Gen. Otis telegraphs that Col. Hare has relieved all the American prisoners in the hands of Filipinos.

**MONTREAL MINING MARKET.**

Montreal, Jan. 5.—Stock market, morning board: War Eagle, 253, 250; Payne, 104, 103; Montreal and London, 35, 34; Republic, 110, 106.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica, know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieves more often than any other medicine and a doctor had failed. It is the best I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodge, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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**General Ad**

**London**

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