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6.  
have a world's fair  
celebrating the com-  
mon tunnel.

STOCK  
SALE.

—magnificent young  
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lor; dams are 10 and  
females from 1 to 3  
imals from imported  
grand young bull,  
r, whose dam has a  
litter per week, and  
cows, strong in the  
ad St. Lambert. All  
C address.  
J. S. SMITH,  
Chilliwack, B. C.

Gunners, Farmers,  
Hunters and Trappers,  
gun, breech loaders,  
Balt Set Gun, \$24.00  
b; sure death to all  
hot; every gun guar-  
te for sale. Agents  
J. R. BOOTH,  
Ste. Marie, Ontario.

ICE.  
of the Islands' Agri-  
culturers' Association  
Salt Spring Island,  
th, at 1 p. m. to  
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A. BROADWELL,  
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Central West.  
given to each sub-  
for a copy of the  
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day sure, gentlemen  
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ry. Address S. M.  
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man, age 45, mar-  
cattle, position re-  
country store. "H.  
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# Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899.

NO. 25.

## SKIRMISHES BETWEEN BRITISH AND BOERS

### Several Small Engagements Are Reported to Have Taken Place in Cape Colony.

## SEVENTEEN BURGHERS KILLED AND WOUNDED

### On the British Side Nine Men Were Wounded—Sensational Reports From Mafeking—Meeting of Imperial Par- liament—The Queen's Speech.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Oct. 17.—A special dispatch from Capetown says that three hundred Boers and eighteen British have been killed in a battle at Mafeking.

Lorenzo Marques, Oct. 17.—Refugees who have just arrived from the Transvaal report that the Boers have been repulsed at Mafeking, sustaining heavy losses.

British Victory.  
London, Oct. 17.—Col. Baden Powell made a sortie from Mafeking in force and attacked the Boers who were investing the town.

Two Engagements.  
Pretoria, Oct. 14.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Heavy fighting took place this morning north of Mafeking.

A second engagement followed in which nine British soldiers were wounded.

Pretoria, Oct. 15.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Further dispatches received by the government say that fighting continues north of Mafeking.

The British, after the second engagement, retired in the direction of the town, but resumed the attack shortly afterwards, two burghers being killed and three wounded.

London, Oct. 17.—Belated dispatches from the scene of action in South Africa throw little fresh light upon the situation.

The Boers appear to be strengthening their position in Natal, and biding their time for attack.

Today's news from the western border probably reduces the alleged heavy fighting at Mafeking to ordinary proportions.

Apparently the earlier sensational stories originated in skirmishes between an armored train and a small detachment of Boers, although since then much may have happened to the little garrison.

ion and Atlantic transport lines have also been called upon.

The Queen's Speech.  
London, Oct. 17.—Parliament opened today in extraordinary session to consider the South African situation. In the speech from the throne Her Majesty said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—Within a brief period after recent prorogation, I am compelled by events, deeply affecting the interests of my Empire, to recur to your advice and aid.

"The state of affairs in South Africa made it expedient that my government should be enabled to strengthen the military force of this country by calling out the reserves. For this purpose the provisions of the law render it necessary that parliament should be called together.

"Except for the difficulties that have been caused by the action of the South African Republic, the condition of the world continues to be peaceful.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—Measures will be laid before you for the purpose of providing for the expenditure which has been or may be caused by events in South Africa. The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you in due course.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—There are many subjects of domestic interest to which your attention will be invited at a later period when the ordinary season for the labors of the session has been reached.

"For the present I have invited your attendance in order to ask you to deal with an exceptional exigency, and I pray, in performing the duties which claim your attention, you may have guidance and blessing of Almighty

Protecting the Railways.  
Pretoria, Oct. 16.—(Delayed in transmission.)—As it has been discovered attempts are being made to tamper with the railway, landrosts have been authorized to shoot, on sight, all persons found

near railways with dynamite.

Another Post Isolated.  
Capetown, Oct. 17.—Aliwal North, Cape Colony, is now isolated.

Trans-Atlantic Liners Chartered.  
New York, Oct. 17.—The British government is seriously crippling the trans-Atlantic carrying business, the World says, by snapping up a number of ves-

sels to be used as transports during the campaign against the Boers. Seventy ocean carriers, it is estimated, including thirty-two trans-Atlantic liners, have already been chartered. The Cunard Steamship Company has already turned over the Aurania and the Servia, respectively 4,030 and 3,971 tons register, which are on the New York line as extra boats, and those steamers engaged in the Boston trade with Liverpool, the Davonia, 3,490 tons; Cephalonia, 3,515 tons, and Gatolonia, 3,093 tons.

The Corinthia, 3,623 tons, is now coaling in Boston, and from there goes to New Orleans to transport mules to South Africa. If necessary the Cunard Company must turn over the Leucania, Campania, Umbria and Etruria, to be converted into armored cruisers. The Britannia, Nomadic and Clirio, of the White Star line, will probably be taken by the British government, and so far only the Nomadic, a freighter, has been chartered. The Allan-Star line steamers chartered are the Mongolian, 3,082 tons, which has been taken off the New York service, and the Bavarian, 6,722 tons, a new steamer. The Leland line have chartered the American, 5,744 tons, and the Winifred, 6,816 tons.

It is reported the Columbian, 3,323 tons, and the Chicago, 4,123 tons, of the Wilson-Furness-Leyland line, running between Boston and London, have been taken, and that a number of steamers of the Elder-Dempster lines, running between England and New Orleans and Montreal, and of the Warren, Domin-

ion and Atlantic transport lines have also been called upon.

for Central Salisbury. Subsequent arrivals were slow.

The regular formality of searching the vaults under the House of Parliament for traces of a treasonable conspiracy was carried out.

Cabinet Meeting.  
Prior to the meeting of parliament, the Prince of Wales visited the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, at the foreign office.

The cabinet met this morning at the residence of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, instead of at the foreign office, it being the first time during the existence of the present ministry when this has occurred.

The Franco-Russian Alliance.  
New York, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

"The Berliner Tagblatt learns from diplomatic sources in London that the purpose of the visit of Count Muraviev to Paris was, to seek with M. Delcasse an opportunity of profiting by England's embarrassment in South Africa. M. Delcasse wants to produce in the Palais Bourbon the exact text of the Russian alliance, in order to take revenge for the Fashoda affair. Therefore it is not an intervention in favor of the Boers, but the boiling of Franco-Russian soup on the Boer fire."

An Archbishop's Appeal.  
Capetown, Oct. 17.—The Archbishop has issued a pastoral earnestly reminding the clergy and laity that men of honor and integrity equal to their own may espouse opposite sides, seeing that warm friends and even families are divided in this crisis.

In concluding the appeal he says: "I beg you all to avoid rash talking and to endeavor to pave the way to a durable peace, and to friendly relations when, by God's mercy, the war shall be a thing of the past."

London, Oct. 17.—The following dispatch, dated Pretoria, Oct. 14th, has

been received via Delagoa Bay:

"A cyclist dispatch was received here from Ottolowop, near Malmant, at six o'clock this morning, asserting that heavy firing had been in progress all day long north of Mafeking.

"British troops on board an armored train acted as a covering force to military engineers engaged in repairing the track. A Maxim on the train kept up a continuous fire. Conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides, but it soon became apparent that the rifles of the burghers were ineffective against an armed train. The latter, however, were once forced to retreat before a particularly strong assault, but it soon returned, accompanied by a British mounted contingent, and the fighting was renewed fiercely.

"Fighting still continues, the Boers holding their positions well. A dozen Boers were killed or wounded, but the British casualties cannot be ascertained.

"Heavy firing can be heard south of Mafeking, where General Cronje's command is in operation."

"A force of experienced Continental engineers, former officers, have left Pretoria for the southwestern borders, accompanied by a command of picked Boer shots. It is probably intended for large dynamite operations.

Engagement Expected Near Ladysmith.  
"A big engagement is expected shortly in the vicinity of Ladysmith. The forces of Commandant Pietri are encamped on a mountain overlooking Dundee, from which point they will be able to observe the movements of British troops."

Maxims at Work.  
A special dispatch from Capetown says the skirmish near Spytfontein was quite lively.

The armored train with a detachment of Lancashires approached unopposed until within range, when the Boers opened fire. The Maxims were instantly set to work and did great execution among the burghers. The latter also used artillery, but ineffectively.

The armored train returned to Kimberley unharmed.

The crew of the armored train say the Boers fired thirteen shells, but their aim

was wretched, and not a single shell struck the train, which then made bold to approach nearer and opened fire with Maxims. The burghers replied with heavy rifle fire, again shooting wildly. Only three or four bullets struck the train.

Subsequently the crew learned that five Boers and two Boer horses were killed. Not a member of the British force was so much as touched.

Poor Shooting.  
Capetown, Oct. 17.—The fight with the armored train at Kimberley, in which the Boers lost more men than they did at Majuba hill, is held to prove that their shooting is not so good as it is reported to be. It is the general belief here, from items of intelligence received, that the Boers actually attacked Mafeking and were repulsed. Reports of continued fighting there are regarded as proving that the Boers failed to score a success.

Big Battle Reported.  
The report that the Boers have attacked Mafeking and have been thrice repulsed with heavy losses is reported from Colesburg. From the other towns on the border similar reports are received. The casualties are stated at three hundred Boers and eighteen British.

A special dispatch from Mafeking says that all was intact there up to Saturday night. At that time the Boer artillery was being brought up, but it had not been placed in position.

According to these advices the British have blown up the Capetown railway bridge over the Orange river, with a view of checking the Boer advance southward.

Situation in Natal.  
London, Oct. 17.—The Dundee correspondent of the Standard telegraphing on Monday night says: "The Boers have brought artillery from Newcastle and are destroying the railway at Inganum in order to prevent the approach of our armored trains."

Ladysmith, Oct. 17.—The threatened Boer assault upon Glencoe is believed



THE ADVANCE OF THE BOERS—The Above Sketch Map Shows the Comparative Position of Laing's Neck Occupied by the Boers; Newcastle, Where the British Garrison Threatens to Retire; and Ladysmith Where the Nearest British Force of Any Strength is Located.

to be a feat in the hope of weakening the garrison here and exposing the towns on the westward.

The Boers are resting preparatory to completing their encircling movement for an attack upon Dundee. They cannot advance much farther without coming into contact with British cavalry, who screen the position.

Nevertheless, the situation is such that little fighting is expected in the near future in this section apart from desultory outpost skirmishes.

All the women and children have left Dundee.

Rising of Basutos.  
London, Oct. 18.—Telegraphing from Ladysmith, the Morning Post's correspondent says the Basutos have risen against the Free State.

The Government's Future Policy.  
London, Oct. 17.—The Marquis of Granby moved the address of the peers in reply to the Queen's speech. After criticizing the action of the Transvaal executive council in sending the ultimatum, the Marquis of Granby observed that "it was not impossible the union of that republic and the Orange Free State originated in some deeper scheme which may have lurked in the minds of the two governments for some time."

"The scheme for a joint movement," he continued, "is not aided, I trust, by Afrikaners in other parts of South Africa. But if it exists, it is one that would tend seriously to impair the power of Great Britain. The unanimous feeling here, however, is that the paramount power in South Africa should be Great Britain."

Baron Barnard seconded the address. The Earl of Kimberley, Liberal leader, said parliament had been summoned at a solemn moment, when Britons found themselves engaged in a war which was in some aspects

A Civil War.  
Of course, it was not a civil war precisely, but it was one in which a number of British subjects not of the English race were deeply engaged. "Regarding the calling out of the reserves and the voting of the supplies," continued his lordship, "I can speak with no doubtful voice. Whatever may be our opinions as to the past history of this melancholy business, we are as ready as the usual supporters of the government to vindicate the honor of the Empire and protect its interests."

Lord Kimberley said the government could not have sent a better reply than they did send to the extraordinary ultimatum of the Transvaal. He warmly praised the readiness of the reserves, and expressed entire confidence that British soldiers would do their duty in South Africa in the future as they had done it everywhere in the past.

"There are some points in our negotiations, however," observed his lordship, "which I have not viewed with satisfaction. The negotiations have not been conducted in a prudent, and certainly not in a successful manner. My own interpretation of the word 'suzerainty' is that there are in the London convention certain stipulations which limits

British Sovereignty  
in the Transvaal, and that to the extent of those limitations there is constituted 'suzerainty.'"

The Marquis of Salisbury replying to Lord Kimberley said:

"The Boer government were pleased to dispense with any explanation on our part respecting the causes or justification of war. They have done what no pro- vocation on our part could have justified. They have done what the strongest nation has never in its strength done to any opponent it had challenged. They issued a defiance so audacious that I could scarcely depict it without using words unsuited for 'this assembly, and by so doing they libeled this country from the necessity of explaining to the people of England

Why We Are at War.  
But for this no one could have predicted we would ever be at war.

"There have been very grave questions between us, but up to the time of the ultimatum the modes we had suggested of settling them were successful, and the spirit in which we were proceeding was encouraging. We lately had hoped that the future had in reserve for us a better fate, but now all question of possible peace, all question of justifying the attitude we had assumed, and all questions of pointing out errors and the grave opposition of which the Transvaal has been guilty, all these questions have been wiped away in this one great insult which leaves us no other course than the one which has received the assent of the whole nation and which it is our desire to carry out. It is a satisfactory feature of our policy during these later days that on questions involving vital interests and the honor of the country there are no distinctions of party."

His lordship said he believed that a desire to get rid of

The Word "Suzerainty"  
and the reality which it expressed had been the controlling desire, the dream, of President Kruger's life. It was for that the President of the Transvaal had set up the negotiations of 1884, and in order to get that hateful word out of the convention he had made considerable sacrifices. Mr. Kruger had used oppression of the Uitlanders as a screw to obtain a concession on the subject of suzerainty.

"I quite agree," he remarked, "that the word suzerainty is not necessary for Great Britain's present purpose. Situated as Great Britain is in South Africa towards the Transvaal and the Uitlanders, she has a duty to fulfil which has nothing to do with any contention or any question of suzerainty. This word, however, being put into the treaty obtained an artificial value and meaning which has prevented Great Britain from entirely abandoning it. If Great Britain dropped it, she would be intimating that she also repudiated and abandoned the ideas attached to it."

In concluding the Premier dealt briefly with the government's

Future Policy in South Africa.  
declaring that, while there must be no doubt that the white races in South Africa would be put upon an equality, and due precautions taken for the "philanthropic, friendly and improving treatment of those countless indigenous races of whose destiny I fear we have so far been forgetful."

"These things must be insisted upon in future," exclaimed Lord Salisbury. "By what means they are to be obtained, I do not know; I hope they may be consistent with a very large amount of autonomy on the part of the race which raises its individual share in government as much as the Dutch people do. But with that question we are not concerned now. We have only to make it clear that great objects essential to the power of England in South Africa, to the good government of South Africa, and to the rights of all the races concerned, are the objects of the British government, objects which with the full support of the nation and without distinction of party the government are now pursuing and in which they will pursue and persevere to the end.

"It was largely due to the character of Mr. Kruger and to the ideas pursued by him that we have been led step by step to the present moment, when we are compelled to decide whether the future of South Africa will be a growing Dutch supremacy or a safe, perfectly established supremacy of the English people." (Cheers.)

The House of Lords agreed to the address and then adjourned.

Liberal Leader's Speech.  
In the House of Commons, Sir Alexander Fuller-Aceland-Hood, Conservative member for West Somerset, moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Sir Alexander said they had never met in graver counsel, not only for South Africa, but for the whole Empire. Dwelling on the horrors of war, he declared that war should not be undertaken except from absolute necessity, but that in this case, all other means having failed, war had become necessary "to establish equal rights for the white races in South Africa and to remove the grievances of Uitlanders."

He dwelt on the "splendid offers of



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Delery Compound is pre-emptive of all that it promises to do, and no other compound can do it.

**NO RACE**  
 Were Out To-Day but Again Within the Time Limit.

Associated Press.  
 Oct. 19.—The Columbia and the other boats were out again to-day. The race was strong at the start, with the Columbia leading at 4:27 the race was over.

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# THE BATTLE OF MAFEKING

Latest Telegram From South Africa Report Heavy Fighting Around the beleaguered Garrison.

## THREE HUNDRED BOERS KILLED

Armored Trains in Action—British Casualties 2 Killed and 14 Wounded—Reinforcements for Burghers in Natal—Advance on General White's Positions.

(Associated Press.)  
 Capetown, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Kimberley dated October 17th, says: "All well here. Col. Hore engaged the Boers at Mafeking on October 14th with great success."

"Mafeking was still safe on October 15th. A special dispatch to the Cape Argus reiterates the statement that in the fighting at Mafeking, Col. Hore repulsed the Boers, inflicting a loss of 300 men."

British Casualties.  
 The Cape Times publishes the following dispatch from Kimberley: "Reliable information from Mafeking says an armored train, while reconnoitering to the north of the town last Saturday, engaged 500 Boers, who suffered heavily."

"Col. Fitz Clarence's column foiled the Boers, inflicting severe loss. The British casualties were two killed and fourteen wounded, two severely."

The Boers Repulsed.  
 London, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Capetown says an agent who left Bloemfontein on Sunday and was interviewed at Prince Albert, states that a government official informed him before he left that the Boers were heavily repulsed at Mafeking, and that heavier guns have been requisitioned and were en route from Rustenburg.

He also said the armored train of the British had done great execution. Reinforcements for Burghers.  
 London, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Glencoe camp, telegraphing under the date of October 17th says:

"The Boers opposite the camp are having their numbers strengthened, and the belief prevails that when strong enough they will seek to reach Dundee from the southeast."

"A clergyman living at Dannhauser, who has arrived at the camp, states that he saw a strong commando approaching Dannhauser at 8 this morning."

A Brush With Lancers.  
 Ladysmith, Oct. 18. (Delayed in transmission.)—A cavalry patrol below Tindiva's pass had a brush with the enemy yesterday afternoon. The Boers opened with artillery, but retreated on the advance of the Fifth Lancers.

Situation in Natal.  
 London, Oct. 19.—The simultaneous Boer movements from Acton Holmes from the west and from Rorke's Drift and Helmaasburg from the east, may indicate a projected attack upon the railway at Waschblik, between Ladysmith and Glencoe.

Military experts are inclined to the opinion that the troops at Glencoe are only a small rear guard left to attract the forces under Commandant-General Joubert, while General White's full strength is concentrated at Ladysmith with a view of attacking the Orange Free State force, while Joubert is still 40 miles away.

Advance on British Positions.  
 Natal again claims a share of attention which during the last few days has been focused upon the beleaguered garrison at Mafeking.

The combined advance of the Boer forces on positions held by the British general commanding in Natal, Sir Geo. Stewart White, has already occasioned a sharp affair of outposts which possibly has since developed into a pitched battle.

The Boers, according to the latest information, do not appear to have been driven back. Perhaps, however, their movements are only part of a general plan to isolate both Ladysmith and Glencoe from the south.

Gen. Cronje's troops are regarded as the flower of the Transvaal forces, so that decisive fighting is still to occur on

the western border, and if, as intimated in last night's dispatches, relief is approaching from Rhodesia, it will probably not be long delayed.

Apart from their desire to gain the initial advantage by capturing Mafeking and thereby attracting the Dutch colonists, the object of the Boers in massing in Bechnanaland is due, doubtless, to the fact that this splendid stock country is full of cattle and, as only sparsely settled, would give the Transvaal a route by which to import arms and munitions by the way of Walfish Bay, Damaraland, and the West African coast.

Reputed at Glencoe.  
 Glencoe Camp, Oct. 18—7:35 p.m.—(Delayed in transmission)—The British

troops here have been under fire. A strong Boer patrol was encountered eight miles from camp and repulsed, the British suffering no casualties.

Official Statement.  
 Durban, Natal, Oct. 18.—(Delayed in transmission)—The following official note has been issued regarding the Boer advance:

"An Orange Free State force, with a few guns, moved about ten miles down Tindiva's pass opening with artillery on a small British cavalry patrol. The range was very distant and the shooting indifferent."

"The object may have been either a feint to draw our troops from the real point of attack, or a prelude to the Boer concentration against Ladysmith."

British Successes.  
 London—Later—The stories of British successes in Mafeking district are persistent, and in the absence of contradiction from Boer sources, may be accepted as true in the main, although the alleged killing of three hundred Boers is discredited.

Bridges Destroyed.  
 Capetown, Oct. 19.—The Boers have blown up the bridges at Fourteen Streams and Modder River, the former north and the latter south of Kimberley.

Outrages by Boers.  
 Capetown, Oct. 19.—Complaints of Boer outrages upon natives continue to arrive. These serve further to inflame the Basutos and Zulus.

Yesterday 150 Basutos from Johnsbury arrived at Burghersdorp, Cape Colony, and alleged Boers robbed them wholesale and flogged them with "black snakes." The party, which included the son of Chief Lerothodi, was supplied with provisions, and the Basutos then started homewards, cheering the Queen and chanting a war song.

Telegraphic Communication.  
 The following notice has been issued

by the C.P.R. telegraph. The government has established a tug boat service between Lorenzo Marques and Beira. The first boat leaves this evening, the next on Saturday at daylight and the third at noon on Monday. This connects Beira (which has communication with Salisbury) with the outside world.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.  
 The Colonial Secretary Called to Order By the Speaker.

(Associated Press.)  
 London, Oct. 19.—The floor and galleries were densely crowded to-day in the House of Commons in anticipation of a speech by the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on the government's policy in South Africa. The first lord of the treasury and government leader, Mr. Arthur Balfour, promised to answer to-morrow a question whether the government had decided upon a specific course of action with reference to an international commission respecting the future administration of the same.

The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question regarding the expenditure for Indian troops in South Africa, said the entire charge would be defrayed out of the Imperial exchequer.

Mr. Balfour, replying to an interpellation as to whether the Imperial government was now reviewing the action of Cape Colony's Premier, W. P. Schreiner, and other members of the Cape government, and whether the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, would be allowed to dismiss the Schreiner ministry, dissolve the Cape legislature and temporarily assume full authority, said:

"This question is apparently founded upon newspaper reports for which, so far as the Imperial government is aware, there is no foundation."

Mr. Balfour announced that the present sitting of parliament would be regarded as a complete session, to be terminated by prorogation and not adjourned until February.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was loudly cheered upon rising, began with a severe criticism of the action of the opposition at the previous meeting of parliament. Their statements, he said, were calculated to encourage President Kruger's resistance and embarrass the Government.

"In most difficult and most critical functions," referring to Mr. Stanhope's demand yesterday for the production of his (Mr. Chamberlain's) letter to Mr. Hawkesley, the colonial secretary said he would gladly produce this if Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley, who were members of the South African committee, demanded it.

The speaker, Sir William Court Gully, intervened, saying the language of the colonial secretary was "beyond parliamentary bounds."

Mr. Chamberlain retorted that it was impossible to adequately describe Mr. Stanhope's accusation that he (Mr. Chamberlain) and Sir Alfred Milner had fomented the war.

"The government welcomed all honest and honorable criticism of their policy," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and I wish I could apply these epithets to the speech of the member for Burnley."

Mr. Stanhope, leaping to his feet, cried, "I rise to order. I thought it my duty to state that the government had fomented the war."

Arraign the Conduct of the secretary of state for the colonies. He speaks of my criticism as dishonorable and dishonest. Can such terms be applied to a member of this House? (Opposition cheers.)

The Speaker—I think the language of the secretary of state for the colonies goes something beyond—"The rest of his words were drowned in wild Irish cheers and shouts of 'withdraw.'"

Mr. Chamberlain calmly waited until the uproar had subsided and then said: "I bow with all respect, Mr. Speaker,

to your decision. I withdraw everything I have said." Then, amid frequent ironical Irish cheers, he proceeded to denounce "the campaign slander" based upon his refusal to accept Mr. Stanhope's challenge to produce the letter he wrote Hawkesley, saying that if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or Sir William Vernon Harcourt desired to see the letter he would produce it with the greatest pleasure, as they were honorable members and honorable men. (Cries "order" and "withdraw.")

Mr. Stanhope again leaped to his feet and called upon the Speaker to intervene. The Speaker rejoined that he did not think what the colonial secretary said implied dishonorable conduct to the member for Burnley.

Dealing with the criticism made upon the South African League, Mr. Chamberlain said he could not claim acquaintance with a single member of it. The league was one of the poorest peculiarities, but at the same time one of the most representative political organizations ever established. With regard to the allegations respecting his own associations with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, he declared that from the time of the Jameson raid he had had no communication, either direct or indirect, with Mr. Rhodes on any subject connected with the South African policy. He had seen that gentleman with reference to the Cape to Cairo railway project, and with reference to Rhodesia, but the conversation had never touched upon the subjects now under discussion, and he would remind the House that Mr. Rhodes, although a millionaire, had gone to face the danger at Kimberley, (Cheers.)

Passing to the general question of the government's South African policy, Mr. Chamberlain said that in the light of recent events and utterances of President Kruger, the government had come to the conclusion that war always had been inevitable, although it was only lately that he himself had most reluctantly reached this view.

Germany and Britain.  
 Berlin Press Agitate for an Exchange of Territory—The Price of the Kaiser's Neutrality.

(Associated Press.)  
 Berlin, Oct. 18.—The Neueste Nachrichten, referring to the Samoan matters says: "In order to make us forget Samoa, England would have to offer us very extensive compensation, of which Zanzibar, for instance, could only form a portion."

The National Zeitung says it learns negotiations with the United States give prospects for an agreement for the abolition of the tariff on wool. The United States, the Zeitung adds, will probably be satisfied with Pago Pago.

Both papers indicate that Baron von Bulow, minister of foreign affairs, has sounded the colonial council as to the advisability of ceding Germany's interests in Samoa to England in exchange for territorial compensation elsewhere, but has expressed his own decided opinion that Germany's position there must be maintained as the only course approved by the German republic.

bartered away merely to induce another party to be kind, but Germany might be willing to take a reward for her good behavior in South Africa, and offer a similar offer in consideration of her ceasing to molest the nature of the transaction.

## Provincial News.

(Special to The Times.)  
 Grand Forks, B.C., Oct. 10.—Harry Gager, the American mining engineer who proposes establishing a custom smelter here for the treatment of ores by the Loder system, has gone to Spokane to interview Jay P. Graves with regard to securing a site adjacent to the Grassy smelter. It is believed that he will have no difficulty in making a deal, including arrangements for a water supply. The Grassy Company has an available power equivalent to 1500 horse power, an amount far in excess of its present requirements. The proposed plant will be in operation in March, and will have a preliminary capacity of 200 tons.

The Loder, or Ward system, according to Prof. Sadtler, M.E., a Colorado expert, is designed to obtain the values in ores consisting of quartz, iron and copper pyrites carrying gold and silver and other minerals in less quantity, into concentrated form as copper matte, high grade in gold and silver. It differs from other systems of smelting in three important respects, the first being that the burning of sulphur in the blast furnace adds to the heat of the furnace to such a degree that it becomes possible to get along with 5 per cent. or less coke, as against the 15 per cent. used in other smelting works, as well as the roasting or removal of the sulphur being done in the blast furnace, instead of being a separate or expensive operation. The second is the use of a hot blast, which in this case is heated by an ingenious arrangement by the waste heat of the furnace itself. The third point is the natural sequence of the first two, being the production of a higher degree of heat than is usual in other smelting works extracting the precious metals, and consequently the use of a charge or slag running higher in silica than could be readily fused by ordinary furnaces.

Associated with Mr. Gager in the project are J. Macdonough and H. Ed. T. Bradford, president and general manager respectively of the Southern Smelting Co., of Denver, Col.

The system is in operation at Ward and Leadville, Col., and Atlanta, Ga., and it is said, gives the utmost economy in a charter authorizing the building of a railway from or near Cascade, B.C., on the international boundary line in a westerly direction to Carson, B.C., with a branch from the main line to a point 50 miles up the north fork of the Kettle river, and a branch from Grand Forks via Greenwood to Midway, B.C., on the international boundary.

With a five-stamp mill the clean-up on the Granite and Banner in Camp McKimney last week was a gold brick valued at \$335. This is the best record made since the plant was installed. The ore lately has been averaging \$17 per ton. Mr. Newman, of Vancouver, expressed himself as well satisfied with the progress of development work. The mine in the tunnel has been sunk 18 feet, and will be continued to a point 30 feet further down, when cross-cutting will be commenced. The hanging wall has not yet been encountered.

Supr. Hayes has recommended the purchase of fifteen additional stamps, making twenty in all. W. P. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, who has been engaged in the Siyeh all summer, will spend the remainder of the season in the Boundary country engaged in field work. His forthcoming annual report will include illustrations of the workings of the north fork and Phoenix camps.

Grand Forks, Oct. 12.—An idea of the increase in the volume of "business in the Boundary country can be formed from the fact that the customs collections at this port during September exceeded \$10,000.

The Kitty W., adjoining the Pathfinder mine, north fork of Kettle river, looks so favorable as a result of the recent work in opening the ledge by a series of open cuts, that it has been decided by the management to keep a force of men at work all winter. A permanent working shaft will be sunk to the 75-foot level, when crosscutting will be commenced.

The main working shaft on the Maple Leaf of the Rathmullen group in Summit camp is now down 125 feet, and will be continued to the 200-foot level, when the first shipment of ore from the Boundary country, it is expected to average \$100 a ton in gold and silver.

The properties are only one and one-half miles from Grand Forks. A shaft has been sunk one hundred feet. It is connected with a tunnel one hundred feet long. Near the face of the tunnel a crosscut has been driven fifteen feet, and in it the ore is from twelve to twenty-seven inches wide. The latest assays gave 20 oz. gold and 12 oz. of silver per ton.

Two plots of twenty acres each from the McClintock farm owned by J. A. Smith, have been sold to J. W. and Fred Lane, and Frank McCarter respectively. The price realized was over \$60 per acre. The Messrs. Lane will start a fruit and vegetable garden, while the other purchaser will start a poultry farm. The location is only one mile from Grand Forks.

D. C. Jacking passed through here to-day en route to Republic to report on behalf of the management respecting the best method of treating the ores of the Republic mine.

R. D. Johnson, a Cripple Creek pioneer, organized the Drummer's Development Company in June last to work a group of four claims on Deer creek near Copley, Wash., a point fifteen miles from Grand Forks. He stated to-day that the ledge on the properties varies from twenty to forty feet in width, and has been opened up by means of open cuts for a distance of eight hundred feet. A shaft on the side line of two of the claims, the Cyclone and the Torpedo, has been sunk seventy-five feet and will be continued to the 100-foot level before crosscutting is begun. The ore is copper-silver-lead and carries some bismuth. The paystreak, according to Mr. Johnson, is about three feet wide and values vary from \$30 to \$50 per ton. The other claims in the group are the "Keystone and the Cuttyhunk. There are twenty-five tons of ore on the dump." Mr. Johnson expects to ship to the Grand Forks smelter in the spring.

Mr. Johnson recently sold the Top Hand on Deer creek, two miles from Carlew, to J. B. Scooby, of Olympia, Wash., who represented Chicago parties. The consideration was \$20,000. It is a copper-silver-lead proposition. Development work will be commenced on the 15th inst. A tunnel will be run 500 feet to tap three leads.

W. A. Romwich, a London, Eng., stock broker, accompanied by Hector McRae, of Rossland, was here to-day. He will make a tour of the Boundary camps, after visiting Republic. Mr. Romwich is interested in the Recordia syndicate and is developing the Anacosta and Columbia and Kookey claims in Deadwood camp. He also operates in West Australia mines.

A contract has been let by the management of the B. C. mine in Summit camp to sink an additional one hundred feet to the 250-foot level. The main workingshaft is now down 150 feet and will be enlarged to 10 1/2 ft. The standard size. The air shaft from the 150-foot level to the surface was completed a few days ago. It has greatly improved the ventilation of the mine. The new and enlarged compressor plant and hoist is expected from Montreal within the next few weeks.

The grading of the C.P.R. spur to the mine has been completed and the rails will be laid this fall. Regular shipments will begin in December or January. The ore on the dumps exceeds eleven thousand tons.

Grand Forks, Oct. 17.—Henry White, the locator of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides, as a result of a recent visit to Frankton camp, the new camp on the east fork of the north fork of Kettle river, has bonded the Banner claim from Frank McFarlane for \$50,000, paying ten per cent. down. This deal is significant as indicating the great richness of a region exclusively tributary to Grand Forks. It was negotiated after Mr. White had made a thorough examination of the property. The quartz lead on the Banner varies in width from twenty to thirty feet, and contains shipping ore on the surface. Average assays gave returns of \$40 in gold, copper and silver in the order named. The lead can be traced nearly the whole length of the claim. The bottom of a fifteen-foot shaft is in ore. A tunnel will be driven a mile to tap the vein at a depth of 100 feet. A railway to the camp is one of the certainties of the future. The camp is less than thirty miles from the proposed spur to the Kettle river.

The Grand Forks Board of Trade has been reorganized. Steps are being taken to form a mineral exhibit. The board has secured permanent quarters. There is a great scarcity of skilled and unskilled labor here. The Grassy smelter is advertising for twenty-five carpenters and seventy-five laborers.

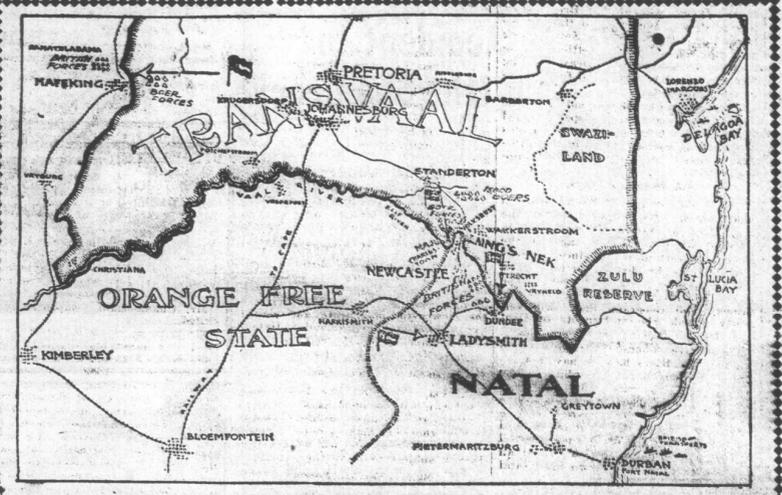
R. A. Brown left to-day for the Similkameen to start work on the Sunset mineral claim, which was recently incorporated. The property is situated near Princeton, and is considered a high grade copper proposition. Two shifts will be employed, with Isaac Lough as foreman. A forty-three foot shaft will be continued to the 150-foot level, a steam hoisting plant will be secured immediately. Dr. H. Deeks, of Montreal, who examined the property, declared that it possesses the largest surface indications he had ever seen. A sufficient number of treasury shares have been sold to enable development work to be prosecuted for six months, as well as to make a large cash payment to Dr. Averil, one of the former owners. R. A. Brown is the president, Smith Curtis secretary, and Alex. Miller, local manager of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, treasurer.

Fred Wollaston, C.E., and Hugh Cannon have returned from a trip up the north fork of the Kettle river. They reached a point sixty-five miles from Grand Forks. Mr. Wollaston, of the North Fork Improvement Co., examined the river the entire distance to determine the cost of removing the obstructions which would be necessary to facilitate the descent of saw-logs from the upper reaches. He discovered log jams at various places. He estimates the cost of the proposed improvements at \$30,000.

The out-crop of the Kettle river valley this season amounted to 30,000 bushels. Coryell Bros. headed the list of producers with 8,000 bushels. With prices at 68 cents a bushel, the ranchers will realize a handsome profit.

The tunnel in Volcanic mountain on the north fork of Kettle river has now reached a length of 620 feet. The prospects for striking ore are improving daily.

M. LOUBRET'S HEALTH.  
 Paris, Oct. 17.—A report was in circulation early in the day that President Loubet was suffering from angina pectoris. Careful investigation shows there is no ground whatever for the rumor. M. Loubet is quite well.



SCENE OF OPERATIONS BETWEEN THE BOERS OF THE TRANSVAAL AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE AND THE BRITISH FORCES. THE BURGHERS ARE MARCHING ON THE SOUTHERN BORDER AT LAING'S NEK, THREATENING NATAL, WHERE THE BRITISH ARE CONCENTRATED, AND ON THE WESTERN BORDER THREATENING MAFEKING. THE LINE AT BOTH POINTS IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CROSSED.



We give the best quality heavy load of silver...  
 Heavy load of silver...  
 for selling only one dozen...  
 the heavy in South Africa...  
 and we will send the...  
 four ounces, all charges paid...  
 Grand Forks...  
 D. C. Jacking passed through here to-



Railway Matters

Spring Ridge Ratepayers Meet to Consider the Victoria-Chilliwack Scheme.

Mr. T. W. Patterson Makes Some Valuable Suggestions to Victorians.

A small audience of Spring Ridge elected last night to the advocates of the Victoria-Chilliwack railway. Other meetings in the city at the same time...

After dealing with some of the features of the scheme referred to at former meetings, Mr. Renouf came to the matter of extending the E. & N. to Cape Scott. It had been attempted before...

Donald Fraser thought the proposed road was too short. The present V. & S. was only sixteen miles long, and in taking it over there was not only \$150,000 to be paid for completing and equipping the road...

Mr. Fraser stated that he was familiar with the operation of short lines in Ontario, and they did not pay. Mr. Renouf replied that the local trade alone might not make the road pay...

Mr. Fraser then added that there had been three schemes recently before Victorians: one was Mr. Sorby's harbor scheme, another was Mr. Dunsmuir's scheme and the third was the Port Angeles scheme. This made a fourth, and among them all the city was likely to get none.

Mr. Fraser returned that we wanted the former trade, but Mr. Renouf thought we required the northern trade. Mr. Patterson—How much does British Columbia sell in the States now? Mr. Fraser—I really don't know.

Mr. Bone asked if the C. P. N. wouldn't make an arrangement with the V. & S. to bring their passengers into the city from Sidney, and thus save an hour and a half in landing time here? Mr. Renouf thought it would be a good scheme to facilitate.

The chairman took occasion to compliment Mr. Renouf on the labor he had expended in looking into the matter. He said that what was wanted was unanimity among the citizens, and he considered that when a large body of citizens asked for a by-law submitted to them the city council had no right to thwart them. Victoria would benefit immensely by securing connection with transcontinental roads, and in ten years would be one of the best cities on the Pacific Coast. (Applause.)

would be increased. If this is the case, and 75 per cent. of the C. P. R.'s business is transferred to the Northern Pacific, will the former carry Victoria's business into the Kootenays, at the old rate? They would probably put Victoria on a local rate.

It was further argued that these big roads would not connect with the Victoria-Chilliwack line. He wanted his audience to remember that there was no sentiment in the management of a railroad. If these lines found they can put their cars into Victoria over the Victoria-Chilliwack road they will do so.

Victoria was asked to give \$17,500 yearly to a company to build two steamers to ply between Victoria and Angeles. The city had no asset for the money paid out, for the boats would be owned under another flag. By investing the same or a larger amount in the Victoria-Chilliwack road they were investing in a constantly increasing asset.

Under the present arrangements Fraser river farmers sell a large portion of their goods here and buy in Maitland cities. He remembered when the New Westminster boat to Victoria would have 40 or 60 passengers. Now it had less than half a dozen. By the operation of this road a Fraser river farmer could visit Victoria and return to his home quicker than he could visit Vancouver.

A speaker in Victoria West had said that the Fraser valley people can buy cheaper in Vancouver than in Victoria. If this was so there was reason for it. Fraser was not getting it due, and this line would remedy the injustice under which she labored.

He was in favor of extending the E. & N. to Cape Scott. In the meantime, however, it would be idle to do so until the country was thoroughly prospected. If the road was built through what is now a wilderness it would, as likely as not, be built in the wrong place. Before such a line was constructed, trails and roads ought to be thrown into the northern end of the island. How many men had been across the island at that point, and knew its possibilities?

It was further contended by Mr. Patterson that in the belief that the extension of the road to the north end of the island would secure the northern trade, the Victoria people were making a decision. Did they think Skagway passengers would disembark at Cape Scott and come down by rail? We had an illustration of this in the line from Seattle to Vancouver. Did this line ever lead anyone to take the railroad to the latter city on the way north? The reason was that freight can be handled by water much cheaper than by rail, as anyone acquainted with transportation matters knew.

Dealing with the way in which some of Victoria's trade had been diverted, Mr. Patterson said that the trade of the Kootenays was going to the east, through the building of the Crow's Nest Pass road. What should have been insisted upon when that road was being constructed was that a road should at the same time be built from the Engine wren.

Much had also been made of the northern trade. He hoped that they would not forget that some day another transcontinental line would parallel the C. P. R. with a terminus at Port Simpson. In that case the northern trade would go by that channel.

Concluding, he said that he had gone thoroughly into the scheme, and had signed the report of the committee, and had not gone back on his signature afterwards. He wanted to say that so far as his judgment and knowledge went it was the best scheme he knew of to benefit the city of Victoria. (Applause.)

Mr. Marchant, seconded by Mr. Belyea, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried and the meeting dissolved.

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

General's Inspection

The G. O. C. of the Canadian Militia Will Review the Fifth.

General Response to a Call For Volunteers For the Transvaal.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) To-night Major-General Hutton, general officer commanding the Canadian militia, will arrive in the city on his regular tour of inspection. He will be met by the local officers, and although there will be no formal function to-night, the usual courtesies will be extended to him. He will be driven to the Government House and will, during his stay, be the guest of the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McInnes.

To-morrow will be devoted to an inspection of the army and of the Glover Point range, when the local officers will go over the ground with him, and will explain the changes contemplated in connection with the suggestions made by Engineer Weatherbee. In the evening General Hutton will be entertained at a private dinner given in his honor by Lieut.-Col. Ericksen.

At 9.30 he will inspect the Fifth Regiment in the drill hall. Notwithstanding that the inspecting officer is not expected until that time, the parade is called for an hour earlier, in order to permit of necessary arrangements being made before his arrival. The officers of the regiment are determined that a creditable showing shall be made, and to this end formal notice has been given in orders promulgated two days since that absentees will be dealt with under the provisions of the Militia Act.

At the conclusion of his visit on Thursday, General Hutton will be entertained by the officers of the Fifth Regiment, and later in the evening will take the boat for Vancouver. His visit has been considerably abbreviated owing to urgent demands on his time at the capital.

Mr. Wm. A. N. Heygate, Mr. Wm. Godfrey, Mr. Seymour H. O'Dell, Gunner Fred T. Cornwall, Gunner Clark W. Gamble, Mr. Arthur Maudrell, Gunner William H. Boages, Mr. Willis H. Miner.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Colonel Worsnop, the C. O. of the Sixth Rifles at Vancouver, has forwarded the names of forty of his command to Ottawa for enlistment in the Canadian Transvaal contingent. Even the members of the recently organized rifle company at Nelson are not to be outdone in loyalty by the Coast militia, for already Captain Hodgins and fifteen of his men have applied for positions on the contingent. The list of Nelson volunteers is as follows:

Capt. A. E. Hodgins, Second Lieut. Geo. S. Beer, Second Lieut. R. W. Day, Sergt. W. J. G. Dickson, Sergt. C. E. Beasley, Private G. J. Pender, Private F. Boyd, Private H. Gervan, Private F. W. Smith, Private C. A. White, Private G. Phillips, Private W. H. Kilpatrick, Private J. Waddis, Private A. Turner, Private J. W. Seale, Private H. W. R. Moore.

A letter has been received by Manager Christie, of the C.P.R. telegraph office, placing the wires of the company at the disposal of the members of the contingent for private telegrams.

OFFICERS FOR THE FRONT. Preparations are now going on at Quebec for the comfortable quartering of the Transvaal contingent at that point before taking the transports for Capetown. It is hoped that all of the members of the force, excepting those from British Columbia will be in the

Company Sgt.-Major Joseph Northcott, Gr. H. Smeethurst, Mr. Frank Dickenson, Gr. Charles E. Whitelaw, Gr. James Johnston, Bombr. William Scott, Gr. Robert A. Johnston, Gr. Charles H. Graham, Mr. Matthew W. Pearday, Gr. James H. Johnston, Gr. Herbert Stevenson, Gr. Alexander M. Wood, Gr. Sydney Howal, Gr. Ralph W. J. Leeman.

It will be noticed that all of these are not members of the Fifth Regiment, but all have had military training. Some of those mentioned were before the regimental surgeon to-day, and so rigorous are the medical conditions that in a number of cases their applications had to be refused.

To-night the drill hall will again be open from 7.30 to 10.30 for the purpose of receiving applications for a position on the Transvaal contingent. The department of militia announces the outfit for each man as follows: One helmet, one field service cap, one tunic to wear on board ship, two frocks of rifle green (unlined), two pairs of trousers (rifle green), one great coat or jacket, and one pair of trousers of khaki, one pair of leggings, two pairs of ankle boots, three gray flannel shirts, one pair of drawers and one undershirt of light wool to wear on board ship, two abdominal belts, one Jersey, one pair of tan shoes, brushes, respectively for the hair, clothing, polishing, blacking and shaving, the razor, spoon, knife and fork, hold-all, housewife, two combs, three pairs of boot-laces, one clasp-knife, two towels, soap, four pairs of socks, one tin of blacking, together with a Lee-Bullock rifle and the Oliver equipment, complete with valises and kit-bags.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) THE TRANSVAAL VOLUNTEERS. Applications still continue to pour in upon the commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment for positions on the detachable units of troops which will represent Canada in South Africa. A number of names were added last night, and several have been received to-day. There are now about forty who have volunteered for service, and the list, it is expected, will be materially increased before to-morrow night.

This afternoon is being taken up with the consideration, in committee, of a proposal to establish female lodges. The court itself is occupied with the revision of the by-laws, a task which seems likely to monopolize their attention all day to-morrow.

The statistics submitted to the district court are very gratifying. They show an increase in membership throughout the province of 35 per cent. a reserve fund of \$27,000, and a decrease of over three per cent. in sickness. In addition to this, there is the welcome intelligence that only eight members of the order in this province have been claimed by death during the year.

The present officers of the district court, whose term expires to-morrow, are: Phil R. Smith, Victoria, P.C.R.; W. Bennett, Nanaimo, S.P.C.R.; A. Bantley, D.T.; F. P. Watson, D.S., and Phil. Davies, J.B.

The delegates and the lodges they represent are as follows: Court Northern Light, No. 5355, Victoria—T. C. Smith and W. F. Fullerton, Court Vancouver, No. 5755, Victoria—Fred Carne, jr., and A. Strachan, Court Pacific, No. 7627, Vancouver—Frank Humphrey and Arthur Clegg, Court Nanaimo Foresters' Home, No. 5886, Nanaimo—Thomas J. Buckle and A. E. H. Spencer, Court Royal Columbia, No. 8808, New Westminster—George Adams and A. H. McBride, Court General Kitchener, No. 8809, Nanaimo—A. C. Wilson and Alexander Forrester.

It is said the bye-elections will be brought on at once, West Elgin coming first. Premier Hardy will probably take a place on the bench if his health will permit. This has been very hot for some time back, and is getting worse, and is the reason for his probable retirement.

The cabinet, according to the rumored reconstruction, will stand as follows: Premier and commissioner of crown lands, G. W. Ross, Attorney-general, J. M. Gibson, Minister of education, R. Harcourt, Treasurer, J. R. Stratton, Commissioner of public works, O. K. Fraser, Minister of agriculture, John Dryden, Provincial secretary, E. J. Davis.

Those desiring free instruction in ART should apply to the Canadian Royal Art Union, Ltd., 238 and 240 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. The monthly drawing will take place on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, at the St. James St. office for the distribution of Works of Art.

There are many forms of nervous debility that result from the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

THE DISTRICT A. O. F. Gratifying Progress of the Order in B. C.—To-night's Banquet.

To-night the delegates to the district court A. O. F., together with their families, will sit down to banquet at the Occidental hotel, an indescribable feature of these annual gatherings, and one which forms an agreeable break in the rather arduous work of the daily sessions of the court. The dining-room of the hotel has been artistically decorated with flags, flowers, evergreens, and bunting, and the viands, being prepared under the direction of Mr. Porter, are calculated to tickle the palate of even a Jesuit disciple of Robin Hood.

The day's sessions have been hurriedly brought to a close by the adjournment in two or three minutes. One of these was their action in placing members of the district court in the district fund. The suspension of Court Northern Light was also upheld, and the fine remitted to the court with a warning. The steps taken by the executive to safeguard the interests of Court Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir in connection with the burning of the Wellington opera house was also approved.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Alaskan Boundary

Temporary Agreement Will Be Signed in Washington To-day or Thursday.

Permanent Settlement Will Be Left to British and American Governments.

(Associated Press.) New York, Oct. 18.—The protocol establishing a temporary boundary line between Canada and Alaska will, the Herald's Washington correspondent says, be signed to-day or Thursday in Washington.

The provisional line, the correspondent continues, does not differ from that already described as connecting the Canadian customs houses on White and Chilliwack passes, and proceeding thence to a mountain peak a mile and a half northwest of the Indian village of Klukwan. Mr. Hay has not granted the Canadian claim to a port on Lynn canal; in fact, the temporary boundary pushes the Canadian authority even beyond canoe navigation.

Content for the present with the establishment of a modus vivendi, the authorities propose to move slowly in the matter of effecting a permanent arrangement, and before agreeing to any important concessions they will consult the temper of the Senate. As the modus vivendi has no time limit, there need be no haste in negotiations connected with the permanent arrangement.

It is believed the British government, after the modus vivendi is agreed to, will rush negotiations, which will allow warehouse privileges to Canadians and the transportation of their goods in bond over American territory.

The immediate effect of the temporary settlement of the Alaskan boundary question will be a meeting of the joint high commission, which will probably be held next month. It is understood the commission will not deal with Alaskan boundary question negotiations for a permanent settlement of this dispute, these being left to the two governments.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Secretary Hay had a conference to-day with Mr. Tower, of the British embassy here, relative to the Alaskan modus vivendi. The secretary had already given consideration to the last proposition of the British government, and was prepared to submit the answer from the United States, which in this case takes the form of another proposition. This last proposition differs in no essential from that which has already served as the basis of the agreement between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, but upon close scrutiny of the latest form it was deemed advisable by the United States government, to make a few changes in the text, solely with a view of clearing up, beyond any chance of doubt, the construction of a few points in the agreement.

It is not doubted the changes will be acceptable to the British government; indeed they may be of a character that will warrant Mr. Tower accepting them on his own responsibility. Mr. Tower may decide, however, to submit the changes to the foreign office by cable, in which case the completion of the agreement may be delayed for a day or two.

There will be no formal document to receive the signatures of the parties to the agreement, as was the case with the negotiations in the Behring Sea modus vivendi, but the agreement defining the temporary boundary will be set out in the notes exchanged between Secretary Hay and Mr. Towers.

MR. HOSMER TO RETIRE. Montreal, Que., Oct. 18.—The Montreal Star says: "For some time past it has been currently reported that Mr. Charles R. Hosmer intended to retire from the position as head of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Telegraph and Cable Department. The report, which has been confirmed to-day by the story was practically confirmed."

"When seen by a representative of the Star, Mr. Hosmer stated that it was true that for some time he had been gradually retiring himself of the details of the telegraph business, and that before the close of the year he expects to be entirely relieved of his official duties and free to devote himself to his many outside enterprises. "It is understood that Mr. Hosmer is to represent, in Montreal, a large foreign banking house."

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