

Fighting Renewed

Gen. Methuen's Forces and the Boers Again Engaged at Modder River.

Cronje's Account of Monday's Battle—Burghers Lost One Hundred.

Fight Near Orange River—British Casualties Four Killed and Eight Wounded.

New York, Dec. 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"Croskers and pessimists have had the field ever since it was known that General Methuen had retired from his advanced position after waiting over night in the hope that the Boers would evacuate their rifle trenches and allow him to convert a drawn battle into a victory."

"There was a feeble rally of credulous optimists for a few hours, while a stock exchange rumor was current that Lady-smith had been relieved and ten thousand prisoners had been taken by Buller, but

Depression and Gloom

steadily deepened as the full extent of Gen. Methuen's losses were revealed and the cold, hard truth was discerned that the Highland Brigade had been entrapped like Gatacre's force while seeking to surprise the enemy, and slaughtered without having a soldier's chance of winning a victory.

"From every London and provincial journal came a loud outcry for more troops, another division at once, and fresh army corps behind it, and if necessary, every man to the front in order to retrieve national disaster and

Restore British Prestige

throughout the empire. One daily newspaper journal warned the ministers that they were likely to be confronted with a widespread agitation like that which arose during the Crimean war." Military writers lost their self-possession and advised the abandonment of Kimberley to its fate, the withdrawal of Methuen's force to the Orange River where it could go to the rescue of Gatacre, and defensive tactics in general until a second and even a third army corps could be sent to South Africa.

"They failed to print the true moral of this week's disasters, which is that fresh troops are not wanted so much as generals capable of directing them cautiously and effectively against a wary and ingenious foe."

The situation is

Not in Reality so Desperate

as either leading writers or amateur strategists imagine. Lord Methuen's army has not been crushed nor ought there to be serious difficulty in protecting its line of communication which is protected by not less than ten thousand troops.

"The chief danger is that Kimberley may be overwhelmed by the victorious Dutch force and Methuen's army left in the air without an objective or a move. But the Boer commanders have been slow to follow up opportunities hitherto, and

Seem Incapable

of conducting offensive warfare.

"Gen. Methuen's repulse coming after Gen. Gatacre's reverse may increase disloyalty and foment civil war in Cape Colony, but so long as Mr. Hofmeyr and Premier Schreiner remain in office, these effects will be minimized."

WESTERN BORDER.

Another Fight in Progress at Modder River—Boer Accounts of the Battle on Monday.

Pretoria, Dec. 12.—The following official announcement has been made:

"Gen. Cronje reports that yesterday there was desultory fighting till six, when the heavy cannon fire was resumed."

"The Scandinavians stormed a difficult position, but it became untenable, and they suffered severely."

"I was unable to send help."

"The British were in overwhelming

force, but must have had at least 2,000 men put out of action, either killed or wounded."

Another official report from Capt. Planhart says:

"There were no signs of surrender, the burghers fighting with conspicuous bravery and maintaining their positions under heavy British fire."

"Our cannon were of very little use. The British were greatly assisted by balloons."

"Twenty-four ambulances were working backward and forward between the fighting line and the enemy's camp. Our loss is not definitely known. I estimate it at 100 killed and wounded."

A telegraph operator at Modder River writes: "Gun and Maxim fire has been proceeding since 5.30 this morning."

It is not known whether the operator refers to the fighting on Monday or to renewed fighting on Tuesday.

Another Fight.

London, Dec. 15.—A special dispatch from Modder River says the firing reported by a telegraph operator was a resumption of fighting between General Methuen's forces and the Boers.

ENGAGED NEAR ORANGE RIVER.

Our Losses Were 1 Officer and 3 Men Killed—Lieutenant and 7 Men Wounded.

London, Dec. 15.—A war office dispatch, dated Orange River, Thursday, 14th, says:

"Yesterday part of the mounted infantry, with the Yorkshire and Leicestershire guides, reconnoitred ten miles east of the Orange River, where a sharp engagement with enemy ensued."

"Capt. Brajshaw and 3 men were killed, and Lieut. Gregson and 7 men wounded."

The enemy lost 5 killed and several wounded.

Repulsed at Mafeking.

Pretoria, Dec. 15.—It is officially announced that Moloop, west of Mafeking, was bombarded on December 10th. Sharp fighting occurred.

The Boers attacked the British post at Mafeking during the night of December 10.

After severe fighting the Boers were repulsed to Surman's Fort.

Fighting Near Kimberley.

London, Dec. 15.—The war office has a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated Kimberley, December 10th, saying:

"The Boers have re-attacked Kuruman and have again been repulsed by loyalists and Bechuannas."

"The Kimberley forces made a demonstration northward on December 9th, and drew 500 Boers and three guns."

"Fighting ensued for several hours."

"The British casualties were one man killed and seven wounded."

IN NATAL.

British Shelled the Boer Positions Near Colenso, on Wednesday, but There Was No Reply.

Frere Camp, Dec. 13.—(Noon).—The British bombarded the positions around Colenso to-day, but the Boers did not reply.

Rumor Again Current.

London, Dec. 15.—There was a renewal this morning on the stock exchange of the persistent rumors of the relief of Ladysmith, but the war office and all other officials utterly discredit the report, which is generally believed to have been started with the object of unloading Kaffir shares.

Stock Exchange Story.

New York, Dec. 15.—London advices says yesterday's report concerning Ladysmith was gotten up by a clique who were trying to stop a slump in South African shares.

Will Powers Intervene?

London, Dec. 15.—The necessity of England guarding against the machinations of Continental powers is the theme of the Post's military expert in to-day's issue. He says in part: "The British made plain by our recent set back, and though foreign intervention is not expected, suppose it should come?"

A Day of Prayer.

New York, Dec. 15.—London dispatches affirm that Queen Victoria has been so deeply affected by events in South Africa, that she has requested that a day of prayer and humiliation be fixed early next month.

The War in South Africa

Boer Losses at the Battle of Magersfontein Estimated at 700.

Naval Guns Wrought Enormous Destruction—Gen Wauchop's Body Found.

London, Dec. 15.—The Standard correspondent at Modder River describes the fight at Magersfontein, says:

"Six miles had to be covered before the Highland brigade could reach the Boer stronghold."

"It is not yet clear through what mischance the force, which was led by guides, came upon the Boer trenches unexpectedly, and so suddenly. Beyond question, the Boers were aware of the approach of the British and had prepared to receive them."

"According to one version two Highlanders through nervousness discharged their rifles prematurely, but it is equally positive that the advance Boer scouts conveyed the intelligence."

"Our men were totally unprepared. They had not even fixed bayonets. The disaster was all the more exasperating, because of the consciousness that had the brigades been extended and with bayonets fixed the trenches might have been successfully rushed with far less loss of life."

The Daily Chronicle's Modder River dispatch, which is in accordance with other reports, represents Lord Methuen's forces as retiring on Tuesday to the camp at Modder River, as the result of renewed artillery fire that day. The correspondent says:

"On Tuesday forenoon the Boers brought heavy guns into action. Lord Methuen thereupon withdrew his force out of range and concentrated at Modder River."

Picket Cut Up.

Modder River, Dec. 12.—Tuesday.—While the Germans were advancing on the plain which the Boers were shelling from an adjoining ridge, they encountered and cut up a strong Boer picket posted on a hill for purposes of observation. All the members of the picket were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Boer Losses.

Modder River, Dec. 13.—Ambulances started early yesterday morning under a flag of truce to collect the wounded and bury the dead who fell at Magersfontein.

Brigadier-General Wauchop, who led the Highland brigade, was found dead near the trench and shot in the chest and thigh. A few wounded were found near the trenches.

Several wounded Boers were taken to the British hospital. The side of the hill and the immediate neighborhood of the Boer trenches showed dead bodies all about.

One wounded Boer informed a correspondent of the Associated Press that their loss was terrible. The whole Scandinavian contingent was destroyed. Judging from information gleaned from the Boer wounded and prisoners taken in different parts of the field, the Boer loss must have exceeded 700.

The destruction wrought by the naval guns was enormous. Word was passed along the Boer lines to prepare to retreat as night-fall.

All confess that it was their greatest loss during the war.

The British troops returned to Modder River, owing to lack of water near the position held yesterday.

FIGHTING IN CAPE COLONY.

General French Engages Boers Near Naauwpoort, Killing and Wounding 40.

London, Dec. 15.—Gen. Forester-Walker, telegraphing to the war office from Cape Town, says:

"Gen. French wires under date of December 13th reporting a skirmish at four o'clock in the morning with 1,800 Boers who were advancing southward toward Naauwpoort."

"The skirmish continued all morning, the Boers fighting on a front of eighteen miles."

"The enemy retired with a loss of forty killed and wounded."

"Our casualties were one killed and seven wounded, including one officer and two missing."

NATAL SITUATION.

Reported Fighting Near Colenso—Another Sortie by White from Ladysmith.

Frere Camp, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—Firing can be heard this morning in the direction of Colenso, and an artillery duel is expected to-day.

London, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch received from Pietermaritzburg, dated Monday, December 11th, says that the Ladysmith garrison has made a sortie and destroyed the Modder-Spruit bridge.

In Touch With the Garrison.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Montreal reported that the Bank of Montreal had received a cable from London that Ladysmith had been relieved.

Tonight, however, Mr. Clouston, general manager, telegraphed to Lord Minto as follows:

"Could not get you on telephone. Correspondent wires mistake made in say-

ing war office confirmed report of Ladysmith relieved. Buller only in touch. Still think something in rumor of relief."

Up to midnight to-night Gen. Hutton had not received any communication from Col. Otter.

SPEEDY TRANSPORTS NEEDED.

London Papers Urge the Government to Employ Cunarders and White Star Lines.

London, Dec. 15.—The newspapers are calling upon the government to employ the Cunarders as well as the White Star steamers as transports, seeing the urgent need for getting more men to the Cape as speedily as possible. Forty thousand men could still be sent from England without calling upon the militia for foreign service. The militia effective in 1900 will amount to 100,000 men, 20,000 of which are far back in November, 20,000 are ready for South Africa. Moreover, the colonies are again preferring assistance. The greatest need, therefore, is speedy transports.

Another Siege Train.

Orders have been issued at Woolwich to prepare a siege train to go out with the seventh division.

More Men Required.

Lord Charles Balfour, speaking at a Unionist meeting in Hackney, London, said that he long ago told the secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, that the government was not sending enough troops to the Transvaal. "I must say I have never thought that we were sending out enough men. When once it was known that he had sent an army corps I told Lord Lansdowne as far back as November 2nd, that he would not be sending enough. This war is one of the biggest on which we ever embarked owing to the surrounding political circumstances, and it is necessary every other man must go to the front. British rank and money will win, and then with equal rights for all the British flag will fly over the whole of South Africa."

Duke of Devonshire's Speech.

The Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council of ministers, speaking in the city, congratulated the country upon the calm it was displaying during these serious crises and upon the fact that despite the diversity of political opinion there was only one voice regarding the duty of the government to prosecute the war.

The longer and more arduous the struggle becomes, said his Grace, "the more fixed should be our determination never again to let our African colonies bear the suffering and loss which they are now experiencing."

AFTER GLENCOE.

Scenes on the Battlefield—Boers Found Dead in the Trenches.

Durban, Oct. 24.—Heinrich Auer, a German, who had been forced to leave Johannesburg because, as husband of an English woman, he was suspected of British sympathies, has arrived here, and says:

"I judge there were about a thousand dead and wounded on the battlefield of Glencoe when we passed it on October 21st, in the afternoon. I shall never forget the sight, and I have never slept a second since then. Picture to yourself heaps of bodies, some stretched out beyond their own length, it seemed, as if they had grown long with

the infliction of torture. Others curled up as if, in dying, they had been searching for a friendly hand and in their anxiety had, perhaps, caught hold of their own limbs."

"There were rows of Boers who died kneeling in the trenches in a natural position. Several bodies I found, standing boldly upright, leaning against trees or other impediments that had prevented them from falling. They were all shot in the head and their faces were black from powder dust or the beginning of putrefaction."

"Many of the horse carcasses were already shapeless masses, gases having swelled them, and over this living gore rose the gurgling wailing of wounded and expiring men, who groaned and sighed for help, or for death to come while the real saliva ran down the mouth and while their hands and nails clutched at the earth and grass."

"Ah, that one might be a ministering angel and dispatch some of those unhappy ones by a beneficial dose of poison! I caught myself running away."

Howling and Battering from the side of a Boer, who was vainly trying to stuff back his protruding entrails. There a brave rifleman had bitten off his tongue, while, seized by spasm, I saw three or four men die within arm's length of me. One suddenly rose, jumped high in the air and fell back dead. They were all shot."

"Outside of the hospital tents I found Boers lying on cots throwing around their arms and murmuring: 'What's the use, let's retreat and back at them.'"

"Here was a whole row of dead sharpshooters, their rifles in excellent order with their officer in the centre, evidently struck by a volley as they themselves were obeying a command to shoot."

An overturned battery there, the pieces of ordnance buried in the sand, the muzzles of guns and horses' heads in a pool of blood. Many of the dead had their faces turned in the direction of the sinking sun. Their spirits were sinking at the same time, I reckon."

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Dec. 15.—Sir Charles Tupper left by the Champlain for the capital this afternoon. He was accompanied by the wharf by a number of prominent Conservatives.

The trial of W. W. Petrie for keeping back jack rooms at the harbor is again postponed, for lack of a judge to hear it.

Eleven Guns Abandoned

General Buller Reports a Serious Reverse at the Tugela River.

Boers Opened Fire on Artillery Killing Thirteen Out of Eighteen Horses.

British Forces Returned to Their Camp at Chieveley—Heavy Losses.

London, Dec. 16.—Lord Lansdowne has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

Chieveley Camp, Dec. 15.—(6.20 p.m.)—I report to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela river, and it was my intention to force a passage through one of them. They are about two miles apart. My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. Gen. Hart was to attack the left, Gen. Hildyard the right and Gen. Lytton to attack the centre and to support either.

Early in the day I saw that Gen. Hart would not be able to force a passage, and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however,

Attacked With Great Gallantry, and his leading battalion, the Comasught Rangers, I fear suffered a great deal. Col. I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.

I then ordered Gen. Hildyard to advance, which he did, and his leading right, the East Surrey, occupied Odenso station and the houses near the bridge.

A short moment I heard that the whole artillery I had to support the attack, the 14th and 60th field batteries and six navel 12-pounders, quick-ficers, under Col. Long, had advanced close to the river, in Lord's desire to be within effective range.

It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses, and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for the troops in a dong, and

Desperate Efforts were made to bring out the field guns. The fire, however, was too severe, and only two were saved by Capt. Schofield and some drivers, whose names I will furnish.

Another gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer, whose name I will obtain.

Of the 18 horses 13 were killed, and as several drivers were wounded, I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark.

Not wishing to sacrifice life to a gallant attempt to force the passage unsupported by artillery, I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but

Was Kept Back by mounted men under Lord Dundonald and part of Gen. Barton's brigade.

The day was immensely hot and trying to the troops, whose conduct was excellent.

We have abandoned 10 guns and lost by shell one.

The losses in Gen. Hart's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded is, I hope, not large.

The 14th and 60th field batteries also suffered severe losses.

We have retired to our camp at Chieveley.

London Depressed.

The depression over the defeat of Great Britain's trusted and idolized commander is all the greater as during the last 48 hours there have been reports of the relief of Ladysmith. Yesterday the war office allowed it to be understood that the position of affairs in Natal was entirely satisfactory. The reaction is all the more pronounced on this account.

The gloomy information came too late to reach the Service clubs, and only a few journalists and stragglers were waiting at the war office. It has hardly been realized until now, even after the experience of the week, that Gen. Buller could fail. Virtually nothing had been allowed to leak through regarding his preparations, but the public waited patiently in the confident belief that he was taking such time and precautions as would ensure success.

Press Comments.

The Standard says: "Gen. Buller's dispatch is a deplorable reading. It is the now familiar story of concealed Boers and of British troops marching up blindly almost to the very muzzles of the enemy's rifles. It cannot be doubted that the moral effect will be to aggravate our difficulties over the whole field of operations. The country has discovered with annoyance and surprise that the Boer farmers' is about the hardest work we have entered upon since the Indian Mutiny. The commandants have shown themselves able to give our generals useful but expensive lessons in modern tactics."

The Times says: "Since the days of

the Indian Mutiny the nation has not been confronted with so painful and anxious a situation. Plainly, Gen. Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as completely as Lord Methuen's and Gen. Gatacre's."

More Men. Immediately on receiving the news the war office decided to mobilize still another division and to replace the losses of artillery. The necessary reinforcements will be hurried off as speedily as possible. Fifteen transports are due to arrive at Capetown between December 17th and January 8th, with about 15,000 troops of all arms, but unless Gen. Buller is able to renew the attack, which is exceedingly doubtful, the British generals will be compelled for another fortnight or more to remain practically on the defensive.

Situation at Ladysmith.

The latest dispatches indicate the continued bombardment of Ladysmith, which position is now perilous.

Chermide's Command.

Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Chermide has been appointed to command the 14th brigade in the seventh division.

Will Give Information.

Washington, Dec. 15.—United States Consul Mr. Macrum has called the state department from Pretoria that the Transvaal government has informed him that full reports will be given through the war office of the Republic of the names and conditions of British prisoners when applied for by the British authorities. Mr. Macrum has secured the release of the British subject, Robertson, a civilian, who had been arrested by the Boers and confined at Pretoria on the charge of being a spy, on condition that he leave the country at once and remain out of it.

Story Denied.

Waterford, Ireland, Dec. 15.—The story printed in the Freeman's Journal to the effect that the members of the Royal Irish Regiment, while embarking on their way to South Africa at the port on Wednesday sang "God Save Ireland" and threw their rifles into the river, is absolutely unfounded.

Nothing whatever occurred among them beyond the pathetic leave-taking, which have been witnessed at all similar embarkations.

DUTCH DISAFFECTION.

Disturbing Reports Have Been Received From Eastern Districts of Cape Colony.

London, Dec. 15.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Lord Methuen's check, following Gen. Gatacre's repulse, has had a most depressing effect upon the loyalists. They are filled with dark forebodings. Dutch disaffection is rapidly growing. A large section is restless and would need but little persuasion to join the Boers. There are disturbing reports from the eastern districts of Cape Colony where many secret meetings have been held."

"The Imperial authorities are arming the loyal farmers in the Stutterheim and Bedford districts."

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Over Two Million People Have Already Been Relieved.

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, Dec. 15.—The distress in the famine-stricken districts is becoming more acute. About 2,250,000 have applied for and received relief.

FIRE AT NANAIMO.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Dec. 15.—The house occupied by R. J. Watson was completely destroyed by fire to-day. Household effects valued at \$1,000 were totally destroyed. There was no insurance. The building was owned by the British Columbia Land Investment Co., Victoria, whose loss is \$1,200; insurance, \$860.

EVANGELIST MOODY ILL.

(Associated Press.)

West Northfield, Mass., Dec. 15.—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, has not been so well during the past few days, and complications have arisen which cause much anxiety.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Coldwater, Dec. 16.—Wolves are reported as being very numerous in this vicinity.

Ferry Sunk, Dec. 16.—Grove fears are felt for the safety of the steamer Arctic from the large Canada Atlantic Railway line, running between Chicago and this port. The vessel is now four days overdue.

St. Catharines, Dec. 16.—William K. H., ex-president of the Welland canal, and a prominent citizen of this place, is dead. He was of U. E. L. descent, and was well known throughout the province.

Montreal, Dec. 16.—Charles White, a well known Grand Trunk engine driver, dropped dead while signaling his name in the train book at Point St. Charles yesterday.

La Journal, a new French Canadian Conservative organ, made its appearance this morning.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN.

Are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

SHELLING BOERS AT MODDER RIVER

Demonstration by British Force Failed to Draw the Burghers from Their Positions.

CANADA IS READY WITH MORE MEN

No Word Has Been Received Regarding a Second Contingent

Number Nine Hundred and Thirty-Six

London, Dec. 16.—The desperate state of the war in South Africa, as revealed by the defeat of General Buller's force, while adding to the determination to send every available man to the front, caused something in the nature of a panic among the public. Some of the comments so far as to say that Great Britain stands "where she stood over a century back when American colonial men of British and Dutch blood were in arms."

The Duke of Connaught, surrounded by the ladies of the committee, presented the Queen's flag to Lady Randolph Churchill for the hospital ship Maine. In the name of the Queen he thanked the African men and women there and on the other side who had so nobly contributed to help the English sick and wounded.

WESTERN BORDER

British Demonstration at Modder River

Modder River, Dec. 15.—During a demonstration in force this morning the British guns shelled the Boers for a couple of hours. The Boers did not reply until the British were retiring.

"A Sad and Terrible Slaughter"

The Boers captured a great quantity of loot, including 200 Lee-Netfords, cases of cartridges and hundreds of bayonets.

"Great numbers of British have retired from Two Rivers in the direction of Belmont."

"The loss of the British was very great. There were heaps of dead in the field."

"The wounded are being attended to temporarily at Bisset's Farm. The Sappers and Miners must have suffered severely."

"The Boers suffered heavy losses in horses."

"I cannot otherwise describe the battlefield than as a sad and terrible slaughter."

"Monday was for us a brilliant victory. It has infused new spirit into our men and will enable them to achieve greater deeds."

"Magersfontein Casualties."

"The Black Watch were the heaviest sufferers. Of the rank and file 42 were killed, 182 wounded and 114 are missing."

"The Boer force was then reduced to about 2,000 men, with four field guns and one siege gun."

ification of its acceptance and it was at once forwarded.

Baden-Powell's Advice

Heavy cannon firing is proceeding.

SCENE IN LONDON CLUBS

How the News of Buller's Reverse at Tugela River Was Received

New York, Dec. 16.—A London cable from the World gives a graphic account of the consternation that gripped the clubs last night, those who kept late hours when Buller's repulse was bulletined at midnight.

There was no clamor, but men with clubs in their hands declared that the news meant the calling off of the militia, and that the volunteers must be summoned for duty.

Childe M. Powers, the Transvaal representative, said: "It appears to be a Boer victory, but we must be calm. Let us wait and see."

In the Liberal club friends of the Boers said: "Just the same old trap. The British have not found a white man unaided in this century. The Boers will win their independence, but this is a basis for foreign intervention? What more do they want? It's like the American revolution. Chamberlain, the stockbroker brought on this war, and they are getting enough of it."

London, Dec. 16.—News of the defeat of Gen. Buller at Tugela River caused a momentary panic in the stock exchange. Immediately after the opening, however, the market recovered.

The Irish Socialist Republican party has issued placards for a monster demonstration outside Trinity College on Monday to celebrate Gatacre's defeat at Stormberg.

New York, Dec. 16.—Twenty-five thousand cases of canned meats for the British army in South Africa are held here for lack of vessels to carry them to their destinations.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representative Bulzer, of New York, has introduced in the House a joint resolution declaring a state of war exists in South Africa and according belligerent rights to the Transvaal government.

London, Dec. 16.—The Times commenting on the situation says: "Neither the Crimean war, nor the Indian mutiny gave rise to greater danger to the Empire than that with which we are now menaced, nor at either of those critical periods was Great Britain so isolated politically or regarded with such dislike and suspicion as are now almost everywhere apparent."

Proposed New Radical Paper.

London, Dec. 16.—A hastily summoned meeting of the cabinet was held at the foreign office this afternoon for the purpose of dealing with the war crisis.

Since the anti-war editors were removed from the Chronicle and Echo, no paper has opposed the government's policy out and out, and a movement is on foot in London to start a new Radical daily.

CANADIANS ARE READY

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—There was a stir in the city today when it was bulletined that the Imperial government had accepted the offer of the Australian government for a second contingent.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Advice from Mafeking dated December 6th, announced that the scheme of advancing the military works was acting well, and had forced the Boers to evacuate the strong commanding fortifications north-east of the town.

It was added that the British continued pushing back the Boers, and were then working toward their main siege batteries. British casualties were trifling.

Canada's offer for a second contingent is now in the hands of the Imperial authorities and all that is necessary is no-

Roberts for South Africa

"Bobs" Will Leave England Immediately as Commander-in-Chief.

Buller's Losses at Tugela River Number One Thousand and Ninety-Seven.

Particulars of Fighting at Magersfontein—French Advancing Towards Oorlogshoek.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFER ACCEPTED

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The camp is fortified and forms an excellent base.

London, Dec. 17.—An undated despatch from Mafeking to the Pall Mall Gazette says:

The Boers will probably be raised in a few days, when the townspeople will tender their thanks to Gen. Buller-Powell. The enemy's fire has slackened. Our casualties are confined to native and British troops. There are a few wounded in the hospital. The Boers, whose death rate is high, chiefly amongst the children.

Gen. Buller's Advance.

Capetown, Dec. 13.—Gen. Buller is gradually advancing toward Oorlogshoek. A party of Carabineers visited the house of a Dutch farmer and were assured that there was no enemy in the neighborhood. When they returned to the Horse Artillery, they were met by a party of the enemy.

Mr. Buller's Advance.

London, Dec. 17.—The Boers are reported to have fallen back to their original position. The Boers are said to be resting on the banks of the Orange river.

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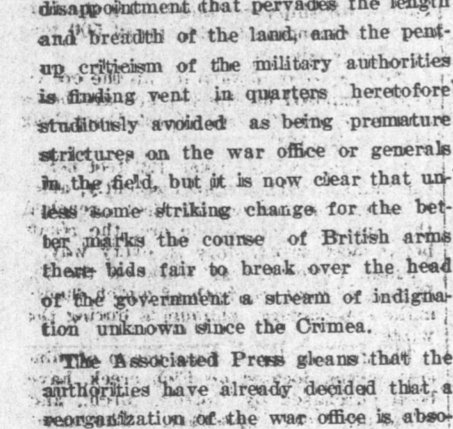
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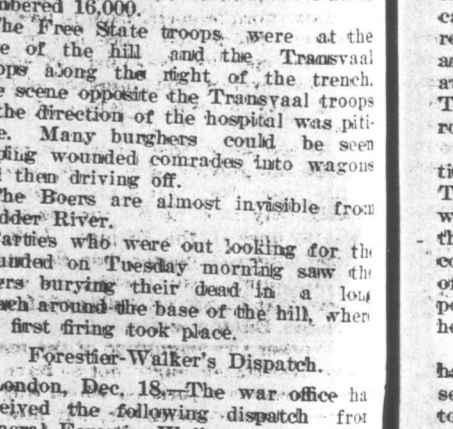
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Hopeless and Helpless.

The consequences of a diseased condition of the stomach and digestive system are most disastrous to the whole body. One by one every organ may become involved. The most extreme cases of "stomach trouble" and the evils attending it have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and builds up the body with sound healthy flesh.

I was taken with severe headaches, writes Thomas A. Swartz, Box 100, Station C, Columbus, Ohio. I was unable to eat, and my back got so sore that I could not get around. I gave up money to the doctors, but they thought they would do me any good, but I was not. I doctored the worse I got, and I got so thin I had pains in my chest, and I could not get any sleep. Then I saw one of my neighbor boys and he said, "Take my medicine." I bought Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and made a new man of myself. The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles I was again well. I was weighed and found I had gained twenty pounds. I have done more hard work in the last few months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy today as I ever was.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.



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LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR

Appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa—Lord Roberts, Chief of Staff.

London, Dec. 17.—The following is a list of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, as appointed by Her Majesty's government.

The country on the

Battle of Lombard's Kop

How the Naval Brigade From the Powerful Saved the Day

An Outflanking Movement Which Failed in the Face of Overwhelming Numbers

Ladysmith, Oct. 31.—Last Friday we went out in force and camped in front of the enemy in a well-protected position slightly to the southeast of the town. When the morning broke, the next morning the Boers had down-dropped the position and were in the process of covering it with a "repétition" of Ladysmith. The Boers were pushing forward with "repétition" to Ladysmith and King's Royal Rifles, the Manchester, too, were in the fun on the night.

It was now about half past nine. The battle had lasted without a lull for four hours and a half. Suddenly a terrific "minkety" fire on our left announced that the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers were having a hot time in the position they had occupied during the night for the purpose of holding the enemy's right flank. Two mountain guns were carried by ladders into action at the top of the hill immediately in front of me. Strange reports of the mule stampede at night and the loss of the mountain guns were already whispered in hushed breath. The appearance of these two pieces on the scene of battle gave us confidence, and we believed that the rumors of ill-luck which had attended the column were unfounded.

For the next hour and a half the two guns—the only ones I turned out, and which were in our hands on Oct. 31—pounded away at the Boers on the left. But they were not strong enough to avert disaster in that direction. By noon the column, which we had sent the previous night to hold the enemy's right hand in its turn, had been outflanked, and a heavy toll was being taken on the hill they occupied, and upwards of eight hundred of our soldiers were prisoners in the Boers' hands. It was not until long after the battle had ended that the news of this disaster was officially announced.

All the interest seemed to centre in the other extreme. The balloon was moved in that direction. Our artillery, which had been shifted and shunted about enough to worry the very hearts out of the gunners, seemed to be engaged in a chase-course for positions. At one moment I noticed a battery being carried along the Helmsdrift road to support our right flank at the foot of Lombard's Kop, simultaneously with the withdrawal of half a battery from our front at that point. They crossed each other on the road.

But the true seriousness of the position was apparent when balls of smoke, instead of the bursts of our shrapnel, were seen over the hill between Lombard's Kop and Bulwana Hill. It meant that the enemy was there, it meant that our turning movement was outflanked. The Boers were numerically too strong for us. Experts say they had 22,000 men. At the very spot where an hour ago we believed that we had driven them back upon their hill to get them in the bulk, we were now in danger of being hemmed in between cross-fires.

The Fight Grows Hotter. The moment this was realized the fight became hotter than it had been at any time during the morning. When things looked most desperate, one of our field batteries found the range of "Long Tom" to perfection. Shell after shell burst over it, yet the wretched gun would not be quiet. It is thought that it may be taken into a pit to protect it from direct shots, and that strong overhead covering shields the gunners from the dropping shrapnel. Be this as it may, the gun defied all our efforts to silence it, while the capture that we went out to effect was now quite hopeless.

The Boers, although they had practically evacuated their main position, held a whole line of hills to the eastward. To have turned them out would have necessitated the storming of a half dozen ridges at least. We had not the men to do it. And we should have been obliged to fall back to town as soon as the task was accomplished. There was nothing to gain by not recognizing the situation and facing it. We were outnumbered, and our own turning movement was successfully turned by an enemy who moved behind these hills with incredible rapidity.

Another Shell in Ladysmith. A few minutes prior to this "Long Tom" which had given the town an hour and a half's respite, dropped another shell into it, as a guarantee of good faith, and to show that it was not the rain of shrapnel which our artillery had dropped over the battery on the hill, the German gunners did not mind taking another turn at the thing. Two indications that we had embarked upon a heavy task in going out to meet the Boers were forthcoming at just about the same moment that the shell burst in Ladysmith. On our extreme left a patrol of the 19th Hussars was driven in, with a needless horse leading the way. The Boers came in, and pursued to within 600 yards of our outposts. "Tommy" fired his shells immediately over the town, prepared to give the audacious raiders a bad five minutes, but they knew better than to show themselves round the hill.

On our extreme right the Lancers were chased back in equally hot haste. A battery of artillery, a few companies, I think it was, of the Manchester, and

the 5th Lancers had gone to an awkward fix out there. Believing that they were well beyond the enemy's extreme left, the artillery was got into battery on a somewhat exposed ridge. They had barely unlimbered their guns before they encountered a terrific fusillade from a strong party of Boers who stretched away beyond Bulwana Hill.

It was a close tussle for the cannon. The gunners pluckily dragged them out of action with ropes; it was too dangerous to attempt to bring the horses on the ridge. Sticking to their work with a tenacity worthy of British soldiers, the artillerymen—belonging to one of the batteries from Dundee—pulled their guns out of a fearfully tight corner and saved them from falling into the enemy's hands.

Until these successive incidents occurred I thought both our flank movements were turning out in the best possible manner. The "King's Royal Rifles" and the "Leicester" were in the position they occupied in the "repétition" of Ladysmith, the Manchester, too, were in the fun on the night.

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Opposition Leader

Sir Charles Tupper Has a Gaily Reception at Victoria Theatre

He Tells of His Efforts to Keep the Liberal Government Straight

One of the smallest audiences which ever greeted a prominent political speaker, was that which greeted Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservative party in Canada, upon the occasion of his private address on Saturday night. The smallness of the company was only equalled by its fidelity, for even the most impassioned ally of the veteran orator failed to look down on a half-hearted cheer. The speaker struggled along manfully in the face of these discouragements "until after 10 o'clock, when he gave up the task as a hopeless one and resumed his seat."

The subject matter of the address was the financial condition of the Liberal government, which was in power at the time of the speaker's arrival in the country. He told of his efforts to keep the Liberal government straight, and of his efforts to keep the Conservative party straight. He told of his efforts to keep the Liberal government straight, and of his efforts to keep the Conservative party straight.

When Mr. J. D. Duncanson, auditor of the Seattle S.S. Co., and newly appointed secretary of the Alaska Steamship Co., was in the country, he was in the country. He told of his efforts to keep the Liberal government straight, and of his efforts to keep the Conservative party straight.

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troops to the Motherland. Letter by had marked with deep regret an interview accorded to the Toronto Globe in which the Premier had made the statement that he had no power to send troops. The Premier followed to the letter the offer of one of the speaker's friends to effect insurance on such a contingent of \$1,000,000. This did not seem to produce any effect upon the first minister. It was not until the Premier had found the money a unit in regard to the matter that he finally succumbed, and did the thing which he himself had said he had not the power to do—namely, send a Canadian contingent. But even then Sir Charles' good offices seemed necessary for that gentleman had to set his "right" side more and "right" upon the Canadian right, and the attached as separate units to Imperial contingents.

Even while Sir Wilfrid was leaving in Quebec terms of the "Liberal" party in the House of Commons, the speaker, in a fellow countryman that he would be had inserted in a clause, declaring that it must not be regarded as a precedent. Sir Wilfrid's answer, as fault by his own government, had taken \$2,000,000 out of the public purse, and the speaker, Sir Charles, was not to be deterred, although he claimed that the expenditure involved in sending the contingent could not be taken without the vote of parliament.

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Another Shell in Ladysmith. A few minutes prior to this "Long Tom" which had given the town an hour and a half's respite, dropped another shell into it, as a guarantee of good faith, and to show that it was not the rain of shrapnel which our artillery had dropped over the battery on the hill, the German gunners did not mind taking another turn at the thing. Two indications that we had embarked upon a heavy task in going out to meet the Boers were forthcoming at just about the same moment that the shell burst in Ladysmith. On our extreme left a patrol of the 19th Hussars was driven in, with a needless horse leading the way. The Boers came in, and pursued to within 600 yards of our outposts. "Tommy" fired his shells immediately over the town, prepared to give the audacious raiders a bad five minutes, but they knew better than to show themselves round the hill.

On our extreme right the Lancers were chased back in equally hot haste. A battery of artillery, a few companies, I think it was, of the Manchester, and

the 5th Lancers had gone to an awkward fix out there. Believing that they were well beyond the enemy's extreme left, the artillery was got into battery on a somewhat exposed ridge. They had barely unlimbered their guns before they encountered a terrific fusillade from a strong party of Boers who stretched away beyond Bulwana Hill.

meeting of the View Company will on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock, at the office of the company, Victoria.

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It was a close tussle for the cannon. The gunners pluckily dragged them out of action with ropes; it was too dangerous to attempt to bring the horses on the ridge. Sticking to their work with a tenacity worthy of British soldiers, the artillerymen—belonging to one of the batteries from Dundee—pulled their guns out of a fearfully tight corner and saved them from falling into the enemy's hands.

Until these successive incidents occurred I thought both our flank movements were turning out in the best possible manner. The "King's Royal Rifles" and the "Leicester" were in the position they occupied in the "repétition" of Ladysmith, the Manchester, too, were in the fun on the night.

It was now about half past nine. The battle had lasted without a lull for four hours and a half. Suddenly a terrific "minkety" fire on our left announced that the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers were having a hot time in the position they had occupied during the night for the purpose of holding the enemy's right flank. Two mountain guns were carried by ladders into action at the top of the hill immediately in front of me. Strange reports of the mule stampede at night and the loss of the mountain guns were already whispered in hushed breath.

For the next hour and a half the two guns—the only ones I turned out, and which were in our hands on Oct. 31—pounded away at the Boers on the left. But they were not strong enough to avert disaster in that direction. By noon the column, which we had sent the previous night to hold the enemy's right hand in its turn, had been outflanked, and a heavy toll was being taken on the hill they occupied, and upwards of eight hundred of our soldiers were prisoners in the Boers' hands. It was not until long after the battle had ended that the news of this disaster was officially announced.

THE CENTURY FUND. Toronto, Dec. 18.—The Metropolitan church (Methodist) contributed over \$50,000 to the century fund last evening. The amount exceeds what was expected.

DEATH OF E. J. GRAY.

A Well Known Victorian Killed by a Flying Board in a Bennett Mill.

The sad news reached the city last night of the death at Bennett on the 29th of November of Mr. E. J. Gray, who went North to superintend work for the B. L. & K. Co. Mr. Gray was killed instantly in the Partridge mill on the date named.

The particulars are given in a letter to Mr. Noah Shakespeare received this morning, which is self explanatory. It is dated Cariboo Crossing, November 30th, and is signed by Otto Partridge. The writer says:

"Mr. E. J. Gray, who has been in charge of my mill in this neighborhood since he left the service of the Bennett Lake & Kootenai Navigation Company last month, has frequently mentioned your name as one to whom he was indebted for many kindnesses and as knowing himself and family well.

"This must be my excuse for asking you to undertake a very painful task. It is with the deepest regret that I have to communicate to his friends the sad news of poor Gray's instantaneous death from an accident in the mill yesterday morning (November 29th).

A rough board was caught by the saw and whirled backward with terrific force, striking Mr. Gray, who was sawing, full on the temple, and killing him instantly. There was absolutely no hope of life, and though everything that could possibly be done was attempted, it was soon seen to be in vain.

"I came down here by small boat last night to summon the coroner from Tagish police post and as soon as the inquest is concluded will take his body to Skagway from where—if no contrary instructions should come from Victoria—I will forward it to Victoria."

After asking Mr. Shakespeare to break the sad news to his family the writer says: "I can only add that he commanded the liking and respect of everyone here and sorrow at his death is universal."

Mr. Partridge also says that he lived and did not only a professing but an acting Christian; that he constantly endeavored to check profanity and unbelief among the men, and that he assisted in the little Sabbath observances which his employer and wife instituted.

The deceased was born in London, Eng., and came with his parents at an early age to Chicago. The family afterwards went to California and later came to Victoria. His father was Samuel Gray, who conducted a mill at the corner of Government and Discovery streets.

Last spring Mr. Gray went up to Athin to fit up a boat for Capt. Irving, afterwards going to Mr. Partridge's company.

He was for many years superintendent of the Centennial church Sunday school and a prominent worker in church departments.

He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his death. He was about 40 years old. The remains will come down on the Deane, which is due here on Tuesday.

MORE STREET WORK.

The Council Orders Some Long Asked For Improvements.

The mayor and some of the aldermen met in committee last evening to decide upon the best way in which to expend the amount of unappropriated money at their disposal. The absentees were Ald. Brydon and Williams.

The total amount to be expended appeared to be \$1,573, and of this \$230 will be expended for the benefit of the people of the western suburb; \$210 going for the purpose of erecting the much needed light on the Indian reserve.

Drainage of the McElvish property applied for by Hon. J. S. Hemcken, M. D., on November 20th, at an estimated cost of \$180.

Sidewalk on south side of Cadboro Bay road, between Pemberton road and Charles street, as applied for November 20th, \$160.

Extension of drain on Stanley avenue, as applied for by G. C. Mosher, December 11th, \$145.

PATRIOTIC CONCERTS.

At Nanaimo and Duncan in Aid of the Mansion House Fund.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, B.C., Dec. 15.—A concert was given in the opera house last evening for the benefit of the Mansion House fund, which netted over \$400. The house was crowded to the doors and over 100 people were turned away.

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Sidewalk on east side of Oswego street, between Simcoe and Michigan, as applied for November 20th, \$112.

Sidewalk on west side of Oswego street, between Kingston and Michigan, as applied for November 20th, \$100.

Improvement of the easterly portion of David street, as applied for Dr. F. W. Hall, November 20th, \$100.

Drain through Lydia and Howard streets, \$85.

Sidewalk on Springfield avenue, west side, between the new and the old Esplanade roads, as applied for November 20th, \$60.

Sidewalk on Churchway, south side, from Humboldt street easterly, as applied for December 11th, \$65.

Blasting rock and laying gravel walk in place of steps, North Pembroke street, as applied for by W. Emery, December 4th, \$30.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

REVELSTOCK.

Dan Robinson has increased the force of men at work on the new Illecillewaet road to twenty, and expects to get that section on this side of the bridge about completed by the end of the week.

Two young men were badly cut up in a scuffle on Wednesday night near the corner of Cambie and Water streets. Both used knives, and for a few minutes blood flowed in a way that looked like damage to some one.

Thursday night, about 90 miners and loggers from up the coast, who have come down to spend the holidays.

A letter has been received by the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council from Mr. William Woodman, Nanaimo, asking if the Council will take part in a meeting to be held in one of the principal coast cities, each city to send a delegation, for the purpose of considering the best means to adopt to prevent the provincial sources of wealth being operated by underpaid and overworked labor.

The application of Mr. D. G. Macdonell, on behalf of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, for foreclosure privileges on the Coal harbor front, came up on Thursday afternoon at the board of works. A letter accompanied the application from Mr. F. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine, asking what the city had to say in regard to the granting of the foreclosures.

The funeral of Alex. Clarke, the man accidentally shot at Steveston on Monday, took place yesterday, a number of friends of the deceased being in attendance from Steveston.

The drill hall was a scene of gaiety last evening and during the night until the early hours of the morning, the occasion being the third annual ball given by the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment.

The decorations for which Corp. J. A. McFarish was obliged responsible, consisted largely of flags of Great Britain and the United States, with an abundance of burning and a myriad of electric lights.

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that the countries whose labor laws did not cooperate with those of Canada would have to be discriminated against. There were several American citizens examined, but their evidence went to show that they did not come to British Columbia under contract. It was not proven that Italians had been imported under the contract system, as was rumored. Mr. Clute expressed his opinion that the labor troubles in this country were to be regretted, and hoped that his efforts would tend in this direction. He has a stenographer with him, and all the evidence he has submitted to parliament—Nelson Miner.

Mr. White-Fraser, of Ottawa, who was for several months engaged in a survey in the Atlin country, has arrived in the city from the north. He may possibly return again in the spring to complete the work of determining the boundary lines of the north of British Columbia.

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Advertisement for '900 DROPS' and 'CASTORIA' medicine, featuring a signature and a bottle illustration.

Advertisement for 'Sterling Photograph Frames' by 'HENRY BIRKS & SONS MONTREAL', including a list of candidates for a civil service examination.

Advertisement for 'Starved Hair' and 'Ayer's Hair Vigor', featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the product's benefits.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including fragments of other advertisements and news items.

Could Not Compromise

City Council and Angeles Ferry Promote's Fail to Agree.

The By-Law is Abandoned—Breach Was Too Wide For Healing.

As a result of a conference held last evening between the mayor and aldermen and President Cushing and Attorney Trumbull, of the Port Angeles Eastern Railroad Company, it may safely be said that Victoria's chances of obtaining ferry connection with the city across the straits are, for the present at least, dead.

After discussing the provisions of the amended by-law, Mr. Cushing stating his firm objection to several and agreeing to waive, for a time, one of them, the discussion seemed round to the amount of subsidy to be granted. Some of the aldermen asked Mr. Cushing what was proposed by the by-law, and the company was willing to accept less than \$17,500 a year. To this Mr. Cushing was not at first prepared to give any answer, but finally was understood to say he would not.

In turn he asked if the council would be willing to give more than \$8,750 a year if the original by-law was adhered to, and when Ald. Beckwith stated that for himself he would not be prepared to agree to giving \$2,500 a year, it became apparent negotiations were at an end.

Trumbull then in good faith, the mayor and aldermen made a characteristic address to individual members of the company and the conference came to an end, perfect good feeling being expressed and the visiting promoters being escorted to their boat by several members of the council.

With the exception of Ald. Brydon the full board was present, his worship taking the chair, and Mr. Cushing and Mr. Atkinson being early in attendance. In opening the proceedings, which took place in the committee room, the mayor said that meeting had been held as at the last meeting, if he understood then that nothing should be done until this conference was held, and then President Cushing assured the council that any rumors which might have been current as to the Port Angeles Eastern road not having been finished were absolutely without foundation. He had expected his directors would have been out earlier than this, but owing to the rainy weather they had been delayed. He might say that as far as the P. A. E. road was concerned the financial questions satisfied him, and that the by-law, as amended was of no use to them, however, and unless the council was prepared to amend it and make the provisions less stringent the company could not entertain the proposal. The special provisions objected to were the double service daily, and the purchase of boats and ownership of the boats in Victoria. As to the bonus, that might possibly be talked about later.

The question of the speed of the boats coming up, Mr. Cushing said his company desired to have the passenger boat capable of developing 18 miles an hour instead of 13 knots.

Ald. Humphrey and others said that 18 miles an hour would be plenty and then the question of daylight or night service was discussed, the general desire being that the trip by the ferry should be in the day time. This it was pointed out by Mr. Cushing depended upon the transcontinental connections and about this he could promise nothing. It depended entirely upon the railway company's arrangements.

Sub-section D, providing for the construction, registration and operation of the boats in Victoria and the purchase of stores here, Mr. Cushing said he could not entertain under any consideration.

As to the expropriation of the cost of the company of land for a railway line, if the ferry lands at any point outside of the business portion of the city, no objection was held by the Port Angeles people.

On the matter of the number of directors, the city had insisted upon three of a board limited to seven being appointed by the council, and one of them the mayor of the city. Attorney Trumbull argued that no good reason had been shown why the city should insist upon that and he could readily conceive how the operation of the company might be hampered thereby. The company would be bound to conform to the by-law and no breach of the provisions of that by-law would be allowed without the bonus being cancelled.

The mayor pointed out that this was not in accordance with the experience of the municipality, insinuating the Jubilee Hospital board, but Mr. Trumbull argued that there is a vast difference between charitable institutions and business organizations. Following up the discussion he maintained that those provisions in general acts as to the membership of representatives of the council, on the board was because the conditions were dependent upon acts subsequent, not acts precedent, as in this case. The bonus depended upon the company performing certain services, failing in which the company received nothing. If they failed it would be a matter open and notorious and did not depend upon an examination of the books of the company.

Mr. Bradburn pointed out one that might be easy to obey the letter, but not the spirit of the by-law and by giving a ferry service at an inconvenient time render it of no value to the people of the city.

Around this question the discussion was for some time, it being pointed out by Mr. Trumbull that close connection might be insisted upon in the by-law, but then it was asked what was meant by the term close connection. Mr. Bradburn said it might be that no

better connection might be given by the ferry than is now given to Vancouver, where passengers arrive at 8 a.m. and have to kick about and eat meals until 2 p.m., which is most objectionable. Finally, after much more talk about the times of arrival and departure of the transcontinental trains, which it was agreed might easily be changed at any time, President Cushing said he thought it would be better to allow that clause to hang as it was, and it accordingly went over.

When clause M came up, insisting upon absolute freedom from wharfage charges, Mr. Cushing could not agree to it, it was true that freight by the ferry would be free of wharfage, but it might be that the steamer might land at some other wharf than their own, in which case the wharfage would have to be paid for by the consignees. It might be that arrangements would be made with Mr. Dunsmuir to freight at his wharf. The company could not accept that clause.

Some discussion followed, one or two of the aldermen being of opinion that the matter was small, as it referred only to broken lots and not to car loads, and others insisting that the provisions of the by-law should be complied with.

The Ald. Williams broke in with the suggestion that the discussion of these minor points was unnecessary; the main point was the question of subsidy, and with this Ald. Cameron fully agreed. But it was urged by other aldermen that the business way would be to agree upon the terms of the contract and then decide upon how much the city was willing to pay and the company to accept.

"Would you be willing, Mr. Cushing," asked Ald. Kinsman, "to take out these objectionable clauses and accept less than \$17,500 a year for twenty years?" This question was not answered directly, but Mr. Cushing said he would not take the original by-law and accept \$8,750 a year.

It seemed at this point that the conference was going to break up without any more talk, but much more talk was to follow. Mr. Cushing mentioned, for instance, that they could not accept the condition of 18 miles an hour with a wooden boat, the speed could not be made. The company had learned this from the Moran Bros., of Seattle, and from the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco.

As to the extra cost of two trips a day, in place of one, Mr. Cushing said, "scarcely as much as you would think it would be about \$75 a day."

"Would you, Mr. Cushing," said Mr. Mayor, "be in a better position to make an offer of this kind to the people of Victoria when you have your railroad built to Port Angeles and you have your transcontinental connection?"

"Oh, I don't know that we should be. That is a stand the people of Victoria might take," answered Mr. Cushing.

"If they wanted to," said Ald. Williams, "wouldn't we be in the same position as we have found ourselves in with the C.P.R.?"

Then Ald. Stewart wanted to know again whether, if all the clauses objected to were struck out, would the company accept less than \$17,500, but no definite answer was given. The mayor did not think it a reasonable question, the only way to deal with it in that way would be to revert to the original by-law and say to the company, "here is your by-law, what will you take?"

Then Mr. Mayor changed the question a little. "Supposing, Mr. Cushing, the council was willing to adopt the original by-law, would you be willing to entertain a proposition in regard to subsidy?"

"I don't know," replied the president of the company, "but I am prepared to answer that question to-night."

Another turn was given to the matter by President Cushing, asking whether the council would be willing to give the company more than \$8,750 and adhere to the original by-law.

To this the mayor said he was hardly in a fair position to answer, and he would not be willing to give the company \$2,500 and adhere to the original by-law.

This seemed to settle the matter, and President Cushing said it appeared there was nothing to be done but for him to thank the aldermen and go home.

Mr. Cushing also said he could not accept any modification of the original by-law, and the discussion drifted again to other matters, such as the question of whether the insertion of other provisions would do anything to protect the interests of the city.

Ald. Beckwith and Ald. Macgregor got into a little dispute about the merits of the drafting of the original by-law, which was productive of nothing new and finally Attorney Trumbull rose and said that he and Mr. Cushing had to catch the boat, and it appeared the pleasant relations hitherto existing between themselves and the council were about to end. He did not think the aldermen were considering their best interests, but he hoped they would always remember they had his and Mr. Cushing's best wishes, and he trusted that sometime in the future the scales would fall from their eyes. Mr. Mayor, like Paul, might meet a light. Ald. Beckwith might continue to study steamboating. Ald. Cameron might have some-thing after him to break down the Scottish stubbornness he had cultivated, and Ald. Stewart, as he carried monuments, might learn that life is short and find time to repent.

With mutual wishes for a happy New Year, a cordial exchange of the compliments of the season and many jokes the conference then terminated.

Joy is the best of wine.—George Elliot. Louis A. Gourdain, the bogus real estate agent and banker, who opened up an "easy get rich" concern at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York, and who was arrested on November 29th, was sentenced yesterday in the court of special sessions to a term of one year in the penitentiary for violation of the banking laws.

Miss Fannie Broughton, daughter of the late Frederick Broughton, formerly manager of the old Grand Western rail, was fatally burned on Tuesday night by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in a ball room at Hamilton.

Adam must have an Eve, to blame for what he has done.—Ger. Pr.

Hospital Management

A Record Attendance at Last Night's Sitting of the Board.

A Large Number of Routine Reports and Regular Business Considered.

One of the best attended meetings of the Jubilee Hospital board held for some time was that of last night, thirteen of the fifteen directors being present when the chairman called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock.

The first communication was from Dr. Naess, for the dentists of the city, and read as follows:

Dec. 4, 1899.
To the President and Directors Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.
Gentlemen—At a meeting of the dentists of Victoria, convened for the purpose of considering your communication regarding the proposed attendance at the hospital, it was decided by a majority of the dentists that the services as hereinafter mentioned shall be given by them in accordance with your wishes. The meeting also desired to suggest that a list be opened at the hospital for the signatures of dentists desiring to be placed on the waiting staff, and that the names be taken in the order of their position on the list as the requirements of the hospital demand.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD NASH,
Secretary.

The letter was received and the secretary instructed to thank the dentists for their action.

The treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Hasell, reported that the auxiliary had deposited \$1,825 for the children's ward, and that they had \$25 on hand for the same fund. They had also deposited \$500 for the doctor's residence fund, the combined amount being the result of the charity and children's fund. The ladies were ordered to be thanked on behalf of the board.

The resident medical officer reported as follows:
To the President and Members of the Board of Directors.
Gentlemen—I have the honor to report that during the month of November, 1899, the total number of patients treated was 113; the total days' stay was 1,223; the daily average number of patients was 41; the daily average cost was \$1.04.

I have to report that the members of the Aston Club propose to give their annual concert to the Jubilee Hospital on Christmas day. The Women's Auxiliary propose to give a Christmas tree to the patients and staff on the Saturday preceding Christmas, subject to the approval of the board.

The invalid chair donated by Mrs. Digby Barker has arrived from the East, and will prove a great source of comfort to the patients.

I have to report the great need there is of two air or water beds for the use of the patients, and also of a portable bath on wheels for the treatment of typhoid fever cases. I would also ask that the ladies attached to the restorative ward a metal perforated basin, similar to that in the small operating room, be substituted for the china basins, which are constantly being broken, and a main perforated metal sink for the purpose of washing vessels to be fitted in the same lavatory. I enclose tables of statistics for the month to be passed for payment.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
EDWARD HASELL, M.R.C.P. & S.

Dec. 11th, 1899.
To the President and Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.
Gentlemen—Your finance committee met at the hospital to-day, and has to report as follows:
Your committee examined the monthly bills presented to them, and all bills bearing the signatures of our chairman have been passed for payment.

Your committee call attention to the fact that our fares have for some time been charged to the hospital by several of the employees. This matter is brought to your notice for your direction.

Special Nursing.—Our nursing staff is inadequate for special cases requiring continued nursing, so that your medical officer must often employ certified nurses practicing in Victoria, the regular fee being \$12 per week and board. The charge made by our institution for such nurses is \$2 per day, so that the loss amounts to \$1 per week and \$1 per day, the average per day for each patient in the hospital.

Your committee desire that \$152 account shall be authorized by the house committee and that the usual signature of the officer in whose department the article is for. Vendors in all cases should be advised to invoice, and where goods there are issued each requisition must be returned attached to invoice, and all accounts should be rendered up or before the 15th of each month to secure payment on or about the 10th of each month.

It is submitted, consequently, when not by contract, that a discount averaging from 5 to 10 per cent. shall be allowed the hospital when retail prices are charged. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
C. A. HOLLAND,
G. J. LEMBERT,
JAS. FORBES,
R. L. DUBRY.

Mr. Joshua Davies reported outstanding accounts to the amount of \$1,385.25, in amounts ranging from ten cents to \$240. He thought most of that amount would be recovered, though a considerable amount would have to be written off.

The visiting committee for the month reported having laid a small platform for dumping coal, and also the hiring of a horse and cart for a couple of days for cartage of gravel.

The donation of \$44 from Mr. Justice Drake and some friends of a silver mapposia from Mr. Stobell, were reported by the treasurer, both gentlemen being thanked for their gifts.

Accounts to the amount of \$1,607.02 for the month were ordered to be paid. Upon the matter being brought up by Mr. Wilson it was decided that the better the clothes of deceased patients be kept for a month and then destroyed if not claimed.

surgeon in regard to the Röntgen rays apparatus and from the finance committee as follows:

The following report of the house committee was read and the action confirmed:
December 5, 1899.
President and Directors Provincial Jubilee Hospital, Victoria:
Gentlemen—The house committee beg to report as follows:

X-Rays.—We have requested the doctor to furnish a statement showing the cost of operating and fees received for the use of X-Ray apparatus, and herewith present his report for your information.

Doors.—We have had a notice put up to the effect that no dogs be allowed within the hospital buildings, and have requested the doctor to take the necessary steps for the enforcement thereof.

Crockery.—We received a suggestion that by indenting for crockery we could obtain our requirements from the Old Country at much less cost than has heretofore been used. We have taken this matter under consideration and find that the Women's Auxiliary are now supplying all the crockery needed, and the suggestion has not been acted upon.

House Furnishings.—We authorized the doctor to purchase a new carpet for the ladies' dining room, the old one being in a state of decay. A quotation was also made for a new window curtain, which we have authorized the matron to purchase.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the committee.
ALEX. WILSON, Chairman.
J. T. CHAMP,
I. BRAVERMAN,
E. M. LEWIS,
H. M. GRAHAM,
ROBERT S. DAVY.

December 12, 1899.
To the Chairman of the House Committee:
Sir—I have the honor to report, re X-Rays: That the apparatus was installed on the 13th of July, 1899. That the cost of working the apparatus, regarding only the cost of the electric light used, is one cent per hour; that the average duration of use by any one patient is under one hour. The cost of plates developing, the same and making prints has been purchased with the sanction of the board of directors at a cost of \$80. The hospital has received in fees from those patients who have been able to pay for the use of the X-Rays, \$28. The total amount has been submitted to the X-Rays, eight of which have been in a position to pay.

The majority of patients who seek the aid of the X-Rays are seriously injured persons, and selected injuries which entirely prevent them from engaging in work. Many of these have been operated on successfully, thanks to the new light thrown on their injuries, and are no longer a burden on the community.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
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Accounts to the amount of \$1,607.02 for the month were ordered to be paid. Upon the matter being brought up by Mr. Wilson it was decided that the better the clothes of deceased patients be kept for a month and then destroyed if not claimed.

The president directed the attention of the board to the case of Solomon Marten, the sealer who became insane after a treatment in the hospital and was taken to the asylum. The chairman referred to a newspaper item in regard to the case, stating that Dr. Frank Hall objected to the removal of the man. Consultation with Dr. Hall developed the fact that he believed Marten was not a fit subject for hospital treatment.

Regarding the suggestion to fit up wards for such cases in the isolation hospital the chairman had asked the secretary to ascertain how many patients had been treated in the isolation hospital.

Mr. Yates thought the subject was one which required attention. A conference ought to be had with the City Council, and he suggested the report be referred to the executive to act.

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A. Lewis's idea of holding the Isolation and Jubilee Hospitals under the same management.

Mr. Yates, for the electric light committee, said a test had been made of the meter at the hospital which they found did not "creep," but it registered a stronger light than was received. The committee had also had under consideration the installing of an electric light plant, which could be done for about \$1,900. This was more than the hospital could stand, but if the city erected a sterilizing plant the two might be operated together.

Mr. Lewis also drew attention to the fact that although there are five furnaces at the hospital, the building is cold.

Mr. Drury moved that hereafter a general meeting of the board be held monthly at the hospital, and also proposed the change do not come into effect for two months.

Mr. Yates opposed the change because he did not like the idea of going so far out to the meeting.

Mr. Wilson wanted the semi-monthly meetings to be held at the hospital, and the change in the place of meetings would be very inconvenient for some of the members to attend at the hospital.

Mr. Lewis thought that the meeting of the committee at the hospital was sufficient in the meantime to familiarize the members with the working of the hospital.

Mr. Davies said it had been found from the meetings held at the hospital that it was difficult to get a quorum, especially in the winter months. Mr. Drury characterized as ridiculous the semi-monthly meetings of the board, where the whole board met on committee matters that the committees could perform better.

A light for the hospital gate was reported by Mr. Wilson as probable as a result of a conference with the mayor.

The usual payment of December salaries before Christmas was a grant of \$5 to the elevator boy were approved, and the board rose at 9:30.

NANAIMO HARBOR COAL.
A Judgment Handed Down by Mr. Justice Drake Yesterday.

In the case of the Attorney-General vs. the E. & N. Railway Company an application was made some time ago on behalf of the defendants for the discovery of certain documents, and on this application Mr. Justice Drake yesterday handed down the following judgment:

"This is an application for discovery against the Attorney-General as well as against the New Vancouver Coal Company. As regards the Attorney-General the application must be dismissed with costs on the ground that papers are not entitled to obtain discovery against the other parties the defence has been filed and the general rule is that no order will be made until it appears in the pleadings what the issues are here the defendants have filed a counterclaim, which has been struck out by order, and against which an appeal is pending, until that is disposed of the issues are not settled, and this application had better stand over."

"I may draw attention to the Rule 270 and 271: In every case there should be general summons for directions and in case any application which could have been brought under Rule 270 is brought otherwise the party making the application will pay the costs, and as this is one of such a character, the defendants have to pay the costs."

Mr. Justice Drake, in giving judgment, said that the Chinese case was in violation of the law, and that the Chinese case was in violation of the law, and that the Chinese case was in violation of the law.

While the arbitrators in the Chinese case were in session in London, the evenings were spent by sport in the comfortable hotel sitting room, where several good stories were told by the arbitrators and others. In the story line Oscar G. Bess, official stenographer, was mentioned to keep up his end and in one of his tales he happened to say something about operating a typewriter in the Attorney-General's office.

When Mr. Bess had finished his narrative a Nanaimo man said to the arbitrators: "Did you see your sometimes used a typewriter in the Attorney-General's office, Mr. Bess?"

Mr. Bess admitted that he did.

"Well," said the Nanaimo man, "the story is a little light on some things that was said to me last winter. A Nanaimo man, who had no friendly feelings towards the provincial government, had occasion to visit Victoria, and while there he called on the Attorney-General. When the man returned he was boiling over with indignation, and his pent up wrath found vent when he met me. His first words were: 'What do you think of the government that was going to do so much for the workmen, now? I went into Joe Martin's office and saw a Nanaimo man, who had no friendly feelings towards the provincial government, had occasion to visit Victoria, and while there he called on the Attorney-General. When the man returned he was boiling over with indignation, and his pent up wrath found vent when he met me. His first words were: 'What do you think of the government that was going to do so much for the workmen, now? 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Provincial News.

SANDON. Mr. R. C. Clute, the special commissioner appointed to inquire into the operation of the Alien Labor Law in the Kootenay, is holding court here.

CASCADE CITY. Officer D. J. Darragh has been transferred from Cascade to Phoenix.

W. E. Gillespie, Deputy Chief Ranger, Independent Order Foresters, accompanied by Mr. Atkinson, were in Cascade Wednesday. They were in Moyie, Cranbrook and Fort Steele, before coming here, where courts were established.

ASHCROFT. Rev. R. B. Laidley, who has been seriously ill, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in his head the fore part of the week, is much improved.

R. T. Ward came from Lillooet on Thursday, where he has been visiting the quartz properties lately acquired by him, and proceeded the same night to the coast.

GRAND FORKS. A printers' union for the Boundary has been organized with the following officers: President, J. W. Grier; vice-president, J. D. Hendrix; treasurer, W. J. Haber; secretary, W. H. Pierre; executive committee, E. M. Grace, L. Kewfoot, F. W. Grant, G. E. McCarter, J. W. Ellis. The union starts out with about 20 members.

KELOWNA. At a recent meeting of the Agricultural & Trades Association at Kelowna, the following officers were elected: C. S. Smith, president; T. W. Stirling, vice-president; D. W. Sutherland, secretary. Directors, A. B. Knox, E. R. Bailey, A. Day, S. Ray, J. Crozier, R. Lambly, A. McLellan, B. Lequime, J. Brown, Dr. Boyce and J. Morrison.

CODY. Social circles have been interested in the marriage of Mr. George B. McDonald, assistant manager of the Noble Five mine at Cody, and Miss Louise Fairchild Hammond, the Rev. J. A. Cleland officiated. The bride, who wore a becoming travelling costume of dark grey, was assisted by her sister, Miss Hammond, while the groom was supported by Mr. O. K. Hammond, brother of the bride.

SAVANNAH. A distressing fire occurred at Savannah whereby the family of Wm. Thompson, section foreman, were hurried out of home. A defective fuse caused the fire, which spread with terrible rapidity. Mrs. Thompson, with the youngest child, escaped by jumping through the window of the bed-room. Her two daughters were badly scorched in getting out of the front door. The house was burned to the ground, everything being lost, including the wearing apparel of the inmates.

GOLDEN. The Golden Fire Engine Association held its annual meeting last week in the parlors of the Queen Hotel. Mr. J. O. Greene occupied the chair. The principal business of the evening was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The officers of the company are: President, F. W. Jones, secretary, Columbia River Lumber Co.; vice-president, G. E. McDermet, manager, secretary, H. J. Robinson, manager for Hill Bros.; directors, C. A. Warren, merchant; William McNeish, of the Columbia House; J. O. Greene, of the Queen Hotel; J. G. Ullock, of the Kootenay House; O. W. Field, druggist; solicitor, Thos. O'Brien; bankers, Imperial Bank of Canada. After discussing plans for the coming year the meeting adjourned.

GREENWOOD. The C.P.R. track laying machine has been at work since Friday last laying track to the Mother Lode, and the work is being pushed rapidly to completion. The frame work of the new skating rink is now up, and the prospects are that the citizens of Greenwood will be able to enjoy skating very shortly.

James Stevenson, of Princeton, was in the city recently. He was on Boundary creek in 1876, with the first rush, and remembers the first white woman, who wife of a prospector named Bean, who ever entered the district. He has been through the placer gold excavations of Cariboo, Rock creek and Granite creek. At the latter place, which is 12 miles from Princeton, he is interested in the principal placer company, the Granite Creek Hydraulic Company, in which he has great confidence, and has large interests in the Similkameen district.

VERNON. At the last meeting of the aldermen here they had this resolution before them: "Whereas, it is commonly reported that gaming is carried on in many of the hotels, as well as in private rooms in the city; and whereas, it is also commonly reported that this fact is well known to the police; therefore we, the undersigned members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union respectfully beg that the police be summoned before your honorable body, and an investigation be made into the truth of these reports, and if necessary such steps be taken as you deem advisable for the enforcement of the law."

A crazy Chinaman from Penitentiary was taken down to the New Westminster asylum on Tuesday by Constable Rose. A stranger walked off the gang plank of the steamer Aberdeen one evening last week at Penitentiary, and after some difficulty was got out of the lake, apparently none the wiser for his ducking.

The average daily attendance at the public school for the month of November was 120, with 146 pupils attending. This is the largest average for some time.

Dr. O. Morris went down to Kere-meos on Monday to hold a coroner's inquest upon the body of an Indian who had been missing for some months and regarding whose death there are some suspicions of foul play.

The Rev. G. A. Wilson announced definitely at the morning service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last that he had decided to accept the call tendered him for the second time by the

Mount Pleasant congregation of Vancouver. Mr. Wilson will probably leave for his new charge about January 2nd.

STEVENSON. A fatal accident occurred here this morning by which Alex. Clarke lost his life. While helping to kill a cow belonging to Mr. Webber, butcher, Clarke held the cow by a rope while J. Jones, another employee of Webber's, took careful aim at the cow's head with his rifle. Just as the rifle was discharged the cow turned its head slightly and the bullet glanced from the cow's forehead, penetrating Clarke's temple and killing him instantly. Clarke was an Englishman aged 40 and unmarried.

KAMLOOPS. The introduction of the meter system is effecting a considerable reduction in the cost of operating the electric light plant. This innovation, with the use of dry wood, has made a difference of about \$60 a week in the cost of operating the power plant, compared with the same period of last year.

Letters have been received from R. B. Campbell, one of Kamloops's contribution to the Canadian contingent, written in mid-ocean. Campbell has some amusing stories to tell of experiences on board the Sardinian. Most of the men were very sick and, in view of the crowded quarters, there was not much comfort for anyone. He describes the daily exercises to keep the boys in trim.

Rev. Hugh Saunders, the popular pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist church, returned last week accompanied by his bride, from Parkhill, Ontario. Although the reverend gentleman has received overtures from churches both in the West offering a larger salary than he is now receiving, yet he and Mrs. Saunders have concluded to make Trull their home for the present.

An inquest was held at the Summit Tunnel camp on the body of the young man killed in the accident there. A jury of six, with Dr. Rothwell as coroner, brought in a verdict of accidental death. The victims of the accident were Robert Eastman, a printer, of Eugene, Oregon. He was taking a free ride on a car load of rails, when the brakes not acting the car ran off, and the steel shifting, he was crushed to death. A brickman, William Fidler, was struck and sustained some scrap wounds, but is doing very well.

PERNIE. A movement is on foot among the prominent ladies of the town to do something in the way of starting a public reading room in Pernie. Inspector over the work of building the new coke ovens, leaves this week for Victoria, where he will spend the Christmas and New Year holidays.

A young lad named Andrew Baird, employed at the mines, had the misfortune to have his arm broken last week while coupling the small coal cars which bring the coal from underground. Dr. Bonnell set the fractured bone.

Misses Digny and Swanson have a gang of men at work on the new rink which they are building near the Roman Catholic church. When ready for the skaters the ice will be 40x100 feet.

The seats for the new school have not yet arrived. The building has now been ready for them for about six weeks. It is to be hoped the seats will be put in place at once, so that school may start in the new building after New Year.—Free Press.

PHOENIX. Patrick Sullivan, who was hurt by the tram on the hill in the Old Ironsides shaft last week, is steadily improving.

Duncan McIntosh has returned from a trip to Montreal, in the interest of the new tramway and electric light project for Phoenix.

Joe Callahan, a miner, was taken to Midway last week by Officer Dismore, and from there will be sent to the insane asylum at New Westminster.

W. R. Williams, J. F. Hemlinway and G. W. Rumberger have been elected free wardens by acclamation.

J. A. Coryell, C.E., has completed the survey for the Phoenix water works. Work on the system is being done as rapidly as possible. At present the water is taken from the dam built last summer. It is the intention of the company to pump water from the New York lake to a reservoir to be built above the railway grade. This will give sufficient pressure for fire protection.

Elmer Stover, aged eight years, had the ends of two fingers blown off while playing with some caps the other morning. His face was also badly cut up in many places. It is feared the boy may lose both eyes, and it has been decided to send him to Spokane for treatment.

KAMLOOPS. Walter Urgardt, of Lightning Creek, Cariboo, and Joseph Evans, of Victoria, are recent arrivals at the Provincial Home. There are now 73 inmates of this institution.

D. C. Mackenzie left for New York on Friday. At Wednesday's meeting of Primrose Lodge, No. 20, K. of P., Mr. Mackenzie was presented with an address and an oval scarf pin by his brother Knights.

F. C. Gamble, provincial government superintendent of public works, was in town on Wednesday. He arranged for the immediate carrying out of certain improvements to the heating apparatus at the Provincial Home.

Mr. Boissevain arrived in town on Wednesday from Greenwood. He had ridden through from the Bonanza to Spence's Bridge, a distance of 250 miles, in seven days. Mr. Boissevain, who is connected with the C. P. R. survey department, in his ride from Greenwood to Spence's Bridge, was accompanied by the Columbia & Western to Spence's Bridge.

The Mansion House fund concert on Thursday night, in the K. M. & A. hall, brought together the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever known in Kamloops. Whilst every item of a long and varied programme was heartily received, it was the patriotic and grand march, "The Stars and Stripes," which evoked the loudest and greatest outburst of applause. The net proceeds of the concert, including admission receipts, collections and sale of souvenir programmes, amounted to \$291. To this sum will be added the amount of \$100 collected at the recent St. Andrew's banquet \$12 paid into the fund by various contributors and \$5

paid into the Bank of B. C., making a grand total of \$378 as Kamloops's contribution to the fund for the families of the men who fall in South Africa.

REVELSTOCK. R. Jarvis, chief of police of Nelson, and Miss Allbaugh, of Leduc, Alberta, were married at St. Peter's church, by Dr. Paquet, Wednesday evening. The couple were supported by Mr. F. R. Kettle and Mrs. Edith Pettipiece.

J. Kermaghan secured the contract for the erection of the skating rink and the work will be started immediately, as it is the intention of the company to have the building completed, furnished and ready for opening by Christmas.

At 6 o'clock on Friday morning just after the men had left for the bush to commence work, the cook at Fred Robinson's logging camp across the river discovered smoke and flames bursting through from the bunk house, which was a log building, into the cook house, which was a frame addition. He ran round to the door of the bunk house and threw it open, when with the access of air the flames increased and the roof of the building and its entire contents, including the men's bedding and the stock of provisions in the cook house, Mr. Robinson started at once to put up a new building.

Mr. Bernard McDonald, the noted mining expert, has arrived to fill the position of assessor of the county. Mr. McDonald has charge of the mines of the British-American corporation in this camp. Mr. McDonald was with Mr. McDonald and Globe and the British-American corporation when he mined in Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico, some 20 years since, and the relations between his two men have been both pleasant and confidential. Mr. McDonald is a man of about 45 years of age and commenced his mining career on the Comstock lode along in the early part of the seventies, where he worked in the Comstock, Virginia and other mines. Afterward he worked in the Colorado, Utah and Idaho. For several years past he has been in Canada, and for the past two years he has been in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Montreal. It was he who examined for these parties the Republic, the Payne, the B. C. and other properties in which the syndicate represented by this firm has invested several millions of dollars.

W. B. Wilson, superintendent of the La Rô, who recently fractured his knee cap, is a little better, but will be confined to his room for some weeks.

Dr. Angus W. Kenning and wife, formerly of Victoria, were taken to hospital from being killed on Thursday. The doctor's horse ran away and jumped through a saloon window. He had two ribs broken and was otherwise badly hurt. Mrs. Kenning was only slightly hurt.

Dr. and Mrs. Kenning, the victims of the runaway on Wednesday, are doing well and the physician in charge anticipates a speedy recovery. A careful examination of both patients shows that Mrs. Kenning will be around almost at once, as she has sustained no injuries other than the nervous shock. The doctor is confident she will be able to resume her practice in a few days.

Dr. Kenning was out on Monday for the first time since his recent accident. The doctor is far from well yet, but is anxious to be out on his feet. Mrs. Kenning is progressing favorably, but is still suffering from the effects of the upset.

The soldiers of the Salvation Army camp on Monday evening presented Capt. Stella Hill with a handsome pocket watch, as a testimony of their admiration for her tireless labors while here, and particularly for the great assistance she rendered in obtaining funds for the erection of the new barracks.

LOUIS HARTWIG and Miss Jennie Ballie wedded on Wednesday evening at the Christian Young Men's Association, 511 Silica street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert Freese, assisted by Brigadier Howard of the Salvation Army.

F. Christie, a well-known lawyer of Sandon, tells of the collapse of the wharves of the C. P. R. and Kaslo & Slokan railway, which occurred on Wednesday at Kaslo. The two wharves were built side by side, that of the C. P. R. being about 100 feet of concrete on it, while the Kaslo & Slokan Company's was all but completed, the last pile being driven when the collapse occurred. Mr. Christie states that, as far as he knows, the wharves were of the 'lake' was resting upon a slanting shelf of rock, and that the piles of the two wharves being driven into this bed, and combining with the action of the water, had loosened it, and that the consequence that, with scarcely any warning, a slide occurred.

W. B. Jarvis returned from Revelstoke on Saturday evening with his bride. Upon his return he was made the recipient of a handsome dinner service and a check from the civic employees.

The secretary of the Nelson lacrosse hockey team has received a communication from Rossland to the effect that the formation of the proposed hockey league depends upon the nature of the ap- ples received from the Rossland hockey club and the Boundary club, neither of whom have as yet responded.

George Johnstone, collector of customs for the port of Nelson, has been notified that on January first, the outfit of Bed- lington, better known as Frykerts, will be detached from the port of Nelson and placed under the port of Kaslo.

Mayor Neelands has consented to act as referee in the snooker which will be given in the opera house on the evening of December 15th, for the purpose of swelling the Mansion House fund.

The following are the official figures of the membership of the Miners' Unions in the camps in Kootenay and Yale: Sandon 520, Whitewater 110, Silverton 130, New Denver 50, Slokan City 48, Nelson 240, Ymir 125, Rossland 1,400, Phoenix 300, Greenwood 70, Camp McKinney 30, and the total of the Sandon group is 657, and the total of the Yale group is 285 members of the Sandon union, which camp at present.

A meeting of the trustees of the Nelson and Hume school districts and the city council

was held on Monday, when a resolution was passed reciting that it was the unanimous wish of the school trustees and the city council that a high school should be erected in Nelson, and requesting the board of trade to cooperate with the joint committee in securing from the government block 49 as a school site, and a money grant of \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a school building.

The work on the gas company's plant is progressing apace. C. Lemon and H. Sutherland, who were engaged in installing the twelve retorts for manufacturing gas, finished the work on Saturday and left for Toronto in the evening. Two carloads of plant have just been delivered, and a further shipment of four or five carloads of material is en route. The latter includes the material for the gas-holder or reservoir, which will be pushed to completion rapidly.

Rev. John Robson was a busy man on Thursday afternoon and evening. Within six hours he officiated at a funeral, performed a marriage ceremony, attended an annual meeting of the members of his church and, lastly, was presented, with an addition to his family.

There are twenty applications for hotel and bar licenses filed with the license commissioners for the Nelson district. The board will meet and pass upon these applications on Friday.

Two representatives of the order, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace arrived in Nelson on Friday for the purpose of making arrangements for the opening of a private school in this city. This organization has charge of the Sisters' hospital in Rossland, and several months ago they were requested to open a school in Nelson. They announce that it is their intention to erect a suitable building in the spring, but in the meantime they will probably rent temporary quarters.

T. J. Roberts, the purchaser of the Goat River Lumber Company's sawmill at Creston, has moved the mill to Fernie. Roberts has secured a contract from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the cutting of six million feet of lumber.

Assistant City Engineer Dill is preparing an estimate of the cost of repairing the city wharf which will go before the city council at its next meeting. His estimate of the cost of the repairs is of opinion that \$5,000 will be a liberal estimate for a 30 foot wharf of the requisite length. He will probably recommend that the warehouse be upon a floating barge, to accommodate the different stages of water.

The tramway company had its power on Tuesday afternoon when the two cars at the Poplar street crossing were tested and run up and down Water street for a short distance. The belt at the substitution stretched a good deal while the cars were being moved, which made a noticeable difference in the speed of the car. This defect was attended to later in the afternoon.

An enthusiastic gathering of hockey players took place at the Hume hotel on Tuesday night, when the Nelson hockey club was formally reorganized for the season. W. R. McLean was appointed chairman pro tem, and a couple of hours were spent in electing officers. Mr. Grant-Goan's company. He succeeds Mr. Perry Leake, who is now on his way home to the Old Country.

The question of the complaint of Mr. P. Fewster of ill-treatment at the hands of the police, was taken up at the meeting of the police committee on Wednesday. Ald. Skinner thought that on the report of the city solicitor the officers should use their discretion in a case where a citizen was given in charge by a responsible party. In this case, a manager of a bank had asked for the removal of Mr. Fewster. It was mentioned that Mr. Fewster had entered suit for \$2,500 against the bank, and the first writs in connection therewith had already been served. The letter from the city solicitor was filed for reference, and the matter was dropped.

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NEW WESTMINSTER. Albert Andrew Richmond, whose death was announced on Saturday, was former clerk of the municipality of Surrey. He was a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. A native of Ontario, having been born in St. Vincent township, Grey county, on July 14th, 1851; for 15 years Mr. Richmond engaged in a seafaring life on the Great Lakes until declining health necessitated a more congenial climate. Accordingly, in 1872, he came to British Columbia and settled, with his family in Surrey, of which municipality he became clerk. In 1877 misfortune overtook him, his house, furniture and adjacent property being destroyed by fire, involving a heavy loss as no insurance was carried. About this time his health also gave out again, and he was a constant sufferer up to the time of his removal to the Royal City, where he died on Saturday last. His family consisted of Mrs. Richmond, his wife, and three boys, who were thrown into the arms of their bereaved mother by his sudden death.

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prospecto one more, and dropsy securing a strong hold upon him, he was compelled to retire to his room from active business life. The deceased leaves four sons and four daughters to mourn his loss.

The Columbian of Friday

Mining News

Around Midway.

Three shifts of men are at work on the Golconda, Smith's camp, running a tunnel...

Around Midway.

The Granite and Banner, Camp McKinney, are turning out a \$500 gold brick weekly.

From now on the B. C. Summit camp, will make regular shipments to the Trail smelter.

A number of men are at work on the Golden Chest sinking a shaft. This claim is about two miles south of Midway.

A ten stamp mill is being erected on the Minnehaha at Camp McKinney, and will be in operation about the first of the year.

During the past few weeks a number of locations have been made on the hill just north of Midway; most of these have good copper showings, while a few are not known to exist in this immediate locality.

The Athelstan in Wellington camp has been bound to a Toronto syndicate. The property is about half a mile south of the well known Winnipeg, and was, about two years ago, under bond to Messrs. Loring and Crane, of Spokane, who did considerable development work.

Consisting of two shafts, which were completed by a tunnel at the 50 foot level. Twenty men are at work on the Sallor, Camp McKinney, and the main shaft is down 87 feet, with a 25 foot crosscut.

The machinery of the mine consists of a New York steam hoist, steam drill and a No. 5 Cameron pump. Surface water has been a little troublesome, but the crosscut is dry, and the pumping will not be a little hereafter.

The main line of the Columbia & Western passes within four miles of the dump, and at a 600 foot lower elevation. The Sallor is 4,000 feet above the sea level, and there has been snow on the ground for the past month.

Rossland Shipments. The total shipments from Rossland camp for the past week and from the year to date are as follows, in tons:

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Trout Lake. A ton of ore at one shot was brought down recently in the workings of Nettie L. This large mass was almost solid copper.

On the Eva group, in Fish Creek camp, preparations are being made to drive two tunnels of 200 feet each on the vein. Crosscuts to be extended right and left at intervals of 50 feet in order to thoroughly sample the ledge.

A large force of men is now working on the Electric. A very fine strike was made recently on the Big Five and Sunset groups, showing grey copper and galena of an exceptionally high grade. This property is situated at the head of the north fork on Leaded Hill, taking into consideration the size of the showing, promises to be a big thing.

The returns from the shipment of 120 sacks of ore from the Ethel to the netted \$370.54. Placing the average weight of each sack at 100 pounds, the shipment would amount to about six tons, which has therefore returned \$31.75 clear profit per ton.

In the Boundary. In the Golden Eagle, at the 60 foot level, the drift is in a rich body of ore. Near the Golden Eagle are the Volcanic and Barhugake, on both of which three shafts are being driven. The latter is another test shipment of ore to the Trail smelter. The last shipment came up to expectations.

The shaft is 90 feet down on the Sallor. In cutting at a depth of 10 feet four veins of quartz were cut, with ledge matter 15 feet between the walls. The Waterloo is looking well, with 200 feet of sinking another 100 feet. The five-stamp mill is running night and day.

Six men are employed in the Mountain View, adjoining the J. S. claim. The property was recently bonded for \$20,000 on a 90 day option. The veins are the Enterprise and Anchor, nearby properties. 12 men are employed.

The Mother Lode has a shaft 90 feet deep. Work on this property has just been resumed and will continue indefinitely. It shows rich ore free gold from the surface, but as depth is attained the ore becomes more base, but still retains its value.

On the Cannonball, rich ore, in which is a large percentage of galena, is encountered the full depth of the 90 foot shaft.

On the Mystery a force of six men has been employed for the past eight months running three tunnels. Tunnel No. 3 is a crosscut and extends a perpendicular depth of 120 feet. The vein was recently encountered, and the full face of the tunnel is now in ore with average values of \$12 to \$20 per ton.

erected at the B. C. in Summit camp. With the sinking of the main working shaft an additional 100 feet, and the installation of a new plant, including a new 400 ft. compressor, it is calculated that the mine will be able to ship 400 tons a day. About 200 miners will be employed. Ore sorters have already been engaged.

The main working shaft of the Kamloops is down nearly 80 feet. The ledge, it is expected, will be encountered at a depth of 150 feet. A plant will be run from the 150 foot level. A plant will be installed as soon as the development opens up enough ore to support a 10 stamp mill.

The main shaft on the Josie, in Summit camp, is down 112 feet. At the 100 foot level a drift 60 feet long has been run on No. 1. The ledge is from two to four feet wide.

In the Jewel, in Long Lake camp, there are over 1,000 feet of underground workings. The ore chute, at a depth of 290 feet, is being opened up. The vein at various levels averages from four to five feet in width. It runs about \$13 in gold per ton, but values as high as \$100 are not infrequent. The ore on the dump weighs 1,500 tons, and the ore in the shaft 12,000 tons. The work of sinking the shaft another 100 feet will begin shortly when a four drill compressor will be installed. A dry crusher and a cyclone mill with a capacity of 50 tons per day will be in operation early in the spring.

Around Silvertown. Up on the north side of Vancouver mountain, directly opposite the Wakefield contractor and adjoining the Burnside claim, one of the Wakefield properties, has been struck the Torpedo vein owned by Ed. Stewart, Frank Bryant and Patrick Clane. On this property a large amount of development work and prospecting has been done this season with the result that it is now known as one of the best prospects in this district. On the property are two well defined veins, both of which have been traced for some distance and are proven to contain rich ore. These two veins run parallel and about 40 feet apart, the strike of both being east and west with a dip 45 degrees north. The Torpedo vein a tunnel has been driven, following the vein, a distance of 170 feet, and some very rich ore encountered which gives assay values of 192 ounces in silver to the ton and 50 per cent lead. In the face of the tunnel the paystreak shows to be about six inches wide and appears to lay close to and follow the hanging wall. The other vein, which runs parallel to the Torpedo vein and distant about 40 feet, has been traced on the surface for several hundred feet and opened up by numerous shallow pits and open cuts. This vein varies from six to eight feet in width, and where opened up was filled with ore carrying zinc, carbonates and galena. A crosscut tunnel has been started to tap this lead at a point about 300 feet below the mouth of the tunnel driven on the Torpedo vein. This tunnel is now in 90 feet and will be a little over 50 feet in length when completed, and will cut the vein at a depth of about 80 feet. Another crosscut tunnel has also been started to cut this vein, commencing at a point in the tunnel driven on the Torpedo vein, about 100 feet from its mouth. This crosscut is now in about 18 feet, and when completed will cut the vein at a vertical depth of 110 feet.

Work is being pushed on the Freddy claim, situated just below the Noonday Mines property. A tunnel is being driven with the expectation of cutting the Noonday ledge, which crosses the property, and which cannot be found on the surface owing to the large amount of surface wash. When the vein is found on this claim, as it surely will be, it will complete the chain of working properties on the Noonday ledge from the lake to the Noonday mine.

Within the next few days the question is whether the gold-copper deposits of Red Mountain, four miles from town, improves in value as depth is obtained, or not, will be solved. The tunnel being run to tap the mammoth A. E. ledge has now reached a depth of 85 feet, and within the next 15 feet the tunnel should cut the ledge. The face of the tunnel is now in country rock that is stained and splashed with copper.

The crosscut tunnel being driven to tap the Rockland vein on Red Mountain, has now reached a depth of 220 feet. There is every indication of the near proximity of the vein, the country rock being liberally stained with copper that has leached out of the ore body. The Rockland has an ore deposit of gold-copper ore that shows on the surface being over 100 feet wide and four feet in length. The vein at a depth of over 175 feet—the Silvertownian.

Rossland Camp. The Rossland Miner in its weekly mining review says: The fact that the output of ore for the past week from Rossland mines exceeded 5,800 tons, a month's production, clearly indicates that the camp is prospering favorably. This is the second largest shipment for any one week ever made by the mines, the banner week being that ending Saturday, November 9th, when 6,100 tons were sent to the Trail smelter.

Major Collins, of being applied to on Saturday, said that the Le Bol and all the other properties of the B. C. were prospering favorably and the development work being pushed as usual.

Mr. Hastings was seen, but stated that there was nothing of importance to give out this week concerning the War Eagle and Centre Star. The shipments from the latter exceed 1,000 tons, and are the largest for any week this year. The electric compressor continues to run both sides satisfactorily, and one side of the big hoist continues to be used. The temporary compressor plant at the head of the Centre Star mine shaft is about completed and housed, and the small vertical apparatus at the shaft is being worked. It is now in working order, so that both properties are in fair shape to do good work from this time on.

The list of working properties in the camp now includes the Le Bol, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, I. X. L., Monte Christo, Columbia-Kootenay, Number 1, Jumbo, Coxy, Gertrude, Coxy, Virginia, Deer Park, White Bear, Sunset No. 2, Iron Colt, Evening Star, California, Mountain Trail, Veil, Mascot, New St. Elmo, Evening, Kicker, Plate, Great Western, Paris Belle, Wellington, Ethel, Green Mountain, Letter, and several others. There are more working properties in and adjacent to Rossland than at any time in the history of the camp, and the weekly output is now greater than ever before and is steadily increasing.

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The Future of the Army

Are the British Forces Equal to the National Needs?

The London Spectator on Sir Wolfe Barry's Proposed Increase.

Sir Wolfe Barry, in his letter to the London Times raises a question which has been in many men's minds during the last few days—the question whether our army is equal to the national needs.

The Volunteers should be treated as what they are—namely, civilians with arms in their hands and plenty of pluck in their hearts. The attempt to make them look like a military force is a mistake.

The attempt to make them look like a military force is a mistake. The chief test of volunteer efficiency should be good shooting. For the rest, their organization should be that of an irregular force.

Except for just learning the simplest drill, they should be trained to rely each man on himself; the principal duty of the officers being to act as inspiring guides and to keep supplies of food and ammunition in the field. In fact, a volunteer battalion should be based on a Boer commando rather than on a British regiment.

Lastly, we should very greatly increase the field and horse artillery of the British army, both for foreign and home use. At present we have a smaller proportion of guns to infantry than other armies. In future we ought to have the largest and most efficient force of regular and highly trained artillery in the world.

Our artillery force should be as large as that of any other army, and we should have a large number of batteries abroad to provide half a million strong, besides volunteers for the regular force.

Required to co-operate with the nucleus of the regulars, who, of course, would always remain in the islands. Practically we cannot have too much mobile artillery. We do not say this because we have been run a very close race by the artillery idea owing to the efficiency shown by that arm in the present war.

We are fully aware that artillery has its limitations. We insist, however, on a sufficient number of guns to insure that a force which cannot be improvised, and also because it is the only force in which an army without the conscription can hope to rival one which has got the conscription.

A nation which relies on volunteers can never have a large force of artillery as a nation in which military service is universal.

We shall be told, no doubt, that these plans are crude and ill-considered, and that they are so in detail we are quite prepared to believe. As regards the general idea, however, we are convinced that in the end the nation will carry out two of our chief ideas, which are (1) to create a territorial army for defence of the islands, and (2) to copy to some extent the tactics of the Boers—as suggested in a very interesting letter in another column—and to utilize our fine volunteers, not as sham regulars, but as true irregulars—sharpshooters who are not afraid of running at the proper moment, who would be able to spread over the face of the country before an invading enemy, and who would check his advance at every ridge of down, every hedge, every bank, every ditch. We have no mountains like the Boers, but we have our labyrinthic enclosed fields and behind these our men might learn to fight as effectively as if they were rocks and kopjes. Given that these two things are done and that we make our artillery the most numerous and effective in the world, the bulk of our regular army may be quite safely left to its essential duties of Imperial police.—London Spectator.

GLASGOW'S LORD PROVOST. Samuel Chisholm, who has been elected Lord Provost of Glasgow and first lieutenant of the county of the city of Glasgow, is the embodiment of all that is progressive in the civic life of the second municipality in Britain. One of his first official acts was to open the Rev. John McNeill's daily prayer meeting for business men. He is so ardent a temperance reformer that he believes in nothing short of abolition, and so logical a philanthropist that almost from the first his influence and vote have been for better dwellings and healthier surroundings for the poor. He will be expected to entertain on a large scale, and as neither salary nor expenses go with the office, the honor is likely to be costly in the end. But when he lays down the office he will be Sir Samuel Chisholm, and free of municipal cares, he may seek with greater chance of success the parliamentary votes of the people of Camachie, who rejected him as a Radical at the last election. A teetotalist lord provost is of course a novelty in Scotland, and the experiment is being very closely watched.

NOTICE OF AN OHIO MERCHANT OUBTED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA. My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Gloucester, O. For sale by H. H. Benson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A Washington dispatch says the government of Great Britain has designated E. King, of the matter of astronomical observations, as its representative in the delimitation in the provisional boundary line between Alaska and Canada about the head of the Lynn Canal, under terms of the modus vivendi of October 29th. The government of the United States has designated O. H. Titman, assistant superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, to act in a similar capacity.

Her Flag is unfurled. We lend Her our bravest and dearest. Nor count up the cost of the fray. For the Flag of the Empress floats nearest. Above all above us, the Flag of the world. And cheeks that are wet with the kisses Of sweethearts and mothers and wives Shall flame that their passionate bliss is To give Her their lives.

From the outermost edge of Her borders We send Her our husbands and sons To strengthen the ranks of Her warriors. And stand by the guns; That the nations may know that they reckon With swords which encircle the world. When the drums of the Empress shall beckon, Her Flag be unfurled.

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Through we drink of Her wine-cup of sorrow. And share in Her chalice of pain. For those of our brave who the morrow Shall bring not again. With love we have welded a thralling Steel chain that shall divide the world. When the drums of the Empress are calling, Her Flag is unfurled.

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Certificate of Improvements

MABEL, TEXADA AND CHEMAMOUS MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Nanaimo Mining Division of Nanaimo District, Where located—On Lot 16, Texada Island.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. A. Humbird, free miner's certificate No. 19,948; E. J. Palmer, free miner's certificate No. 50,601a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements. Dated this 13th day of October, 1899. A. S. GOING.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, operate and maintain a railway for the conveying of passengers and freight from some point at or near the mouth of the Cariboo River, to a point on the Cariboo Wagon Road, near the One-Hundred Mile House; thence following generally the route of the Cariboo Wagon Road to the mouth of Queeny River; and to build and operate tramways connecting therewith, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries, and to build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, own, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with such railway; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges and other aids from any government, municipal or other authority, and to have all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

Dated at the City of Victoria, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1899. BODWELL & DUFF, Agents for the Applicants.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate, and maintain a railway standard or narrow gauge for the carrying of passengers and freight from some point on Horseshoe Bay, in the District of Nanaimo, (Vancouver Island, thence in a northerly direction by the most convenient and feasible route to a point at the head of Alberca Inlet, thence in a northwesterly direction by the most direct and feasible route to a point at the head of a branch line to the head waters of Chemamus River; and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith, with power to construct, operate, and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries; and to build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, own, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and for all and every other purpose mentioned in Sections 80, 81, 82 and 83 of the "Water Classes Consolidation Act, 1897"; and to do everything necessary or incidental to the carrying out of all or any of the objects hereinbefore stated, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipal corporation or other authority, and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using, and on all freight passing over, any of such roads, railways, tramways, ferries, wharves and vessels built by the Company; and with power to make traffic or other arrangements in connection with the said railway, steamboat, telegraph, telephone or other companies, and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges in that behalf.

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Dated at the City of Victoria, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1899. BODWELL & DUFF, Agents for the Applicants.

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Empire Building

Statements Showing How the Powers Are Increasing Their Territory.

Great Britain Easily Maintains the First Place—American Expansion

A writer in the New York Herald points out that the present day and generation is witnessing the most colossal process of empire building the world has ever seen.

- 1. The South African war and its effects on the three great empires of Africa—British, French and German.
2. The break up of China and the mapping of "spheres" for new empires.
3. The Philippine insurrection and its effect on the American possessions in the Pacific.

The British Empire in South America. American authority in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the proposed partition of Samoa.

Roughly estimated the British Empire in Africa embraces 2,300,000 square miles, a region equal in size to the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

On the west coast is the Niger Territory, holding the bulk of the great waterway of Western Africa, under the control of the British Niger Company.

The British Empire in Africa, under the control of the British Niger Company, has such absolute sway that it makes war and peace, concludes treaties with the natives, and exercises all the attributes of sovereignty.

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shoda, while another French expedition, starting from Obok, on the east coast, sought to join hands with him, thus demonstrating to the world that England's dream of a British Africa was not to be realized.

German Empire in Africa. The German Empire in Africa covers about 1,000,000 square miles, but while this is small in comparison with France and Great Britain, these powers have been long exploring and colonizing.

In West Africa Germany has also set her foot in the Kameruns, not far from the Niger, Congo, and Chad, and extending from the Gulf of Guinea back to the Atlantic.

Other Powers—Italy, Portugal, Spain and Belgium have their possessions in Africa, but they do not rise to the dignity of empires, although Italy, but for the sphere by Abyssinian, might have been a power to be reckoned with.

The Break Up of China. Turning now to China, another field of empire is disclosed. Here, however, the process of empire-making is still in a formative stage, and while the flags have been planted at Kiao Chou by the Germans at Peki, Peking by the British and at Kwang-Chau-Wan by the French, the actual assertion of sovereignty over wide extent of territory has not yet occurred.

The Russian "sphere" centres in the north, in Manchuria, and reaches down to Port Arthur, where, thus far, the Russian flag is the only one that flies. The need of Russia, as well known, and her moves in China are strictly following her needs.

The German "sphere" in China grows out of the sphere of Kiao Chou, and reaches down to Peking, where, thus far, the German flag is the only one that flies. The need of Germany, as well known, and her moves in China are strictly following her needs.

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dred years has brought marvellous growth to the area under American control. In 1789, when the constitution went into effect, the area of the United States was 3,840 square miles. In 1803 the Louisiana and Oregon tracts increased this area by 1,171,931 square miles.

But the most significant fact of this latest movement is that it is, not a part of the slow accretion of territory upon the American continent, but is distinct by a part of the world movement—the reaching for markets, for territory.

News of the North

J Homer Bird Convicted of Murdering His Parrot on the Yukon

Two steamers arrived on the Sound yesterday from Skagway and Port Townsend. The City and Seattle and the Alki. They bring news that five or six men arrived at Skagway-December 15th from Dawson.

Steamers are still running on Lake Superior from the upper end of the lake as far as Carlton Place, and over the lake shore, but it is unsafe for travel. Most of the prospectors who have left have to go over the ice.

The White Pass & Yukon railroad has commenced an extensive system of water front improvements. These improvements will centre around Moore's wharf.

The sensational trial of J. Homer Bird, of New Orleans, charged with the foul murder of his two mining partners, J. H. Herling and R. H. Patterson, on the Yukon, eighty-five miles above Anvik, a year ago, has terminated in a verdict of guilty.

Jealousy of the Strong woman and a quarrel with his partners regarding a division of their outfit and other property is supposed to have led to the murder of Charles Strong.

Sheffer was also a witness against the escaped being named Jack, who was sentenced to the State Prison, December 9, by Judge Johnson on conviction of murder.

First—The delta of the Orinoco, with its strategic and commercial importance as commanding the interior, passes into the possession of Venezuela.

Second—The great sweep of country south of the Orinoco delta, between the Essequibo River and the advance claim of the British passes, in the main, into the possession of Great Britain.

In short, Great Britain gains the bulk of territory, and Venezuela gains a strategic position which is valueless to a weak nation. But the overshadowing fact of the award is that Imperial Britain continues in her way, extending her empire, and that her latest acquisition is within the Western Hemisphere.

Thousands Were Killed

Terrible Loss of Life by an Earthquake and Tidal Wave in the Molaccas.

Russian Troops Preparing in Case of War With Japan

Details of the terrible death dealing earthquake which visited Ceram—meagre particulars of which were reported in these columns on the arrival of the Miowera—were brought by the R. M. S. Empress of India. The following is the Java Bode's account of the recent earthquake and tidal wave:

In the clear still night of 20th and 30th December, at about 1.40 a.m., we were awake from our sleep by a heavy horizontal earthquake in the direction N. E. and S. W. which lasted about one minute.

The earthquake was followed by a heavy tidal wave, which was only stopped at 7 a.m. There was little damage at Ambon. The postholder at Ambon was slightly wounded, but the other passengers were unhurt.

There is a panic amongst the people on account of the hill tribes. The hill tribes were found at the time of the earthquake, and over his life to that fact. He reports seeing sulphur fumes both at sea and on land on and about 20th September.

Yesterday the Times reported the preparations being made by Japan as told by the Japanese press. It was with an account of Russian military movements as told by the correspondent of the N. C. Daily News at Peking. He says: "The Tsungli Yamen received the other day a dispatch from the latter's general of Kirin (Central Manchuria) to the following effect: Officers commanding mounted patrols in the vicinity of the west coast report that a ground force of over 30,000 Russian troops took place in October at Possett Bay, before the governor-general of the Amur territory, wounding up with a steam battery in which 20,000 men attacked a strong, fortified position held by the remaining portion of the army corps. These troops had been quickly mobilized, coming from various parts of the territory, including Hsichang, Wladivostok, an operation lasting only four days.

The situation is very serious in Japan is shown by the warlike tone of the Japanese press. The Japan Mail in the course of a long article, says: "In the Far East we know that Russia is striving to gain a foothold in Korea and in this she is being strenuously opposed by Japan. Japan evidently sees plainly that she will have to come to blows sooner or later, and Japanese papers have expressed regret at the fact that Great Britain, whom they regard as the policeman of the Far East, should not be more active in opposing the Russian advance in the Far East, as they fear that Russia may take advantage of this to carry out her wishes, and that Japan will be deprived of British aid in opposing her advance. It is asserted by some, and probably with more than the proverbial grain of truth, that a secret understanding or agreement exists between Great Britain and Japan to the effect that in the event of the latter being engaged in a war with Russia the aid of the British fleet will be forthcoming."

A Korean correspondent of the Kobe Herald says: It may sound absurd to hear of Korea adopting a strong foreign policy, but such is said to be the case. Battered and oppressed in several ways by strong powers, Korea has obtained a good training in diplomacy. As is the case with a tyro in any subject, this initiation has emboldened her; and she has gained greatly in her diplomatic dealings. The adoption of a conciliatory policy will not do for her, she thinks; she wishes rather to present a firm front, and only make compromises according to circumstances. It is exceedingly likely that Korea has acted in pursuance of this policy in several of her recent diplomatic dealings. Apparently this new departure has been crowned with success, as witness the negotiation about the Chinese-Corean treaty, and probably her attitude towards Russia's demand concerning the land at Massanpo; the Ul-lung affair in connection with Japan, and so forth. Emboldened by the success Korea has apparently decided to try a similar policy in regard to what she considers an obnoxious suzerain from which she

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suffers, indeed, the course of despair, which has, however, been heightened by success of a certain nature up to the present. They have found time during their advance south to put their rear route in an able state of defence; they have spies innumerable at their service in every quarter of the operations, and moreover, they assisted by the code telegraph which foreign representatives and powers are still allowed to exchange, and which these "friendly" powers are persistently abusing; they are in possession of vast accumulations of food, weapons, and ammunition to an extent which will enable them to prolong the war for an indefinite period. Finally, Pretoria has been fortified in such an able manner, that an almost insignificant defensive force will be able to hold the place, whilst the main army can be detached to other duty. Taking all the foregoing into due account, the conclusion has to be arrived at that England means to come out victorious; she will have to be represented in South Africa by an immensely increased numerical force, at any rate one quite beyond the proportions of anything as yet conceived by the public. Happily for her she can easily

Double or Treble Her Power

In South Africa without in any way reducing her power in India or in her colonies. I mean thereby she should have trained men in all parts of her Empire who are able and willing to proceed south. Judiciously mixed with your able regulars they would be quite efficient for garrisoning the chief places in Cape Colony and Natal, for keeping touch between columns and bases, and for covering any treachery of the natives, white or black. Such judicious strengthening would have the result that the regularly trained and seasoned men could be dispensed from such duties and would be available for the offensive operations of your regular army. Such men, on your knowledge to be had in England and in your various colonies in thousands, and an appeal from your Queen to her people in all climates would convert thousands into hundreds of thousands, from which only the best material might be chosen.

And when one takes into account the tremendous balance which is at stake on this war for England, surely the increased expense of transport and such like is justifiable. The fitting out and maintenance of an additional 30,000-50,000 of such men ought not to be considered for a moment; certainly such expense will be vastly less than will result if England continues to push on the war with her present insufficient troops, all good to be exhausted slowly by an immediate and judicious parsimony. As is well known, nearly all England's military mishaps during the present century have to be ascribed solely to her

Persistent Under-Estimation of her opponents' resources. Will your leaders repeat the fault in the case of an enemy furnished with every modern advantage of war, or has she at last realized the advantages and responsibilities which attach to the government of 400,000,000 of British subjects, the latent power of her present population, which guard the latent possibilities of a nation? Upon this decision hangs neither less nor more than the whole future and destiny of the British Empire. An untoward end of the present military operations in South Africa is the beginning of the dismemberment of the whole nation, a fact, it is hoped, clear to every Briton, as it is to learn to every thinking European. An England which is impotent to reduce and hold South Africa is destined, not only to become the scorn and victim of all other nations, but to lose all her colonies and fall to the rank of a third-class state.

Can Raise the Sieges of those places the numbers quoted will be very materially diminished. From these 80,000 troops have to be deducted the requisite base lines as well as the forces necessary for checking the raiding in the Cape Colony and in Natal, and those need for garrison duty in the chief centres. I am of opinion, one which is freely shared by my brother staff officers, that 100,000 to 120,000 men are necessary to carry out such considerations. It has further to be taken into account that the majority of the men are unused to the climate, and that an unusual percentage of sickness may therefore be expected; that the local geography is a sealed book to most, and that an unusual number of rescue men have been pressed into use before their condition necessary for such a campaign. I do not consider that our German view is unjustified—viz.: How can England expect to crush a force of at least 50,000 Boers with an army comprising at the outside 40,000 men available for offence? Consider that these 50,000 Boers are acclimated, they know every yard of the country and all

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