

Sorties by the British

Troops of Beleaguered Garrisons Sally Forth and Attack the Boers.

Pretoria Despatches Report the Loss of 9 Men Killed and 17 Wounded.

Gen. Methuen's Column is Almost in Touch With Kekewich's Force.

(Associated Press.) London, Dec. 1.—While the rumors of the relief of Kimberley current on the stock exchange today may be premature in their literal sense, there seems no doubt that the pressure on the garrison has been much lightened by General Methuen's successes and the actual relief of the place is likely to be a fact very soon.

A clue to the urgent reasons which led to General Methuen's wonderful march may be found in Governor Milner's hint to the relief committee at Capetown to prepare for the reception of 10,000 refugees, and indicating that the garrison must have had reason to fear the reduction of Kimberley by starvation and disease.

News From Kimberley.

The most recent news from Kimberley comes by way of Pretoria, and almost seems to show that Kimberley and Mafeking are acting in concert with General Methuen, for at the time the battle was raging at Graspan, both Col. Kekewich and Col. Baden-Powell made sorties and assailed the beleaguers. The result, according to advices from Pretoria, was that Col. Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers, two shells killing nine and wounding 17 in a group.

Methuen's Northwest March. It is reported that Gen. Methuen has resumed his northwest course in order to form a junction with the Kimberley forces on Saturday or Sunday.

Boer Movements. It is suggested in some quarters that the Boers have been withdrawn from the north of Cape Colony, and may be hurrying to attack Methuen's rear, but as reinforcements have been pushed rapidly forward from the Orange River and De Aar, the Boers will be prevented from carrying out any such design.

Sortie From Mafeking. A special dispatch from Pretoria dated Sunday, says there was another sortie from Mafeking on Saturday. On the morning that day, the chartered police attacked Eloff's fort with great determination. Fight was progressing when the dispatch was sent.

Preparing For Heavy Fighting. Several ambulance trains left Mafeking on November 25th for the Free State, where heavy fighting was expected during the coming week, when the Boers, it is added, would resist the advance of the British in the direction of Kimberley.

More Troops. From Lord Wolseley's announcement that it had been decided to call out one more division, it appears that the war office does not look for a speedy collapse of the Boer resistance.

Situation in Natal. Brief telegrams from Natal, the central theatre of the war, convey little information about the situation. So far as known the Ladysmith relief force is still at Frere, though the bridge was perhaps sufficiently stable to permit of its passage on November 30th, in which case the opposing forces may already have come in contact near Colenso, where apparently the Boers are strongly entrenched on the north side of the river.

Attempt to Destroy a Bridge. A special dispatch received here today from Frere, dated November 28th, says that while attempting to blow up a five hundred-foot bridge over the river at Colenso, the Boers were driven back by the British artillery and mounted infantry.

McCrum Wants to Leave Pretoria. Washington, Dec. 1.—United States Consul McCrum at Pretoria is renewing his appeals to the state department to be allowed to leave his post. Mr. Hollis, United States consul at Lorenzo Marquez, will probably be asked to undertake the important charge.

A SHOCKING STORY.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Dec. 2.—A shocking case of cruelty and wretchedness is reported from Simcoe county, to Mr. Kelso, government superintendent of neglected children, by a clergyman who has visited the family in question. He reports the family consists of seven children, five of them under eight years of age, and the father and mother. They are living in a low hut, with a low ceiling, in one room, not more than 10 by 12 feet. The father has something wrong with his eyes and says he cannot stand any light, so there is no window and there has not been a ray of light in the house for 10 years. The children, consequently, are going blind. The only means of light the family had was a small coal oil lamp, with no chimney. The mother tries to get food of any kind for the children by washing. An effort is to be made to get the children into the Children's Home, Toronto.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Proposed Railway From Pyramid Harbor to Fort Selkirk—Vacancies in the House of Commons and Senate.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Application will be made next session for an act to incorporate the Alaska & Northwestern Railway Company to construct a railway, either standard or narrow gauge, and utilizing steam, electricity or other motive power, from Pyramid harbor, on the Lynn canal, or near the international boundary, in the vicinity of the canal, thence through Chikita Pass, and thence by way of Dalton trail to a point near Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon river, to run a stage route, build bridges and operate telephone lines, etc.

The Kapo-Lard-Duncan Railway Company will apply next session for time to complete its works, and also for power to dispose of the railway and works. The appointment of Mr. Beaudouin, M. P., to the post of secretary of Montreal, leaves seven vacancies in the House of Commons. Five are in Quebec, one in Ontario and one in Manitoba. There are also six vacancies in the Senate.

THE BORDEN MYSTERY.

(Associated Press.) New York, Dec. 2.—There is every evidence that the famous Borden mystery is entering upon a new phase, says a dispatch from Fall River, Mass. Lizzie Borden, who was accused of the crime, was acquitted by a jury in 1893, but since then many of her townspeople have held aloof. Detectives and lawyers are now at work examining new evidence pointing to a sweetheart of Bridget Sullivan, a servant of the Borden family at the time of the murder, as the wielder of the axe, with which Andrew J. Borden and his wife, Lizzie Borden's stepmother, were hacked to pieces. It is believed Lizzie Borden, the quiet earnest woman of 37, who for three years has lived in simple elegance in the home she and her sister purchased on the hill overlooking the bay, is devoting her intelligence and her means to this work of clearing up the mystery.

MONGOLIANS EFFICIENT.

(Special to the Times.) Cumberland, B. C. Dec. 2. (via Nana-mo).—David Walker, Marshall Laird, Hector McLean, R. H. Hodson and Thomas Turnbull, testified yesterday afternoon before the Special Rules arbitrators to the efficiency of Mongolians. The second witness was sent from the box for refusing to answer questions by Mr. Yarwood on cross-examination. Mr. Cassidy announced this morning that no more witnesses except overmen and firemen, with perhaps a few Chinamen, would be called. The witnesses this morning were Walter White, John Kesley, Henry McArthur, and James Strange, all considering Celestials safe. The sitting here will not be concluded until Monday.

THE IRISH PARTY.

(Associated Press.) London, Dec. 2.—Mr. John Dillon, M. P., declines to serve on the committee appointed by the recent Dublin meeting to carry on the unity negotiations. In a letter to Mr. Hodge, he says he believes the country has lost faith in the possibility of the reconstruction of the Irish parliamentary party by negotiations between the members of parliament, and adds that he does not believe the country will accept a settlement so reached.

GERMAN BUDGET.

(Associated Press.) Berlin, Dec. 2.—The Imperial budget estimates, copies of which were distributed among the members of the Reichstag today, differ but slightly from the figures telegraphed to the Associated Press on November 20th. The additional outlay for the army is 21,496,440 marks and for navy 4,895,065 marks.

MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

(Associated Press.) New York, Dec. 2.—John I. Blair, of Blauvelt, N. J., a millionaire many times over, and one of the oldest railroad builders and owners in the country, died at 5 a.m. today. He lived only three years of being a centenarian.

Canadians Forward

They Will Assist in Protecting Methuen's Line of Communication.

Killed and Wounded in the Fight at Modder River Number 438.

Kimberley Relief Force Reaching After Their Three Hard Fought Battles.

(Associated Press.) London, Dec. 2.—As surmised, the British dead and wounded at the hard-fought battle of Modder River numbered hundreds. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon only the bare total 438, of which number 73 were killed, had been given out, so it is impossible to deduct from the "butcher's bill" such information regarding the nature of the fight as details as to the losses of the different units generally indicate.

Methuen Still At Modder River. From Gen. Forrester-Walker's dispatch it is proved that all reports of Gen. Methuen's advance after the battle of Modder River were premature, though with the railroad working he should not be long in constructing a temporary bridge.

His enforced delay will doubtless be of considerable service in giving his hard pushed columns needed rest, and in allowing the arrival of reinforcements, of which he must be sorely in need after three such fights, placing him in a position to attack the Boers with a force of at least seven thousand.

Reinforcements For Methuen.

Gen. Forrester-Walker's announcement that the Canadian marksmen and other reinforcements have been pushed forward to the neighborhood of the Orange River to protect Gen. Methuen's line of communications has relieved much anxiety here, where it was fully expected the Boers would attempt to attack the vulnerable points of the line of communication.

Ladysmith Relief Force.

Latest news from Natal indicates that the bulk of the Ladysmith relief force has arrived at Frere, though there is considerable conjecture as to the whereabouts of Gen. Buller, whose movements have not been chronicled lately. It is surmised in some quarters that he may re-appear in a totally unexpected quarter on the flank or rear of Gen. Joubert's force, which is supposed to be concentrated at Grobelaars Kloof, north of Tugela River.

As Gen. Hildyard's advance guard was in touch with the Boers as long ago as Tuesday, developments should not be long delayed.

Chasing The Boers.

Dundonald's mounted force, accompanied by four guns, went in pursuit of a body of Boers returning to Colenso, on Nov. 28th. They followed the Boers to within two and a half miles of Colenso, when the Boers replied to the British shells with long range guns. There were no casualties. Colenso bridge was afterwards blown up.

Troops For South Africa.

Another detachment of 3,000 British troops sailed for South Africa today. Owing to the phenomenal sale of newspapers consequent upon the war, a paper famine is threatened. It is reported American supplies have failed temporarily.

Joubert Again Reported Dead.

According to a special dispatch from Capetown, Gen. Joubert was killed on November 10th, but Gen. Buller's dispatch on November 28th showed Gen. White was in communication with Gen. Joubert or somebody personating him about November 10th.

BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER.

List of British Casualties—Killed and Wounded Number 438. London, Dec. 2.—The official list of

British killed and wounded at the battle of Modder River totals up 438.

In the revised list of casualties non-commissioned officers and men are divided as follows:

Ninth Lancers, one wounded. Engineers, two wounded. Artillery, three killed, 25 wounded. Second Coldstreams, ten killed, 65 wounded.

Third Grenadiers, 9 killed, 38 wounded, 4 missing. Scots Guards, 10 killed, 37 wounded, 3 missing.

Northumberland Fusiliers, 11 killed, 31 wounded. First Northumberland, 3 wounded. Second Yorkshire, 9 killed, 44 wounded.

First North Lancashire, 3 killed, 14 wounded. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, 15 killed, 95 wounded, 2 missing.

First Coldstreams, 20 wounded. South African reserve, 1 wounded. Medical Corps, 1 wounded.

American Beef For Soldiers. New York, Dec. 2.—The British government has bought 300,000 cases of 7,000,000 cans of canned meats from American packers since the Boer war began, one-third of which have been shipped. The British government demands reinsurance before going on board ship at New York by disinterested parties.

GEN. WALKER'S DISPATCH.

Gatacre Reports No Change—More Troops For Methuen—Canadians To Be Sent Forward.

London, Dec. 2.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Forrester-Walker:

"Capetown, Friday, Dec. 1st.—Gen. Gatacre reports no change in the situation. Gen. French has made a reconnaissance from Naauwpoort to Rosmead. The troops returned today.

"Gen. Methuen's loss wound is slight. He is remaining at Modder River for the reconstruction of the bridge. "I am reinforcing him with the Highlanders and a cavalry corps.

"Horse Artillery, the Canadian regiment, the Australian contingent and three battalions of infantry will be moved up to De Aar and Belmont."

CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Lord Minto, received today the following cable from Sir Alfred Milner at Capetown, dated December 2nd:

"I have just said goodbye to the Canadian contingent. All are well and delighted to go to the front. The people have shown in an unmistakable manner their appreciation of the sympathy and help of Canada in the hour of trial."

"MILNER."

Macrum's Successor. Washington, Dec. 2.—The President has ordered Adelbert F. Hay to proceed at once to South Africa as representative of the state department and to take the place of Mr. McCrum, the present United States consul at Pretoria. The state department has yielded to Mr. Macrum's repeated appeals to be relieved, and he will not await the arrival of Mr. Hay before quitting his post. Mr. Hay is a son of the secretary of state.

PRISONERS EJECTED.

(Associated Press.) Paris, Dec. 2.—In the High court (the senate) today M. Gueth asked for an adjournment of the proceedings to permit of the selection of new counsel. The public prosecutor objected, and M. Gueth argued the matter amidst a fearful din from the prisoners. The public prosecutor demanded the expulsion of M. Buffet, one of the prisoners, whereupon the uproar increased, and the president of the court ordered the prisoners to be ejected.

This was done after considerable trouble. The session was then resumed, and the court ordered M. Buffet to be expelled from the sessions for a week.

MRS. DRUCE'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.) London, Dec. 2.—The appeal of Mrs. Anna Marie Druce, who claims to be the daughter-in-law of the fifth Duke of Portland, against the decision prohibiting the opening of the Druce vault in Highgate cemetery, unless the owner gave his consent to have the coffin opened, has been dismissed, no one appearing in support of the reference.

SMALLPOX IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 2.—A smallpox epidemic is reported at Dixon, where some 100 persons have become ill. Dr. Wilson, state board of health, expert, views the illness as typical smallpox, and is spreading at an alarming rate.

Mourning in Britain

Has Caused the Absence of Many Families From Social Festivities.

Alliance Speeches Are Now Attracting the Attention of the Public.

Irish Magistrates Removed—Opening of Wady Halfa-Khartoum Railroad.

(Associated Press.) London, Dec. 2.—The utterance of cabinet ministers and others on the subject of the Anglo-American-Teutonic alliance has attracted public attention to some degree from the list of casualties that marks British progress in South Africa, but the glowing insinuations of the triumph of British diplomacy cannot stave off the rising tide of private sorrow that manifests itself with the ever-increasing prevalence of grief and the absence, through mourning, of many prominent families from social festivities.

As Ambassador Choate said at the Thanksgiving banquet, there is scarcely an English family of any consequence without relatives already either killed or wounded in the war, yet the press has taken kindly to this new topic, though the more conservative papers such as the Times, point out that

A Sympathetic Alliance with the United States is an easy matter compared with one with Germany, on account of the difference in race and language.

The bitter controversy between the British and French papers is not without its amusing features. All manner of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen resident in London have kept the correspondence columns of the English press full of disavowals of the attacks on the Queen, which have marked some Paris papers, while the French papers themselves take little trouble to conceal their satisfaction over the irritation they have created.

A duel just fought in Paris between M. Jules Huret, of the *Figaro*, and M. Yvan, of *Libre Parole*, sprang partly out of the controversy. M. Huret has been in England sending over pro-British articles to his papers, and was denounced by M. Yvan, who

Accepted the Challenge and paid for his criticism with a wound in the arm, which has paralyzed two of his fingers.

Two Irish magistrates have been deprived of their offices by Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on account of anti-British comments on the Boer war. The proceeding is most unusual, especially as one of the delinquents was a nobleman, Lord Ennily, who, speaking to some laborers at Limerick, inferred that Great Britain might have another Ladysmith in Ireland. Lord Ashbourne asked for an explanation, but Lord Ennily haughtily refused, whereupon he was removed. Lord Ennily is prominent in Ireland, both socially and politically, and an ardent Home Ruler.

The only other instance on record is when Mr. Gladstone, years ago, deprived Lord Rosmore of a magistracy for a similar utterance.

Gen. Klutcher has decided to open The Wady Halfa-Khartoum Railroad on December 4th, with a weekly service of trains. Tickets are now being issued to the second cataract and Khartoum.

The hearing of the investigation of the concern with which Lord Mayor Newton is mixed up, has so far brought out nothing startling against London's chief magistrate. A promoter testified that checks were sent to various financial and other editors to obtain favorable notices of the company, but his testimony has been publicly contradicted by the papers specified.

Representatives of 80,000 cotton and cloth workers have appealed to the home secretary, declaring they will go on strike unless the provisions of the law regulating the sanitary conditions of factories are enforced. They specified unhealthful violations of the law committed by manufacturers. A vigorous prosecution was promised, and as the men apparently made reasonable demands, it is not likely a strike will occur.

SURRENDER OF FILIPINOS.

Sight Hundred Men Armed With Mausers in the Hands of American Troops.

(Associated Press.) Manila, Dec. 2.—Reports have been received that Bayambang, with the province of Nueva Viscaya, surrendered on November 28th to Lieut. Monroe. The insurgent general Canon surrendered his entire force, numbering 800 men, armed with Mausers, and a number of officers. Seventy Spanish and two American prisoners were secured, and probably considerable insurgent property.

NO NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

London, Dec. 2.—No news whatever has been received from South Africa. The War Office has not yet received Lord Methuen's casualty list. The public and the press, hitherto patient, are beginning to murmur at the apparently

needless delay which keeps many families in a state of painful suspense. It is regarded as practically certain that Lord Methuen has been reinforced by half a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and that De Aar is being daily reinforced by troops to hold the lines of communication.

It is supposed that the Natal advance has been delayed by the necessity of getting supplies to Pietermaritzburg; but not a word emanates from any of the various commands.

Natives Shot Down.

A Zululand correspondent writes: A short time back an incident was reported as having occurred just over the border which shows how far the cold-blooded cruelty of the Boer reaches on occasion. On deciding to go into larger certain families determined to take the native children in their employ with them, and on three of the mothers protesting, and attempting by presumably forcible means to reach their children, they were deliberately shot down. Two were killed outright, and one received a severe wound. It seems impossible to believe the statement, but there is probably not a native in the country who is not convinced as to its truth.

Luckless Lobatsi.

Lobatsi, Bechnanaland Protectorate, Oct. 11.—At 9 o'clock this morning young Harry Neethling bravely volunteered to ride over to the Boer camp, for the sake of the women especially. Natives from over and on the border are coming in panic-stricken, reporting that the Boers are advancing, and are already on the border. Lieut. Cole and Troopers Barden and Howard, of the B.S.A., are fortifying a kopje overlooking the station. Unfortunately our troops have no horses. A strong cavalry force will catch us like rats in a hole.

Later—Harry Neethling has been away now more than six hours. We fear he is detained. If so, it will be a violation of the Transvaal's declared friendship for the Cape Dutch. Natives whisper that Neethling is a prisoner; we hope not.

STORM IN TEXAS.

Thousands of Sheep and Cattle Drowned—A Terrific Fall of Mail.

Rockport, Tex., Dec. 1.—Reports from points on the gulf in this section show the damage to property and loss of life by the recent severe storm were much greater than first reported.

A number of small fishing craft are missing, together with their crews. The bodies of James Sanders, and two other men, not yet identified, have been found at the mouth of St. Charles bay.

Several thousand head of sheep and thousands of cattle were driven into the gulf by the storm and drowned. One ranchman, George A. Brundette lost over 3,000 head of sheep in this manner. In Refugio and Aransas counties, there was a terrific fall of hail and chunks of ice, some being five inches in diameter. More than 700 head of cattle were killed by falling hail.

ROSEBURY AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Edinburgh, Dec. 1.—Speaking at a meeting here this evening Lord Rosebury deprecated Mr. Chamberlain's reference to France in his speech at Leicester and said:

"We have no right to go into the gutters to fish up the darkest press of any country and to hold it up to scorn or as a motive of our policy. It is impossible that the Queen could be beset by such attacks, which only recoil on the attackers; and whatever the degraded outburst may mean it does not represent the best or highest opinion of France."

"We have been ever ready to float other nations and it is no wonder that Great Britain is unpopular abroad. I trust that this undiplomatic frankness will cease, for these stinging words rankle long afterwards, and it is not for statesmen to speak under the passing circulation of the moment."

HOW THE KHALIFA DIED.

Cairo, Dec. 1.—According to officers who have arrived from the Sudan, the Khalifa, when overtaken by General Wingate's force, tried to outflank the Anglo-Egyptians, but failed. Seeing his position was hopeless, the Khalifa told his emirs to stay with him and die. He then spread a sheepskin on the ground, with the emirs on either side of him. The Khalifa was shot through the head, heart, arms and legs, and the emirs were lying beside him. The members of his body guard were all lying in front of them.

Gen. Wingate's force swept over them without recognizing the Khalifa and his emirs, but they were identified later. The Khalifa is described as of medium height, stout, of light brown color, and wearing a grey beard.

STRIKE OF IRON MOULDERS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 1.—The strike of iron moulders for a minimum wage at the rate of \$3 a day, was renewed today in five of the largest foundries, and operations will be suspended at 25 other foundries to-night unless the scale is signed. Unlike the strike of some time ago, the strikers will this time have the support of the Ironmoulders' National Union.

BLOCKADE RAISED.

(Associated Press.) Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 2.—The blockade of Lake Superior navigation, caused by the stranding of the steamers *Siwassee* and *North Star* across the channel at Little Rapids, was raised last night by the floating of the *Siwassee*. The channel had been blocked since Tuesday morning, and over 150 boats had accumulated. The way to vessel owners will be very heavy.

The War in South Africa

Kimberley is Out of Danger, but Boers Are Massing at Spytfontein

Cape Farmers Rising to Help the Burgers

London, Dec. 3.—Some vague statements regarding the battle of Modder River have been published in Capetown papers, and according to these the Boers numbered 8,000 men and entrenched on both banks of the stream, although mostly on the northern bank.

The British, according to these reports, drove the enemy across the river, compelling them to retreat and establishing themselves on both banks. These details, however, are too meagre to give an accurate idea of the engagement.

Lord Methuen is reported to be again in the field, and it is also said that Count Gieseler, who was wounded in the fighting at Modder River, was struck by a bullet in the neck.

Parliament declared for the Boers.

The whole border district between Olenburg and Burgersdorp has declared for the Boers. In Versterstad alone more than 2,000 have joined the rebellion. The farmers have formed a committee, and are making a military movement from Steynsburg and the districts north of it. The Boers' proclamation has been torn down and trampled upon, and the loyalists are bidden to hurry to Capetown to prepare for the rebels.

To Meet Gatacre.

A dispatch from Pitters Kraal, dated Tuesday, November 28th, says the Boers were attempting a turning movement from Steynsburg and the districts north of it, in co-operation with the rebels by way of Jansburg and Dorkstad, against Gen. Gatacre's column.

Methuen's Advance.

New York, Dec. 3.—Dispatches to the war office show that Lord Methuen's last battle was a decided victory, clearing the Boers from the river and railway line, and allowing Lord Methuen to set his engineers at work repairing the bridge, which is essential to the execution of his designs. Were Kimberley in danger of being compelled to yield to the Boers, Methuen could advance with the bulk of his force and clear the way to the beleaguered garrison, with whom he is supposed to be in telegraphic communication. It is therefore certain that Kimberley is safe.

The fact of Methuen being reinforced from De Aar by three battalions of infantry and a cavalry corps, makes it possible for the General, when he reaches Kimberley, to be able to await the completion of Gen. Gatacre's concentration of the frontier, and the arrival of Sir Charles Warren's division, his line of communication being guarded by troops echeloned along the Modder to the Orange river.

When he crosses the Modder river, it is almost certain that he will find the Boers blocking his advance to Spytfontein. It would be difficult to imagine a position better suited for defensive tactics than that in which the Boers are. The line which Methuen must follow passes through a belt of broken country. Stony kopjes stretch on each side for four to six miles, an extent of front which will render difficult any movements. If the Boers holding it are evenly drawn out, they will have Kimberley and its garrison directly in their rear, and may lose their guns.

Laager Captured.

London, Dec. 3.—Col. Kekewich reports, via Capetown, under date of Thursday, November 30th, that the Bechnanland police captured the Boer laager west of Kimberley on Tuesday, November 28th.

The Wounded.

Orange River, Nov. 28.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Two ambulance trains from Gatacre have gone to Capetown with wounded, most of whom are doing well.

A pathetic story of the war is connected with Lieut. Wood, who was killed at Modder River. In August last he was showing his younger sister the mechanism of a new gun, when he accidentally touched the trigger and shot her dead. On his way to the front, Lieut. Wood expressed a desire that he should be killed in action.

BEVERLY ASHORE.

Rear-Admiral Harris' Disapproval of Sending Them to the Front.

London, Dec. 3.—It is stated that Rear-Admiral Harris, commanding at Capetown, much disapproved of sending a naval brigade to the front, and Sir John Colborne, former commander-in-chief of the Cape, and who has written to the Times a "service" paper, protesting against the "unfortunate" sending of sailors to land fighting, on account of the greater difficulty in procuring sailors than soldiers, and the greater loss of their production and the consequent undermining of vessels.

They Saved the Day.

The Times correspondent writing from Natal tells some interesting facts about the Natal guns, which saved the day at Ladysmith by their timely arrival. Contrary to the inspiration which led Capt. Percy Scott, of the British cruiser Terrible, to design mountings by which sea guns could be effectively used for land service, the correspondent says: "From the first it would seem that what was wanted was long range guns, which could hit the enemy at a distance outside the range of their Maffra rifles. The captain of the Terrible, therefore, proposed a field mounting for the navy long 12-pounder of twelve hundred weight which has a much longer range

than any artillery gun out here. A pair of wagon wheels were picked up, a balk of timber used as a trail, and in twenty-four hours a 12-pounder was ready for land service. Capt. Scott then designed a mounting for a 4.7 inch naval gun, by simply bolting a ship's mounting down on to four pieces of pile.

Experts declared that the 12-pounder would smash up the trail, and that the 4.7 inch gun would turn a somersault. The designer insisted, however, on a trial. When it took place, nothing of the kind happened, and at extreme elevation the 12-pounder shell went 9,000 and the 4.7 inch (hydraulic) projectile 12,000 yards. Capt. Scott was therefore encouraged to go ahead, and four 12-pounders were fitted out and sent around to Durban in the Powerful, and also four 4.7 inch guns.

The arrival of our guns, which put the Royal Artillery guns out of use, for they can come into action 2,000 yards behind those supplied by the Boers, and then make better practice. Their arrival has, everyone admits, quite changed the situation.

NATAL CAMPAIGN.

The Boer Retreat—There May Be Heavy Fighting This Week.

New York, Dec. 3.—The Sun's London correspondent says: "In regard to the Natal campaign, it is difficult to account for the Boer retreat from the Modder river and around Estcourt, except by a belief in the repeated reports that Gen. Joubert was killed and the Burgers consequently demoralized. The assertion that the withdrawal was due to a lack of food is hardly borne out by the discoveries of food and other loot left by the retreating Boers.

Next week should bring a heavy engagement at the Tugela river with Gen. Buller's relief force.

Looting by Boers.

Frere Camp, Nov. 28.—When Gen. Buller and Lord Dundonald's command approached Colenso, the British found on every side scenes of devastation that testified to the thoroughness of the Boer looting. The Williams farm and others had been ransacked from end to end. In some cases the contents of every room of the farm house had been destroyed. The Boers had evidently burned what they could not carry off. The poverty of the Boer commissariat was testified to by the fact that were seen about the deserted camp fires of the enemy.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

General Methuen's Fight—A Big Battle Expected at Colenso.

New York, Dec. 3.—Mr. Ford, London correspondent of the Times, in his review of the South African situation, says:

"A brief note on the situation on the western frontier by Gen. Walker and a full list of the casualties in Lord Methuen's victory, were the chief official contributions, yesterday, to the meagre stock of public knowledge.

In the afternoon the casualty list was posted with a total of 471, including the previous list of officers. Methuen's losses in the ten-hour fight were 7 killed, 388 wounded and missing. While the details of the battle were still being worked out, the official data threw a strong light upon the engagement, which had remained for four days an inexplicable mystery. Lord Methuen's entire force was under fire, for casualties had been reported from every unit of the army, except the Northampton, which was in the rear.

Fighting Desperately for Ten Hours, he could only claim a slight tactical advantage, since he had succeeded in throwing a small force across the river, and in his own words, had made the Boers quit their positions. He was slightly wounded himself, and had lost six per cent. of his entire force, in addition to another six per cent. in the two previous battles. But he had no idea that he had been beaten, and no intention of letting the enemy or the English people think so. He had his slight tactical advantage and he held his ground like an English bulldog. He remained where he was three days, until reinforcements could be sent, and the engineers could repair the bridge so that naval guns, field batteries, and supplies might go with him, and within 48 hours the war on the Modder was over. The Boers had been fought and Kimberley rescued.

Lord Methuen is not a tactician, and he is not a general. He is a soldier, and he is a brave one. He is a man who is not afraid to fight, and he is a man who is not afraid to die. He is a man who is not afraid to be killed, and he is a man who is not afraid to be wounded. He is a man who is not afraid to be captured, and he is a man who is not afraid to be executed. He is a man who is not afraid to be hanged, and he is a man who is not afraid to be burned. He is a man who is not afraid to be buried, and he is a man who is not afraid to be forgotten.

Works His Men Terribly Hard, as is proved by his having marched 53 miles within seven days and fought three battles, with 12 per cent. of his entire force killed and disabled. But he is a man of fine type, of English grit, and of invincible courage.

It seems probable, from a clue furnished by the Standard correspondent, that Gen. Methuen expected to find the enemy in force not at Modder River, but at Spytfontein, beyond, and that he was prepared to meet so strong an army as confronted him when he reached the swollen stream. He accepted the challenge of battle at once, and fought from hour to hour until evening. Lord Methuen could not claim a decisive victory, but he had held his ground, and did not know what the phrase "drawn battle" meant. He made the most of his slight tactical advantage, and sent a bulletin to the war office which was very short, but which all England has been puzzling over for four days, and began to repair the bridge, while waiting for reinforcements.

He had captured neither guns, positions nor prisoners, but he had saved the activities of the enemy, for Gen. Walker, with a force of superior mobility has done nothing to interrupt this line of communication, by which the battalions of cavalry and artillery are coming, and that line stretches not only to Capetown, but to Southampton, where

Three Thousand Fresh Troops sailed yesterday, with an additional call behind for reserves of six regiments.

The curtain has been rung down upon the campaign in upper Natal, and there is only a single glimpse behind the scenes. This is afforded in a Central News dispatch from Durban, with the statement that a reconnaissance has taken place and Boer commands have been found at Colenso, where a great

Kimberley Relieved

Brief Cable From a Guards Officer Ends All Anxiety Regarding the Garrison.

Particulars of Desperate Fighting on the Banks of the Modder River.

Soldiers Mowed Down by Boers, but There Was No Faltering.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 4.—Later details received from Modder River seem to show that the desperate courage of the attacking force, displayed all day long on November 28th failed to drive the Boers from their strong entrenchments, and night fell on the undecided battle. But apparently during the course of the night Gen. Cronje, commanding the Boers, who are now said to number 11,000 men, decided that the struggle was hopeless, for the British found the town and surrounding positions evacuated when daylight broke, and the whole British army crossed the river and encamped on the Boers' position.

Experts here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Kimberley's needs must have been very pressing to induce Gen. Methuen to expose the whole of his command to Boer marksmen, snuggly entrenched in a semi-circular position. So deadly was the fire on the Scots Guards that they were compelled to leave their Maxim guns behind and seek less exposed ground.

Crossing the River.

It was only after dusk that a portion of the British troops succeeded in crossing the river by a mill dam on the extreme left.

When night fell the Boer artillery fire was still as vigorous as in the morning, but the Boer retirement in the night saved the situation for the British.

At the same time it precluded all possibility of pursuit, even if the exhausted British troops were capable of pursuing the enemy.

Boer Retirement.

The conclusion of correspondent that the Boers must have suffered heavily before accepted as a fact. In any case the Boers retired without any sign of disorder, carrying off their guns and equipment.

This Gen. Cronje force is still intact, but the fact that Gen. Methuen and Col. Kekewich are now in communication may cause a reconsideration of the Boer commander's plan to give battle at Spytfontein, where he might be simultaneously attacked by the British forces.

March Resumed.

It is reported Modder River bridge has been repaired and that the British resumed the march towards Kimberley today.

"IN KIMBERLEY."

London, Dec. 4.—The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received to-day from an officer of the Guards saying simply "In Kimberley," which may mean that General Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Infantry Advanced on the Boer Position Through an Awful Hail of Bullets.

London, Dec. 4.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch, dated Wednesday, November 29th, morning, from its correspondent at Modder River camp:

"The severest engagement our column has yet had, and probably the severest in the whole campaign, was fought yesterday on the banks of the Modder River. The battle was waged fiercely for nearly fourteen hours.

"The enemy occupied a strong entrenched position, their front extending five miles along the bank of the stream. They were well supplied with artillery, and fought desperately.

The British Force.

"Our force consisted of the Second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the First battalion of the Scots Guards, the Third battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the First battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry (The King's Own), a part of the First battalion of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, the Ninth Lancers, the

SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 2.—The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, was at the state department to-day and with Secretary Hay went over the new drafts of the treaty for the partition of Samoa, preparatory to the final signing this afternoon.

Later.—The treaty was signed at 3.20 o'clock this afternoon.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 28.—Nothing known in official circles here warrants the published predictions that an uprising on a large scale is set for Thanksgiving day in Cuba, directed against the Americans. On the contrary, the conditions in Cuba are most satisfactory.

Kimberley Relieved

Brief Cable From a Guards Officer Ends All Anxiety Regarding the Garrison.

Particulars of Desperate Fighting on the Banks of the Modder River.

Soldiers Mowed Down by Boers, but There Was No Faltering.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 4.—Later details received from Modder River seem to show that the desperate courage of the attacking force, displayed all day long on November 28th failed to drive the Boers from their strong entrenchments, and night fell on the undecided battle. But apparently during the course of the night Gen. Cronje, commanding the Boers, who are now said to number 11,000 men, decided that the struggle was hopeless, for the British found the town and surrounding positions evacuated when daylight broke, and the whole British army crossed the river and encamped on the Boers' position.

Experts here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Kimberley's needs must have been very pressing to induce Gen. Methuen to expose the whole of his command to Boer marksmen, snuggly entrenched in a semi-circular position. So deadly was the fire on the Scots Guards that they were compelled to leave their Maxim guns behind and seek less exposed ground.

Crossing the River.

It was only after dusk that a portion of the British troops succeeded in crossing the river by a mill dam on the extreme left.

When night fell the Boer artillery fire was still as vigorous as in the morning, but the Boer retirement in the night saved the situation for the British.

At the same time it precluded all possibility of pursuit, even if the exhausted British troops were capable of pursuing the enemy.

Boer Retirement.

The conclusion of correspondent that the Boers must have suffered heavily before accepted as a fact. In any case the Boers retired without any sign of disorder, carrying off their guns and equipment.

This Gen. Cronje force is still intact, but the fact that Gen. Methuen and Col. Kekewich are now in communication may cause a reconsideration of the Boer commander's plan to give battle at Spytfontein, where he might be simultaneously attacked by the British forces.

March Resumed.

It is reported Modder River bridge has been repaired and that the British resumed the march towards Kimberley today.

"IN KIMBERLEY."

London, Dec. 4.—The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received to-day from an officer of the Guards saying simply "In Kimberley," which may mean that General Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Infantry Advanced on the Boer Position Through an Awful Hail of Bullets.

London, Dec. 4.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch, dated Wednesday, November 29th, morning, from its correspondent at Modder River camp:

"The severest engagement our column has yet had, and probably the severest in the whole campaign, was fought yesterday on the banks of the Modder River. The battle was waged fiercely for nearly fourteen hours.

"The enemy occupied a strong entrenched position, their front extending five miles along the bank of the stream. They were well supplied with artillery, and fought desperately.

The British Force.

"Our force consisted of the Second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the First battalion of the Scots Guards, the Third battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the First battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry (The King's Own), a part of the First battalion of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, the Ninth Lancers, the

SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 2.—The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, was at the state department to-day and with Secretary Hay went over the new drafts of the treaty for the partition of Samoa, preparatory to the final signing this afternoon.

Later.—The treaty was signed at 3.20 o'clock this afternoon.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 28.—Nothing known in official circles here warrants the published predictions that an uprising on a large scale is set for Thanksgiving day in Cuba, directed against the Americans. On the contrary, the conditions in Cuba are most satisfactory.

Mounted Infantry, three battalions of Field Artillery and the First battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise). The latter reinforcement was from Gen. Wauchope's brigade and arrived just in time for the fight.

Start of the Battle.

"The battle started at daybreak, our guns shelling the Boers. The enemy replied with artillery Hotchkiss and Maxims, and the artillery duel lasted some hours. Then there was a brief lull in the enemy's operations of which the general immediately took advantage.

Infantry Advance.

"Our infantry advanced across the plain towards the river in two brigades. The Guards on the right, were met by an awful hail of bullets from the enemy's sharpshooters posted close to the river on the opposite bank. Our troops had no cover whatever, and were simply mowed down. It seemed impossible to live through the terrible fire, but the brave fellows did not retreat an inch.

"The Boer fire was horribly accurate and they must have numbered at least ten thousand. The Scots Guards advanced 600 yards before they were fired on. Then they had to lie down to escape the deadly fusillade which lasted without intermission throughout the day.

Highlanders Suffered Terribly.

"The Highlanders made several attempts to force a passage of the river, but they were exposed to such a murderous enfilading fire that they had to retire after they had suffered terribly. Subsequently a party of the Guards got over and held their own for hours against a vastly superior force.

Men Fell in Dozens.

"The general opinion of the staff is that there had never been such a sustained fire in the annals of the British army, as that which our troops had to face yesterday. Our men fell in dozens while trying to rush the bridge.

Swimming the River.

"Among the many heroic deeds, one of the most conspicuous was that of Lieut. Col. Codrington, of the Coldstream Guards, Capt. Sellin of the Queensland contingent, and a dozen members of the Coldstream Guards, who jumped into the river and swam nearly to the other side in the face of a steady fire. They were forced to retire, however, and joining hands swam back, two of their number being nearly drowned in the return.

British Guns Wrought Havoc.

"The British guns kept up a heavy fire all day and fearful havoc was wrought in the Boer position, the enemy being forced to fly from their entrenchments. "Night put an end to the terrible bloodshed. The infantry brigade was dreadfully cut up.

Retreat of Boers.

"The Boers retreated at night, taking their guns with them, and we are now occupying their position. The enemy's loss was tremendous."

HOUSEHOLD CALVARY LEAVES.

Seyn Huggard, Men, of the Life, and Royal Horse Guards Start for Africa.

New York, Dec. 4.—A London cable

Cleaning House

Once or twice a year the good housewife has a thorough house cleaning. The house has been swept and dusted every day in the year, but the housewife knows that in spite of vigilance dust accumulates in cracks and corners, and is only to be removed by special effort.

It is the same way with the body. You look after it every day. You take all the ordinary precautions of cleanliness and health. Yet the body needs its special cleaning to rid it of the accumulations of waste and poisonous matter which invite disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken regularly once or twice a year, would save many a sickness. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, and cleanses the body of poisonous accumulations.

"Last spring I had a severe attack of pneumonia, which left me with a bad cough, and also left my lungs in a very bad condition," writes John M. Russell, Esq., of Brent, Cherokee Nat. Ind. Terr. "I had no appetite and was so weak I could scarcely walk. My breast was sore and I had no sleep. I got two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I believe saved my life. I am able now to do very good work."

Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

Mansion House Fund Committee Close Up the Accounts of Saturday's Concert.

A meeting of the committee which has in charge the raising and forwarding of funds for the Mansion House subscription in aid of the widows and orphans of those who fall in the South African campaign, was held at noon to-day in the office of Messrs. Bell & Gregory. There were present His Worship Mayor Redfern, Ald. Hayward, G. H. Lugin, Col. Gregory, W. Ridgway-Wilson and T. E. Pooley. The gross receipts of Saturday's concert were found to be \$722.50, of which \$532.45 was received at the door, \$190.05 was subscribed in response to Mrs. Tomkinson's recitation of the "Absent Minded Beggar," and \$30.05 was realised by the sale of copies of Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley's poem.

POLITICAL HUMORS.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—The Monde Canadien, a French Conservative weekly, says this week: "We are given an assurance that Mr. Tarte will give up his portfolio at an early date on account of his health. His friends, the enemy, rejoice greatly over the news and are preparing for the election of Mr. Profontaine, mayor of Montreal, as his successor."

La Patrie says: "A Conservative of good authority asserts that if Sir Charles Tupper does not succeed in defeating the Greenway government in Manitoba that he will resign the leadership of the Dominion opposition."

gram to the Journal says:

"In the dead of night the flower of the British army marched through the streets of London to embark for Africa. Dozens of regiments have gone before, but still more men are required to overwhelm the stubborn Boers, so the war office has sent out England's pride, what is known as the Household Cavalry. These troops are only called out on what may be called emergency campaigns. Their foreign services include Dettingen, the Spanish Peninsula, Waterloo and Egypt in 1882, their last call abroad being for the Boer War.

"These men are the Queen's own guards. All could not go, so a special regiment of men was picked from the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, making 700 strong, and commanded by Col. Need, Dukes, earls, barons, and even princes fought and pulled the wires to go with the regiment. It contains more blue blood than any regiment that has ever before left England.

"In the ranks there was the same contest among the privates for selection, but only the lightest were taken.

"If any officers of this regiment is picked off by Kruger's sharpshooters, half the noble families in England will be in mourning."

CABLE FROM COL. OTTER.

He Reports the Canadians in Good Health and Spirits—A Private's Death.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The following cable was received to-day from Col. Otter: "Capetown, December 4, to chief staff officer, Ottawa, Canada:

"Just landing here. All in excellent health and spirits.

"Deslaurier, Ottawa, died the third day out of heart failure."

Deslaurier, who died on the Sardinian, worked with Bate & Co., in this city. He was a private in the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

Enthusiastically Received.

(Associated Press.)

Capetown, Nov. 30.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Canadian contingent of troops for service in South Africa landed to-day, and were given an enthusiastic reception. They were greeted with continuous cheers and the heartiest welcome.

THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Over One Hundred Thousand Soldiers Are Now in the Field.

New York, Dec. 4.—The army corps, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, has now virtually arrived in South Africa, only a few cavalry and artillery details being still aloft or on the docks. The entire British force now in the field, as estimated by Col. Bunker, is 78,500 men, with 174 guns, exclusive of the naval brigades, colonial contingents and local forces, which range between 20,000 and 25,000 men.

The fifth and sixth divisions will increase the strength of the army by 20,000 men, and there are additional forces of cavalry and artillery now about not included in these figures.

The British army in South Africa has been underestimated by nearly all writers for the London press.

The mounted force is now said to range between 13,000 and 14,000 men, including 5,000 provincial volunteers and Gen. White's cavalry.

Short of Ammunition.

The fact that the De Boer mine's foundry is casting shells and that the garrison seldom relies to the Boer artillery is said to point to a scarcity of ammunition at Kimberley, which may partially account for Gen. Methuen's haste.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

Mansion House Fund Committee Close Up the Accounts of Saturday's Concert.

A meeting of the committee which has in charge the raising and forwarding of funds for the Mansion House subscription in aid of the widows and orphans of those who fall in the South African campaign, was held at noon to-day in the office of Messrs. Bell & Gregory. There were present His Worship Mayor Redfern, Ald. Hayward, G. H. Lugin, Col. Gregory, W. Ridgway-Wilson and T

[illegible]

A TRUE BRITON.

General Lord Methuen is one of the old brigade in the British service; one of those commanders the British soldier would follow, if necessary, even to the gates of the "devil's dark dominions." His record is second to none amongst the leaders of the British army, and is a story of hard fighting from the start of that remarkable career. He is a man much after the stamp of the commander-in-chief in South Africa; a blunt and daring soldier, but filled with that generous appreciation for a gallant foe that ever marks the true soldier and the man.

He declares boldly his preference for a foeman worthy of his steel; "up" in tactics, skilled in strategy and brave in action. He would rather fight such a man than the savage who has nothing to recommend him but his common heritage of bravery. General Methuen spoke there the sentiment of the vast majority of the British soldiers, who, reports to the contrary, appreciate and respect the desperate courage of the Boers, and know that real glory is to be gained in battle with such men.

No names on the colors of the British regiments will deserve higher place than those of "Elandsbaagte," "Belmont," and "Modder River," for our troops had to do even better work there than was done to place some of the most famous of the other names on those colors. General Methuen spoke the general thought and opinion with respect to the firing on the flags of truce, the use of dum-dum bullets, and other atrocities in the field, when he attributed them to individual Boers, probably totally ignorant of the usages of modern warfare, and temporarily out of the command of their officers. Certainly it is not possible to believe that General-Commandant Joubert would sanction for an instant such practices.

About General Methuen's movements, dispatches, descriptions there is a terse, Wellingtonian briskness and vigor that are positively inspiring after the long days of doubt and suspense. If any man has earned the complete respect of the continental critics since this campaign opened that man is the victor of Belmont and Modder, and the probable savior of Kimberley. It is refreshing to read of his hard riding, his demon energy, his relentless pressing on to the goal, his cheery, bulldog tenacity and cool courage that enables him to dictate crisp dispatches from the field of the battle, and quite overlook the little things of a personal wound sustained in the fight. No man will meet with a heartier reception when the victors return to England than this modern disciple of the school of fighters, who added Canada, India and other jewels to the British crown, and taught the world to fear and admire the power of Britain on land and sea.

CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.

It will be welcome news to all Canadians to learn from General Buller's dispatch to-day that the contingent from the Dominion is to be moved up to support General Methuen's advance to the relief of Kimberley. The late from Canada will have a chance to fight, after all, and they can be depended upon to maintain the reputation gained by Canadian troops wherever they have been called upon to do battle.

The home regiment is not to join Methuen's flying column, but will hold one of the important points gained by the advancing general. This will still give them a splendid fighting chance; as the Boers are known to be swarming around the southern borders of the Free State, and will be very likely to pay their respects to the garrisons left in Methuen's rear.

The Canadians and the Australians will find themselves fighting shoulder to shoulder for the empire, and both will be animated by the desire to show to the empire and the world that they have not come all the way round the earth for nothing, or to accept anything like a setback from the Boers; they will be eager to strike for Canada and Australia in a manner that will leave no doubt on the mind of the British people that the colonial troops are fully the equals of the regular soldiers in courage and hardiness.

We are quite confident that when the time comes for the Canadian corps to engage the enemy they will distinguish themselves and win the admiration of friend and foe alike.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the choice of a chief of police should be left over until after the approaching civic elections, but why this should be done is by no means clear. Nothing is to be gained by leaving this important and responsible position vacant, and attempting to conduct the business of the department in an efficient manner with deputies.

The man for the place should be one whose soundness of judgment is unquestioned, who has had experience in organizing bodies of men, whose character is above reproach, and who yet would be willing to accept the onerous position of chief of police of an important seaport like Victoria for the remuneration of one hundred dollars a month.

We think the salary attached to this position inadequate, and such as will fail to tempt some who might be the best candidates. A city the size of Victoria, and with its peculiar conditions of life,

ought to pay not less than one hundred and fifty dollars a month to the gentleman who is considered fit to act as its chief of police. To pay less than that is to embarrass the chief in the execution of his duty.

We have Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., of Wales, astonished, and somewhat indignant, at the small salaries paid to the officials of Canada, and there are few better judges of the value of labor and the just line in wages than the sturdy Welsh member of the Imperial House. Very many of our more thoughtful citizens will agree with Mr. Lloyd-George's summing up that the starvation salary is simply placing temptation in the way of men who should be sedulously protected from temptation. Conditions in Victoria are such as to make it unfair to expect a man who has to keep up appearances as the chief of police must, to live in comfort and decency, and to meet the engagements forced upon him owing to his official position, to do it on one hundred dollars a month.

There should be no delay in appointing the new chief, and the commissioners should take under their very best consideration the question of his remuneration, on the basis of this proposition: Any man fit to hold the post of chief of police of the city of Victoria is entitled to a higher salary than one hundred dollars per month.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Next year it is said that a remarkable improvement in the number and quality of settlers coming to the Dominion will be seen. In the United Kingdom some excellent work has been done by the Canadian government agents, the result of which will be the removal from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales of a larger number of skilled farmers, with means, to various parts of Canada, than has been recorded since the rush to Manitoba in the seventies. This is the very class that Canada wants—men with agricultural knowledge and a little capital to enable them to begin their work in the new settlements unembarrassed. Such a class is the very marrow of a nation, and happily the Canadian department of agriculture is very much alive to the fact, and is pursuing a broad and enlightened policy in dealing with those people.

Then from good, down-trodden Finland, there is coming a band numbering some five or six thousand of its best people, determined to come out from under the bondage of Russia and seek in the Dominion of Canada that civil and religious freedom which they and their fathers have enjoyed from time immemorial, but of which they have been deprived in this years of peace—conferences (convened by the tsar), by the son of the man who solemnly swore that those rights should be respected by Russia for all time. From the grinding military despotism of Russia, to the complete freedom of Canada is about as much of a contrast as one can imagine, and none will appreciate our free institutions and happy conditions of life more than those sober, intelligent, industrious Finns.

An amusing anecdote is told in relation to the recent attention attracted to the Finns by the atrocious treachery of the tsar. An Englishman, speaking with the instinct of his own cleanly race, said: "Oh, I don't know much about those people (the Finns), but I understand they are a dirty lot." "Sir," said a sea captain in the Baltic service, who was in hearing at the time, "permit me to correct you; the Finns are positively the cleanest people on earth. They are probably the greatest users of the vapor bath and flesh brushes to be found anywhere, and that to a considerable extent accounts for their magnificent physique. They are clean to a fault, attaches to a man, religious to the core." The Englishman was convinced.

Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., one of the Welsh delegates who recently visited Canada, said to an interviewer, lately that the thing that struck him most in his tour was the wretched remuneration paid to the Canadian public officials. It surprised him greatly to find the responsibility and the pay so grotesquely disproportionate. The British official service is conducted on an entirely different basis, and a purer civil service it would be impossible to find. He was sure, at the same time, that no charge of corruption could be laid against Canadian officials, "but under-payment of officials was the high road to corruption." Mr. Lloyd-George said that any of the Canadian officials, if they decided to use their undoubted talents in other businesses would make four or five times as much.

Where did the Boers get those dum-dum bullets? is the question now agitating the critics of the war. The process by which they are made is a British war secret. It was reported in the dispatches at the time of the evacuation of Dundee, that the Boers captured four cases of dum-dum bullets, but it was also reported that those bullets were destroyed by order of General-Commandant Joubert and President Kruger. It seems clear that they were not all destroyed. The British are not using the dum-dum against the Boers.

There is a man famous at Rossland just now. Men are needed to carry on the work, and a sufficient number cannot be found. It is not often thus, and is bound to affect the wage question.

MacGill and Cambridge Universities are to be affiliated. A decision to that effect was reached at Cambridge a few days ago.

Calixto Assassinated

Leader of the Revolutionists in Mindanao Killed at Tetuan.

Occupation of Zamboanga by United States Bluejackets—Was No Fighting.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Dec. 1.—The steamer Zelandia from Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, which arrived here, brings details of the occupation of the town by Commander Very, of the United States gunboat Castine.

The revolutionists in Mindanao were led by Alvarez and Calixto, who left Luzon some time ago and for the last seven months have been stirring up the people and winning a considerable following. The commercial depression and lack of food for the people from the blockade set the people against the revolutionists and culminated in the assassination on November 15th of Calixto, a freedom and the real leader of the revolutionists, by Midel, mayor of the town of Tetuan.

Midel, under a pretext, secured Calixto's presence in Tetuan, and when Calixto was within a distance of thirty yards from the point where the mayor's guards were stationed, the latter fired a volley, killing Calixto instantly. Midel at once repaired to the Castine and arranged with Commander Very for the occupation of Zamboanga.

Commander Very asked that Datto Mundul, with 500 of his followers stationed on a neighboring island, come to Zamboanga. The following morning Midel raised the American flag over Zamboanga, the insurgents offering no resistance and evacuating the town. The Castine was saluted with 21 guns and Commander Very landed a hundred bluejackets, and took possession of the town and fortifications.

Datto Mundul's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and swords, and were used on Midel's duty.

On the afternoon of Nov. 2nd Midel called a meeting of local chiefs, who formally deposed Alvarez as leader of the revolutionists in the island, and elected Midel as governor, established under American sovereignty and control. The American Advance.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Gen. Otis's advances to the war department show that the advance into the interior is being vigorously pushed, and that the American troops continue to drive back and disperse the scattered bands encountered. He stated that Captain Warwick, who had been killed in a campaign at Passi, in Iloilo province, on November 27th.

Gen. Otis's dispatch is as follows: "Manila—Hughes reports from Captain Parry that in Iloilo province, the military affairs of the island are being conducted by the military authorities, with two battalions from Luban, by way of Caidmag. He engaged the enemy at Passi on the 20th, and drove him, with loss, to the mountains in detached bodies, capturing ten field pieces, two breach loaders, and several small arms, and several thousand rounds of small ammunition. Casualties: Capt. Warwick, 18th infantry, and Private Humphreys, 18th infantry, killed. He reports his troops in excellent health. It is expected he will pass on to Capiz, on the northern coast."

"Dispatches from Lawton indicate that Bayombeng, was captured on the 28th. The trails over the mountains are impracticable for wheel transportation of any kind. Troops had subsisted on rice and the supply of that."

"McArthur's troops had several minor engagements, capturing men and rifles. "Bell's captures in the mountains include 14 modern guns, all in good condition. Over 50 pieces of artillery have been captured by troops of the corps in the last three days."

"The Oregon brought in 100 prisoners from Vigan yesterday. Ninety-six were received by rail the previous evening."

"Young, with three troops of cavalry, and Marche's battalion of the Third infantry, should have reached Vigan yesterday."

"Conditions at Zamboanga are satisfactory. Additional ordinance has been surrendered, consisting of four field pieces, 15 rifles and a quantity of ammunition."

"The Thirty-first infantry leaves Manila this evening for garrison several towns on the Mindanao coast. No difficulties are anticipated."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Is Almost Completed But Will Not be Read Until Tuesday.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 1.—The cabinet discussed briefly to-day the President's message on which all the finishing touches have been placed, except the portion of the message relating to the Philippines. That section of the message is being held up in the hope that the President may be able to announce the complete collapse of the insurrection before it goes to congress.

The President has decided not to send the message to congress until Tuesday, as the immediate adjournment of the Senate upon the announcement of the death of Vice-President Hobart would preclude its being read on Monday.

HOW TO GET PLUMP AND ROSEY.

Nature meant every woman to be plump, rosy and well developed, and if she has become pale, weak and nervous, Dr. A. W. Chase, will restore and revitalize the wasted nerve cells, make the blood rich and pure and give new vigor and elasticity to the whole body. For this peculiar to women there is no remedy so successful as this great food cure of Dr. A. W. Chase. At all dealers.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE WAR

The Commander-in-Chief on the Question at Issue—The Boer Character—Army Reform.

Lord Wolseley, speaking on Nov. 6th at a banquet in London, said: I think that all people who know anything about the army should rejoice extremely that our first experiment in mobilization has been as successful as it has been. Your chairman has mentioned the name of one, a most intimate friend of mine—the present Military Secretary. I think the nation is very much indebted to him, not only for the manner in which this mobilization has been carried out, but still more for having laid that foundation on which our mobilization system is based and for making those preparations which led to its complete success. There are many other names I might mention; others who have also devoted themselves for many years past in a very quiet manner and with all the ability which now, I am glad to say, so largely permeates the army—have devoted themselves to making these preparations and to try and bring this curious army of ours up to the level of the modern armies of the world.

The Opposition to Army Reform.

Although I say it myself, I think I may claim for myself and for those who have worked with me a certain meed of praise, for we have worked under extreme difficulties—not only under ordinary difficulties in dealing with a very complicated arrangement, but we have had to work in the face of the most dire opposition on the part of a great number of people who ought to have been the first to have helped us. The chairman has referred to the opposition of the press, but that has been nothing to the opposition we have met with in our own profession—the profession of 10, 15, or 20 years ago—when the great reforms were begun in the army by the ablest War Secretary who has ever been in office, I mean Lord Cardwell. His name is now almost forgotten by the present generation, and also the names of many other distinguished officers in their day, whose names were associated with many of the brightest moments of English history and English conquest, and who set their faces honestly against the opposition of the old army to the young men of those days were a set of madmen and a set of radicals who were anxious to overturn not only the British army, but the whole British constitution with it. This prejudice spread into high places, until at last we were looked upon as a lot of faddists who ought to be banished to the furthest part of our dominions. But I am glad to say that the tree which we planted, then took root, and there gradually grew up around us a body of young officers, men highly instructed in their profession, who supported us, carried us through, and enabled us to arrive at the perfection at which I think we have now arrived.

Military Education.

There has been abroad in the army for a great many years past a most earnest desire on the part of a large section certainly to make themselves worthy of the army and worthy of the nation by whom they were paid, and for whose good they existed. That feeling has become more intensified every year, and at the present moment, if you examine the Army List, you will find that almost all the Staff officers recently gone out to South Africa have been educated at the Staff College established to teach the higher science of our profession and to educate a body of men who will be able to conduct the military affairs of the country when it comes to their turn to do so. Those men are now arriving at the top of the tree, thank God; while many of those magnificent old soldiers under whom I was brought up have disappeared from the scene, and the army is now to be seen, in the clubs have come round—they have been converted in their last moments—they have the frankness to tell you that they have made a mistake. They recognize that they were wrong and that we were right.

The Boer Character.

I quite endorse what the chairman says about the character of the Boers, and I will slightly glance at the state of affairs as they at present exist in South Africa. I have the advantage of having spent some time in South Africa and of having been not only general commanding, but Governor and High Commissioner, with high-sounding titles given me by Her Majesty. I know, consequently, not only a little of South Africa, but a good deal of the Boer character. During my stay as Governor of the Transvaal I had many opportunities of knowing people whom you have recently seen mentioned as the principal leaders in this war against us. There are many traits in their character for which I have the greatest possible admiration. They are a very strongly conservative people—I do not mean in a political sense at all; but they were, I found, anxious to preserve and conserve all that was best in the institutions and ideas handed down to them from their forefathers. But of all the ignorant people in the world that I have ever been brought in contact with I will back the Boers of South Africa as the most ignorant. At the same time, they are an honest people. When the late President of the Transvaal handed over the government to us—and I may say within parentheses that the last thing an Englishman would do under the circumstances would be to look in the till—there were only four shillings and sixpence to the credit of the Republic. Within a few weeks of the hoisting of the British flag in the Transvaal a bill for £4 10s. 4d. came in against the Boer government and was dishonored.

The Question at Issue.

The Boers at that time—perhaps we did not manage them properly—certainly set their faces against us, and things have gone on from bad to worse until the aspiration now moving them is that they should rule, not only the Transvaal, but that they should rule the whole of South Africa, that is a point which, I think, the English people must keep before them. There is no question about ruling the Transvaal or the Orange Free State; the one great question that has to be fought out between the Dutch in South Africa and the English race is which is to be the predominant power—whether it is to be the Boer Republic or the English Monarchy. Well, if I at all understand and know the people of this nation I can see but one hope to it, and that is that we should not only rule and have looked for.

War Not a Game of Chess.

But I would warn every man who takes an interest in this subject not to imagine

When you sew with Corticelli Sewing Silk you can depend upon your stitching.

Uniformity in strength, twist and size; freedom from knots or flaws give it the right to be called what it is—"The best Sewing Silk in the World." It is always full letter A.

Every shade. 50 yard spools 5 cents, 100 yard spools 10 cents.

Sold everywhere.



A Sterling Whisk.

Christmas gift seekers may find a timely hint in the above suggestion. One style illustrated in the Birks' catalogue is exceedingly rich. A few years ago these self same articles sold for \$3.00, to-day being our own silversmiths we can sell them for \$4.00.

The Birks' catalogue scintillates with bright holiday gift ideas. It brings to your home a reflection of the largest silver and jewellery store in Canada.

Birks' prices are based upon the intrinsic worth of materials used, workmanship and profits diminished in proportion to trade volume, the most extensive in Canada.

The catalogue awaits your request.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Birks' Building, MONTREAL.

Jewellers to His Excellency the Governor General

To Dealers in Fancy Goods

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

J. PIERCY & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods, VICTORIA 21-29 Yates Street.

that war can ever be carried on like a game of chess or some other game in which the most powerful intellect wins from the very first. War is a game of ups and downs; and you may rest assured that it is impossible to read in history of any campaign that has ever been a march of triumph from beginning to end. Therefore, if at the present moment we are suffering from disappointments, believe me, those disappointments in many ways are useful to us. We have found that the enemy who declared war against us—for they are the aggressors—are much more powerful and numerous than we anticipated. But, at the same time, believe me that anything that may have taken place lately to dishearten the English people has had a good effect. It has brought us as a nation closer together, the English-speaking people of the world have put their foot down, and intend to carry this thing through, no matter what may be the consequences.

The British Officer and Soldier.

I have the greatest possible confidence in British soldiers. I have lived in their midst many years of my life, and I am quite certain of this: that wherever their officers lead they will follow. If you look over the lists of our casualties lately you will find that the British officer has led them well. Certainly he has not spared himself; he has not been in the background. He has suffered, unfortunately, and expects to suffer, and ought to suffer; and I hope most sincerely and truly, whatever may be in store for us, whatever battles there may be in this war, that when we read the list of casualties there will be a very large proportion of officers suffering as well as men. It would be most unworthy of our army and of our nation if our officers did not lead, and if they lead they must suffer as well as those who follow. I am extremely obliged to you for the compliment that has been paid to me. It has been a very great pleasure for me to come here. I thank you sincerely for having listened to me, and hope you will make every allowance for any defect in a speech which certainly had not been prepared.—London Times.

THOUSANDS OF CANADIANS can vouch for the efficacy of that peerless cough remedy, FRY'S PEPPERMINT. It cures a cold very quickly. 25c. of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Expeller.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

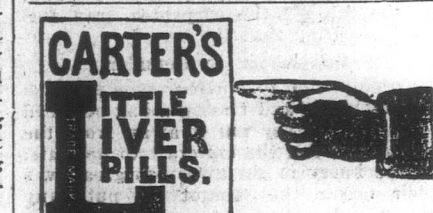
See the daily signs at

Cast H. Plutcher

It is every where.

THREE MEN INJURED. Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 30.—While second battery "B" National Guards of Pennsylvania, was firing a governor's salute of 17 guns during the parade at Allegheny, a premature discharge of one of the guns occurred and three men were injured.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.



CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, flatulence, constipation, distress after eating, pain in the side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

HEADACHE, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing biliousness, and while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, promoting the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end there, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are perfectly reliable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vial 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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

APIOL & STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pill Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

Twelve An

Sirring Ad Party

Chasing H Bluejack

Second Officer two passengers volunteered to take for the day the steamer Darius, gone, had some cording to new steamer Warrim from Sydney.

The steamer when she was at Melbourne to Co. erment, and her tail shaft drifted helplessly with the vessel in for Pedang, a coast, just 600 the steamer was days and thirty pany aboard th tied with advan almost incessant aspersed by sever hot days. By w spell of wind the 24 hours, which record for an op

After having and various lea which the crew m soap and a few dried assertions ties, suffering fr posure, they fin bound west on the ensign was do other distress n notice was take

The men were dang, and were battles with the later, when, with they attracted the Dutch steamer ling for some tim ity to a monste steamer was s unable to take the hardy voyag don their gallan carried them wi Pedang.

While the cour derwent the har those on board a an evitable pig vesse, drifting in directions each at pitching fearfull til the 23rd of prior to the picki the steamer Gulf and was signale agreement was e ter, to tow the D ship arrived at the second offed four days la sented with a go a token of his d 17 horses were

Head H. Officers of the re the, which reat cruise through before the Warrid give an interesti ship's doings in the arrival at R the second offed four days la sented with a go a token of his d 17 horses were

Head H. On the morning landing party was Freeman and Lie to capture the he marched up from age, and as soe them coming the their war canoes the village and d stuck on poles. There were four men, who were of food, were rele used by the head peditions was fou west across to v fed.

On the approach natives ran into a large war canoe, have been useless them into the jum their war canoes to the other side they were smashe whaler was also four in number, holding forty per The village was after it had been returned on board hard marching. Of the off of que vessel encountered Tremendous seas flooded the cabins to be battered do cutters was stove was done to the

According to ne elin by the reat well, the United ceived a scorchin Cullion, who vis mission. The says Senator Coughly angry with tion and threaten ington colonial re torial form of go concluded that A

Twelve Days in An Open Boat

Sirring Adventures of a Little
Party While Seeking
Assistance.

Chasing Headhunters—British
Bluejackets Destroy Their
Village.

Second Officer Reginald Lyon Istone, who volunteered to attempt to obtain assistance for the disabled and unmanageable steamer Darius, when her propeller had gone, had some stirring adventures, according to news received here by the steamer Warrimoo, which arrived to-day from Sydney.

The steamer broke down in September when she was carrying 457 horses from Melbourne to Ceylon for the Indian government, and when it was found that her tail shaft was broken and she was drifting helplessly, Second Officer Istone, with two passengers and five lascars, left the vessel in one of the ship's boats for Pedang, a port on the Sumatra coast, just 600 miles from the position the steamer was then in. For twelve days and thirteen nights the little company aboard the small open boat battled with adverse gales, accompanied by almost incessant squalls of rain, interspersed by several calm and intensely hot days. By way of variety during the spell of wind the boat ran 134 miles in 24 hours, which Istone thinks is a record for an open boat at sea.

After having their rudder smashed and various leaks started in the boat, which the crew managed to patch up with soap and a few screws, and enduring a varied assortment of miseries and anxieties, suffering from lack of food and exposure, they finally sighted a steamer bound west on the 30th. She passed very close to the boat, and although the signal was down upside down, and other distress signals were made, no notice was taken whatever.

The men were still 150 miles from Pedang, and were forced to continue their battles with the elements until two days later, when, with the aid of a blue light, they attracted the attention of the Dutch steamer Rael Rael, after being for some time in unpleasant proximity to a monster shark. The rescuing steamer was so small that they were unable to take their boat on board, and the hardy voyagers were forced to abandon their gallant little craft, which had carried them within a hundred miles of Pedang.

While the courageous rescue party underwent the hardships narrated above, those on board the Darius were not in an enviable plight. In addition to the vessel drifting in half a dozen different directions each day, she was rolling and pitching fearfully. This continued until the 23rd of September, seven days prior to the picking up of the boat, when the steamer Gulf of Anoud was sighted and was signalled to stand by. An agreement was entered into by her master to tow the Darius to Colombo, where she arrived on the 30th.

The second officer and his party arrived four days later. Istone was presented with a gold medal in Colombo as a token of his distinguished bravery. In spite of the trying experiences, only 17 horses were lost on the voyage.

Head Hunters Routed.
Officers of the British man-of-war Mohawk, which reached Sydney from a cruise through the South Seas shortly before the Warrimoo sailed for this port, give an interesting account of the war ship's doings in the Solomon Islands. On the arrival at Rendova they found the place utterly deserted. The officers went shooting alligators near the shore, and found the place full of graves, each having a life-sized mummy over it and looking very gruesome. Nowhere were natives to be seen. From Rendova the ship went to Treasury Island, where it was found that head hunting had been extensively carried on by the inhabitants of a large village about five miles from Simbo. The water was too deep to allow of anchoring, so the steamer steamed slowly about the island.

On the morning after their arrival a landing party was landed under Captain Freeman and Lieutenant Roberts to try to capture the head hunters. The sailors marched up through the bush to the village, and as soon as the natives saw them coming they fled precipitously in their war canoes. The party searched the village and discovered several skulls stuck on poles. In a cabin two Dutch traders were found lying bound. These men, who were exhausted through lack of food, were released. A whaling boat used by the head hunters in their expeditions was found, and in it the sailors went across to where the natives had fled.

On the approach of the bluejackets the natives ran into the bush, leaving their large war canoes behind them. It would have been useless to attempt to follow them into the jungle, so the sailors took their war canoes and towed them over to the other side of the island, where they were smashed up and burned. The whaler was also burnt. The canoes, four in number, were each capable of holding forty persons.

The village was then set on fire, and after it had been demolished the party returned on board, after eight hours' hard marching.

While off Queensland coast the war vessel encountered very heavy weather. Tremendous seas were shipped, which flooded the cabins, and the hatches had to be battened down. One of the ship's cutters was stove in and some damage was done to the deck fittings.

Hawaiians Seized.

According to news received from Honolulu by the steamer Warrimoo Mr. Sewell, the United States agent, has received a scorching letter from Senator Cullum, who visited Hawaii with the commission. The Commercial Advertiser says Senator Cullum has become thoroughly angry with the island administration and threatens to suggest at Washington colonial rule instead of a territorial form of government. He has also concluded that Americanism was not

being kept up to its standard as on the mainland by the powers of the islands. Castigation would ensue in short order, the Senator says, unless changes are made here. The permitted immigration of Japanese was one fault dwelt upon and emphasized.

The Hio Tribune says with regard to the letter: "The American people and American congressmen do not seem to be as much impressed with the Americanism of the people here, as our local annexationists took pains that they should be, before annexation. Senator Cullum said that it had been his earnest desire that the islands should have a territorial form of government, with a wide range of local authority, but that he doubted if such would be granted unless a radical change of front took place. The Senator scored sharply the efforts made to crowd in the largest possible number of contract laborers, contrary to the spirit of American institutions before American laws went into effect."

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 30th Nov., 1899.

For the month ending 30th Nov. 1899.			
New Vancouver Coal Co's Shipping.			
Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
2-8-99.	San Mateo.	Pl. Los Angeles.	4,223
3-8-99.	San Mateo.	Port Townsend.	4,400
4-8-99.	Robert Adamson.	San Diego.	4,100
5-8-99.	San Mateo.	Pl. Los Angeles.	4,223
10-Ship Stratum.	Honolulu.		2,301
11-8-99.	New England.	Alaska.	329
16-8-99.	Trinidad.	San Francisco.	4,094
17-8-99.	San Mateo.	Port Townsend.	4,400
18-8-99.	San Mateo.	San Francisco.	4,223
20-8-99.	New England.	Alaska.	329
21-Ship Santa Clara.	Honolulu.		2,241
22-8-99.	Wineta.	Pl. Los Angeles.	2,210
23-8-99.	Robert Adamson.	San Francisco.	4,100
30-8-99.	Barco.	Honolulu.	1,483
			36,448

Wellington Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
1-8-99	Williamette, San Francisco.	2,500	
2-8-99	Wellington, San Francisco.	2,450	
3-8-99	Danube, Comox.	150	
4-8-99	Humboldt, San Francisco.	330	
5-8-99	San Mateo, P. Los Angeles.	4,223	
6-8-99	San Mateo, P. Los Angeles.	4,223	
7-8-99	K. Holroyd, Port Angeles.	11	
8-8-99	Tellus, San Francisco	3,300	
9-8-99	Tees, Port Simpson	1,900	
10-8-99	San Mateo, P. Los Angeles.	4,223	
11-8-99	Gatara, Kodiak	750	
12-8-99	Cottrell, San Francisco Island.	2,750	
13-8-99	Bristol, San Francisco	2,500	
14-8-99	Dirigo, Victoria	20	
15-8-99	Wellington/Comox	1,230	
16-8-99	Danube, Comox	75	
20-8-99	Ship St. Nicholas, Honolulu.	2,000	
23-8-99	Tellus, San Francisco.	3,300	
24-8-99	Dirigo, Mary Island	340	
25-8-99	Tees, Vancouver	2,350	
25-8-99	Bristol, San Francisco	2,500	

Union Shipping.

Union Shipping.			
Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
4—	Ship Glory of the Seas,	'Frisco.	3,400
4—S.S.	Bristol,	San Francisco	1,135
11—	Str. Danube,	Alaska	300
11—	S.S. Mlowera,	Vancouver	1,700
18—	Bark Richard III,	Mary Island	1,721
			8,256

Extension Colliery (Oyster Bay).

8—Ship Charmer, Honolulu	2,881
22—Bark Robt. Hind, Makakona, H.I.	965
22—Bark Agate, Makakona, H.I.	832
T A L	
	4,678

Chemalms Lumber Shipping.

Ship Marion Chilcot, Adelaide.

RECAPITULATION.

New Vancouver Coal Co.

Six months ending June 30.

July.

August.

September.

October.

November.

Total for 11 months.

Wellington Colliery.

Six months ending June 30.

July.

August.

September.

October.

November.

Total for 11 months.

Extension Colliery (Oyster Bay).

Six months ending June 30.

July.

August.

September.

October.

November.

Total for 11 months.

Extension Colliery (Oyster Bay).

Six months ending June 30.

July.

August.

September.

October.

November.

Total for 11 months.

Extension Colliery (Oyster Bay).

Six months ending June 30.

July.

August.

September.

October.

November.

Total for 11 months.

Extension Colliery (Oyster Bay).

Six months ending June 30.

July.

August.

September.

October.

November.

Total for 11 months.

Extension Colliery (Oyster Bay).

Six months ending June 30.

July.

August.

September.

October.

November.

The Girl of to-day

will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman, she must develop right now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the only medicine that will give her the strength and make new, rich blood. Thousands of healthy, happy girls and young women have been made so by the timely use of this medicine—but you must get the genuine. Substitutes will not cure.

A YOUNG GIRL'S HEALTH.

Mr. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says: "My daughter Lena, kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school, and this may have been the origin of the trouble. She lost flesh, was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly looking better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer."

There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned.

The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the left, but printed in RED ink. If your dealer does not have the genuine, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post-paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

The Gossip of Japan

Interesting Letter From Associated
Press Correspondent at
Yokohama.

Improved Conditions Under the
New Regime—Russian
Aggression.

Following communication from the Associated Press correspondent was received here yesterday:

Yokohama, Nov. 10.—It is now nearly four months since foreigners began to live under the new regime of Japanese jurisdiction, and so far as appears upon the surface, very few would care to go back to the old order of things. The change from the suspicion and jealousy at first prevailing to a feeling of confidence and even cordiality is most marked. It was specially pronounced at the Emperor's garden party yesterday, where the social atmosphere as between foreigners and natives was of the most agreeable character. The improved state of all intercourse, commercial as well as social, is a matter of general comment.

The Masampo affair continues to loom large upon the horizon. Russia is now said to have its eyes on Koj, an island in the Straits of Korea, admirably situated as a half-way house between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. In the meantime every effort is being made to secure a larger holding at Masampo. Two Russian cruisers are there for moral effect, while a swift torpedo boat is in readiness to carry dispatches between Seoul and the present seat of diplomatic and commercial war between Russia and Japan. Here in the latter country signs are wanting that indicate any weak yielding to the pretensions of Russia as to the control of the Straits of Korea.

Attention is being called to the fact that the great naval programme projected after the China-Japan war is now being finished, only one of the fleet provided for yet remaining to be launched. It is suggested that at the coming meeting of the diet, provision should be made for the construction of at least one battleship or its equivalent each year.

Much interest now centres upon the session of the diet which is to be con-

vened on the 20th inst. Predictions are freely made that the present union between cabinet and the Liberal party will be disrupted and the former be left without organized support. The Liberals themselves have greatly lost caste and influence through their having been mixed up in the notorious scandals connected with the Tokyo street railway and the Yokohama reclamation schemes. Outwardly the matter has been patched up, and seeming harmony prevails, but under the stimulus of open discussion in the diet, there is little doubt that the sore will be opened afresh.

Bark Highland Light, which had been almost given up as lost by her owners and others, arrived in the Roads at 3 o'clock this morning in tow of the tug Lorne, bringing news of two other vessels which have been long overdue and on the verge of being supposed as missing. The Highland Light left San Francisco on October 11th, and made an average run to the entrance of the straits, Cape Flattery being reached on October 27th. When an attempt was made to enter the straits, though, the gales swept her out to sea. Continuous southeast and easterly gales raged and drove the bark to the north and west of Cape Flattery. The seas ran to a tremendous height, and swept about with a fury unparalleled by anything. Capt. Herbert has seen in a seafaring life of 25 years on the coast. At one time the bark was driven away to the northward of Vancouver Island, she was as high as 50 degrees north. In the first gale encounter her rudder started, and a jury rudder was rigged up. For 34 days she was tossed about off the mouth of the straits, most of the time being under bare poles. The seas wrenched and tore her and many a sea washed along her decks. The crew worked like Trojans and were often at work for day and night. Thirteen or fourteen times they set sail to bring the vessel up to the straits, but the winds which blew out from a funnel tore her back to the open sea. Yesterday, though, their efforts were crowned with success, and they got into the straits, where the Lorne found them, and brought them in. The Highland Light, which comes to this port to co on the way, was not the only steam-bound vessel. The Colusa, now 43 days from Khabul for Departure Bay, was sighted on November 18th in latitude 48.2 N., longitude 126 W. off the Cape, bearing northeast. One or two sails were noticed to be missing. The bark Ferris S. Thompson, 55 days from San Francisco for Port Discovery, was also reported. She has been seen often by the Highland Light, the last time being yesterday at the entrance to the straits.

Capt. Murk of the Ferris S. Thompson hailed the Highland Light and enquired how many days she was out. On getting the reply he ran up a boom and shouted: "I beat you. I'm out 55." No word was brought of the schooner American Girl or any other overdue craft. At one time, about two weeks ago, Capt. Herbert sighted eleven big square-riggers off the Cape. Many of these have not yet made port. Telegrams from San Francisco to the Times report the arrival there of several of the missing coasters. The Spartan arrived after an awful trip, 32 days from Seattle. Her first officer, Emil Larsen, died during the storm and was buried at sea. Schooner Bella arrived, 24 days from Suva. The crew was at the pumps the whole time. There was five feet of water in her hold. Revenue cutter McCulloch has started from San Francisco with a supply of provisions to search for the overdue ships. The majority will use it had enough. The Highland Light was all but out when picked up. The list of missing vessels is growing. The Glory of the Seas is now out 30 days from Comox to San Francisco with coal. The America is 30 days out from the Sound with coal. Other "Crises bound vessels" with coal: Amethyst and S. Danielson, both 44 days from Tillamook; Challenger, 43 days from Tacoma, and eleven others from 26 to 40 days out. The crew of the overdue Colusa is made up as follows: Joshua Freeman, master; A. W. Hall, mate; W. Wallace, second mate; John Person, carpenter; E. Dixon, steward; B. Alberg, cook, and Robert Hamilton, Chas. Lindsay, P. O'Connell, John Nelson, Bernard Johansen, F. Anderson, F. Norman, J. Wilhelmson, Oscar Larson, John Hansen, Ole Olson, H. S. Bies, Eric Karlson, F. McMahon, John Kelly and T. Longman. Those on the Colusa are: Capt. George H. Ewart and wife, J. Van Dyk, second mate, Thos. Cassidy, carpenter, J. Legall, V. Galinga, A. Nelson, C. E. Hughlin, P. W. Olsen, C. Hansen, A. Anderson and John Olsen.

LIPTON WILL SEND ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

London, Nov. 30.—Speaking at the annual dinner of the Temple Yacht Club in the Hotel Cecil this evening, Sir Thomas Lipton referred in gracious terms to his recent visit to the United States. "I can see no room for discouragement," said Sir Thomas, "

THE SECOND CONCERT

Price Bros., Lakeside Hotel, Co
Lake, hotel license.
Abraham Mayes, Cowichan Lake
Cowichan Lake, hotel license.
JAMES MAITLAND-DOUGAL
Chief License Insp
Government Office,
Duncan, 1st Dec. 1899.

blood was of poor quality, so much so that I became pale and languid. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured me after all else failed. They built up my system, enriched my blood, strengthened my nerves and restored me to health."

nerves and restored me to health."

Government Office,
Duncan, 1st Dec. 1899.

fect that applications for the position of chief of police will be received by the commissioners up to Tuesday, December 15.

Mr. Davis also suggested that in the finding the arbitrators should state

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

Members of the Waikiki district are sending a protest to the United States war department, together with photographs, against the practice of soldiers

the suspicious death of Mrs. Ida Munro, wife of a commercial traveller, gave a verdict last night that deceased had died as the result of a criminal operation.

Mother's favorite remedy for croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, coughs and colds is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Patrician

Fortieth Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society in Victoria

Canadian Lord the Keynote

Elaborate Banquet

Whatever may be the cause of success that has attended the previous thirty years of the St. Andrew's Society in Victoria without hesitation the fortieth, held at the Driard Hotel, the success was attested by the fact that the society's Empire are engaged in fighting the war in South Africa led to the gathering in bringing out the assembled audience, and that in the sincerity of loyalty.

Nor was this in the forty years the first banquet in the city, strain last evening was members of the board of the Majesty's North admiral of the field Admiral Beattie of his position as guest, and members and friends their appreciation offered upon the admiral were the best wishes of the people of Victoria, hence must have to him that he as first favorite.

The large banquet hall of the Driard Hotel was when the company strains of the pipe Murdock McDougall, although simple, Union Jack and twined over the mounted by the saint of the society which has done so were the mute ever dominating the merriment in celebration day in the calendar heather.

The menu and yesterday's theme the character of subjects upon were called upon to is a difficult task manner in which to and the eloquent speech, song, stanzas guests told what many subjects in list.

Of the dinner, say that it was in there was a request the service, under the capable steward the wines and the "Lochnagar" were such things can be quest under the table.

But there were must be mentioned done justice to. All credit is due to the society, who presided in manner and from long function kept humor and made home, but heartily patience is a characteristic such gathering.

It added much to evening's gathering supplied by the Victoria beyond all cavil an especial credit should be given to the contributions.

The toast list, one. A little too long who started in winning full justice to many excellent speeches did not remain to them would have been controversial were the keynote of the evening as it was from everything went well.

Altogether, the gratified upon a notable success to in the matter of nearly 3 o'clock broke up and although that time but a signal ninety left, the end have the left earlier.

President Helmer Bear Admiral Beattie chief of the North Hon. Senator E. Earle, M.P., His Excellency and Major were seated Col. F. Ham E. Smith, U. S. Army Templeman, A. E. McPhillips, Col. Gregory.

The vice chairs were Presidents E. C. S. erton.

As soon as the banquet had been done full duty called upon to read the letters of a regret for not conveying kindly greetings to friends and members. Among those who absence were His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Senator E. Earle, M.P., His Excellency and Major were seated Col. F. Ham E. Smith, U. S. Army Templeman, A. E. McPhillips, Col. Gregory.

Provincial News.

KAMLOOOPS.
W. H. Dorman, postoffice inspector was in town on Wednesday last and left the same evening for Nicola district, via Spence's Bridge.
Wm. Burns, inspector of public schools, is in town. He is looking into various school matters affecting North Yale.

PHOENIX.
On Sunday, Nov. 12th, in the parlors of the Hotel Ironides, the first wedding in Phoenix was celebrated. Rev. B. H. Bakerson, of Greenwood officiating. The contracting parties were W. Twist, one of the popular young business men of the town, and Florence Schubert, of Oregon City, Ore.

DUNCAN.
A public meeting was held in the Agricultural hall on Tuesday, 21st inst., at which it was unanimously decided to hold a patriotic concert in aid of the Mansion House fund. An energetic committee was appointed to carry out this object. The concert will be given on Wednesday, December 13th. On the Sunday previous to the concert a special patriotic service will be held in every church in the district.

LILLOOET.
Alderman R. B. Skinner of Vancouver who is interested in mining properties in this district, returned to town last evening and will spend several days around this section on business.

John R. Williams who has been in the Horsedistrict doing contract work for R. T. Ward, returned to town Monday, and will leave for McGillivray creek shortly to take charge of some work on the Brett group for Mr. Ward who is interested in the property.

CHILLIWACK.
On Wednesday evening Miss Ella Elizabeth Kipp was led to the altar by Mr. William Atkinson, of Vancouver, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Isaac Kipp, by Rev. J. H. White.
The work on the Odd Fellows' Hall is being pushed to completion as rapidly as the weather will permit.

Mr. Spott, provincial government inspector of roads, and Mr. R. F. Bonson, road foreman, came in from New Westminster on Wednesday and left the following morning to make a report on the advisability of building a road to the Mount Baker mines. They intend going up by the Hill trail and coming back by the river trail.

PERNIE.
Mr. Geo. Cody has the large coal bunkers, which he is erecting for the Coal Company at the coke ovens well under way, and in another day or two will have the whole of the heavy frame work completed. About 250,000 feet of timber will be used in these mammoth bunkers.

The station has at last been moved from its original location in the bush at the north end of the town to a more suitable place on Baker avenue, between Jaffray and Hanson streets. The moving was quickly done with two engines. The building was moved over on to the main track and one side track, the two engines hooked on end the whole thing moved along the tracks two or three hundred yards in a minute or two.

REVELSTOCK.
The water in the Illecillewaet is unusually high for the time of year and is hindering the work on the new apron or the dam to some extent.
The first services in the Roman Catholic church on its new site were held last Sunday.

The wedding of Mr. Edwin Moscrop to Miss Annie Dore took place on Wednesday evening at the Methodist parsonage. Mr. Robt. Dore supported the groom, while Miss Glover, of this city, assisted the bride.

Lieut.-Col. Pickers and Capt. Taylor on Thursday picked out a suitable rifle range for practice in the spring. An excellent range of 1,000 yards being selected on the first bench at the back of the city. Col. Peters passing it as having no equal in the province.

FORT STEELE.
W. L. Tompkins, the new principal of the Fort Steele school, entered upon his duties last week.

The city could not possibly make a better investment than that of the few hundred dollars necessary to purchase a site for a drill shed and armory. The Dominion government offer to put up a \$2,500 building, 50x100 feet in size if the city will furnish the land whereon to build—Mail.

A company has been organized for building a skating and curling rink. Money enough has been subscribed to commence operations, \$2,400 being already secured, and the work of building will be proceeded with at once. The site is on the river bank directly above the old smelter. The rink will be 150x30 feet in size.

GREENWOOD.
A. Fife, who was appointed principal of the Greenwood school, arrived from Vernon on Tuesday and opened the first division yesterday.

H. A. King has resigned his position as postmaster. H. Prith, the assistant postmaster, will probably be his successor.

Dr. R. B. Boncher, until recently surgeon on one of the C. P. R. Pacific line, and also resident surgeon in the Montreal general hospital, has entered into partnership with Dr. G. M. Foster of this city. Dr. Boncher will reside at Phoenix.

On Friday evening last Richard Lora and Leta Parker, of Phoenix, were married by Rev. Ralph Trotter. The ceremony took place in the Hotel Armstrong, Greenwood.

J. M. Jencks, managing director of the Jencks Machine Company of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and F. R. Mendenhall, their agent for the province, were in the city for several days this week. After visiting Rossland and other mining districts he decided that Greenwood offers the greatest advantages for such an industry. Mr. Jencks interviewed

the Townsite Company and also the council of the Board of Trade. The Townsite Company have offered a site near the railway station. It is understood that Mr. Jencks will ask for a bonus, but no definite proposition has yet been submitted.

HOIAT.
A very painful accident occurred in the shaft of the B. C. mine Wednesday. Just previous to going off shift a hole was fired in the bottom of the shaft, but was only partially exploded, and the hole was again fired. As was afterwards discovered, some of the powder still remained; and A. L. Watson, who has the contract for sinking, while subsequently working there, struck it with a pick, with the result that it exploded in his face and that of two other men—McBride and Wm. Esson by name. Watson was unconscious for several hours. His face was badly burned, and his eyes were nearly blind. The other men are in a critical condition, and they are otherwise injured.

GOLDEN.
The road from Atholmer to Toby Creek wagon road is 5½ miles in length. Hon. E. W. Aylmer began this road on October 17th and completed it on the 31st of the same month.

Mr. J. L. McKay, manager of the Elk Park ranch, has a force of men building camps for lumber purposes in the vicinity of Atholmer. He intends to take out about four million feet of first-class larch and fir. The shingle mill will be a new feature in the Atholmer sawmill. The company will also build a mill, which will enable it to supply dry lumber.

The building of the Episcopal rectory has been removed from Donald to Golden, where it will be erected near the present church.

VERNON.
Influential citizens intend to apply to the City Council to bring in a by-law to erect a city hall. The council will have to go to the city in a few days for authority to raise another \$7,000 to complete the waterworks system. This will make the bonded indebtedness, in all, \$42,000—\$37,000 for the water supply and the \$5,000 to the flour mill. Another \$10,000 would, it is estimated, provide a handsome and useful building for civic purposes, and the amount is not too large (News thinks) one that would stand as a landmark in the way of the scheme.

Mr. McGowan, who has resigned his position as city clerk, was on Monday presented with an address by the members of the council.

Angus Campbell, of Campbell Bros., left last week for Phoenix, Arizona, where he will spend the winter months. Delicate health compels. Mr. Campbell to seek a warm climate.

The Chinese population of the town has perceptibly thinned since the past few weeks, a large number of Celestials having left for Greenwood and other points in the Boundary district.

Hay is selling now for \$15 per ton, with chances of a considerable advance in price before spring. The rapidly increasing demand in the Kootenay markets is responsible for the high price.

ASHcroft.
The hydraulic mine, opposite North Bend, on Boston Bar, has had a very successful season, and taken out a goodly sum of gold. The dredge working in the Fraser river bed opposite has made money ever since it was built some two years ago.

Two men from the Horsedistrict arrived down on Monday. They were employees of the Miocene Co., which has closed down for a few months, while getting in more machinery at the camp. Several men will remain through the winter, getting in wood and preparing for extensive work in the spring.

W. H. Dimonds, barrister of New Westminster, arrived in town on Monday, to take charge of the land registry office.

Col. Peters, D.O.C., inspected the Kamloops Co. of Rocky Mountain Rangers and the Boy's Brigade last Friday evening. Col. Peters was greatly pleased with the way the youngsters were put through their drill by K. Baynton.

Mr. Martin Everett, who is now an inmate of Kamloops jail, waiting trial for alleged participation in a stage robbery near Midway, B.C., is the subject of a good deal of attention on the part of some of the Seattle and Spokane papers. He was reported long ago in the Sentinel, Everett was brought here from Midway in April last to stand trial for alleged robbery. He came up at the recent Vernon assizes, but was remanded, upon the application of his lawyer, A. D. McEwen, of this city, pending inquiry into Everett's allegations. He had been unlawfully extradited from the American side. U. S. Consul Dudley has been investigating the case, and before long the question of Everett's lawful or unlawful arrest will be settled.

Meantime Martin Everett is the popular hero of certain Washington papers' news columns—Inland Sentinel.

GREENWOOD.
At a meeting of the City Council Mr. Paul Johnson, on behalf of the B. C. Copper Company, suggested that the \$3,000 offered for the purchase of 36 acres of land for the smelter site could be paid in the shape of 10 cents a ton on the first 36,000 tons smelted by the company. This offer was considered favorably by the council, and a by-law along these lines will be introduced. The solicitor was authorized to employ a solicitor at the coast to look after the interests of the city in connection with the application for a tramway charter.

Voting took place on Thursday on the electric light and tramway by-laws. Both were carried by practically a unanimous vote. The electric light is ten-year franchise, to be installed in 90 days. The tramway vote guarantees interest at 5 per cent. on \$100,000 for 20 years. The tramway to Phoenix is to be completed within one year. Both undertakings are to be worked by a company of local capitalists, with Duncan McIntosh, of the Winnipeg mine, and George Collins, of the Brandon & Golden Crown mine, at its head. The money is already in hand for the purpose.

The new order instructing the board of license commissioners to stop gambling went into effect on Thursday. Twenty-eight professional gamblers were

summoned to appear. Ten were on hand and fined \$50 apiece. The others will be proceeded against in the same manner. It is the intention to draw the lines too tightly against miners, but professionals will not have an opportunity to carry on the games as formerly.

COLUMBIA.
An arrangement has been made to be between Messrs. Jay P. Graves, of the Granby smelter, and D. Bailey, proprietor of Bailey's mill, six miles below Coltrach, whereby the latter will saw one and a half million feet of lumber that will vent drift on Sunday last. A spur track will be built to the mill from the Columbia & Western main line.

Messrs. Porter Brothers & McArthur have almost completed a single-span truss bridge crossing the Kettle river, and are replacing the temporary trestle work that has served its purpose during the summer.

The building of the North Fork power dam has been let by the Granby Smelter Company to Porter Brothers & McArthur, bridge contractors. As the same company has also been awarded the contract to the smelter, it was found advisable to place the construction of the dam also in their hands. The contractors now building the spur are P. Welch, on the west side, and James de Welch, on the east side of the river.

GRAND FORKS.
Persons who claim to know say that there are at least already in the field for the mayoralty.

The long delay in starting up the electric plant has drained the city of coal oil.

All hopes of the recovery of Aid. McLean are gone. It is thought he cannot live more than a few days.

Robert Dixon, the well-known barrister who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is much improved and will soon be around again.

Track laying is delayed on the branch lines to the mining camps between here and Greenwood by the lack of steel. It was hoped the line would be completed into Phoenix by December 10th, but this may be impossible owing to the reason named. The branch line to Summit camp completed and ready for business.

Erection of the permanent bridge at the upper crossing of the Kettle river at this place has begun. The first span will be completed in a few days.

Grand Forks is to have a new hospital. The mayor has donated two lots on this side of the river and has also given a generous sum of money toward the erection of the hospital. The city of Grand Forks will do a liberal share; and the balance of the necessary funds will be raised by private subscription and from outside parties.

The Chinese population of the town has perceptibly thinned since the past few weeks, a large number of Celestials having left for Greenwood and other points in the Boundary district.

Hay is selling now for \$15 per ton, with chances of a considerable advance in price before spring. The rapidly increasing demand in the Kootenay markets is responsible for the high price.

ASHcroft.
The hydraulic mine, opposite North Bend, on Boston Bar, has had a very successful season, and taken out a goodly sum of gold. The dredge working in the Fraser river bed opposite has made money ever since it was built some two years ago.

Two men from the Horsedistrict arrived down on Monday. They were employees of the Miocene Co., which has closed down for a few months, while getting in more machinery at the camp. Several men will remain through the winter, getting in wood and preparing for extensive work in the spring.

W. H. Dimonds, barrister of New Westminster, arrived in town on Monday, to take charge of the land registry office.

Col. Peters, D.O.C., inspected the Kamloops Co. of Rocky Mountain Rangers and the Boy's Brigade last Friday evening. Col. Peters was greatly pleased with the way the youngsters were put through their drill by K. Baynton.

Mr. Martin Everett, who is now an inmate of Kamloops jail, waiting trial for alleged participation in a stage robbery near Midway, B.C., is the subject of a good deal of attention on the part of some of the Seattle and Spokane papers. He was reported long ago in the Sentinel, Everett was brought here from Midway in April last to stand trial for alleged robbery. He came up at the recent Vernon assizes, but was remanded, upon the application of his lawyer, A. D. McEwen, of this city, pending inquiry into Everett's allegations. He had been unlawfully extradited from the American side. U. S. Consul Dudley has been investigating the case, and before long the question of Everett's lawful or unlawful arrest will be settled.

Meantime Martin Everett is the popular hero of certain Washington papers' news columns—Inland Sentinel.

GREENWOOD.
At a meeting of the City Council Mr. Paul Johnson, on behalf of the B. C. Copper Company, suggested that the \$3,000 offered for the purchase of 36 acres of land for the smelter site could be paid in the shape of 10 cents a ton on the first 36,000 tons smelted by the company. This offer was considered favorably by the council, and a by-law along these lines will be introduced. The solicitor was authorized to employ a solicitor at the coast to look after the interests of the city in connection with the application for a tramway charter.

Voting took place on Thursday on the electric light and tramway by-laws. Both were carried by practically a unanimous vote. The electric light is ten-year franchise, to be installed in 90 days. The tramway vote guarantees interest at 5 per cent. on \$100,000 for 20 years. The tramway to Phoenix is to be completed within one year. Both undertakings are to be worked by a company of local capitalists, with Duncan McIntosh, of the Winnipeg mine, and George Collins, of the Brandon & Golden Crown mine, at its head. The money is already in hand for the purpose.

The new order instructing the board of license commissioners to stop gambling went into effect on Thursday. Twenty-eight professional gamblers were

summoned to appear. Ten were on hand and fined \$50 apiece. The others will be proceeded against in the same manner. It is the intention to draw the lines too tightly against miners, but professionals will not have an opportunity to carry on the games as formerly.

COLUMBIA.
An arrangement has been made to be between Messrs. Jay P. Graves, of the Granby smelter, and D. Bailey, proprietor of Bailey's mill, six miles below Coltrach, whereby the latter will saw one and a half million feet of lumber that will vent drift on Sunday last. A spur track will be built to the mill from the Columbia & Western main line.

Messrs. Porter Brothers & McArthur have almost completed a single-span truss bridge crossing the Kettle river, and are replacing the temporary trestle work that has served its purpose during the summer.

The building of the North Fork power dam has been let by the Granby Smelter Company to Porter Brothers & McArthur, bridge contractors. As the same company has also been awarded the contract to the smelter, it was found advisable to place the construction of the dam also in their hands. The contractors now building the spur are P. Welch, on the west side, and James de Welch, on the east side of the river.

GRAND FORKS.
Persons who claim to know say that there are at least already in the field for the mayoralty.

The long delay in starting up the electric plant has drained the city of coal oil.

All hopes of the recovery of Aid. McLean are gone. It is thought he cannot live more than a few days.

Robert Dixon, the well-known barrister who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is much improved and will soon be around again.

Track laying is delayed on the branch lines to the mining camps between here and Greenwood by the lack of steel. It was hoped the line would be completed into Phoenix by December 10th, but this may be impossible owing to the reason named. The branch line to Summit camp completed and ready for business.

Erection of the permanent bridge at the upper crossing of the Kettle river at this place has begun. The first span will be completed in a few days.

Grand Forks is to have a new hospital. The mayor has donated two lots on this side of the river and has also given a generous sum of money toward the erection of the hospital. The city of Grand Forks will do a liberal share; and the balance of the necessary funds will be raised by private subscription and from outside parties.

The Chinese population of the town has perceptibly thinned since the past few weeks, a large number of Celestials having left for Greenwood and other points in the Boundary district.

Hay is selling now for \$15 per ton, with chances of a considerable advance in price before spring. The rapidly increasing demand in the Kootenay markets is responsible for the high price.

ASHcroft.
The hydraulic mine, opposite North Bend, on Boston Bar, has had a very successful season, and taken out a goodly sum of gold. The dredge working in the Fraser river bed opposite has made money ever since it was built some two years ago.

Two men from the Horsedistrict arrived down on Monday. They were employees of the Miocene Co., which has closed down for a few months, while getting in more machinery at the camp. Several men will remain through the winter, getting in wood and preparing for extensive work in the spring.

W. H. Dimonds, barrister of New Westminster, arrived in town on Monday, to take charge of the land registry office.

Col. Peters, D.O.C., inspected the Kamloops Co. of Rocky Mountain Rangers and the Boy's Brigade last Friday evening. Col. Peters was greatly pleased with the way the youngsters were put through their drill by K. Baynton.

Mr. Martin Everett, who is now an inmate of Kamloops jail, waiting trial for alleged participation in a stage robbery near Midway, B.C., is the subject of a good deal of attention on the part of some of the Seattle and Spokane papers. He was reported long ago in the Sentinel, Everett was brought here from Midway in April last to stand trial for alleged robbery. He came up at the recent Vernon assizes, but was remanded, upon the application of his lawyer, A. D. McEwen, of this city, pending inquiry into Everett's allegations. He had been unlawfully extradited from the American side. U. S. Consul Dudley has been investigating the case, and before long the question of Everett's lawful or unlawful arrest will be settled.

Meantime Martin Everett is the popular hero of certain Washington papers' news columns—Inland Sentinel.

GREENWOOD.
At a meeting of the City Council Mr. Paul Johnson, on behalf of the B. C. Copper Company, suggested that the \$3,000 offered for the purchase of 36 acres of land for the smelter site could be paid in the shape of 10 cents a ton on the first 36,000 tons smelted by the company. This offer was considered favorably by the council, and a by-law along these lines will be introduced. The solicitor was authorized to employ a solicitor at the coast to look after the interests of the city in connection with the application for a tramway charter.

Voting took place on Thursday on the electric light and tramway by-laws. Both were carried by practically a unanimous vote. The electric light is ten-year franchise, to be installed in 90 days. The tramway vote guarantees interest at 5 per cent. on \$100,000 for 20 years. The tramway to Phoenix is to be completed within one year. Both undertakings are to be worked by a company of local capitalists, with Duncan McIntosh, of the Winnipeg mine, and George Collins, of the Brandon & Golden Crown mine, at its head. The money is already in hand for the purpose.

The new order instructing the board of license commissioners to stop gambling went into effect on Thursday. Twenty-eight professional gamblers were

summoned to appear. Ten were on hand and fined \$50 apiece. The others will be proceeded against in the same manner. It is the intention to draw the lines too tightly against miners, but professionals will not have an opportunity to carry on the games as formerly.

COLUMBIA.
An arrangement has been made to be between Messrs. Jay P. Graves, of the Granby smelter, and D. Bailey, proprietor of Bailey's mill, six miles below Coltrach, whereby the latter will saw one and a half million feet of lumber that will vent drift on Sunday last. A spur track will be built to the mill from the Columbia & Western main line.

Messrs. Porter Brothers & McArthur have almost completed a single-span truss bridge crossing the Kettle river, and are replacing the temporary trestle work that has served its purpose during the summer.

The building of the North Fork power dam has been let by the Granby Smelter Company to Porter Brothers & McArthur, bridge contractors. As the same company has also been awarded the contract to the smelter, it was found advisable to place the construction of the dam also in their hands. The contractors now building the spur are P. Welch, on the west side, and James de Welch, on the east side of the river.

GRAND FORKS.
Persons who claim to know say that there are at least already in the field for the mayoralty.

The long delay in starting up the electric plant has drained the city of coal oil.

All hopes of the recovery of Aid. McLean are gone. It is thought he cannot live more than a few days.

Robert Dixon, the well-known barrister who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is much improved and will soon be around again.

Track laying is delayed on the branch lines to the mining camps between here and Greenwood by the lack of steel. It was hoped the line would be completed into Phoenix by December 10th, but this may be impossible owing to the reason named. The branch line to Summit camp completed and ready for business.

Erection of the permanent bridge at the upper crossing of the Kettle river at this place has begun. The first span will be completed in a few days.

Grand Forks is to have a new hospital. The mayor has donated two lots on this side of the river and has also given a generous sum of money toward the erection of the hospital. The city of Grand Forks will do a liberal share; and the balance of the necessary funds will be raised by private subscription and from outside parties.

The Chinese population of the town has perceptibly thinned since the past few weeks, a large number of Celestials having left for Greenwood and other points in the Boundary district.

Hay is selling now for \$15 per ton, with chances of a considerable advance in price before spring. The rapidly increasing demand in the Kootenay markets is responsible for the high price.

ASHcroft.
The hydraulic mine, opposite North Bend, on Boston Bar, has had a very successful season, and taken out a goodly sum of gold. The dredge working in the Fraser river bed opposite has made money ever since it was built some two years ago.

Two men from the Horsedistrict arrived down on Monday. They were employees of the Miocene Co., which has closed down for a few months, while getting in more machinery at the camp. Several men will remain through the winter, getting in wood and preparing for extensive work in the spring.

W. H. Dimonds, barrister of New Westminster, arrived in town on Monday, to take charge of the land registry office.

Col. Peters, D.O.C., inspected the Kamloops Co. of Rocky Mountain Rangers and the Boy's Brigade last Friday evening. Col. Peters was greatly pleased with the way the youngsters were put through their drill by K. Baynton.

Mr. Martin Everett, who is now an inmate of Kamloops jail, waiting trial for alleged participation in a stage robbery near Midway, B.C., is the subject of a good deal of attention on the part of some of the Seattle and Spokane papers. He was reported long ago in the Sentinel, Everett was brought here from Midway in April last to stand trial for alleged robbery. He came up at the recent Vernon assizes, but was remanded, upon the application of his lawyer, A. D. McEwen, of this city, pending inquiry into Everett's allegations. He had been unlawfully extradited from the American side. U. S. Consul Dudley has been investigating the case, and before long the question of Everett's lawful or unlawful arrest will be settled.

Meantime Martin Everett is the popular hero of certain Washington papers' news columns—Inland Sentinel.

GREENWOOD.
At a meeting of the City Council Mr. Paul Johnson, on behalf of the B. C. Copper Company, suggested that the \$3,000 offered for the purchase of 36 acres of land for the smelter site could be paid in the shape of 10 cents a ton on the first 36,000 tons smelted by the company. This offer was considered favorably by the council, and a by-law along these lines will be introduced. The solicitor was authorized to employ a solicitor at the coast to look after the interests of the city in connection with the application for a tramway charter.

Voting took place on Thursday on the electric light and tramway by-laws. Both were carried by practically a unanimous vote. The electric light is ten-year franchise, to be installed in 90 days. The tramway vote guarantees interest at 5 per cent. on \$100,000 for 20 years. The tramway to Phoenix is to be completed within one year. Both undertakings are to be worked by a company of local capitalists, with Duncan McIntosh, of the Winnipeg mine, and George Collins, of the Brandon & Golden Crown mine, at its head. The money is already in hand for the purpose.

The new order instructing the board of license commissioners to stop gambling went into effect on Thursday. Twenty-eight professional gamblers were

summoned to appear. Ten were on hand and fined \$50 apiece. The others will be proceeded against in the same manner. It is the intention to draw the lines too tightly against miners, but professionals will not have an opportunity to carry on the games as formerly.

COLUMBIA.
An arrangement has been made to be between Messrs. Jay P. Graves, of the Granby smelter, and D. Bailey, proprietor of Bailey's mill, six miles below Coltrach, whereby the latter will saw one and a half million feet of lumber that will vent drift on Sunday last. A spur track will be built to the mill from the Columbia & Western main line.

Messrs. Porter Brothers & McArthur have almost completed a single-span truss bridge crossing the Kettle river, and are replacing the temporary trestle work that has served its purpose during the summer.

The building of the North Fork power dam has been let by the Granby Smelter Company to Porter Brothers & McArthur, bridge contractors. As the same company has also been awarded the contract to the smelter, it was found advisable to place the construction of the dam also in their hands. The contractors now building the spur are P. Welch, on the west side, and James de Welch, on the east side of the river.

GRAND FORKS.
Persons who claim to know say that there are at least already in the field for the mayoralty.

The long delay in starting up the electric plant has drained the city of coal oil.

All hopes of the recovery of Aid. McLean are gone. It is thought he cannot live more than a few days.

Robert Dixon, the well-known barrister who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is much improved and will soon be around again.

Track laying is delayed on the branch lines to the mining camps between here and Greenwood by the lack of steel. It was hoped the line would be completed into Phoenix by December 10th, but this may be impossible owing to the reason named. The branch line to Summit camp completed and ready for business.

Erection of the permanent bridge at the upper crossing of the Kettle river at this place has begun. The first span will be completed in a few days.

Grand Forks is to have a new hospital. The mayor has donated two lots on this side of the river and has also given a generous sum of money toward the erection of the hospital. The city of Grand Forks will do a liberal share; and the balance of the necessary funds will be raised by private subscription and from outside parties.

The Chinese population of the town has perceptibly thinned since the past few weeks, a large number of Celestials having left for Greenwood and other points in the Boundary district.

Hay is selling now for \$15 per ton, with chances of a considerable advance in price before spring. The rapidly increasing demand in the Kootenay markets is responsible for the high price.

ASHcroft.
The hydraulic mine, opposite North Bend, on Boston Bar, has had a very successful season, and taken out a goodly sum of gold. The dredge working in the Fraser river bed opposite has made money ever since it was built some two years ago.

Two men from the Horsedistrict arrived down on Monday. They were employees of the Miocene Co., which has closed down for a few months, while getting in more machinery at the camp. Several men will remain through the winter, getting in wood and preparing for extensive work in the spring.

W. H. Dimonds, barrister of New Westminster, arrived in town on Monday, to take charge of the land registry office.

Col. Peters, D.O.C., inspected the Kamloops Co. of Rocky Mountain Rangers and the Boy's Brigade last Friday evening. Col. Peters was greatly pleased with the way the youngsters were put through their drill by K. Baynton.

Mr. Martin Everett, who is now an inmate of Kamloops jail, waiting trial for alleged participation in a stage robbery near Midway, B.C., is the subject of a good deal of attention on the part of some of the Seattle and Spokane papers. He was reported long ago in the Sentinel, Everett was brought here from Midway in April last to stand trial for alleged robbery. He came up at the recent Vernon assizes, but was remanded, upon the application of his lawyer, A. D. McEwen, of this city, pending inquiry into Everett's allegations. He had been unlawfully extradited from the American side. U. S. Consul Dudley has been investigating the case, and before long the question of Everett's lawful or unlawful arrest will be settled.

Meantime Martin Everett is the popular hero of certain Washington papers' news columns—Inland Sentinel.

GREENWOOD.
At a meeting of the City Council Mr. Paul Johnson, on behalf of the B. C. Copper Company, suggested that the \$3,000 offered for the purchase of 36 acres of land for the smelter site could be paid in the shape of 10 cents a ton on the first 36,000 tons smelted by the company. This offer was considered favorably by the council, and a by-law along these lines will be introduced. The solicitor was authorized to employ a solicitor at the coast to look after the interests of the city in connection with the application for a tramway charter.

Voting took place on Thursday on the electric light and tramway by-laws. Both were carried by practically a unanimous vote. The electric light is ten-year franchise, to be installed in 90 days. The tramway vote guarantees interest at 5 per cent. on \$100,000 for 20 years. The tramway to Phoenix is to be completed within one year. Both undertakings are to be worked by a company of local capitalists, with Duncan McIntosh, of the Winnipeg mine

