

BRILLIANT BRITISH VICTORY IN NATAL

The Boers Routed Near Glencoe After a Battle Which Lasted All Morning.

OUR CASUALTIES WERE HEAVY

Cavalry Are Pursuing the Retreating Burghers—Seventeen Guns Captured—General Symons Wounded—Official Despatches From the Front.

(Associated Press.)
Ladysmith, Oct. 20.—At 5:20 this morning a dispatch was received from General Symons announcing that the Boers were shelling Glencoe camp with big guns, and that troops were moving out to attack them.

Burghers Defeated.
London, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Glencoe dated 8:25 this morning announced that the Boers position had been captured after heavy fighting, during which five guns were taken. The Boers strength was about 9,000 men. The Boers, it appears, passed the guns on the hill overlooking the town, opened fire on the camp and the battle became general.

The war office, during the morning, received a report that General Symons was wounded in the engagement at Glencoe.

The Boer Advance.
The war office also received the following dispatch, dated yesterday evening, from Ladysmith, from General George Stewart White, the general commanding in Natal.

"The Boers commenced descending the Western passes on Tuesday, and came in contact with our patrols yesterday. They continued to advance, halting for the night with the left flank at Bester's station, their centre at Bluebank, and their right more retired.

"At Acton Homes, Lieutenant Galwey of the Natal Carbineers, is missing, and Trooper Spencer, of the Natal Carbineers, was slightly wounded.

"I moved my camp into the position I have selected, with the object of covering Ladysmith, and hoped to-day that the Boers might have been sufficiently near us to strike a blow.

"To-day, however, the enemy seems to have retired west, our patrols getting in touch with a comparatively small body at Bester's Station.

"Communication with Glencoe junction was cut off at Elands Laagte, where they captured a goods train.

"The Boer force is advancing over Biggersberg Nek.

"Communication by telegraph is still open via Greytown."

The Start of the Battle.
London, Oct. 20.—The war office has received the appended dispatch from Ladysmith, filed at 10:45 a.m. today.

"The following advices from Glencoe camp just at hand:
"The King's Royal Rifles and Dublin Fusiliers are attacking a hill occupied by Boer artillery.

"They are within 300 yards of the position and are advancing under the cover of our artillery, about 2,000 yards range.
"Scouts report that nine thousand Boers are advancing on Hattingspruit. The Fifteenth Battery and the Leicester Regiment have gone to meet them."

Ladysmith, Oct. 20, 11 a.m.—A dispatch from Glencoe says that a Boer gun has been captured and that Devonshire and Dorsetshire regiments are now engaging the Boers.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.
The Boers Routed—Seventeen Guns Taken—British Commander Wounded.
London, Oct. 20.—The war office has received the following from Ladysmith, filed at half-past three this afternoon:

daylight by a force, roughly estimated at 4,000.
"They had placed four or five guns in a position on a hill, 5,400 yards east of our camp.

"They fired plugged shells. Their artillery did no damage.
"Our infantry formed for the attack, and we got our guns into position.

"After the position of the enemy had been shelled, our infantry advanced to the attack, and after a hard fight, lasting until 1:30 p.m., an almost inaccessible position was taken, the enemy retiring eastward.

"All the Boer guns have been captured.
"We can see our soldiers at the top of the hill.
"Our cavalry and artillery are still out.

"General Symons is severely wounded.
"Our losses are heavy. They will be telegraphed as soon as possible."

Chasing Fleeing Boers.
There is reason to fear that the wound received by Sir Wm. Symons will prove fatal.

A dispatch from Glencoe camp says that Sir William Symons was wounded in the stomach. General Gate assumed command.

It was reported in the House of Commons this evening that the British had captured seventeen guns at Glencoe, and that the cavalry were still pursuing the fleeing burghers.

The news in London.
The news of the battle was received with intense enthusiasm everywhere in town. The public gathered at the decorations at Lord Nelson's monument preparatory to Trafalgar day, speedily learned what had happened, and cheers and patriotic songs were continuous.

Outside the war office, where the successive bulletins giving brief pictures of the contest were displayed, an immense crowd gathered, vociferously exhibiting joy.

The news from Glencoe caused a scene of wild enthusiasm on the stock exchange, and Kaffirs rose tremendously.
Reported Attack on Dundee.
Ladysmith, Oct. 20, 9:20 a.m.—An unconfirmed report has been received that the Boer artillery is shelling Dundee.

Train Captured.
London, Oct. 20.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at Ladysmith, in a dispatch sent on Thursday night, confirms the statement that a train has been captured at Elands Laagte, and said:

"The train was partly made up of four trucks of cattle consigned to the army purveyor of Dundee. It is reported that one British officer and Mr. Mitchell, the Johannesburg Star war correspondent, besides other war correspondents, were captured.

"The train which preceded the captured train was fired at, but the Boer attack was unsuccessful.

"I am informed there are four trucks of stores at Elands Laagte station.
"The place is full of rumors of fighting, but there is nothing definite.
"There are said to be 4,000 Boers, with a heavy wagon train, encamped near Acton Homes."

Burghers Retire Before Hussars.
Glencoe, Oct. 18.—(Night)—A report having reached camp that the Boers had been sighted seven miles out, a squadron of the 18th Hussars, under Major Lam-

ing, rode out, and sent forward a patrol, under Lieutenant Cape.

On reaching the brow of the hill beyond Hattingspruit station, they discovered a strong advance party of Boers. The Hussars retired on the main body, which in the meantime had been well handled by being moved under cover and made ready to open fire had the Boers continued their advance.

The wily enemy were not to be drawn on. In fact, having met men who were their equals, if not their superiors in swift moves, after hesitating, apparently staggered at their poor success with the rifle, and perceiving that the Hussars manoeuvred out of range, they turned quickly and retired.

Falling light alone prevented the Hussars from following up their advance, and the enemy, failing to make further advance, the Hussars returned to camp.

The Channel Squadron.
London, Oct. 20.—The British channel squadron has been ordered to proceed to Gibraltar next Tuesday.
Canadian Hay Wanted.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—A London cable to the Globe says the imperial war office is making inquiries for Canadian hay.
Canada Again to the Front.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Oct. 20.—A press cable says that the British postoffice department is sending a number of postoffice officials to the Transvaal.

Hon. Mr. Mulock telegraphed from Toronto yesterday to the Minister of Militia asking him to advise the war office that the department here would contribute five employees, and would pay all expenses.

Dr. Borden instructed his deputy to cable Lord Strathcona, Lieut. Col. P. M. M. has done so, making an offer of a contribution from the Canadian postoffice department, to join the British postoffice department. Canada pays all costs.

Act of Drunken Soldiers.
A few days ago a couple of intoxicated soldiers in the barracks at Toronto buried Hon. J. I. Tarte in effigy because of his alleged attitude with regard to the Canadian contingent. An inquiry was ordered into the matter, and Mr. Tarte sent a telegram to Colonel Otter, asking him to forgive the poor fellows, who were misled by reports that French Canadians were disloyal.

Canadian Commander.
Toronto, Ont., Oct. 20.—At a garden dinner last evening Col. Otter said he was intensely proud of being selected to command the Canadian contingent, and would endeavor to do his duty to the Queen and his country, and the men. Major McKay, of Quebec, said if a thousand French-Canadians were called there would be a hearty response.

(The Western Companion.)
Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Major Arnold, Winnipeg, has been appointed to complete the officers of the western company.

Nurses Volunteer.
Halifax, Oct. 20.—Miss Rose Fairbanks, of this city, and Miss Eaton, of Truro, N. S., have offered their services as nurses to the Canadian South African contingent.

Preparations in Montreal.
Montreal, Oct. 20.—At an enthusiastic public meeting of citizens called by the proclamation of Mayor Prefontaine, held at the board of trade rooms to-day, committees of the leading citizens were appointed to provide for the comfort and to attend to the Canadian South African contingent.

Major-General Symons.
Ian McAllen, writing in the London Daily Mail, says:
Sir W. Penn Symons, at present hold-

ing an important command in Natal, well illustrates the old saying that everything comes to him who waits. His promotion was very tardy; he has only lately pulled up the long leeway that left him so far behind the waiting race. At the commencement of the Zulu war of 1878-9 he had but just become a captain, and was still at the bottom of the list when a single day, the dread day of the massacre of Isandlwana, pushed him almost to the top. It was his good fortune to be on duty elsewhere when his comrades fell in heaps under the Zulu assegais. So, after spending twelve years as a subaltern, three carried him from captain to major, and in six more he was a brevet-colonel. Yet he had no great opportunity vouchsafed him in this arduous Zulu campaign; at its end he was still a regimental officer, and he was awarded no special honors or distinctions. His merits had, however, become known to his superiors, and comrades predicted great things for him if he got an opening. It came when he passed under the personal observation of Lord Roberts. That fine judge of a man's character and quality was commanding the Madras army when the South Wales Border Regiment, in which Symons was a major, formed part of it. It would be a mistake to say that such a good "all-round" officer, as Symons is a specialist in any one thing, but he was, and is especially strong on the rifle, and how it should be wielded. Musketry instruction and the desire to bring his men to a high standard in marksmanship was his pet hobby, and he was cordially encouraged in it by Lord Roberts, who held exactly the same views.

When the last Burmese war was afoot he was in the field with the expedition, first as staff officer, then as commander of the mounted infantry. Another of his "specialties" was a deep interest in this hybrid arm. He had been associated with it in South Africa, and had recognized its peculiar usefulness under particular conditions, and the body he raised in Burma did admirable and most effective work. The old experience will probably stand him in good stead now. The Boers are essentially of the class of mounted infantry, and the man who will best meet them in the field is one who is fully an-afait with the tactics and capabilities of these composite troops.

Symons's war services were continued in Burma and beyond. He was a brigadier-general with the Chin field force; he commanded the column from Burma in the Chin Lushai expedition; quite recently he was actively engaged in the last hard-fought, tedious campaign on the northwest frontier of India, at first with a brigade in the Tachi field force, and then with a division in the Tachi expedition. He has been fighting almost continuously for the last fifteen years, and is a postmaster in the business of war, knowing every secret, every move. He is calm, clear-headed, resolute, prompt and vigorous in following up an advantage, tenacious and unyielding when hard pressed. The prestige of the national arms will be assuredly maintained by Sir William Symons.

THE BATTLE OF GLENCOE.
Later Particulars Regarding the Defeat of General Joubert's Force.

London, Oct. 21.—A correspondent at Glencoe camp sends the following dispatch under yesterday's date:

Six thousand Boers under Commandant General Joubert has been defeated severely by a force under General Symons, and the enemy at this moment are in full retreat.

General Symons and his staff alone were aware that the Boers intended to attack them, and that they would get within three miles of this position before revealing their presence. It was known, however, that the enemy were advancing still further south and therefore unusual precautions had been taken against a surprise during the night.

Just after dawn the Boer artillery opened fire from Glencoe Hill. The

range was ill judged and the quality of the ammunition bad. During two hours and a half scarcely a dozen shells burst within our lines. Our gunners, on the contrary, made excellent practice, which soon began to tell upon the enemy.

General Symons ordered a general advance of the infantry brigade, which he himself accompanied, at half past seven. The Dublin Fusiliers were well to the front, the King's Royal Rifles well up on the right, and the Leicestershire regiment on the left. These men advanced smartly, taking advantage of every bit of cover, tactics in which they had been exercised for weeks past.

The advance was covered by a Terrible Fire from our three batteries and several Boer guns were silenced before the Fusiliers began to climb the hill. By the time the Fusiliers and Royal Rifles got to the top the Boer batteries had been completely silenced, our own guns having poured into them at 2,500 yards range with crushing effect. The Boers meantime were keeping up a heavy fire which thinned our ranks considerably.

By 9 o'clock the Fusiliers and Royal Rifles had swarmed over the hill and the Boers were on the run.

Meantime the 18th Hussars and all the Colonial Mounted Infantry and the Leicestershire regiment had been moved southeast, and having cut off the Boer retreat, the enemy, caught between two fires, lost heavily.

At this minute fighting is still going on, but the defeat of the enemy is already complete and crushing, and it looks as though few could escape.

Our losses were probably 300 killed or wounded, and that of the Boers thrice as many.

Another Account.
Glencoe, Oct. 20.—Afternoon.—Today's battle has been a brilliant success for the British. The Boers got a reverse which may possibly for a time put an end to their operations.

The artillery practice in the early part of the day decided the battle. The seizure of Dundee hill by the Boers was a surprise, for although the pickets had been exchanging shots all night, it was not until a shell boomed over the town into the camp that their presence was discovered. Then the shells came fast. The hill was positively alive with the swarming Boers until the British artillery got work, with magnificent energy and precision. The batteries from the camp took up positions to the south of the town and after a quarter of an hour's magnificent firing silenced the guns on the hills.

The correspondent could see shells dropping among the Boers with remarkable accuracy and.

Doing Tremendous Execution.
for they were present in very large numbers and in places exposed.

The enemy by this time held the whole of the hill behind Smith's farm, and the Dundee kopje right away to the south, in which direction the British infantry and cavalry moved at once.

The fighting raged particularly hotly at the valley outside the town. Directly the Boer guns ceased firing General Symons ordered the infantry to move on the position. The infantry charge was magnificent. The way the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers stormed the position was one of the most splendid sights ever seen.

The fighting of the Boers was not so deadly as might have been expected from reports occupying such an excellent position, but the infantry lost heavily going up the hill, and only the consummately brilliant way in which General Symons had trained them to fighting of this kind saved them from being swept away. Indeed.

The Hill Was Almost Inaccessible to the storming party, and any hesitation would have lost the day. The enemy's guns, so far as the correspondent could see, were all abandoned, for the Boers had no time to remove them. A stream of fugitives poured down the hillside into the valley, where the battle went on with no abatement.

General Symons was wounded early in the action, and the command then devolved on Major Yule.

The enemy as they fled were followed by the cavalry, Mounted Infantry and artillery. The direction taken was to the eastward.

At the latest reports the cavalry had not returned.

Although the enemy's position was carried soon after 1 o'clock scattered firing went on almost all the afternoon.

The British losses are very severe, but those of the Boers are much heavier. The final rush was made with a triumphant yell, and as the British troops charged to close quarters the enemy turned and fled leaving all their impediments and guns behind them in their precipitate flight.

While this was going on, a battery of artillery, the 18th Hussars and Mounted Infantry, with a part of the Leicester Regiment, got on the enemy's flank, and as the Boers streamed wildly down the hill, making for the main road, they found.

Their Retreat Had Been Cut Off.
They rallied for a while, and there was severe fighting with considerable loss on both sides. Many of the enemy surrendered.

A rough estimate places the British loss at 250 killed or wounded and that of the Boers at 800.

battle, several Boers had left their commands and gone home on their farms, and many others are likely to follow.

The movements of the commandos in the Utrecht district are somewhat mysterious. It is supposed that they have some idea of getting around between this place and Ladysmith. Many Boers are reported to be.

Falling Back.
on their old positions. They have been raising a series of fortifications between Sandespruit and Dannhauser, their object being to contest the grand advance of the Imperial troops. Near Sandespruit camp they have a larger with several pieces of artillery and another between Volksrust. There are guns at Mount Pogwani overlooking Laing's Nek, and Ingogo Heights are fortified and earthworks have been thrown up and guns left at various places on the way south.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 20, 2:50 p.m.—After eight hours of continuous heavy fighting Tlana Hill was carried by the Dublin Fusiliers and the King's Rifles under cover of a well served artillery fire by the Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth batteries. The Boers, who threatened the British rear, have retired. The fight was almost an exact counterpart of that of Majuba Hill, except that the positions of the Boer and British forces were reversed.

Maxims in Action.
Ladysmith, Oct. 19.—(Delayed in transmission).—After being in action nearly all day with the enemy the Carabidiers and Border Mounted Rifles returned this evening.

Fighting in the face of two thousand Boers, they were several times almost cut off, but a Maxim gun held the Boers in check.

It is reported that 16 Boers were killed. Several times the Boers came within 400 yards range, but their shooting was bad and the Maxims rendered signal service in stopping their rushes. They have a large wagon train and artillery.

Advance of Free State Burghers.
London, Oct. 20.—The Ladysmith correspondent of the Mail, telegraphing to-day, says:

"I understand that the Free State Boers, undeterred by the defeat of the northern army, are advancing, and it is reported that an engagement is imminent."

Capetown, Oct. 20.—Advices from Orange Free State announce that President Steyn has issued a proclamation calling upon the burghers to a man to take up arms and fight against an unscrupulous enemy.

"We are fighting a just war," says the proclamation, "and cannot be defeated, as God is on our side."

FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.
British Force Under Colonel Baden Powell Scatters the Boers.

London, Oct. 21.—Writing from Mafeking under the date of Oct. 14th, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I am handing this to my orderly with instructions to take it to Kuruman, 200 miles away, where he will hand it to native runners who will be instructed to reach Hope Town to the southwest of Kimberley, avoiding that place as much as possible, owing to the Boer investment."

"The Boers began the investment of Mafeking in real earnest at six o'clock this morning.

"For some days they have been skirmishing near the town in small bodies, but they have begun to mass in force on the Transvaal side.

"Colonel Baden-Powell ordered the armored train and a part of the Bechuanaaland protectorate regiment to go out against them and see if they could break up the strongest force. They went out a distance of four miles and directly they came in range opened fire with their Maxims, scattering the Boers.

"The enemy at once rode off in hot haste further into the veldt, and away from the railway, but the troops pursued and overtook them.

"The enemy were in a sheltered position while our men were in the open and therefore much exposed.

"Volley firing was started at 900 yards, and soon became hot on both sides.

"A number of our men were wounded while many riderless Boer horses rushed across the plain.

"Our fire soon scattered the enemy, but at that moment their general, whom we believed to be Cronje, pushed up reinforcements and a hot engagement occurred.

"Our men behaved superbly. Reinforcements were hurried up by Colonel Baden-Powell from Mafeking, consisting of the rest of the Protectorate regiment and the Diamond Horse, under Col. Hope with two guns and Lord C. Benbow with another couple of guns.

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It is Pleasant,
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mail, or sent by mail.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
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Made from Grape Cream of
Tartar, and Absolutely Pure

Highest award, Chicago World's Fair.
Highest tests by U. S. Gov't Chemists.

PRIME BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO.

Imitation baking powders are mostly made
from alum. They may cost less per pound,
but their use is at the cost of health.

BRITISH TROOPS AGAIN VICTORIOUS

After Five Hours' Hard Fighting They Carried the Boer Position Near Elandslaagte.

REPORTED ATTACK ON GLENCOE AND DUNDEE

Our Casualties Were About a Hundred Killed and Wounded. Boer Losses Heavy. Gen. Koch Dead—Cavalry Charge Burghers.

guns, returned again and again whenever the opportunity occurred.

The high ground near the left of the enemy's position was occupied at the commencement of the action, the British creeping along the crest and making a wide circuit.

The infantry attack was directed against the right of the enemy's position, the former coming quickly into contact with the Boers, who at that point occupied a strong footing, which they held resolutely until a flank attack was made by our troops, who advanced with great dash, and in spite of heavy losses, carried the main position with a rush just as the light was falling.

The ground traversed by our troops was rough and stony, and the capture of the position was a fine feat of arms.

The cavalry largely were not engaged, but inflicted severe loss upon the enemy.

It was highly important to strike a severe blow as the Orange Free State forces are known to be concentrated northwest of Ladysmith in considerable strength.

The front attack was, as already mentioned, directed by the Manchester Regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, and the Imperial Light Horse.

The front attack was done with splendid spirit by the Devonshire Regiment.

The wounded are being attended to in the principal church at Ladysmith, which has been converted into a hospital.

Heavy List of Casualties. Capetown, Oct. 22. 11 p.m.—Last dispatches from the front say that Boer losses at Elandslaagte were considerable, and that the British loss was about a hundred men killed and wounded.

A large number of Boers were captured. Attack on Glencoe. Glencoe Camp, Oct. 22.—Heavy firing is now in progress northwest of this camp.

London, Oct. 22.—According to a special dispatch from Glencoe Camp the British cavalry, while pursuing the defeated Boers, were engaged by a strolling force of the enemy on the main north road.

Firing is now in progress. Capetown, Oct. 22. 1 p.m.—It is reported here from Glencoe that the Boer forces, under Commandant-General Joubert, has attacked the main north road, the British entrenched position at Glencoe.

Capetown, Oct. 22. 3 p.m.—It is now known that Glencoe was attacked yesterday by the Boer main northern column.

Our forces are entrenched in a good position. The situation there is not fully closed up.

Shelling Dundee. 10 p.m.—A dispatch has just arrived announcing that the Boers are shelling Dundee as well as Glencoe at long range, but that their fire is ineffective.

Situation at Mafeking. London, Oct. 22.—Advices from Capetown show that all was well at Kimberley on Thursday. Although the usual water supply of the town was cut off there was ample water for all needs.

A small body of Boers approached Kimberley on Wednesday, and Major Chamberlain, with a reconnoitering party, and some guns on board an armored train, after a few shots had been exchanged, the burghers fled.

There were no casualties on the British side. The police garrisons of Fontenay and Taunton have arrived at Kimberley.

Everything told to confirm the statement that Col. Baden-Powell temporarily worsted the Boers at Mafeking and it appears true that upwards of 300 Boers have arrived at Johannesburg.

The Assault.

The Irish Fusiliers and the King's Rifles, meanwhile, had advanced to the assault, and were shooting their way up the hill, driving the Boers back from shelter to shelter, until the final rush of the British carried them to the summit.

It was a bright, clear morning, which enabled the operations to be followed by the staff officers without difficulty.

A curious fact was that at times a mut occurred in the firing on the British side, the British infantry apparently taking a breathing space in the stiff climb, and the Boers also holding back their fire.

The magnificent practice of the British was of immense use, and the success of the assault was greatly due thereto.

An enormous quantity of ammunition was expended.

The Boer Flight. When the British bayonets showed on top of the kopje the Boers retreated, and when the British bayonets showed on top of the kopje the Boers retreated, and when the British bayonets showed on top of the kopje the Boers retreated.

London, Oct. 22.—The war office this morning passed the following dispatch from General Sir Archibald Hunter: Ladysmith, Oct. 21.—8.45 p.m.—Gen. White rode towards Elandslaagte at 2.30 p.m. The force under French left here at 4 a.m. by road and fell to Modder Bridge.

By 2 p.m. it has been gradually strengthened to the following total: Fifth Lancers, a squadron of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, two field batteries, the Natal Field Battery, the Devonshire Regiment, half the Manchester Regiment, half the Gordon Highlanders, the Imperial Light Horse and two squadrons of Naval Volunteers.

I remain here in defense of Ladysmith with the Gloucestershire regiment, half the Manchester, half the Gordon Highlanders, a mountain battery and 500 of Naval Volunteers.

I learn by telephone from an armored train a mile this side of Elandslaagte, that at 5 p.m. the enemy's three guns were silenced and that our infantry were about to charge.

The enemy this morning was estimated at 3,000 and another 1,000 is expected to arrive in the afternoon.

General White's intention was to retrace the railway to Dundee and return here with his troops to-night.

At 7.45 a report was received by telephone saying we had carried the enemy's position, capturing their camp equipment, horses and wagons.

The operators on the instruments say we have some wounded, but have no details yet.

I expect General White will be late. I will wire for him.

Details of the Battle. London, Oct. 22.—The war office this afternoon published the following dispatch to the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, from the general commander in Natal, Sir George White, regarding the engagement yesterday at Elandslaagte between Glencoe and Ladysmith, when the British and General French routed the Transvaal forces under General Jan. H. M. Koch, who was himself wounded and captured, and has since died.

White, commanding Natal, to the secretary of state for war, fled Ladysmith, Oct. 22, 10.30 a.m.

In the action at Elandslaagte yesterday the troops engaged were the following: Cavalry—Fifth Lancers, a squadron of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, the Imperial Light Horse, and two squadrons of National Carbineers, Artillery—Twenty-first field battery, forty-second field battery, and Natal field battery, Infantry—The Devonshire Regiment, half a battalion of Gordon Highlanders, and the Manchester Regiment.

The whole force was under General French, with Colonel Hamilton commanding the infantry.

General French Commanded. I was present in person from 8.40 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. but did not assume the direction of the fight which was left in the hands of Gen. French.

Although desultory firing took place early in the day, while reinforcements sent out later, on ascertaining the enemy's strength were arriving from Ladysmith the real action did not begin until 3.30 p.m.

At that hour the Boers held a position of very exceptional strength, consisting of a rocky hill about a mile and a half southeast of Elandslaagte station.

At 3.30 our guns took position on a ridge, 4,000 yards from the Boers, whose guns at once opened fire.

This fire was generally well directed, but somewhat high. Contrary to previous experiences, their shells burst well.

An Artillery Duel. The Imperial Light Horse moved towards the left of the enemy's position and two squadrons of Fifth Lancers towards his right.

During the artillery duel, the mounted Boers pushed out from their left, and engaged the Imperial Light Horse. In a few minutes the enemy's guns ceased firing, and our artillery was turned on the mounted Boers, who had engaged the Imperial Light Horse, and who at once fell back.

After the artillery preparations our infantry advanced to the attack, supported by our guns in the second position. The Devonshire held the enemy in front, while the Manchester regiment and Gordon Highlanders turned his left flank.

The Boers' guns, although tempo-

er, the battle lasted eight hours, and nearly seven hours elapsed before the last Boer gun was put out of action.

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king on account of the risk of explosion should the town be shelled, were sent by Mr. Baden-Powell, who was out in the hope that the Boers would shell and explode them, and so it happened.

When the engine had unscrambled from the trucks and retreated about a mile the enemy shelled the trucks, with the result that a terrible explosion occurred, killing, it is estimated, 100 Boers.

Symons Mortally Wounded. London, Oct. 20.—Mr. Balfour read the following telegram from Major Yule, dated from Glencoe camp at 7 p.m.: "I regret to report that General Symons is mortally wounded. Other casualties will follow.

The important success to-day is due to General Symons's great courage and fine generalship, and the confidence he gave to troops under his command.

Calling Out the Militia. Mr. Wyndham's Speech in the House of Commons, a Satisfactory Test.

London, Oct. 20.—Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, moved to amend the Militia Bill, and the House proceeded to the royal message calling on the militia.

Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, moved an amendment declaring the abandonment of militia unnecessary.

This was rejected by a vote of 206 to 36. The House having gone into Committee of Supply, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, Mr. Wyndham, introduced the supplementary army estimates.

In the course of an explanation of the nature of the bill, and the manner in which the country has responded to it, he said: "The British military system, if it is worth anything, must enable us to send an expedition abroad without depriving our homes of protection. We cannot be satisfied unless we can send such an expedition without destroying the machinery for maintaining.

Our Army at Home. The result of the recent test has been a source of legitimate satisfaction and is an encouragement to further effort in the future.

Dealing with the army corps now going out, Mr. Wyndham said it numbered 24,000 regulars, all tried and matured men, including 6,000 cavalry, 114 guns, 261 wagons, from 9,000 to 11,000 horses, and 14,000 mules. It is, he said, necessary to call a portion of the reserves in order to bring some of the regiments to their full strength.

The government, therefore, had called for 25,000 men, assuming that 21,000 would be effective, and this expectation had been fully verified. The British forces in the field would consist of 26,000 men with the colors and 21,000 reserves.

"This may seem a large force," said Mr. Wyndham, "but we must remember that the two republics by their juxtaposition and situation, have a strategic advantage allowing them to concentrate for attack on any point on a frontier of 2,000 miles, a frontier over which they have to march from the sea; and when we further consider the area involved, which is inhabited by 3,300 natives, it is clear that.

Considerations of Humanity dictate that the empire should display an unmistakable exhibition of strength in order to impress one of its great dependencies from the horrors of doubtful and diatribe operations."

In explaining the organizations of the enormous transport service, Mr. Wyndham said the reason it was not mobilized early would be apparent when he declared that the embodiment of three army corps for home defence, and dispatch of two army corps to a country where facilities of locomotion existed, would be a grave yet a shortsighted military task.

By October 25th 25,000 men would be shipped, that is, in less than six days.

The Cost. Of mobilizing 47,000 men, transferring them 6,000 miles, equipping them and maintaining them for four months in a land destitute of supplies, Mr. Wyndham said, would be £8,000,000.

"By dispatching these thirty-three battalions," he continued, "we destroy thirty-three machines for training men and officers in their simplest duties, and we break up the more complex organizations of brigades and the further instruction of generals and staff officers. The government therefore proposes to embody thirty-three battalions of militia. We should have violated a fundamental principle of our army if we had mobilized without militia, that principle being that when all the battalions of a regiment are sent abroad, we must call out the militia and men under twenty left behind.

Cavalry and field artillery are strengthened differently. We propose to raise seven cavalry regiments, maintaining at home.

A Higher Establishment and they raise the nineteen horse batteries to six gun establishments.

The step I have described will not be made to assist in the war against the two republics, but to put the army in the same position it was before the war. Such steps are necessary unless we are content, briefly, to exist as a nation on sufferance of other powers, and secondly, to allow to perish the army machine contrived during the last nineteen years at a great sacrifice on the part of the taxpayers to protect these islands, and to train the forces to defend the empire.

Mr. Wyndham concluded with an eulogy of the commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, and of the officers of the colonies.

Scenes in the House. Mr. Michael Davitt, Nationalist member for South Mayo, characterized the war as a "hideous and damnable massacre."

John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, thought a great country ought to be ashamed to have to call out its reserves.

William Redmond, Parsonist member for East Clare, vigorously denounced the policy of the government, and was repeatedly called to order by the Speaker for rambling.

Mr. Balfour interrupted Mr. Redmond by moving the closure, and the vote for troops was then adopted by 200 against 35.

Proceeding further to discuss the vote of money for the troops, Mr. Redmond again protested against the vast sums being spent in war, declaring that the money ought to be expended in aid of distressed Ireland.

At this point the chairman interposed,

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At that hour the Boers held a position of very exceptional strength, consisting of a rocky hill about a mile and a half southeast of Elandslaagte station.

At 3.30 our guns took position on a ridge, 4,000 yards from the Boers, whose guns at once opened fire.

This fire was generally well directed, but somewhat high. Contrary to previous experiences, their shells burst well.

An Artillery Duel. The Imperial Light Horse moved towards the left of the enemy's position and two squadrons of Fifth Lancers towards his right.

During the artillery duel, the mounted Boers pushed out from their left, and engaged the Imperial Light Horse. In a few minutes the enemy's guns ceased firing, and our artillery was turned on the mounted Boers, who had engaged the Imperial Light Horse, and who at once fell back.

After the artillery preparations our infantry advanced to the attack, supported by our guns in the second position. The Devonshire held the enemy in front, while the Manchester regiment and Gordon Highlanders turned his left flank.

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Boer position, their camp being in the centre. On the left the Boers had a battery of three large guns. Smaller hills were also strongly held. On the Boer right was the station in a valley on the British left. The Boers were in a position to strike at the Orange Free State. The Boers were in a position to strike at the Orange Free State. The Boers were in a position to strike at the Orange Free State.

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SPORTING NEWS. RUGBY FOOTBALL. VICTORIA 11, NANAIMO 0. The first match in the British Columbia championship series took place in Nanaimo yesterday afternoon between the Victoria club, last year's champions, and the Nanaimo club. The Victoria team was the same as that already published in the Times, except that Thompson was unable to play and his place was filled by McNeill. Captain Goward won the toss, and elected to defend the western goal. At the western end, between the goal line and the 25, the grass had been allowed to grow and was quite six inches high. A good deal of rain also had fallen the day before and in the morning, but the ground was otherwise in very good condition. About twenty enthusiasts accompanied the team, half of them being ladies, and gave their encouragement with good effect. The Nanaimo team was three hundred. Dr. Hartley, the referee, was in the middle of the ball going to Victoria's twenty-five. Gumble relieved with a long punt, and the play for a time was in mid field; in a few minutes the eye and had to retire. The ball to Nanaimo's twenty-five. Scrimmage followed scrimmage, with very little effect, except that it was quickly evident that Victoria's scrimmage were doing much better work since the game with the Navy on Saturday. Nanaimo's backs and with the exception of Quine, seemed to have very little idea of combination or attack. Quine, by a good run, carried the ball beyond the half way. Soon after it was kicked by Miller, who took it into Nanaimo's territory. From a scrimmage shortly after Goward passed to H. Gillespie, who passed to Martin, and the latter scored about half way between the touch line and the goal post. H. Gillespie took the kick, but the try was not converted. Score, Victoria 6, Nanaimo 0. After the kickoff the play was about Nanaimo's twenty-five for a few minutes, when Martin scored the second try a few feet from touch in goal. H. Gillespie took the kick, but the difficult goal was not made. Score, Victoria 6, Nanaimo 0. Nanaimo pressed again after the kick out, and the play was in the long grass in Victoria's twenty-five, when Gumble got the ball and passed to Schofield, who gained a good many yards before being pushed into touch well into Nanaimo's territory. In a few minutes the ball was kicked over Nanaimo's line and touched down by one of their sides. From the kick down the line, the forwards worked the ball well down the field, but Gumble, who was punting very strongly, saved again. Just before half-time was called, Lobb was entrusted with the kicking. Score at half-time, Victoria 6, Nanaimo 0. Victoria kicked off; Nanaimo soon got a free kick for outside play, but gained no advantage. From the 40 yard mark the Nanaimo forwards worked the ball down within 10 or 15 yards of Victoria's goal. Owing to Lobb's injury, Victoria was seen man short in the scrummage, but they braced up, and the Nanaimo forwards could get no closer. Ramsford, of Nanaimo, hurt his shoulder and withdrew, making the side even with his own side. After ten minutes play Gumble relieved again, with another strong punt well up the field into touch. From a scrimmage in mid field, Goward passed to Gumble, who passed to Schofield. The latter almost scored, but was forced into touch just at the goal line; some more good combination among the Victoria backs nearly resulted in two more tries, but the fine tackling of Nanaimo's back close to his own goal, and several side both times. A few minutes after Martin got the third try, which Goward converted by a good kick. Score, Victoria 11, Nanaimo 0. The play was in mid field for a few minutes when time was called. For Nanaimo, the forwards played their usual fast, hard game, staying on the ball but very often on the man without the ball. Quine was the only one of the backs to gain any ground with the ball, and had his good work been supported his side might have scored. For Victoria, Miller at back played a safe game and kicked out very well. The other backs played with good combination and judgment, despite the wet slippery ball. The forwards heeled out well, and packed together much better; their performance with four new men was most creditable, and showed them to be thus early in the season at least if not quite equal to last year's forwards. The game was a hard one, and so close that at times, but otherwise was a good exhibition, and from the form displayed in the first championship match the Victoria club should be able to keep the championship for another year. A practice game with the Navy takes place on the Oatdonia ground on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock; admission free. The next championship game for the Victoria club will be played in Vancouver on Saturday, Nov. 11, against the Vancouver club. TO-MORROW'S GAME. A practice game of football will be played at the Oatdonia ground tomorrow at 3 p.m. by a team from the Navy and one selected by Mr. A. T. Goward. The following is Mr. Goward's team: H. A. Goward, full back; three forwards, H. Gillespie, J. K. Schofield, C. Gumble, J. M. Miller; half backs, A. T. Goward, N. B. Vander Gucht; forwards, A. Gillespie, L. Crease, C. McNeill, T. Corvill, J. C. Thompson, W. R. G. Atkins, B. Tye, J. B. Green. LACROSSE. WESTMINSTER DEFEATS VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Oct. 19.—The New Westminster team today defeated Vancouver by a score of five to four. The following is the summary: Game Score for Time. 1—Westminster, by Oddy 5 3 min. 2—Vancouver, by Herman 4 " 3 " 3—Westminster, by Oddy 5 " 5 " 4—Westminster, by Vancouver 4 " 4 " 5—Vancouver, by W. Miller 11 " 11 " 6—Vancouver, by Herman 11 " 11 " 7—Vancouver, by Herman 8 " 8 " 8—Westminster, by Oddy 5 " 5 " 9—Westminster, by Oddy 5 " 5 " THE TURF. ALEXANDRIA PARK RACES. (Associated Press.) London, Oct. 21.—At the first day's meeting of Alexandria Park October meeting today, Secretary from the Highbury Nursery handcap, Madam, who won the second, and Ravensburgh third.

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LET IT REST THERE.

The Colonist affirms that what it formerly said on the whiskey permit business in connection with the Sir Charles Tupper Co. was "wholly and absolutely true," but does not deny the accuracy of the statements in the Times. This is what the Colonist said:

"Neither Sir Charles nor the company had directly or indirectly any interest whatever in any permit granted by Premier Haultain, Mr. Sifton or any one else to take liquor into the Yukon."

The Times, in reply to this, said the denial was false, inasmuch as it had information to the effect that the "Klondike Mining, Trading & Transportation Company, of which Sir Charles Tupper was at the time president and Mr. Lugin of the Colonist, a director, procured from G. A. Strickland, a portion of his permit for 3,000 gallons and shipped the 'goods' to Dawson. The permit had been procured by Mr. Strickland from Premier Haultain. The company under this permit sent to Dawson 500 gallons of Scotch, which it had brought from London for the purpose, and 500 gallons of rye, which it bought in Victoria. The whiskey was consigned to the Bank of Commerce, Dawson, and sold by the bank on account of the company."

The Colonist disposes of this allegation by a simple wave of the hand. Perhaps it will be well to let it rest there. The public can draw its own conclusions as to the reliability of the editorial utterances of our contemporary on whiskey permits and Yukon affairs.

THAT WESTMINSTER PLATFORM.

Halifax Morning Chronicle warns the Conservatives of British Columbia, especially those geniuses who were responsible for drawing up the platform at New Westminster, that they are going exactly the same way the Tories of New Brunswick went, and everybody knows what happened to them. From the language of that marvelous document, the platform, the Chronicle concludes that the British Columbia Conservatives have no expectation of seeing the Laurier government defeated at the next federal elections, and therefore were perfectly safe in putting on record a declaration of independence of federal influence so far as provincial questions are concerned.

The determination of the Tories to run the next elections on straight party lines is where they will meet the fate of their fellow-Tories in New Brunswick. The latter's policy succeeded, in literally smashing the Tory party to bits in that province, and their only shot took up the country to the other side of the Atlantic. Things never were so with that party, than they are now. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper found it expedient to make himself scarce in Victoria, and throw himself into the open arms of British Columbia—as he thought. But it is a very reception he has got here, so much so that the recently received appeal from the Pictou Conservatives, "to come home and all will be forgiven," as they cannot get another man to stand for the constituency, and would be mind obliging by standing as a target at the next, must have been grateful and comforting. It seems funny that Pictou should have to send out to the coast for a man who was practically chased out of the place, but it certainly shows that Conservatism in that part of the Dominion is like a certain brand of whiskey in the Yukon—conspicuous by its scarcity.

Toryism is in sickly health at the extremities of the Dominion, and it is no better off at the heart; defections from its ranks are of daily occurrence; every time a balance sheet is issued by the government a new shoal of Tories give up the political ghost and trek for the sunny lands of prosperity where wholesome Liberalism is the vital principle.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Mingled with the natural jubilation at the success of the British arms in the first serious encounter with the enemy will be a feeling of sadness that so capable a commander as Sir William Symons now lies dying from the effects of a shot received on that glorious day. As yet, also, the numbers of the British killed and wounded in the battle are not known, but unfortunately the statement sent out with the first news, that we had suffered severely, has been confirmed. The carnage seems to have been great on both sides. The Boers are known to have sustained terrible punishment in the engagement itself, and then in the retreat across the open country. Only soldiers know the frightful execution well-disciplined cavalry like the British can inflict on a fleeing enemy, and it is probably the fact that in the rout and flight to the hills the Boers suffered even more severely than in the battle itself. If ever our cavalry came within lance or sabre distance hundreds of the enemy must have been slain.

Everybody has been surprised at the crudity of the Boer artillery attack. It is almost inconceivable that a tried old soldier like Commandant Joubert would think of attacking a European force with plugged shells. One would have supposed that Joubert in his first attack would have put his best foot forward. If this is the best he and his men can do, the settlement of the Transvaal difficulty is close at hand. It appears to us that General Joubert has gravely underestimated his antagonist this time, for no commander who was fully aware of the strength of his enemy, as Joubert must have been, would deliver so reckless and loose-jointed an attack. At all

events the British have the satisfaction of now knowing that they have nothing to fear from the Boer artillery. It is as Mr. Maxim said the other day, nothing but a hindrance, a curse to them. They are not born artilleryists; they are a people whose genius is for scouting, skirmishing, guerilla work.

No doubt there are curses not loud but deep in the Boer camps to-day that the tactics of former campaigns were not relied upon in this, and the artillery which they have always distrusted was not left at home. The behavior of the British infantry in this battle was equal to anything their predecessors in those ranks did in the glorious campaigns of the Peninsula, the Crimea or India. The same dash, elan, as the French call it, was there, and troops that can stand against it have yet to be found. It is doubtful if the Boers will again essay an attack upon a British position, or indeed take the offensive at all. What they have learned of the power of British artillery must have a very damaging effect on their morale, and it will be more than ever difficult for the commanders to get their men to stand their ground in face of vigorous assault.

One would give a good deal to hear the comments of the European capitals upon this news of battle. There exists in every one of these capitals, especially in Paris and St. Petersburg, a strong prejudice against the British, and any reverse to British arms in South Africa would have been hailed with pleasure. Then what will they think of the wave of enthusiasm that has run round the globe and caused every colony of the empire to telegraph to London begging the imperial government to accept men and money to push on the campaign? A spontaneity of sentiment never witnessed before, and that proves how strong is the tie that binds the empire's units into one harmonious whole. All this must be literally staggering to the Continental critics. At any rate it will have a soothing effect upon any nation that thinks of interfering.

One or two more affairs like the engagement at Glencoe and the barrier in the way of South Africa becoming a united British Dominion will have been broken down.

Exerciating Pains.

THE VICTIM—A WELL-KNOWN AND FAMOUS HOTEL OPERATOR.

After Other Medicines Failed He Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—Every Dose Counted in the Battle Against Pain.

(From the News, Alexandria, Egypt.) There is no more popular hotel clerk in the Egyptian capital than Mr. Peter McDonnell, of the Union Hotel, Alexandria. At the present time Mr. McDonnell is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and a stranger meeting him for the first time could not imagine that a man with the healthy glow and vigor of manner of Mr. McDonnell could ever have felt a symptom of disease. There is a story, however, in connection with the splendid degree of health attained by him that is worth telling. It is a well known fact that a few years ago he was the victim of the most excruciating pains of rheumatism. Knowing these facts a News reporter called on Mr. McDonnell for the purpose of eliciting fuller particulars. Without hesitation he attributed his present sound state of health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "I am," said he, "33 years of age, but three years ago I did not expect to live this long. In the time I was connected with the Commercial here and as a part of my duties was to drive the buses to and from the C. A. K. station, I was exposed to all kinds of weather and subjected to the sudden extremes of heat and cold. Along in the early spring I was suddenly attacked with the most terrible pains in my limbs and body. I sought relief in doctors but with no result. My hands and feet swelled and I was positive the end was approaching. My heart was affected and indeed I was almost in despair when fortunately a friend of our family recommended the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began using them in May, 1898, and had taken three boxes before I noticed any change, but from that time every dose counted. The blood seemed to thrill through my veins and by the time I had finished the fifth box every trace of the disease had vanished. Ever since then I have been working hard and frequently long overtime, but have continued in excellent health. Whenever I feel the slightest symptom of the trouble I use the pills for a day or so and soon feel as well as ever. I feel that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and never lose an opportunity of recommending them to others suffering as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by dressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Simply Marvellous. Said a physician not far from Toronto when he watched the recovery of a patient he had given up to die from cancer of the stomach. Our treatment, consisting of the stomachic and STOTT & JUKINS, Box 9, Bowmanville, Ont.

Mrs. McCabe of Nantua, is registered at the Queen's.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They pass through the bowels without "perfection."

Repulsed at Mafeking

The Boers Are Reported to Have Lost Fifteen Hundred Men.

They Were Drawn Over Lyddite Mines—Arrival of Wounded at Johannesburg.

Situation in Natal—Army Corps Will Advance on Pretoria—Queen Reviews Troops

London, Oct. 19.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is rumored, however, that news has reached De Aar Junction that the Boers attacked Mafeking in force but were repulsed. The defenders seeing the enemy retreating pursued them for some time. Then a feint was made and they commenced to retire on the town, allowing themselves to be driven in by the Boers, who, eager to relieve their position again advanced and were drawn over lyddite mines laid for the defence of the town. It is reported that 1,500 were killed by the explosion."

A refugee who has reached Grahamstown from the Rand states that a train arrived at Johannesburg on Monday from Klerksdorp with 800 wounded burghers. Every available conveyance, the dispatch says, was called into requisition to take the wounded to the hospital. The Daily Mail suggests that these wounded were from Mafeking.

Orange River, Oct. 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Boers suffered a reverse on Sunday at Spystoel. The Boers were in possession and stopped the train, when the Boers issued an ultimatum. The train was captured by the Boers and the engine and boiler were destroyed. The soldiers repulsed from the train and the Boers were killed. The British were unharmed.

A party of Boers who were encamped near the railway signals and displayed white flags apparently with the idea of inducing the driver to proceed. The driver suspected that the Boers were in possession and stopped the train, when the Boers issued an ultimatum. The train was captured by the Boers and the engine and boiler were destroyed. The soldiers repulsed from the train and the Boers were killed. The British were unharmed.

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Reported Surrender of Vryburg. London, Oct. 19.—Telegraphing at 10.30, the Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Vryburg surrendered on Sunday. To-night's dispatches from Kurman, 90 miles west by south of Vryburg, state that the police, having withdrawn from Vryburg, the inhabitants fleeing in all directions, mostly toward Kurman. "When the police withdrew the Cape Boers notified the fact to the enemy, thus inviting them to take possession. There was a fearful panic. The British are widely indignant at this settling."

War Office Bulletin. London, Oct. 19.—The following bulletin was issued by the war office this afternoon: "No news of importance has been received from Natal to-day. The cavalry attachment to our forces in the British and Dundee are engaged. Steps have been taken to secure Pietermaritzburg and Durban against raids on the western frontier. "There is no recent reliable communication."

Officers Captured. The Daily Telegraph's Ladysmith correspondent under the date of October 19th, afternoon, says: "The Boers captured a train which left Ladysmith at 12.30, near Elands Laagte. "It contained several officers and a man besides civilians, all going to Glencoe or Dundee. "Fortunately the 10.30 up train, which contained one of your correspondents, got through. The enemy cut the wire, severing communication with Glencoe. "The news was first received from the station master at Elands Laagte, who wired: 'I see Boers on this line: what shall I do?' Ladysmith answered: 'Let the train run ahead full speed.' "It did so, making for the north of the Elands Laagte. "The official said: 'The Boers are mustering and firing to stop the train; they have stopped it. What shall I do?' Must I go? 'Yes, go,' was the reply. Thereupon the messages ceased, and

since then the line has been blocked. Probably the station master escaped." Maxims Stop the Boers. Telegraphing from Pietermaritzburg the Daily Mail in a dispatch dated Thursday says: "The brunt of the fighting at Boster's station was sustained by the volunteer patrols. Fighting was brisk. The South African officials decided that they could not with propriety transmit the message. The Boers, in their own words, trekked because they wanted to 'wallop the niggers.' "Mr. John Dillon cried: 'That is not true.' "This was followed by loud demands for order, and the speaker called upon Mr. Dillon to withdraw the remark. The latter responded: 'I have not impeached the veracity of the colonial secretary.' "The speaker: 'I hope such expressions will not re-occur.' (Cheers.) "Proceeding to discuss the question of the supremacy, Mr. Chamberlain said: 'The whole object of the Transvaal is to oust the Queen from her portion. Now they have thrown off the mask and declared themselves a sovereign independent state. Her Majesty's government have had a suspicion amounting to a knowledge that the mission of Dr. Leyds is one continued series of negotiations with foreign powers against the British. (Loud cheers.) "The Transvaal, and the Free State have an identical mission."

Dangerous to Great Britain. "The Transvaal and the Free State have an identical mission," said Mr. Chamberlain. "The Transvaal and the Free State have an identical mission," said Mr. Chamberlain. "The Transvaal and the Free State have an identical mission," said Mr. Chamberlain.

The Queen drove from Balmoral Castle to the Ballater Barracks yesterday for a farewell to the Gordon Highlanders who are going to the Cape. After reviewing the troops the Queen addressed them as follows: "I am pleased to see you looking so well and fit for duty. You are going on a foreign service, and I wish you all God's speed. I hope you will return safe and well." The officers were then presented to Her Majesty, the men cheering and the Queen bowing.

The Associated Press learns that the transports which will carry the army to South Africa will go to Durban or Capetown, both of which are already overcrowded with refugees, but to Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred and East London, from which points railways converge directly on the Free State border, where concentration will be effected somewhere in the neighborhood of Norval's Point. The advance will then begin toward Pretoria, straight through the Free State.

The Fight at Kraai Pan. President Kruger, acting on private information, received from Elands Laagte, capital of Orange-Free State, telegraphed an account to President Steyn of the affair at Kraai Pan, where the Boers defeated and captured the British army. Mr. Kruger said that the British were seriously wounded, that one man was killed and that all the prisoners were well.

According to the same advice a Dutch farmer living in one of the border-towns has received a letter from a friend in the Transvaal referring to the Mafeking affair as a "bad business."

Situation at the Front. London, Oct. 20.—The Ladysmith correspondent of the Times wired on Wednesday evening: "The situation on the border is developing a more serious aspect. The Vryburg and Utrecht commandos after looting on the Zululand border are supposed to be in the Umsinga district, threatening towns between farm and farm. The situation at the front is growing more acute."

Little Danger of General Revolt. Capetown, Oct. 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—There is an incessant procession of applicants for active military service and the new force of three thousand mounted infantry which the imperial government has sanctioned will be quickly raised.

Portugal Neutral. London, Oct. 19.—Portugal, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has given distinct assurance of her neutrality. A complete cessation of commerce with the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay is therefore secured.

The Government's Policy. London, Oct. 18.—Speaking on the government's South Africa policy in the House of Commons this afternoon, the secretary, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, said he had always been determined to secure justice for the British in South Africa, and to maintain the peace of Great Britain, but with things assured, he desired peace. Whenever there had been a doubt as to President Kruger's motives, the government had always given him the benefit of the doubt.

Turning to the principle involved in the war, the colonial secretary went on to say: "If we maintain our existence as a great power in South Africa we are bound to show that we are willing and able to protect British subjects wherever they suffer injustice and oppression. Great Britain must remain the paramount power in South Africa. I do not mean paramount in the German and Portuguese possessions, but in the whole of British and British colonies. Everyone on both sides of the house is determined to maintain these great principles. The peace of South Africa depends upon Great Britain accepting responsibility in the Transvaal."

The Boer Oligarchy has placed British subjects in a position as if they had submitted to inferiority." Mr. Chamberlain declared that racial animosity had not been created by anything the present government had done. He had assumed responsibility. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman interposed with the remark: "What I wish to point out is that the feeding of anti-English feeling in the English are slaughtering each other." (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain retorted: "I mean that the racial animosity which based on this is a man's hatred than his contempt. There will never be an end of racial animosity nor will there be peace in South Africa until both races have learned to respect each other." Referring to the relations of the Boers

with the natives, Mr. Chamberlain said: "There is one subject not dealt with in the blue books. I mean the Disgraceful Boer Treatment of the natives, unworthy a civilized power. In 1896 I actually sent a message to Sir Hercules Robinson, of the Transvaal, respecting treatment of the natives. Then came the Jameson raid, and our South African officials decided that they could not with propriety transmit the message. The Boers, in their own words, trekked because they wanted to 'wallop the niggers.' "Mr. John Dillon cried: "That is not true." "This was followed by loud demands for order, and the speaker called upon Mr. Dillon to withdraw the remark. The latter responded: 'I have not impeached the veracity of the colonial secretary.' "The speaker: 'I hope such expressions will not re-occur.' (Cheers.)

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Provincial Gazette

Proposal to Construct Railway From Point on Dyea River to Bennett.

Telephone Lines for Kootenay Points—Batch of Appointments.

The Official Gazette, published this evening contains the notice that an application will be made by D. G. Macdonald, solicitor for applicants, to the British Columbia Legislative Assembly, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip and maintain a railway from a point on or near Dyea river on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, to a point on or near Lake Bennett; thence to the 60th parallel of latitude, with power to locate, construct and operate branch lines to equip, own and maintain docks and wharves; to equip, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines; to generate electric power for lighting and heating; to lay out and construct necessary lines for power to levy and collect tolls; and to make traffic arrangements incidental to the said railway.

Notice is given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of B. C. at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of telephones throughout the district of East Kootenay.

Notice is given that all placer mining claims legally held in the Cariboo district may be laid over from November 1st to June 1st, 1900, subject to the provisions of the Placer Mining Act.

Notice is given that all placer claims held in Northeast Kootenay district and West Kootenay, Revelstoke riding may be laid over from the present date until June 1st, 1900.

The Official Gazette also contains the following appointments: John Stillwell, Clerk of New Westminster; John Bond, Clerk of Pemberton; Arthur Fuller, Clerk of Aldergrove; Louis James Stewart, Clerk of Van Arden; and Thomas Shoholt, Clerk of Victoria.

William Henry Felling, of Rossland, and Augustine Macbray Pinkham, of Revelstoke, to be notaries public for the Mainland of B. C.

Joseph Dee Graham, of Adla, government agent to be collector of votes for the electoral division of the Cariboo district.

James Keonaghan, of Revelstoke, to be a licensee commissioner for the Revelstoke license district, vice B. R. Atkins, resigned.

Victori

Twenty-Five

Capt. Blanche

The force which South Africa will consist of, inclusive of the green with white.

Until their arrival force will be made up, of the Canada captains; \$2.88; and file, 50 cents.

Upon arriving a scale will come in \$2.22; sergeants, 40 cents.

The force will be A. Company, British.

Captain M. G. men.

Major H. M. A. lieutenant.

Capt. A. E. Ho. Capt. C. S. Lay. Major Duncan.

Capt. J. C. Mas. Capt. M. J. Tor. Lieut. R. H. Te. Lieut. E. W. Bar. Lieut. C. S. W. Major S. M. B. Capt. W. T. L. Lieut. R. G. Ste. Lieut. A. C. C. E. Company, Mont. Capt. A. H. Mont. Capt. C. K. Fr. Lieut. A. E. Sw. Lieut. Laurie, I. F. Company, Queb. Capt. J. H. A. Pel. Capt. H. A. Pett. Lieut. L. Ledue. G. Company, New. Edward Island. Major W. A. Engineer, captain. Capt. F. C. Jos. Lieut. J. H. C. Lieut. W. W. M. Capt. U. E. Bu. H. Company, Nova. Capt. H. B. Stai. Lieut. R. B. W. Lieut. J. C. O. The surgeons will also be appointed. The surgeons will also be appointed. The surgeons will also be appointed.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. ACHES. CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Financial Gazette

Construct Railway on Dyra River Bennett. Lines for Kootenay Batch of Appointments.

Gazette, published this morning, contains the notice that an application will be made by D. G. Macdonald, F. applicants, to the British Legislative Assembly, at Ottawa, for an act to incorporate with power to construct a railway from a point on the Dyra River to a point on the north shore of the Columbia River, a distance of 40 miles or thereabouts.

The force which Canada sends to South Africa will be divided into eight companies of infantry, the units being designated alphabetically from A to H, inclusive. The uniform will be of dark green with white facings.

Until their arrival at the Cape, the force will be under the regulations, as to pay, of the Canadian militia, namely: captains, \$2.88; sergeants, 75 cents; rank and file, 50 cents per day.

Upon arriving at the Cape the Imperial scale will come into force, viz., captains, \$3.22; sergeants, 80 cents; and private, 40 cents.

The force will be officered as follows: A Company, British Columbia and Manitoba; Captain M. G. Blanchard, 5th Regiment.

Major H. M. Arnold, 90th Batt., lieutenant.

Capt. A. E. Hodgins, Nelson Rifles, lieutenant.

Capt. C. S. Layburn, R.C.R.I., lieutenant.

B Company, London, No. 1 District; Major Duncan Stewart, 25th Battalion.

Capt. J. C. Mason, 10th Batt., lieutenant.

Capt. M. J. Ross, 22nd Batt., lieutenant.

Lieut. R. H. Temple, 48th Highlanders, lieutenant.

Capt. R. B. Barker, Q.O.R., lieutenant.

Lieut. E. W. Marshall, 13th Batt., lieutenant.

Lieut. C. S. Willis, 10th Batt., lieutenant.

D Company, Ottawa and Kingston; Major S. M. Rogers, 43rd Batt., captain.

Capt. W. T. Lawless, G.R.F.G., lieutenant.

Lieut. R. G. Stewart, 43rd Batt., lieutenant.

Victorians For Africa

Twenty-Five Men Chosen to Assist in Fighting British Battles.

Capt. Blanchard Honored with the Command of the Western Company.

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Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, 42nd Batt., lieutenant.

E Company, Montreal; Capt. A. H. Macdonald, R.C.R.I., captain.

Capt. C. K. Fraser, 53rd Batt., lieutenant.

Lieut. A. E. Swift, 8th Batt., lieutenant.

Lieut. Laurie, 1st P.W.R., lieutenant.

F Company, Quebec; Capt. J. E. Peltier, 65th Batt., captain.

Capt. H. A. Panet, R.G.A., lieutenant.

Lieut. L. Ledue, R.C.R.I., lieutenant.

G Company, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; Major W. A. Weeks, Charlottetown Engineers, captain.

Capt. F. C. Jones 3rd R.C.A., lieutenant.

Lieut. J. H. C. Ogilvie, R.C.A., lieutenant.

Lieut. W. W. McLean, 68th Highlanders, lieutenant.

Capt. U. E. Burstall, R.C.A., lieutenant.

H Company, Nova Scotia; Capt. H. B. Stairs, 66th Batt., captain.

started immediately on taking the oath and signing the service roll. The names of those who were accepted are: JAMES ANDERTON, FRANK PINCH-SMILES, HENRY JOHN DOLLING ANDREWS, CECIL MORTON ROBERTS, FREDERICK TEMPLE CORNWALL, WILLIAM HERBERT STEBBINGS, CHARLIE WILLIAM GAMBLE, HENRY SMETHEURST, RALPH W. J. LEEMAN, JOHN HENRY SOMER, GEORGE NEILL, JAMES STEWART, ARTHUR CARTER, ALEX. MYDDLETON WOOD, FRANK DICKINSON, SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL, JOHN TODD, ALEXANDER C. BEBCH, WILLIAM HERBERT BRETHOUR, ARTHUR MAUNDRELL, JOSEPH R. NORTHCOTT, JAMES W. JONES, WILLIAM IRONSIDE SCOTT, JOHN HERCULES DIXON, STEPHEN CHARLES COURT, WILLIAM HERBERT STEBBINGS, SERGEANT MAURICEY and SERGEANT NORTHCOTT, the squad through company drill. At 11 the officers of the company attended at the drill hall, when they issued from company stores a sufficient number of great coats, blankets, sergeants' frocks, caps and waist belts to equip the squad.

Captain Blanchard has issued the following order: "British Columbia half company, Canadian Transvaal contingent; Half company order by Captain Blanchard, commanding: 'Victoria, B.C., Oct. 20, 1899. The following appointments are temporarily made pending the organization of the company: To be sergeants, Joseph R. Northcott, late company sergeant-major No. 2 company, Fifth Regiment, C.E.A. and Wm. J. Scott, late bombardier No. 2 company, Fifth Regiment, C.A. 'The Victoria contingent will parade at the drill hall on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. 'M. G. BLANCHARD, Capt., Commanding Half Company.' Col. Gregory has called a parade of the First Battalion at the drill hall on Monday next at 9 p.m. for the purpose of seeing the Transvaal contingent off. The men will attend without arms, as they will be merely for the purpose of marching to the boat with the Regiment's 'quota' of volunteers. The parade will be held at the drill hall. The members of the B.C.A. will meet at the drill hall on Monday (Sunday) evening at 9 o'clock for the purpose of bidding farewell to Sergeant W. J. Scott, who leaves on Monday to join the Canadian contingent for South Africa. Mr. Scott is one of the club's most active members, having been one of the champion rowing four for many seasons. He will be presented with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed. The designation of Captain Blanchard to the command of the whole western company is the subject of general comment, and is felt to be a distinct compliment to Victoria. Major Arnold, of Winnipeg, although higher in militia rank, receives the substantive rank of subaltern under Captain Blanchard.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS. List of Citizens Who Have Contributed to the Presentation Fund for Victorian Volunteers.

The following contributions have been made last night and to-day to the fund being raised as a testimonial to the local members of the Canadian contingent. These subscriptions have been taken by a committee consisting of Ald. Hayward, Ald. Humphrey, H. Hirschfeld, Cohen, Geo. Jeeves, Chas. H. Logrin, Senator Templeman and H. H. Cuthbert, and through the medium of the Times and Colonist offices. The contributors, so far are: Mrs. Dunsmuir, \$100.00; Lt.-Col. G. Gregory, for Officers' Mess, V. B.C.A., 50.00; Jas. Dunsmuir, 50.00; H. Hirschfeld-Cohen, 50.00; Provincial Civil Service, 40.00; Dominion Civil Service, 30.00; His Honor the Lieut. Governor, 25.00; Hon. Edgar Dewdney, 25.00; R. P. Ritchie & Co., 25.00; Senator Templeman, 25.00; C. P. N. Co., 25.00; Aldeman Hayward, 25.00; Thos. Earle, M. P., 25.00; Col. Prior, M. P., 25.00; Turner, Beeton & Co., 25.00; Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, 25.00; Simon Leiser, 25.00; Walker Bros., 25.00; Bodwell & Duff, 25.00; Tupper, Peters & Potts, 25.00; P. A. E. Irving, 25.00; J. A. Hayward, 25.00; Breckman & Ker Milling Co., 25.00; Major, 25.00; Leuz & Leiser, 25.00; Pither & Leiser, 25.00; A. C. Plummer, 25.00; Bank of B. C., 25.00; Davie, Peckler & Livingston, 25.00; Richard Hall, M. P., 25.00; B. C. Electric Ry. Co., 25.00; McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, 25.00; Victoria Transfer Co., 25.00; Hon. Premier Semlin, 25.00; B. W. Pearce, 25.00; Staff of Bank of B.N.A., 15.00; A. J. Galleley, 15.00; Langley & Martin, 15.00; Hon. J. S. Helmcken, 10.00; L. Goodacre, 10.00; W. Mansie, 10.00; Ben Williams, 10.00; Judge Walkem, 10.00; A. W. Vowell, 10.00; Dr. T. J. Jones, 10.00; Victoria Chemical Works, 10.00; S. Perry Mills, 10.00; McCandless Bros., 10.00; J. H. Todd & Sons, 10.00; B.C. Land & Investment Agency, 10.00; Robt. Porter & Sons, 10.00; A. R. Milne, 10.00; Robt. Ward & Co., 10.00; J. B. Thinks, 10.00; Judge Walkem, 10.00; E. B. Marlyn & Co., 10.00; C. E. Redfern, 10.00; Cassiar Central Railway Co., 10.00; R. T. Elliott, 10.00; C. H. Logrin, 10.00; N. P. Shaw, 10.00.

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

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

Lindsay in Line. Many People in that Town Being Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Word has been received from Lindsay that Doan's Kidney Pills are curing people in that town of Backache, Kidney Disease, Bladder Weakness and Urinary Troubles.

Mr. Christopher Oryell, 4 William street, Lindsay, Ont., the well known proprietor of the handsome barber shop and bathhouse, and for twenty years a resident, says:

"For six years I have had serious kidney and urinary troubles with a great deal of pain over my hips, in the small of the back and in my shoulders. I was sometimes so sore that I could scarcely bear to touch myself, and felt tired and worn-out nearly all the time. My sleep was disturbed, and did not rest me.

"Hearing Doan's Kidney Pills highly spoken of, as a good medicine for kidney disease, I thought I would try them and got a box. That box gave me so much relief that I bought two more, which I have taken, with the result that I now have no pain or urinary trouble of any kind. I sleep well and feel rested; the tired feeling is all gone and I am very much stronger. I recommend them, not only as a cure for all kidney troubles, but as an excellent tonic and invigorator."

D. Spencer 10 00
Capt. Clive Phillipa-Wolley 10 00
Frank Higgins 5 00
A. W. More & Co. 5 00
R. Cassidy 5 00
E. G. Jones 5 00
Erskine, Wall & Co. 5 00
Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co. 5 00
Herbert Cuthbert 5 00
Dixi H. Ross & Co. 5 00
M. Marks 5 00
Charles Kent & Co. 5 00
C. N. Gowen 5 00
Dr. R. L. Fraser 5 00
Dr. O. M. Jones 5 00
Col. Granville H. Hayes of Portland, Oregon 5 00
C. E. Jones 5 00
J. E. Boss, Spokane, Wash. 5 00
Rev. Robert Hughes 5 00
Geo. Jeeves 5 00
S. Schoen 5 00
Henderson Bros 5 00
J. Patterson 5 00
John Brydon, M.P.P. 5 00
Thos. Shotbolt 5 00
B. C. Cold Storage Co. 5 00
L. E. Levy 5 00
L. H. Young, Victoria, Wash. 5 00
James Breen, Victoria, Wash. 5 00
Schroder Bros. 5 00
Capt. J. D. Warren 5 00
Victoria Book & Stationery Co. 5 00
Hibben & Co. 5 00
Hesterman & Co. 5 00
Wm. Wilson 5 00
J. Nichols 5 00
C. E. Benoit 5 00
D. Campbell 5 00
S. Jones 5 00
Fred Norris 5 00
Tolmie & Stewart 5 00
E. A. Taylor 5 00
J. F. Koules & Co. 5 00
W. A. Ward 5 00
John Jardine 5 00
E. M. Rastenburg 5 00
G. L. Milne 5 00
E. J. Salmon 2 00
G. Cameron 2 00
Ald. Humphrey 2 00
John Bell 2 00
Thomas Hooper 2 00
Fred Norris 2 00
H. K. Prior 2 00
John Berryman 2 00
H. L. Salmon 2 00
J. Fullerton 2 00
J. Barnsley & Co. 2 00
H. H. Richdale 2 00
W. J. Dowler 2 00
George Powell & Co. 2 00
Sylvester Feed Co. 2 00
A. McAfee 2 00
E. Morrison & Co. 2 00
S. O'Brien 2 00
A. B. Fraser 2 00
Dean & Hisecks 2 00
F. Richards 2 00
Onions & Pimley 2 00
Arthur Holmes 2 00
G. L. Pottinger 2 00
A. Aaronson 2 00
Moses McGregor 2 00
G. A. Richardson 2 00
McMillan Bros. 2 00
S. G. Clemence 2 00
G. M. Hartman 2 00
A. Friend 2 00
A. A. 2 00
S. Matson 2 00
R. S. Day 2 00
R. Hall 2 00
L. B. Wilson 2 00
Friend 2 00
Geo. Russell 2 00
F. D. B. 1 00
J. T. Pearce 1 00
M. C. Wann 1 00
J. Taylor 1 00
Richard Drake 1 00
W. Walker 1 00
Joseph Scmers 1 00
E. Pearson 1 00
P. C. Macgregor 1 00
G. 1 00
Cash 1 00
Cash 1 00
Cash 1 00
Cash 1 00
Cash 1 00
W. Stewart 1 00
W. Burnett 1 00
F. Nolte 1 00
Cash 1 00
Cash 1 00
Cash 1 00
Volunteers 1 00
Thomas Palmer 50
H. Greensfelder 50
James K. Renwick 50
Speed Bros. 50
50

Port Angeles Scheme

Messrs. Brydon and Beckwith Criticized for Their Course in Council.

A Defence of Their Position and a Vote of Confidence Carried.

The aldermanic representatives for the North Ward, Messrs. Brydon and Beckwith, were rather vigorously criticized last evening in Johns' Row hall, King's Road, on the stand taken by them in the council on the Port Angeles-Victoria ferry proposition. Incidentally the scheme in general was thrashed out.

There was a large and certainly keenly interested audience.

Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting commenced. Mr. George Jeeves being voted to the chair. By way of preliminary he explained the object of the gathering, namely, to hear from the North Ward representatives, Aldermen Beckwith and Brydon, an explanation of their attitude on the ferry proposition.

Mr. J. Grant demanded that Ald. Beckwith take the platform and explain why he blocked the proposition of the P. A. & E. Co.

Mr. Marchant called attention to the fact that only two of the North Ward aldermen had been made the "scapegoats." Why not find fault with Ald. Kinsman as well?

Mr. McCandless advised that this matter be referred to a businesslike manner. If it was the intention of the gentlemen interested to allow their steamer to run only once a day the scheme was not worth much. It was very easy to pass a by-law which would cost \$8,750. It was another matter to do it. He was in favor of the road to a certain extent, but he emphatically refused to pay them \$350,000, as first asked. Excepting Ald. Williams, all the gentlemen present, and perhaps would reap a beneficial result from the scheme, but he was opposed to giving the company \$350,000.

He was surprised at Mr. Grant saying that a steamer could not be built in Victoria.

Ald. Williams, in reply to ex-Ald. McCandless, said he did not own one-twentieth as much Port Angeles property as owned by ex-Ald. McCandless.

Dr. Lewis Hall expressed his approval of the Port Angeles ferry scheme. Victorians must have railway communication, and he for his part was in favor of the present discussed proposition and other schemes. The council had no right to refuse the petition of the 483 ratepayers. It was impossible to get any company to expend a great amount of money in constructing a ferry to this city for an annual subsidy of \$8,750. The aldermen do not pay one cent more as citizens toward the scheme than other people, and he could not understand their attitude on the question.

Mr. Grant then took the platform. The council, according to the speaker, had refused to submit the by-law to the people, and how could they expect the company to entertain the matter for an instant if they refused to allow the people to express a tangible opinion on it?

Ald. Beckwith said that he firmly coincided with Mr. Shakespeare in the opinion that the interest of the city were at stake and it should be remembered that the aldermen held a position of trust to protect those interests. (Applause.) Dealing with Mr. Shakespeare's statement regarding the killing of one scheme to save another, the speaker said he remembered a meeting of the railway committee of fifty in which Mr. Shakespeare had in truth killed one scheme to save another.

Mr. Shakespeare—Name it! Name it! Ald. Beckwith—Oh! don't worry. I'm coming to it. At this meeting in question there was nothing allowed to be mentioned but the Port Angeles railway scheme.

Ald. Williams jumped up and denied this statement, and for a while pandemonium reigned.

Ald. Beckwith, continuing, said that as far as breaking the Sabbath day was concerned, he did not think that such was the intention. It was unjust that he and Ald. Brydon should be called to answer certain charges, while not a word was said of the third representative from North Ward. Dealing with the petition of the 483 ratepayers, Ald. Beckwith claimed that in the interest of the city the aldermen, to the best of their judgment, held that it would not be wise to submit the by-law to the people as it stood, and he consequently assisted in amending it so that it would be in proper condition to place before the ratepayers. He was gratified to state that he was not acting in the interest of a private company, as was the case with certain other gentlemen.

"Names," "names," interrupted Ald. Macgregor.

"Oh you needn't say anything. If I were you I would keep still," retorted Ald. Beckwith.

When clause one, dealing with the subsidy was introduced, Ald. Beckwith said he had supported the motion to decrease the annual subsidy to \$12,500, under certain conditions, and he believed he was acting in the interests of Victoria. He still believed that he acted in the interests of the city when he supported the resolution in favor of making the annual subsidy \$8,750, as it now stands.

As regards the second clause, Alderman Beckwith explained that he did not think that the size of the proposed steamer was sufficient to warrant the city in accepting this part of the proposition. He was of the opinion that the city should say what hours the passenger ferry in question should leave Victoria. The city holds no security on the subsidy; they are asked to build it, and he claimed that the boats to be built must be built in Victoria.

The by-law was in aid of the Port Angeles & Victoria Terminal Company, and the council had amended the clause to read that the board of directors should consist of seven members, three to be appointed by the Mayor, one of whom should rightly

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The Real Uitlander

What He Is—His Troubles, His Trials and His Tribulations.

A Hard Working Man of Business Who Just Manages to Make Both Ends Meet.

Frank Schlerer, writing in the London Daily Mail of September 23rd, says: There are very few rich Uitlanders. This may seem a remarkable statement, but it is a gospel truth. The real Uitlander is a hardworking man of business, who just manages to make both ends meet and sometimes—only sometimes—makes a hundred or two on the share market.

The current picture in the English press of the "Stage Uitlander"—if we may use that term—is absurdly erroneous. He is rarely a well-to-do man, and, with a few trifling exceptions, never a millionaire.

The ridiculous vapourings of ill-informed scribes protest indignantly that if war is to be with the Transvaal we are fighting in the interests of Cape Colony and Park Lane. Nothing could be more silly or inexact.

The simple truth is contained in a short sentence which cannot be too forcibly driven home to those who labor under the impression that Uitlander is a Synonym for Plutocrat.

Nine out of every ten men in Johannesburg are poor men. Really poor, mind you, studying economy in every form, stinting themselves of everything save the bare necessities, and struggling, vestibly struggling, to maintain an appearance of comparative respectability. This is in ordinary times, too. Not in war times, nor in "boom" times, when every one is a bit above himself.

Between 1886 and 1889 there have been four, or possibly five, "booms," and then money was made by a good many. Only, however, to be lost again by all save the richest folk. For the disastrous policy of "nursing the baby" seems to be the special prerogative of those who can least well afford to indulge in that expensive pastime.

The rich folks, who are quoted in season and out of season (particularly in the former) as typical Uitlanders are not by any means fair examples. Taken altogether, there are not more than a score of millionaires, and a couple of hundred who have done passably well. Deduct these 220 men from the white European population of Johannesburg—some 30,000—and a remainder is left of 27,780 men, who are the real Uitlanders, and are poor men at that.

They are of all classes, trades and professions—doctors, lawyers, miners, engineers, surveyors, clerks, shopkeepers, brokers, contractors, manufacturers, and the like. Wages are high, it is true. A carpenter on the mines.

Gets His Pound a Shift. A decent clerk can command £30 a month. But expenses are in proportion. Rent is heavily high, food is also expensive; clothes, shoes, servants, books, and amusements are trouble what they are at home. The club subscription is one guinea a month, with an entrance fee, originally £20, then raised to £50, and afterwards £100, but subsequently brought down to the lower figure. Nothing is cheap save tobacco and meals. The smallest current coin is a tickey (three-penny-piece). Coppers are unknown.

There is another important item which is generally overlooked in European judgment of the average Uitlander. With hardly one exception, none of the men whose wives' dresses, carriages, and horses are quoted in the Transvaal as the Rand as poor men; practically all of them had amassed fortunes, differing in amount, but none of them by any means contemptible, in Kimberley, in the good old days when diamonds were diamonds, and De Beers was not the monopolist of to-day. "The old Kimberley crowd," which comprises "the much-maligned magnates of Park Lane and elsewhere" only augmented their wealth in Johannesburg; none of them originated it there.

It is generally known, or, indeed, known at all, that during the present crisis very many men of repute, honor, and integrity on the Rand have come to borrow money from friends in order to send away their wives and families to places of security in the Cape Colony and Natal? Surely not, or a little more kindly.

Compassion Would be Evincied. The Uitlander, broadly speaking, is just an ordinary hard-working man of business, who, seeing a quick turnover for his work, or maybe for his small capital, in Johannesburg than elsewhere, has thought fit (and who shall say him nay?) to settle down in the Transvaal, to pay five-sixths of the taxes of the country, to put up with countless injustices and political disabilities, and when the burden becomes so great and he protests, personally and through the opprobrious epithet of—millionaire. It is just a little bit hard—and it is very untrue. "Political hell" he is—by no means in fact Sir Alfred Milner says he is—but millionaire-hell—never!

The rich firms on the Rand fully recognize their responsibility towards the country in which by their own astuteness and against terrific odds they have made many thousands roll up into millions. No charitable occasion is ever allowed to pass without very substantial help from them. It fact all Transvaal charity—and it is, in the aggregate, a very large item—is entirely Uitlander money. One example will suffice. At the time of the great dynamite explosion at Valdschoendorp, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, in February, 1896, very many deaths occurred and scores of poor folk were seriously injured. By chance, not one Englishman suffered. All the dead and hurt were poor Boers, natives, Malays, coolies, and Chinamen. Within two hours of the

Modern War Killing

Death-Dealing Effect of Improved Engines of War Over-estimated.

No Danger That Whole Battalions Will Be Blown Away.

It is generally recognized that the conflict in the Transvaal will be marked by very heavy losses of both British and Boers. The latter are armed with the best Mauser rifles, and their light artillery is also said to be of the most modern kind. The British troops will, of course, have the highly efficient Lee-Metford rifle for the infantry, while much is expected from the new mountain field-pieces and from the Maxim-Nordenfleder and other quick-firing rifles.

It is natural, however, to over-estimate the death dealing effect of modern engines of destruction, and an article which recently appeared in the London Saturday Review contains much that is of interest in this connection. When men get so near together that they cannot run away with any chance of escaping, says the writer, they must either kill or be killed. Hence, according to instinct of self-preservation which now-a-days makes a man a coward, made him in the old historic times a hero. Whole armies and tribes perished in the heroic combats of antiquity. When your rear-chest had a few yards from you to turn your back meant to give him the opening to deal a death blow for which he was watching, and to run away was therefore more dangerous than to face him.

The Villainous Saltpeetre. In the days of Eugene and Marlborough, although the villainous saltpeetre had asserted its supremacy, it took a long time to load and fire a musket, and the bayonet and the broadsword were sure means of destruction. Cold steel was the staunchest ally even up to the early years of the present century, and to "give them the bayonet" was the most tactical device of our Peninsular generals. Brown Bess was ineffective against the enemy, and in 1805 a haystack at that range was as much to a soldier had any right to expect. Thus, armies, when they drew together for a fight, had to come to the closest quarters to gain any important or far-reaching result. The chief danger to a soldier was the staunchest ally even up to the early years of the present century, and to "give them the bayonet" was the most tactical device of our Peninsular generals.

It is worth repeating the indisputable fact—the Uitlander is not a rich man. He fully deserves to be for his pluck and endurance through a decade of troublous times, but the process of "freezing out," the expenses of living, the insecurity of title, and the want of faith in any permanency of government, have kept him in a state of suspended financial animation. He is an honest, poor man, making the best of a bad job, and he deserves every sympathy, encouragement and assistance.

WORLD'S COLDEST PLACE.

It is a Russian Hamlet on the Yana River. Vercholausk is considered to be the coldest place in the world. It is a small collection of native log houses, planted near to, but not on, the Yana river, says the Philadelphia Press. The street, if so it may be called, extends on either side a narrow street of water, each of creek formed by the autumn overflow of the Yana, and which in winter forms a frozen promenade or driving place for sleds. It is a dreary place enough. The summer months are only a few weeks, and during the other eight of the year it is bitterly cold, the thermometer sometimes indicating 86 degrees below zero, and seldom goes above 50 degrees until April 30th.

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Provincial News.

GOLDEN.

The court house and government buildings under the supervision of Mr. James Henderson are assuming large proportions, and which completed will be quite an addition to the town.

CRANBROOK.

The cottage of Mrs. Donahue, of Cranbrook, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The house was unoccupied, and it is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

TRAIL.

The new St. Andrew's church will be opened Sunday, November 5. Improvements are steadily going on at the smelter. Several new ore bins are ready for use.

PETERBOROUGH.

Buildings are springing up like magic at Peterborough City. The townsite company are building a wagon road from the town to connect with the wagon road up Toby Creek.

REVELSTOCK.

An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. J. W. McCallum, on Second street, when Rev. S. J. Thompson united in the bonds of matrimony Mr. Ivan Arthur Edson, the clerk at the Hotel Revelstoke, and Miss Annie McCallum, Mr. McCallum's eldest daughter.

GREENWOOD.

Last Monday a man named Larson received a painful wound, a candle stick being run into his side about four inches. It occurred on one of the bathhouses. He was coming up the shaft in a bucket at the time.

There was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the meeting of the carpenters and joiners of the city, held on Thursday evening. A local union was formed, and it was decided that up to \$4 per day of the present ten hours, but on and after the first of November nine hours is to constitute a day's labor and \$4 the compensation. Hereafter the carpenters have been receiving \$3.50 for ten hours' work. Contractors will be notified in writing of the action taken.

FERNIE.

A man named McDouald, logging foreman for the Fernie Lumber Co., met with a very serious accident last week which will lay him up for a couple of months at least. He was engaged getting out logs and was standing near a skidway while two teams of heavy horses were pulling a 32-foot log. The log swung round and caught his left leg, breaking all the bones just above the ankle. The whole length of the log was dragged across his leg, which, in addition to the broken bones, is also other- wise badly bruised.

On Friday, October 6th, three men were fishing on Elk river, near Hosmer, when they found the remains of a man on the north side of the river, lying on a sand bar about fifteen feet from the water, where they had evidently been killed by the high water of last spring. There was nothing but the skeleton left, which was partly covered by an undershirt, overalls and a pair of boots. The remains were brought to town the following day and Coroner Wright impanelled a jury to inquire into the case. From the evidence adduced at the inquest it would appear that the remains were those of George Lewis, who was carried down into the river in a mud-slide which occurred near Michel last May. Two men lost their lives at the time of this disaster—George Lewis and Thomas Thead.

KAMLOOPS.

On Thursday the Coal Hill stage met with an accident. The stage was hired to take Messrs. Bolloit Bros. and O. S. Batchelor to the Pythons, Wheel Tamar and Noonday mines. They had examined the new strike on the foot level on the Pythons and started over the hill to Jacko lake, when on a slight slope the horses gave a start, and the upper wheels striking on a root or small hillock, upset the log, precipitating all the occupants into the ground. No one was hurt but McFadden, the driver, who had both bones of his left leg broken about six inches above the ankle.

Hon. Sidney Fisher, M.P., Minister of Agriculture, opened the exhibition on Wednesday afternoon. His address was brief, but of an eminently practical nature. He spoke as a farmer to farmers, and congratulated them upon the excellence of the displays he had seen in every division. The fruits and vegetables had impressed him strongly. In fact he had to admit that he had learned a great deal that was entirely new to him concerning the capabilities of the soil in the interior of British Columbia. Mr. Fisher had some sound advice to give our stock raisers in regard to the possibilities of the Kootenay mining districts as a market for their beef, particularly urging upon them the advisability of raising the standard of their cattle, as in the long run this will be both economical and profitable. He expressed great pleasure in the opportunity afforded him of meeting the farmers of the district and promised to do all in his power at Ottawa to protect their interests.—Sentinel.

The annual meeting of the Kamloops Agricultural Association took place on Thursday. All present expressed themselves as being highly pleased with this year's exhibition. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. T. Rorer (re-elected); 1st vice-president, J. P. Shaw (re-elected); 2nd vice-president, A. Noble; hon. secretary, F. J. Deane (re-elected); treasurer, J. R. Hull (re-elected); directors, Kamloops, M. F. Gordon, James W. Foster, S. W. Wood, J. R. Mitchell, G. T. Malley, J. M. Harper, M. Pettie, Nicola, Thos. Bulman; Douglas Lake, J. B. Greaves; North Thompson, W. W. Shaw; Shuswap, T. W. Graham; Grand Prairie, A. Dunc; Trunkhead, W. F. Adams; Sohma, Arm, P. O'Brien; Ducks, F. J. Callaway.

Frank Allison in jumping off the train last Friday night in the neighborhood of the Cosmopolitan Hotel had the misfortune to miss his footing and received several severe cuts and bruises in consequence.

J. F. Smith returned with his party

from the Tete Jaune Cache mica mine last Saturday, bringing down a fine consignment of mica, which will be forwarded to Samuel Winters, of Monckton, N.B., thence to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Smith reports having had fine weather on the trip both ways. The mica he brought down is far better than any ever obtained up there before, but the blocks being of exceptional size.

A committee composed of Capt. J. B. Vicars, E. A. Nash, J. M. Harper, F. J. Deane, W. J. Hopkins, M. S. Wade and E. T. W. Pearce, waited upon Major-General Hutton, during his recent visit to Kamloops, to discuss with him the possibility of organizing a corps of mounted rifles in the interior, with headquarters at Kamloops. The general heartily approved the idea and hoped in the near future to see something of the sort done, but he declined for the time being to move in the matter. He pointed out that the work already undertaken in the matter of re-organizing the militia of Canada must first be satisfactorily accomplished before taking up new schemes. Later on, when plans now under way had been perfected, he hoped to see a mounted regiment established in British Columbia.

NELSON.

A petition is being circulated protesting against the granting of a music hall license. The by-law which is objected to will come up for reconsideration at the next regular meeting of the council, one week from Monday evening.

Westworth Wood, of Kamloops arrived in Nelson on Thursday night. He had taken a carload of ore from the Pot-hook mine to the Trail smelter. The ore averaged 15 per cent. copper. Mr. Wood is now making arrangements for a shipment to the Hall Mine smelter.

Work is being rushed on the Bank of Montreal, London & British Columbia Goldfields, Hudson Bay Company, Madden, Turner, Beaton & Co., Malone & Tregillus, and Dr. Hall buildings, and the present good weather will only continue for thirty days, after which the buildings will be under cover and some of them completed.

The Rev. Mr. Lang, Presbyterian missionary to the mines of Nelson district, has arrived to take the place of Mr. Robertson, who will hold a series of services in Lardo before leaving the Kootenays.

John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Great Northern railway, will be in Nelson a few days, on an inspection trip. He was one time interested in mines at Ainsworth.

On Saturday Judge Forin gave William Kelly a sentence of a year in the provincial jail for stealing a small sum of money from George Templeman of Robson, a freight conductor on the Columbia & Western railway.

The gas company has 30 men at work laying mains and would put on more could they get them. Pipes have been laid on Stanley street as far as Observatory street, and are now being laid on Latimer street. Where there is no rock work the work is proceeding at the rate of from 600 to 700 feet a day.

ROSSLAND.

Mr. C. M. Oliver, of the C.P.R. telegraph service, arrived in the city last evening to take the management of the office here, as successor to Mr. J. H. Hangerford, who pressed his resignation on the company, desiring to return to the key.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl R. Davis arrived here Saturday, and were met at the station by Mr. J. B. Hastings and Mr. Kirby, and taken to their new quarters at the War Eagle mine. Mr. Davis is the new underground superintendent of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, and comes here from Butte, Montana.

The arrangements for reopening the school of mines this year are now awaiting the return of Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, who is expected home at any day. The promoters of the school are anxious to get a fund of \$500 for starting it again this year and they are depending upon the British-America Corporation and the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate to make up that amount. The matter will not be pushed until the return of Hon. Mr. Mackintosh.—Record.

A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the Violin Lake property, and the contract has already been signed and the actual property turned over. The property that has been acquired includes between 1,600 and 1,700 acres of the finest timber land in the Kootenay, and the whole area of Violin Lake in addition. The timber consists of white pine, red pine, cedar, hemlock and fir, and the growth is enormous. It is intended to cut a large amount of timber yearly for some time, to make clearings around the lake for a summer resort and to build a hotel and cottages along the shores of the lake.

Rossland was threatened with a whisky famine, which was only averted by the arrival of a carload from Toronto late on Saturday night. Before the coming to hand of this consignment several of the saloon keepers had hung out signals of distress. The necessity for securing a supply was so great that eight or nine barrels were delivered on Monday direct from the car to the saloons by the barrel. The usual course is to haul it to the bonded warehouse, from whence it is delivered in quantities to suit customers. As a result of this demand, Collector of Inland Revenue McCranney collected about \$1,000 for the government on the whisky which was so hurriedly delivered. The duty was only paid on a portion of the carload, and if it was all settled for the tax would have amounted to about \$4,000.—Record.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The quarry camp was opened at Pitt lake on Monday in connection with supplying rock for the mattress work on the Fraser river improvements, which work was also resumed on Monday, under the direction of the public works department.

There are only five canneries engaged in packing coho salmon this season, and their aggregate pack is not likely to exceed 200,000 cases.

The board of works are about to take steps to see that sidewalks are not, in future, damaged by teamsters and others backing their vehicles on or against the plankings.

Mr. and Mrs. James Frew, of West-Wharfedale, arrived up on the steamer Ramona on Tuesday morning, on a sad mission, as indicated by the half-masting of the steamer's flags. They brought with them the remains of their little four-months' old son, Thomas, who died on Monday from inflammation of the kidneys. Their affliction is doubly

felt in that only on Sunday last, Robert, the little twin brother, also passed away, after a brief illness of the same nature. The little one will be buried in the Old Fellows' cemetery, Sapperton. This is an advance, says the Columbian, of misfortune not coming singly, as not only have the bright twins been called away, but their little two-year-old sister is now dangerously ill in St. Mary's hospital.

In accordance with the promise given over a year ago, and renewed quite recently, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has made a start on the extension of its New Westminster system to Sapperton. This start is not the turning of the proverbial first sod, but is the next best thing, the preliminary survey, and the company's engineer, Mr. Burwell, commenced pegging out the route at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, being accompanied by Ald. Gilley and Sinclair and the surveyor, Mr. Hill. The track will extend along Columbia street as far as the Royal Columbian hospital, at least that is as far as at present contemplated.

The New Westminster fall assize court opened on Tuesday morning before Chief Justice McColl.

After being sworn, the grand jury retired to consider the evidence for the prosecution in the cases of Regina vs. Saunders, resisting arrest, and Regina vs. Ah Chung, seditious and obscene, in both of which, later in the day, true bills were returned.

In the case of Saunders, the prisoner is charged with having assaulted and unlawfully detained Officer Alex. McKercher, while in the act of breaking into the prisoner on Front street, New Westminster, on the night of August 28th.

Saunders, who is an Indian, through his interpreter, Mr. James Wise, pleaded not guilty. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Asked by his lordship whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, the prisoner asked that the sentence be light, adding that he would not care, were he not satisfied in his own mind, that he had not been guilty of committing an offence.

His lordship imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment at hard labor. Robertson, who will hold a series of services in Lardo before leaving the Kootenays.

John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Great Northern railway, will be in Nelson a few days, on an inspection trip. He was one time interested in mines at Ainsworth.

On Saturday Judge Forin gave William Kelly a sentence of a year in the provincial jail for stealing a small sum of money from George Templeman of Robson, a freight conductor on the Columbia & Western railway.

The gas company has 30 men at work laying mains and would put on more could they get them. Pipes have been laid on Stanley street as far as Observatory street, and are now being laid on Latimer street. Where there is no rock work the work is proceeding at the rate of from 600 to 700 feet a day.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. D. McKinnon, one of the leading stone masons of this city, is confined to his home by a somewhat serious illness.

The pet deer belonging to the firemen of No. 1 fire hall has been sent over to the park, and is to be added to the park zoo. The "pet" has indulged in several somewhat too playful freaks lately, that caused the police to insist upon its being placed under restraint. One of its escapades was jumping into a car, and another was jumping over a fence and making its exit through a front window, leaving two broken window frames and a dumfounded officer behind.

The Rev. J. C. Antie entered upon his ministrations as incumbent of Holy Trinity parish, Fairview, on Sunday evening last.

Fred. Kline, the originator of the scene in the Vancouver opera house on Saturday night, was fined \$5 and costs by the police magistrate yesterday for carrying concealed weapons and his revolver ordered to be confiscated.

A Japanese prisoner, named T. Fuzuki, was brought down by the Comox on Monday night by Messrs. W. Breede and Squarbriggs, of the Squamish. Fuzuki and a partner broke into the shack owned by Mr. Breede and stole a quantity of valuable tools, clothing, etc., amounting to over \$100. They were caught, however, with some of the stolen property in their boat. To detain his prisoner till the steamer arrived Mr. Breede kept them together round a tree and left a boy on guard, but just prior to the vessel's arrival one of the Japs made his escape, and broke away into the woods. The man got away, however, and has not since been seen.

Early on Sunday afternoon a special palace car left the depot on the road of the fast outward freight. The car had been specially placed at the disposal of Commander Jakobsen, of the visiting German cruiser, and his officers, to enable them to take a run through the Coast range and Selkirk, to see some of the magnificent scenery found on the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific railway.

NOTES FROM ALBERNI.

(Special to the Times.)

Alberni, Oct. 17.—Mining matters seem to be brightening considerably. Colonel Brown, who is just out from the Old Country, has gone down to Granite creek to inspect some mining properties there with a view to purchase. The properties are close to the 3 W's. An increased force of men is to be put on this property shortly. The lead is looking first-class.

Work in Hayes' camp is still being pushed ahead steadily, but no fresh strikes are reported.

A wharf and small warehouse have been erected in the Nahamin for the use of the farmers in that district.

Rev. D. Taylor, the Presbyterian minister, is to return shortly.

Mr. S. Bayne, of Victoria, is coming in to stay a fortnight with his son at Beaver creek.

Mr. C. Sels has gone to look at some properties around Hesquet. He is acting as agent for Victoria gentlemen, and expects to return on the 27th.

Work is to start shortly on the Indian Jack, a promising logging property at the head of Uchelecut, owned by a Victoria gentleman.

Mr. T. Blandt has gone to Seattle. He will return on the 1st Nov., returning on Thursday from Victoria, having passed his surveying exam. He has work to do on the Malahout, and also on the properties of Mr. Pemberton at Anderson lake.

The weather is very good, but the nights are cold, several degrees of frost being registered.

Mining News.

Silverton Notes.

Work on the Maydee claim, two miles above town, is being done. The tunnel is now in 35 feet, which is being driven on the ledge and considerable concentrating ore is being encountered. The ledge is five feet wide and one has been traced on the surface quite a distance.

Leslie Hill, manager of the Vancouver group, spent several days at the mine last week. The Vancouver group under his management has had a successful run up to the present shut-down, and it is to be hoped that work will soon be resumed on this paying property.

Six men are now working on the Hewitt claim, which is being developed under the management of Major A. S. Reed. A good showing of ore, mostly concentrating, is exposed in the face of both the tunnels being driven. Buildings being erected and a winter camp established.

The Essex group, which lies below the Wakefield mine, has closed down for the winter. This was made necessary by the near approach of winter and the lack of accommodations for the men. Some work of clearing ore has lately been made in this property.

The Drummond group on the head of the creek and above the Comstock mines is one of Silverton's coming mines. On this property a ledge over eight feet wide has been traced and dug upon, for a distance of 1,000 feet. The footwall of this ledge is a paystreak of from three to five inches of clean ore that will run 160 ounces in silver and 40 per cent. lead to the ton. John Carahar, the owner, has just completed a 50-foot-croscut tunnel, which has cut the ledge 90 feet deep. At the point cut the ledge is nine feet wide, there being two feet of concentrating, and five inches of clean ore the balance of the ledge being filled with ledge matter.

The croscut tunnel being driven on the Rockland claim on Red Mountain has met with the same success so far so far encountered is fully up to the expectations of the management. Specimens brought into town show a large amount of iron and copper sulphides and should assay well in gold. The Rockland claim is the property of the W. H. group, claims, but a big gold-copper ledge showing on the surface, and the tunnel now being driven into the ledge cuts it at a depth of over 75 feet. This company has just completed the erection of buildings at the mine that will accommodate a large force of miners.

F. L. Byron, under whose supervision the work is being done on the A. E. claim on Red Mountain, was in town last Wednesday. He reports the tunnel now being driven as being in over 50 feet and that it is expected that the lower edge of the ledge will be encountered in a few feet further. After the vein is struck it will take over 100 feet of tunnel to crosscut it, as it shows on the surface to be fully that wide. The A. E. is a big gold-copper proposition, and the value of the ore being obtained from the A. E. rests on the outcome of the tunnel now being driven.

The tunnel being driven on the L. H. vein, is now in 50 feet, and the quartz is similar to that exposed in the upper tunnel. The L. H. is known to be the biggest body of the ore ever discovered in the Slocan country. The upper tunnel which crosscut the ledge shows the vein to be 110 feet wide and with average values of \$15 in gold. In this big ledge are streaks varying from a few inches to several feet in width that gives values in gold ranging from \$20 to \$150.—The Silvertonian.

Bridge River Mines.

Since the last clean-up of the Ben d'O'r stamp mill, considerable work has been done in the vicinity of the mine, and the ore treated up to the end of last week was mainly from the new ledge struck a short time ago. Fifteen days' work on this rock has produced better results than were obtained from the old ledge during a much longer mill run, showing that with depth the quality of the rock improves. At present there are about 20 men engaged in the mine, and more will be put to work in the course of a few days. No far no base ore has been encountered, and as the rock is improving with depth, the owners have every reason to be satisfied with their property.

During the past week Messrs. Hamilton and Robertson were at the mine to witness the clean-up and, at the same time, inspect some mining properties on which they hold a bond. That they are well pleased with their investigations is evidenced by the fact that they have decided to take up these bonds at once.

About 1,000 feet of tunnel work is now open on the Little Joe, and with each week's work the body of ore is showing up better than ever. A steady dividend from this mine is now assured, and when the Ben d'O'r people secure the adjoining properties, as is their intention, and erect a second mill, then the era of quartz mining on Bridge river will have just begun, for in the vicinity of these claims there are other properties equally rich and as easy of access.

Messrs. Hamilton and Robertson left the Ben d'O'r mine on Sunday, and reached here Monday afternoon, with Joe Russell as bullion escort. The exact amount of the clean-up we did not ascertain, but it was considerably in excess of the September yield.

On the Lorne mine the arrastra is still humming. Even since the old arrastra was put in shape the revenue from this mine has been from \$600 to \$800 per week for five men's labor. A stamp mill on this property will clean up a fortune in short order. This mine is in better shape than ever, and is showing some of the best rock ever found in this part of the district. It is a great property—a veritable bank to its owners.

Assessment work done on several claims in this vicinity has been the means of uncovering some fine-looking ledges, and mining men are just awaking to the fact that the Bridge river country has hardly been prospected.

We have every reason to believe that work on the Brett mine will be resumed in the course of a few days. A stamp mill will soon be on the mine, and the McGilfray creek will then be heard

from in a favorable manner.—Lillooet Prospector.

Slocan Lake Ore Shipments.

The shipment of ore from Slocan lake has been up to date, and the present week from Jan. 1, 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Name of mine, Tons. Includes items like Slocan Lake, From New Denver, From Ten Mile, etc.

Rossland Camp.

The Rossland Miner, in its weekly mining review, which appeared in the issue of the 15th, says:

Beyond the ordinary development work of the camp there has not been much news of importance to note during the week just ended. The closing down of the Evening Star mine after the property had been continuously worked for two years, is to be regretted. The mine has a large reserve of ore in sight which could be sent out to the Northport smelter very profitably under the present low rate obtainable there of \$4.50 for freight and treatment. The misunderstanding which has arisen among those composing the management of the Evening Star is not understood to be serious and operations are expected to be resumed in the near future. The temporary closing down of the Le Roi in order that some workings might be made in the old workings there affects the shipping returns for the week. It is intended to resume operations on Tuesday. The War Eagle and the Centre Star have both been in trouble during the week owing to a couple of breakdowns in the electric power supply. The decision of the Centre Star management to purchase a large steam hoist for the mine is worthy of note.

The building of the ore tramway for the Number One and Jossie, which is now well under way, makes it fairly certain that the B.A.C. intend to ship from both these properties by the end of the year. The management, however, will not officially state just what the plans are.

What with the Le Roi closing down on the 11th and the War Eagle and Centre Star being obliged to close down twice during the week, it is somewhat surprising that the output of the camp for the week just ended has been as well maintained as it has. An approximate estimate of the ore shipments for the week amounting to 4,228 tons, a decrease from the output of the previous week, when the shipments amount to 5,180 tons, of 952 tons. Under the circumstances the total output is up to the mark. The estimated output of Rossland camp for the year to October 14th, is put at 129,037.5 tons.

Appended is a detailed statement (approximately) of the camp's output for the week ending October 14th and year to date:

Table with 3 columns: Week, Tons, Year. Includes Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Hawk, Evening Star, Deer Park, Centre Star, Columbia-Kootenay, Virginia, Mountain, L. X. L., Total.

War Eagle and Centre Star.—The determination of the management of the Centre Star mine to purchase a large steam hoist has been officially announced. The order has been given to the Webster Camp and Lane Company of Oso. Owing to the immense amount of work on hand, the new hoist will not be installed probably for three months. After a great deal of trouble and delay, the five small compressor plants that have been hurriedly got together to supply power temporarily to both properties, are now nearly complete.

The machinery of four of these plants was on the ground yesterday, and the fifth will be in place this week. It must be clearly understood that the erection of the plant is only a temporary measure, carried out to prevent any further delay in either mine. In the War Eagle the temporary hoists in the mine station at the 250-foot level are still awaiting the arrival of the skips. In the meantime one side of the big electric hoist is being worked hard to get out the ore. One side of the new compressor has been in use during the past week, but an effort will be made this week to run both sides continuously.

L.X.L.—On Wednesday of last week Mr. John S. Baxter, of Tacoma, paid a hurried visit to the L.X.L., and inspected the progress made to date. Mr. Baker holds the controlling interest in the property, and during his visit he stated that work on the mine would be promptly pushed. The company, Mr. Baker stated, had now over \$20,000 in the treasury available for development, and whenever more funds were required the money would be promptly forthcoming. No. 1 tunnel is now in 150 feet, number two 240 feet and number three over 300 feet, all in round numbers, but sufficiently close to be accurate approximately. At a point 300 feet from the site of the mine in number three tunnel, crosscutting to strike the vein about the face of No. 2 is now in progress. This crosscut is now driven about 60 feet, and within the next 30 or 40 days at the furthest, the superintendent expects to strike the ledge. The ledge was encountered. Its width is not yet known, but the foot wall has not yet been reached, but it has already been demonstrated that the strike is a valuable one. The rock is a fine grade of quartz, and the shaft on the Cannonball group on Christina lake, is now down 70 feet, and the bottom is looking fine. Assays recently made are quite satisfactory. Al. Stewart is now foreman of the Cannonball, where the force was recently worked. Two shafts are now being worked.—Cascade Record.

Forty-five dollars per ton in gold alone was realized. One of the chief matters referred to by Mr. Baker was the cheap rate for freight and treatment obtained at Northport. The management of the L.X.L. had figured out the cost of milling the ore at the O.K. mill, which lies just below the mine, but when the cost of shipping the concentrates to the smelter, which would have to be done in any case, was taken into consideration, it was found that the best and cheapest plan was to ship direct to the smelter in the first instance, this being made possible by the rate given of \$4.50 per ton. The Great Northern railway has been applied to for a 700-foot spur.

Le Roi.—After sending down nearly 1,800 tons of ore to the Northport smelter during the week, the Le Roi closed down for several days on the 13th, and no shipments were made on that date or yesterday. Some repairs on the old workings were found necessary, and the stoppage is only temporary. Early this week work will be started up again. Some seven cars of ore have been loaded and are on the switch ready for Northport in addition to the shipments already mentioned, but these will not go on record until the end of the present week.

Evening Star.—On Tuesday of last week the Evening Star mine was closed down and all the men laid off. Some misunderstanding among those who compose the present management of the mine is said to be the reason for stopping work. It is stated that a rearrangement of the company is expected, and a resumption of work is looked for in the near future.

Jossie and Number One.—The new 1,000-foot tramway for bringing the ore of the Jossie and Number One down to the Great Northern railway level for shipping purposes, is being rapidly constructed, and it is expected that it will be completed and in running order in about six weeks' time. It may be taken for granted that both the properties mentioned will be found among the camp's shippers before the close of the year.

California.—Pending the arrival of the machinery and plant ordered some time ago for the California, a small staff of men have commenced development work on the property.

St. Elmo Consolidated.—The work of installing the new compressor plant at the New St. Elmo has been in progress all week. Mainline work on the croscut from the tunnel has been continued. Sunset, No. 2.—Work is progressing along the usual lines with two machine drills in operation and 27 men. Work is now at the 100-foot level in the new shaft.

Deer Park.—Steady work has been in progress all week in the Deer Park, and the showing in the new shaft continues to be of an encouraging nature.

Homestake.—The work of drifting is continued on the 200-foot level, and prospecting has been discovered as extremely good ore. The work of crosscutting for the big body of ore visible on the surface is being actively continued. The management is thoroughly satisfied with the showing.

Coxy.—Men have been busy all week sorting ore on the Coxy and getting the first shipment ready.

Mountain Trail.—The work of getting the concentrating plant into working order is being proceeded with actively. One of the shafts is now down 110 feet, and pay ore is met with.

Jumbo.—Work on the lower tunnel in the Jumbo has been in progress all week.

Virginia.—It was reported that another good strike had been made, but no information regarding the truth of the report could be obtained.

Portland.—Work is being actively pushed, and the tunnel is in now a distance of 120 feet.

Cascade District.

Within two or three miles of Cascade is a district rich in precious metals of which little is heard. Nevertheless, it has some of the most promising prospects to be found in Southern British Columbia. The section referred to is that of Deep creek, which stream flows into Kettle river a mile or two below Cascade. The water in this stream has made it rather an unattractive locality for prospectors in the past. Now, however, it is rapidly coming to the front, and bids fair to astonish the mining world in a short space of time.

One of the best claims on Deep creek is the King William, owned by a man named Kinnear. It has a 75-foot shaft, which is a windlass. Assays have run \$80 to \$130. The ore is a fine looking quartz, in which native copper is readily seen. It is understood that the property has been bonded.

The Copper Wonder, adjoining the King William, is another fine property. It has a 20-foot shaft, at the bottom of which is an eight or ten inch vein of white quartz. Assays of over \$100 in copper and gold have been obtained from this mine.

Adjoining the Copper Wonder is the New Year, largely owned by Bowen & VanCleve, of Cascade. Work on this property has only just been started, there is a good vein of live quartz, which is now being assayed.

Just over the mountain, not over six or seven miles from Cascade, is the Little Gem and Little Giant, both being developed by double shifts. The former gave the astonishing assay of \$19,000 in gold per ton, and the latter enjoys the distinction of being the first property on the Colville reservation to ship a carload of ore.

Not far away is the First Thought group, owned by Bruce and Byron White, now getting ready to ship ore. A number of other promising claims are located nearby, and a number of them are being worked. One of these is the Anaconda, in which Peter Larson and J. W. Stewart are interested.

A strike has been made on the Mother Lode, in the Burns Basin, which has been under development all summer, with W. H. Alexander in charge. At first an inclined shaft was sunk about 60 feet, and then crosscutting began. Charlie Willard brought down news so far showing prospects to strike the ledge. The ledge was encountered. Its width is not yet known, but the foot wall has not yet been reached, but it has already been demonstrated that the strike is a valuable one. The rock is a fine grade of quartz, and the shaft on the Cannonball group on Christina lake, is now down 70 feet, and the bottom is looking fine. Assays recently made are quite satisfactory. Al. Stewart is now foreman of the Cannonball, where the force was recently worked. Two shafts are now being worked.—Cascade Record.

