

already reported from other sources. They say that on Friday, Nov. 10th eight Lydite shells were fired into the Transvaal central artillery positions without doing any harm.

The wooden platform of the second big gun on Bulwain hill was damaged, but has since been repaired.

Commandant Welbach captured a man who reported that Gen. White had been wounded and had gone to Pietermaritzburg leaving Gen. French in command. This, however, does not tally with the official information.

The prisoners were being taken to the British forces in order to avoid the shells, and said there were about one thousand wounded in the hospital.

On Monday, Nov. 13th the British forces on the north side of Ladysmith opened fire on the Boer positions, and the shells fell so thick that the Boers were compelled to lie flat and shelter.

Later the Boers opened fire on the British batteries, which caused a heavy fighting, continued between the Orange Free State troops and the British, south of Ladysmith, during the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 14th.

From Lombardkop the British batteries were shelling the Free State's position. A Transvaal big gun shelled the British batteries.

Repealed With Heavy Loss. Estcourt, Friday, Nov. 17.—The bombardment of Ladysmith has continued almost daily with big guns. The Boers endeavored on November 14th to make a closer investment, but were repulsed.

General White followed this up with a sortie which drove the Boers from all their positions with considerable loss. The Boers are reported to be seriously short of provisions.

Guarding the Helpmakaar Pass. Lombardkop, Friday, Nov. 17.—The official Volunteer reports that the great bridge over the Tugela river near Colenso was completely destroyed on Wednesday, November 15th.

The Boers are looking forward with great interest to the impending encounter between Colenso and Estcourt with the advancing British, about 600 burghers, with cannon, are guarding the Helpmakaar pass, 16 miles from Dundee, to baffle any strategic attempt to reoccupy Dundee by the Pietermaritzburg-Greytown route.

RED CROSS TRAIN RETURNS.

The Boers Have Buried Those Killed in the Armored Train Disaster—Wounded Well Cared For.

Estcourt, Friday, Nov. 17.—Dr. Briscoe, who was in charge of the Red Cross train sent to fetch the killed and succor the wounded of the armored train disaster, gives an interesting account of the second interview which he had with the Boer commandant, who met him as soon as Dr. Briscoe left the train with a white flag.

The commandant replied to the doctor's request for permission to remove the dead and wounded by saying that the dead had already been buried, and the wounded were being well cared for in the Boer hospital camp.

The Boer commandant and Dr. Briscoe interchanged compliments on the pluckiness exhibited on both sides. The commandant spoke English fluently, and had highly polished manners, expressed admiration for the British soldiers and promised to do his best to get the names of the killed.

When questioned concerning the whereabouts of Winston Churchill, the commandant replied "I do not know." Dr. Briscoe says the public and the relatives of the wounded may be assured that they will be well cared for.

A Scottish surgeon, Dr. Maxwell, was pressed into the Boer service at Ermelo. He took charge of the Boer hospital.

SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

Khama's Holding Selikwe Hill—Boers Fire on Natives and Retire. Fort Bulil, Rhodesia, Tuesday, Nov. 4. via Lorenzo Marquez, Nov. 15.—Colonel Plummer has received a dispatch from Palauwe saying Chief Khama has sent another regiment, 370 strong, to Selikwe Hill, making a total of Selikwe Hill of 700 men. He has also sent 150 men to the Maklutsi river.

Chief Khama reports from Selikwe that the Boer forces there have joined the Boer forces on the Crocodile river and proceeded to Selikwe Hill, firing four shots and retiring across the river. There were no casualties.

Khama is confident he can hold the hill. Broke's store is strongly entrenched. The Boers with two guns have been seen by Plimmer, who rebuffed them there.

At Bulil, with D Squadron in reconnaissance east of the Boer position today. All is quiet.

The Canadian Contingent. Toronto, Nov. 18.—The World this morning says it is authoritatively learned that the Canadian contingent, upon arrival in South Africa, will be used for garrison duty only. The fact was learned by the insurance company who were approached by the official committee to insure the men. The company, before accepting risks, learned from the War authorities the above information.

French Officer With Boers. Paris, Nov. 18.—The Gaulois says that Col. Boismanoff, formerly of the general staff, left France on October 6th for South Africa on the invitation of the Transvaal government, which offered him a high rank in its army.

Ready to Advance

General Hildyard Will Soon Start to Relieve the British at Ladysmith.

Strong Force of Boers Has Moved Southward to Meet Him.

London, Nov. 17.—Over seven thousand troops, with eighteen field guns, a number of machine guns, engineers and hospital troops, as well as 100 mules, have already disembarked at Durban.

This force, with that already between Estcourt and Durban, is considered sufficient to enable Gen. Hildyard to advance and to take the offensive against the Boers south of Ladysmith.

According to the latest advice, Ladysmith is holding out vigorously, every day having been fired up to Wednesday.

To Block British Advance. A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says: "A Pretoria newspaper announced last Wednesday that 4,000 burghers had left Gen. Joubert's force around Ladysmith to join Commandant Botha's force in an attempt to block the British advance to the relief of Ladysmith."

Gen. Lucas Meyer, the Free State commander, has asserted in the course of an interview that he is convinced that the battle of Elandsdrags, will be the first and last Boer defeat of the war.

Boer Tactics. London, Nov. 18.—It seems as though the Boers are repeating the strategy adopted by them at Dundee when they appeared in front and endeavored to effect a surrounding movement.

This seems to be their object regarding Estcourt, and as it is impossible that relief should reach there for some days to come it is unlikely that the further retreating movement on Mooie river will be made.

Major Wolfe Murphy has returned to Pietermaritzburg to take command of the line of communication, and Col. Long of the Royal Artillery has taken command at Estcourt. The forces now at Pietermaritzburg are too weak to attempt to re-open communication. Artillery and cavalry especially are badly needed, and it will necessarily take a long time to obtain either, owing to the difficulty of entraining and the necessity of allowing the horses to rest after the long sea voyage.

Buller's Plans Changed. From the indiscriminate distribution of the various divisions at unexpected points, it seems clear that the original plans of Gen. Buller have been wholly changed. Not the slightest word regarding the new plans has been allowed to escape.

It has been reported that the Belmont fight arose owing to the advance of a British column to relieve Kimberley, but this seems incorrect, all the most reliable accounts representing the engagement as growing out of reconnaissance.

Methuen at Orange River. The announcement of the arrival of Gen. Methuen at Orange River, however, doubtless means that arrangements are in forward state to advance from that point, if the advance has not already begun.

Occupation of Alwal North. Kimberley was safe on Friday, Nov. 10th. Last Tuesday a Boer force of 600 entered Alwal North, Cape Colony, and hoisted the flag of the Republic. The activity of the Boers in this locality would almost point to the necessity of insuring the safety of the column marching to the relief of Kimberley from attack from this direction, or from Bloemfontein. In view of the reticence of Gen. Buller it is almost useless to speculate regarding the report of a movement to relieve Kimberley. It can only be intended to withdraw the Boers, if possible from Natal.

The object of the occupation of Alwal North is understood to prevent the large quantities of ammunition and stores being forwarded to Johannesburg and Queenstown. Then the Boers have given evidence that no looting shall be done, and goods seized in their military authorities will be paid for at Queenstown.

There are reports of mysterious movements of Free State contingents along the Orange river and important developments are expected. Everything tends to show that the relief of Kimberley could only be undertaken by a strong column.

Joubert Stories. Lorenzo Marquez continues to send out Joubert stories, the latest being that no news has been received from Pretoria for three days. It is rumored he was taken prisoner.

Boers Repulsed. London, Nov. 18.—A Pietermaritzburg newspaper received via Lorenzo Marquez news that Ladysmith is bombarded night and day and hard pressed. On Wednesday 9th, having during the night placed men close to the town, the Boers after a heavy bombardment began the assault, but were repulsed at every point, with heavy losses.

The Boers have destroyed one of the bridges over the Tugela river. British Prisoners. According to a dispatch from Pretoria the prisoners at that place include the following: Eighteenth Hussars—Four officers and 91 non-commissioned officers and men. Dublin Fusiliers—Four officers and 12 non-commissioned officers and men. Irish Fusiliers—Ten officers and 532 non-commissioned officers and men. Artillery—Five officers and 60 non-commissioned officers and men. Leicester Regiment—N. officers, six non-commissioned officers and men.

Dragoons—One man. Natal Police—One man. Police—Sixty-two men. Sick—Thirty-eight men.

The dispatch adds: "Trains are working excellently from Pretoria to Ladysmith. The Boers have ample food but are short of clothes, boots and mackintoshes." Guarded by Germans.

Durban, Nov. 16.—A gentleman who was arrested at Johannesburg, and taken to Pretoria and released, has arrived here via Delagoa Bay. While at Pretoria he was confined on the race course with the military prisoners, comprising 52 officers and 1,275 non-commissioned officers and men from Natal; 10 officers, non-commissioned officers and men from the King's and four men from Fort Tuli.

The prisoners' guards are almost exclusively Germans, and the artillery manning the forts were almost all Germans. The prisoners were well fed and allowed every consideration, most of the officers were removed to more comfortable quarters in town.

Missing. An official dispatch confirms the statement that Capt. J. A. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, attached to the Dublin Fusiliers, and Lieut. T. H. O. O'Connell, of the same regiment, are non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Dublin Fusiliers, are missing. Capt. Haldane distinguished himself by his service in India, for which he received the gold D.S.O. (Companion of the Distinguished Service Order). He was also wounded at Elandsdrags.

Zulu and Xhosa. Advice from Zululand testify to the growing uneasiness of British residents whose stores are looted by the Boers, with the result that the Zulus themselves are growing insolent, giving rise to a fear that they might attack unprotected British.

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Boer Attack On Ladysmith

After Desperate Fighting They Were Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

Their Casualties Are Estimated at Eight Hundred—The Town Is Safe.

Burgers Needing Escourt—Preparing to Relieve Kimberley.

London, Nov. 18.—According to the news from South Africa Kimberley is able to hold its own easily against the bombardment and Estcourt is also in a position to beat back an attack of the Boers.

But on the other hand the advice by testimony to the activity of the burghers on the Free State frontier, with a determination to cut off relief from Ladysmith, still held by the British.

A number of Boer commands from the east and west are converging on Estcourt and the railroads south of that place. They already aggregate at least 20,000 with a few guns which they evidently mean to mount on hills dominating any advance north from Estcourt where Gen. Hildyard is still commanding.

Even with the strong relief column now hurrying from Durban the British will have a tough time to pierce the Boer forces thrown across the road to Ladysmith, while crossing the Tugela river on pontoon bridges in the face of Boer artillery and rifle fires from the northern ridges commanding the river, will prove one of the stiffest enterprises of the war.

Heavy Fighting In Store. London, Nov. 20.—The situation in Natal is very complicated more especially if the reports be true that the great Tugela bridge has been destroyed. The success of the next move on either side will depend more on strategy than on superior numbers.

The Boers have three lines of action open. They can hold the railway with the force they have at Elandsdrags, falling slowly back before the British advance and threatening it from Weenen; or, in the second place, they can advance from Weenen and try to carry Estcourt; or, in the third place, can advance from Weenen to Weston, cut the railway and blow up the bridge over Mooie river. If it be true that there are 10,000 Boers under Gen. Joubert marching south to meet the British relief force heavy fighting is in store.

THE BOERS SURPRISED. Advanced on Estcourt—But Were Quickly Repulsed. Estcourt, Nov. 18.—A force of Boers were sighted near there today. At 10 o'clock the Dublin Fusiliers took up their position and after waiting some time opened fire by volleys at long range on the advancing enemy who were crossing to the northwest of the town.

A loud report and a whizzing overhead told the Irish the blue-jackets' watchfulness. A big puff of smoke indicated that their aim was good, the shell bursting in the midst of the Boers. Several of their horses were observed galloping about their heads.

The Boers bounded back better skittering than the Irish. The British were on advantageous points of the surrounding hills the Boer guns were posted getting ready to cover the advance of their firing line. Their astonishment must have been great as they speedily withdrew out of sight.

They evidently did not dream the British had a long range gun here. All is now quiet.

London, Nov. 19.—The following telegram was received today from Sir Redvers Buller: "Capetown, Nov. 18, 9:35 p.m.—The following is from the General Commanding at Pietermaritzburg: 'To-day at 8 a.m. the officer commanding our northern outposts reported that the enemy's modified patrols were advancing across the whole country from Gourton road to Ulandi, moving on Estcourt. My force stood to arms.'

The outposts reported various bodies, from 500 to 700 strong, advancing on Estcourt from a northwesterly direction. "One party 500 strong moving towards the railway bridge half a mile to the northwest of Estcourt. Our outposts fired on the enemy, and one of the naval guns fired a shell at a thousand yards, the shell bursting close to the enemy, who then hurriedly retired."

"At 12 o'clock reports were received from three pickets that a large number of Boers were in sight on a hill above Lestli's homestead. The troops have returned to camp."

A special despatch from Estcourt, dated the 19th, says: "All is quiet here. The enemy is believed to be encamped six miles away. Our position is good, and we are awaiting an opportunity to strike."

REPULED AT LADYSMITH. Burgers Forced to Retire—With the Loss of Eight Hundred Men. Durban, Nov. 18.—The following telegram was received today from the General Commanding at Pietermaritzburg: "The enemy made a determined attack on Thursday, November 9th. Apparently all the Boer forces participated. Their artillery opened fire at 4 a.m., pouring in shells thick and fast upon the British positions with no great effect."

"They adopted the usual tactics of advancing under cover of their guns to positions on the ridges and kopjes adjacent to those occupied by the British troops, the left of our position. Consequently they were repulsed, and we used every available bit of cover."

"Our infantry opened with a steady, warm and accurate fire, which beat back the enemy, notwithstanding a display of tenacity of purpose equal to their Desperate Stands."

on previous occasions. The Boer attack was most elaborate on all sides of the town. The main attack, however, was made between the Free State and Newcastle railway lines by a column composed chiefly of Johannesburg volunteers. A brigade of the King's Royal Rifle Corps made a splendid defence.

The Boers were repulsed, but soon rallied and returned to the attack. Again the British fire, which was very hot, forced them to retire. They had made a deep trench in front of the British lines, and while withdrawing for their horses they left this unoccupied, whereupon the King's Rifles, advancing with the quickness of the wind, captured the trench. This movement had not been seen by the enemy, who soon advanced with their horses. Effectively resting their feet the King's Rifles allowed the Boers to advance almost to the edge of the trenches, and then poured volleys after volleys into the straggling Boers, who were soon scattered.

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bridges and hanging on its banks and menacing its communication with the sea.

They were forced to concede that the admirable Boer tactics, but considered themselves with the reflection that General White's army was holding its ground well, and pressure upon it had been relieved by the weakening of the besieging force for raiding operations below Colenso.

BOMBARDING KIMBERLEY. Little Damage Is Being Done by the Boers Who Throw Three Hundred Shells.

Kimberley, Nov. 11.—(Via runner to Orange River.) Kimberley was again bombarded this morning. The Boers fired at 5:15 o'clock, shells falling in the town, but only 11 a.m. from their positions. Subsequently they maintained a desultory fire until 7:15 o'clock.

One shell killed a poor old Kalder, and four others rolled at long range, and two shells, at least, are believed to have found their mark, as the guns of the Boers in that direction were effectually silenced.

The bombardment continued from 10 o'clock until noon, the first being directed at Otter, where our patrol had dawn had fired upon a Boer detachment. Our casualties were one policeman mortally wounded and a Light Horse man slightly wounded.

The patrol fired cool and steadily until the Boers dispersed. A second patrol engaged the enemy, but, meeting a superior force, was compelled to retire, losing only two horses and one man. The Boers fired quite 300 shells today.

The heavy bombardment was renewed at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon from two positions, though Durban, which was found the range.

To Relieve the Beleguerd Garrison. Orange River, Cape Colony, Nov. 15.—General Methuen says that the relief of Kimberley column is to march in as light order as possible

and from the eastern side swept a sheet of rain, and the first shooting was done by the Boers, who were firing from the top of the hill. The rain drove through mackintoshes as if they were blotting paper.

"The air was filled with a hissing sound under foot you could see the solid earth melting into mud and the mud floating away in the water. The rain blotted out hill, dale and enemy in one great curtain of swooping water. You would have said that the heavens had opened to drown the earth with rain."

"Throughout it the guns still thundered and the khaki columns pushed, joggled and began to open out, the supports and reserves followed."

"When in a twinkling from the stonem-pitted hill face, burst forth another storm. A Storm of Lead and Blood and Death.

In the first line, down behind the rocks, the men were firing fast, and the bullets came flicking round them. The men stopped and started, staggered and dropped limply, as if a string that held them upright had been cut. The line pushed on, and a column fell, shot in the arm. The regiment that was in the front came to a rocky ridge twenty feet high. They clung to the cover, firing, then rose and were among the bullets again. A major was left at the bottom of the ridge with a pipe in his mouth and a musket on his back. He was shot through the head. "Down again! Fire again! Up again and on. Another ridge won and passed, and only a more hellish shot of bullets. Beyond more men down, more men put into the firing line, more death-ringing bullets than ever."

"The air was a sieve of them. They came down like a hail of iron."

"Beat On the Bonnies

like a million hammers; they tore the turf like a harvest. "Another ridge crowned! Another well coming, whistling past of peevish! More men! More pushed into the firing line! Half the officers were down. The men puffed, but stumbled on. Another ridge taken! God! would this ever end! Will never end? It was down with bleeding and dead behind, it was edged with firing fire before."

"On again, and now it was surely the end. The battle was over. The Boers were retreating. The British were pursuing, shouting, cursing, slaming, every man who could move into line, but it was a line no longer."

"It was a surging wave of men. "The Devoishers, Gordons, Manchesters and Light Bobs were all mixed, sibilant, commanding regiments, soldiers sliding, leaping, falling, all drunk with battle, and there, beneath our feet, was the Boer camp, and the last of the Boers galloping out of it! There, ahead, thank heaven, were squares of Lancers, and Dragon Guards, storming in among them, shouting, slaming them into the ground. "Cease fire!" It was over.

"Twelve hours of march, of reconnaissance, waiting and preparation, and half an hour of attack, but half an hour remained with half a million prisoners."

A Terrible Slaughter.

"Lieut. Webb, a well known Johannesburg burglar and a member of the Imperial Light Horse who shared the charge up the precipitous hill at Klondike, writes that the battle was a terrible slaughter; too terrible for the victors, who were not to be won."

"The earlier shells burst within ten yards of our men," he says. "Yet some of our men had to sit on their horses at attention under this fire for an hour. I saw some horrible sights. One Gordon Highlander got a shell right in the face, knocking his head clear off. "We charged to the cannons' mouth, the Gordon Highlanders under their bayonets. "The Boers were very plucky, shouted to us to come on, and stood to the last. "The Lancers charged, those who ran, and some who were born in the Transvaal, for mercy were let off. Others did this and then shot our men as they went away. One our killed a Gordon Highlander officer who spared him. Col. Schiel played the part of a man who hadly wounded, refusing help until our men had been attended to. "We killed or wounded all their officers."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Boers Did Not Wait to Receive the Bayonet Charge.

The Times correspondent says: "As soon as the Boer guns were silenced by our artillery, Gen. Symons gave the order for an assault on Tlala Hill. The hill rises about four feet above the distance to the top is more than a mile. The first portion of the ascent is gentle and, over open ground to a homestead surrounded by broken woods. Above the woods the ground is rough and rocky with ascent steep, and at the top a thick stone wall runs across the hill, as a fringe of a wide terrace of open ground."

"Above the terrace the ascent is almost perpendicular, and the end of this was the Boer position. Altogether, the position seemed impressive. "Even if it had been a small body against large forces, and Gen. Buller had not had extraordinary confidence in his men when he ordered 2,000 of them to take it in the teeth of a terrible and well sustained fire from superior numbers of skilled riflemen. His confidence was fully justified."

"It is said that he deliberately resolved to show the Boers that Majuba Hill was not the measure of what British infantry could do, and, if so, he more than succeeded."

"To find a parallel for the endurance, tenacity, and heroic determination to press forward over all obstacles and at all hazards, one has to go back to Wellington's invincible infantry in the Peninsula. "The men had to go through "Eight Hours of Fighting

without breakfast. The wood was the first cover available, and in the rush for this position the Dublin Fusiliers led the way, though afterwards the three regiments were practically side by side. "The advance of the infantry was covered by a vigorous cannonade, but the assistance of our men in the open was the signal for a storm of fire from the Boers. "Though our losses at this stage were extraordinarily small, in the wood, which for some time marked the result of the advance, they were considerable, and here, about 8:30 o'clock, Gen. Symons, who had galloped up to tell the men that the hill

must be taken, fell mortally wounded. Throughout the morning he had exposed himself, perhaps unnecessarily. His position was marked by a red flag carried by his orderly. "By one o'clock our men were creeping up inch by inch, and taking advantage of every available cover, had gained the shelter of the stone wall, but for a long time further advance seemed impossible. As often as a man became visible the Boers poured a deadly fire in the direction, while, whatever their losses from our artillery fire, they rarely afforded a mark for the rifle. "About 12 o'clock, however, a lull in the fire afforded our men an opportunity for scaling the wall and dashing across the open ground beyond. Then, the almost sheer ascent of the last portion of the hill began. "Here our losses were greater, the Boers being more heavily armed. Gunning, who was always in front of his men, was shot through the head, near the top of the hill. Capt. Fechele, who had only arrived two days before from the South African War, was shot through the chest. Out of 17 officers the battalion lost six killed and seven wounded. "As our men neared the top of the hill, our guns were compelled to stay their fire, and the Boers, of course, were enabled to strengthen their rifle fire accordingly. "The last portion of the ascent was rushed with the bayonet, but the Boers did not wait the charge. A few who stood ground too near the end were seen flying precipitately across the top of the hill when our men reached the crest. About thirty dead and wounded were lying on the ground, and a cause of ammunition and Messer rifles strewn about showed the hurry of the fight. "Boer ponies were galloping about, and one of the humorous sights of the day was to see the Dublin Fusiliers riding back on these captive steeds. "War Notes.

British officers state that during the engagement at Klondike, a British doctor was attending two wounded men when a brighter came up, stopped before the third party, and without saying anything deliberately drew his pistol and killed both of the wounded. Two British soldiers appeared before the assassin could escape. The burglar dropped his pistol and fell on his knees, begging for mercy. He got the mercy he deserved for so inhuman an act. The London Mansion House relief fund is now above the £1,000,000 mark, and every undertaking for raising money for soldiers' families goes on. The London Daily Mail has already obtained £50,000 from Mr. Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," and the poem is recited nightly at ten music halls, and sung to Sir Arthur Sullivan's music at least a dozen times. The Boers have been reported allowed North, Oliverfontein in honor of their commander. A Capetown dispatch says: Judging from present indications, so far from there being a prospect of a Dutch rising, the fact is that many of the Cape Dutch are incensed at the loss of their property and the destruction of railways and bridges that they are even beginning to favor the annexation of the two republics. "Fifty-six British prisoners, including men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and some bluejackets arrived at Pretoria on Friday. Winston Churchill, who is wounded in the hand, was taken to the model school. The Boer version of the conflict in which the prisoners were taken says that two British were killed and ten wounded. "Advisers received at Capetown show that on November 16th a combined force of Free State and Transvaal burghers occupied Oudberg, Cape Colony, without opposition by the residents, and proclaimed the district to be Free State territory. The Boers occupied Burgersdorp on Tuesday, November 14th. A dispatch from Pretoria, dated November 16th, received at Lorenzo Marques, says: "The statement that the Boer artillery is officered by Germans is denied here. It is asserted officially that all the Boer artillery officers were born in the Transvaal, although two were trained in Europe."

GAS EXPLOSION.

Two Men Injured in Extension Mine This Morning.

Namaimo, Nov. 20.—Mrs. James Harvey, for more than forty years a resident of Namaimo, expired last evening while on her way to church, her death being due to heart failure. Deceased was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, 65 years of age. She leaves a family of eight sons and daughters, also five brothers and three sisters residing here. An explosion of gas occurred in the Extension mine this morning by which two men were badly burned. The wires are down and details are unobtainable. A fishing boat has been picked up in the bay half full of water. It contains a coat and fishing tackle. The boat has been drifting for some time. The boat belonged to a man named Brown, residing on Gabriola island.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Orangeville, Nov. 20.—Ered, Mason, aged sixteen, is dying at his father's home as a result of a bullet wound in the bowels. Mason and Geo. Truman, aged 14, were quarrelling for the possession of a rifle when it suddenly went off causing the above result. Montreal, Nov. 20.—Mgr. Falconio, Papal delegate, inaugurates his pastoral visitation to Montreal district this evening. St. James's Methodist Sunday School celebrated its 82nd anniversary yesterday. Rev. Dr. Potts, general secretary of education of the Methodist church, presided at the service, which was the centenary of the success of the Twentieth Century Fund of that church. Twelve cases of small-pox are reported from Kamouraski county, Quebec. A party of sixty English paper manufacturers are coming to Canada next year for the purpose of touring the country. Toronto, Nov. 20.—The case of the Attorney-General of Ontario vs. Executors of the late Daniel Scott of Detroit, for succession duties on \$800,000, which was tried in the Supreme Court of Canada when Scott died, came up before Chancellor Boyd today. The executors admit the amount of \$200,000, and have paid duties on that sum. London, Nov. 20.—Arthur McGowan, aged fifteen, is dead, the result of the accidental discharge of a rifle while out hunting on Sunday. He was a son of John McGowan, ex-M. P. P.

resident commissioner in Beaufortland and... Hundreds of Boers Killed

Two Battles Reported to Have Taken Place at Ladysmith Last Week

Many Burghers Made Prisoners—Our Losses Were Comparatively Small

The Relief of Kimberley—How Buller's Main Column Will Advance

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 20.—The popular anticipations here regarding the relief of Kimberley appear too sanguine. The British force is not yet ready and when it starts will have a dangerous road to follow, every foot of which will probably be contested by the Boers, so it is possible that instead of rushing directly for Kimberley, the British will advance across the frontier in the direction of Bloemfontein, which may thus be threatened. This would probably draw off General Cronje's forces and enable the railroad to be restored. British Advance.

From the presence of General Buller near Gen. Methuen at the Orange River, it is anticipated the main advance will be made on the west side, but unless General Cronje is able to advance simultaneously and push back the Boers who are occupying so many points south of the Orange River, the British line of communication will be seriously threatened. Officers Will Carry Rifles.

General Buller's orders to his officers on the subject of their equipment is taken to mean that the officers are to carry rifles like troops. Reported Attack on Kurman.

It is reported today that the Boers have attacked Kurman and sustained a heavy loss, but it is hard to conjecture why the Boers should waste ammunition on a village far out on the plains, defended by 200 police. Will Not Lavade Cape Colony.

It is further asserted the Boers have no serious intentions of invading Cape Colony, but intend to concentrate their scattered forces with a view of opposing the British advance across the southern border of the Orange Free State. The presence of Boers in so many towns in Cape Colony has caused Sir Alfred Milner, the governor, to proclaim martial law in these places. The British forces have retreated from these points and are concentrated on the Orange river. Irish Transvaal Committee's Appeal.

The Irish Transvaal committee has appealed for funds to enable it to send an ambulance for the Irish brigade in the Boer service. The appeal says: "Irishmen now fighting side by side with the Boers lessen the disgrace brought on Ireland by Irishmen who are so unfortunate as to be forced by necessities to fight side by side with the English." The appeal is signed by Miss Maude Gorne, Messrs. W. Redmond, M. D. Sullivan and others.

TWO BATTLES REPORTED.

Boers Lose Many Killed and Captured—British Casualties Comparatively Small.

London, Nov. 20.—A special from East-court dated Nov. 20th says a report has reached there of a battle at Ladysmith on Wednesday, Nov. 15th, lasting from daybreak until 2 in the afternoon. "Many Boers are said to have been killed," and many are reported to have been taken prisoners. The British losses are reported to be much less. Another battle is said to have occurred on Thursday. It is described as the heaviest yet fought. The Boer dead number hundreds, while the British losses were comparatively small. Transports Arriving.

The British admiralty reports the arrival at Capetown to-day of the transports Glen Gyle, with a battery of Horse Artillery, the ammunition column, the cavalry brigade and the hospital corps, the Briton with the Second Somerset Light Infantry, the Siberian with the Hussisking Dragoons and the German with the First Rifle Brigade, a field hospital and a detachment of the Royal Engineers. The transports Cephalonia and Pavana have been ordered to proceed to Durban. The Queen's Christmas Present.

London, Nov. 20.—At the Marquis of Lansdowne's suggestion, the Queen has decided her Christmas present to the troops in South Africa is to take the form of a tin of chocolate for each man. Basutos Are Quiet.

Maseru, Nov. 13.—Since the interview between Sir Godfrey Lushden, British

Many Vessels Wrecked

In the Straits of Magellan—The Fate of the Crews Unknown.

It Is Feared the Sailors May Have Been Killed by Cannibals.

(Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20.—According to reports brought in to-day ten ships are ashore in the straits of Magellan. The steamship Kurdistan reported six, and the Edessa reported four. Owing to heavy weather and the treacherous formation of the coast line, neither vessel dared approach and the names of the wrecked steamships or the fate of the crew could not be learned. The crews of the wrecked vessels may have been destroyed by cannibals. The Kurdistan was dismantled in the straits once, and the crew was obliged to give battle to the man-eaters. AN INTERESTING SIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 20.—A phenomenon, supposed to be part of the "tricentenary meteoric disturbance," was observed here last night. Ten meteors were seen, all of which were nebulous like comets. The first appeared as patches of light and at times would glow a fiery red and then fade away, repeating this a number of times before finally disappearing. During the lurid period the central body could be easily seen, the light radiating throughout the entire mass. These bodies appeared to be moving, the agitation being easily distinguished with the naked eye. The entire zenith was overcast, although outside the area the sky was clear. Great crowds gathered at street corners and many were appalled at the strange sight. A number of negroes resorted to prayer as a means of protection from the stars, which they feared would reach the earth. PATRIA ABANDONED.

Hamburg, Nov. 18.—The following details of the fire on board the steamship Patria were given by Captain Frolich and crew, who arrived here to-day. Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. clouds of smoke were rising at the funnel. This was first noticed by some of the passengers, all of whom were soon afterwards called on the deck and informed the ship was burning since 5 o'clock, but that there was no immediate danger. Captain Frolich decided later to put the passengers in the boats which was done without haste or mishap. When communication between the fore and after decks was cut off by the flames, Captain Frolich ordered the crew to save the ship, and at seven o'clock in the evening the entire crew went on board the steamer Alesia. At noon on Thursday when all attempts to tow the Patria to some port failed, the Athenia abandoned the burning vessel and proceeded to Hamburg. TWO MEN SEVERELY BURNED.

(Special to the Times.)

Fort Steele, Nov. 20.—The acetylene plant in the post office exploded last night, severely injuring Postmaster Conn and his assistant Harry McWittie. It seems that the light was not so satisfactory as desirable and they began a critical inspection with a lamp or match with the above result. BRUTAL ASSAULT.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, Nov. 20.—Two men named McDermott and Giguere, the latter a currier, convicted of brutally assaulting and robbing a man named Dumont, at L'Islet a few days ago, have been sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary each. SPANISH PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

Madrid, Nov. 20.—An official dispatch from Manila says, 200 Spanish prisoners have been sent to the province of Panay. The prisoners were sent to a vessel with food and clothing being sent to get them. NAPANEE BANK ROBBERY.

(Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—A petition has been received by the Justice department praying for the demerit of the Governor-General in the case of Robert Mackie, now undergoing sentence of ten years for complicity in the Dominion Bank robbery at Napanee. HON. J. I. TARTER'S VISIT.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Hon. J. I. Tarter will attend St. Andrew's dinner in London on the 30th, and will reply to the toast of "The land we live in." SHIP ON FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

Cape Henry, Va., Nov. 20.—The German steamer Gilda passed in the Norfolk at 7:50 a.m. flying the signal flag on fire. RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 20.—While the Czar was at Potsdam recently the general line of a prospective commercial treaty between Germany and Russia was reached. Man was born to be rich, or grows rich by the use of his faculties, by the union of thought with nature. Property is an intellectual production. The game requires cunning, sharp reasoning, promptness and patience in the player. Cultivated labor drives out brute labor.—Emerson.

DEFENCE OF POTCHEFSTROOM.

How a Few British Troops Stood off a Large Boer Force for Days.

The Boer war lives in the memory of most of us as a series of disasters, followed by a shameful surrender. Laing's Nek and Majuba seem to embody the whole of the business; and the gallant defence of Potchefstroom, and other towns away from the border almost forgotten. The stubborn defence of Potchefstroom is well worth recalling, forming as it does a bright spot in an otherwise rather unglorious campaign. When it is ascertained, early in December, 1880, that the Boers were determined to fight, every precaution was taken at Potchefstroom, and the court house and gaol were fortified. On the 14th the Boers were reported to be in large force, some five miles off. On the 15th about 500 mounted Boers rode into the town and took possession of some buildings. Next day several armed Boers rode to within 200 yards of the camp. Colonel Lindell, who was in command of the town, ordered a small party of mounted infantry under Lieutenant Lindell to ride up and inquire what they wanted. When that officer approached the Boers fired, and Lindell then gave orders for the men to charge, which they did most effectively cutting down two of the enemy, and driving the remainder back to town under the cover of the men garrisoning the forts and the gaol. A general attack was then made by the Boers on two sides of the fort, but the steady fire of our men soon repulsed them. That evening the water furrow from which the supply of water for the camp was taken, was cut off. A well was sunk to the depth of 20 feet, but no water was found. The weather was fearfully hot, and the men suffered terribly. The supply of water was limited. On the 17th it was determined to take the water carts to a stream half a mile away from camp and fill them. This difficult expedition was entrusted to Lieut. Lindell, who set out in the dark with twenty-five drivers of the Royal Artillery, acting as cavalry, the mounted infantry and a company of the 21st. The expedition was most successful, and enough water was brought in to last another two days. In the meantime the working of the well was going on, but without result. At length when the last drop of water had been finished, several new wells were begun, and on December 18th the B. A. party struck water at nine feet. In the meantime the Boers had kept up a hot fire on the fort, the gaol and the court house. On the morning of the 18th the garrison was severely assaulted. The garrison was short of water and the roof of the building was being used as a means of defence, so it was deemed advisable to surrender. This was done on the understanding that the lives of the defenders should be saved. To the dismay of the garrison of the prison, and the fort, the white flag was seen hoisted over the Union Jack on the building, and a quarter of an hour later the Union Jack was replaced by the flag of the South African Republic. On the 21st, the garrison of the prison, and the fort, were severely pressed. Two thousand Boers kept up an incessant and rapid fire for some time, but made no visible impression. Nothing of note occurred until the 24th, when the Boers withdrew to a cemetery about three hundred yards to our left. Lieutenant Lindell and a party of volunteers made their way down by moonlight, and drove the Boers back to the town. This little expedition was afterwards spoken of by the Boers as the most gallant feat we did during the siege. On the 22nd a brilliant charge was made on the trenches, Lieutenant Fairbairn led the attack, and was successful in gaining possession of a troublesome position and capturing four prisoners and some ammunition, trenching tools. Soon after this engagement a Truce Was Called.

and an exchange of prisoners took place. But as soon as the truce was over, firing began again. From that time to the end of the siege nothing of much interest occurred. Food ran very short in the fort. By the beginning of March rations had fallen to 4 ounces of meat, 1/2 ounce of coffee, and 11 pounds of unground meal. Tea and biscuits were all gone. Fever, dysentery and scurvy broke out. There was heavy fighting on March 17th and 18th. At length on the 23rd, Colonel Walsley decided that it would be better to surrender with honorable terms than to be forced to surrender unconditionally in three days time—for provisions could only last till then. On the 23rd, therefore, the surrender was made. When Colonel Walsley surrendered he was entirely ignorant that an armistice of eight days had been declared, "having been issued by the lying statements of the Boer leaders. Tardy reparations were afterwards made for this treachery. The siege had lasted three months and five days, and our total casualties were 33 killed, wounded and prisoners out of 213. Army and Navy Illustrated.

AMERICANS ARE BUSY.

United States Soldiers Will Occupy Dagupan Shortly—A Force of Two Hundred Filipinos Captured.

Manila, Nov. 20.—The American occupation of the country between Manila and Dagupan is proceeding with a rush. Gen. McAArthur is within five miles of Dagupan, which Gen. Wheaton or Gen. Lawton will probably occupy. The railway is practically intact to Bantian, except for a distance of five miles to the north, and the rails for that portion have been destroyed. Large quantities of rolling stock have been destroyed. Gen. McAArthur is moving his troops by train, and the roads within Gen. Lawton's territory are becoming passable. Capt. Leon Hauser accomplished one of his coupes of war, reaching O'Donnell by night, and from O'Donnell he surprised the insurgent force, numbering 20, and captured all of them, with arms, 1,000 rounds of ammunition and four tons of subsistence. One Filipino was killed but there were no American casualties. LADY SALISBURY DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 20.—Lady Salisbury, wife of the premier, who suffered a second stroke of paralysis in July last, died to-day. She was a daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Hall, Anderson, baron of the court of the exchequer, and was married to the Marquis of Salisbury in 1857. BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

Lord Salisbury Submitted Terms of Samoan Argument to Australian Premier Before Assenting to it.

New York, Nov. 19.—The Evening Post's London correspondent begins his cable letter this week with an item of news which he says, has great significance for those who are watching the remarkable developments which British policy is now undergoing in the Pacific. The correspondent says: "Before Lord Salisbury concluded the agreement respecting Samoa, he communicated the general terms of it to our government in Australia and New Zealand, and not until the assent of their respective premiers had been secured did he close the deal. "Those who recall the angry scenes between Lord Salisbury and the Australian cabinet when New Guinea was under discussion at the colonial conference of 1887, and recall how stoutly the British cabinet then persisted in the traditional British policy of governing the Empire without taking the colonies into consultation, even where colonial interests were vitally concerned, will realize the momentous change which this present action of Lord Salisbury implies. "Recent events indeed, have suggested a new diplomatic system, under a man of Lord Salisbury's innate conservatism would write legislation and armed support of British policy from Canada and Australasia as in the case of the South African war."

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Henrietta Bamberger, a midwife, living at 819 Chestnut avenue, has been charged with having knowledge of the murder of at least three women, and the destruction of scores of babies. The witness alleges that the body of Ladia Bennett, 113 Madison street, who disappeared from her home in 1887, was buried in the cellar in September of that year. Another witness declares that the body of Miss Annie Simanman, of 310 Lincoln street, was thrown into the gutter after she had been murdered. The witness also alleges that the bodies of babies in a woman's mammary glands were found against Mrs. Bamberger. The witness alleges that the grand jury, one charge is murder in the first degree, three charges manslaughter in the first degree, and one in the second degree. MARINERS AND SAILORS ARRIVE.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Nov. 20.—Six warrant officers and a hundred sailors and marines, under Lieutenant Roy, arrived at 1:30 by a special train of four coaches. The trip was an uneventful one. They were for completely in the morning, which had awaited their arrival.

and from the eastern side swept a sheet of rain, and the first shooting was done by the Boers, who were firing from the top of the hill. The rain drove through mackintoshes as if they were blotting paper.

"The air was filled with a hissing sound under foot you could see the solid earth melting into mud and the mud floating away in the water. The rain blotted out hill, dale and enemy in one great curtain of swooping water. You would have said that the heavens had opened to drown the earth with rain."

"Throughout it the guns still thundered and the khaki columns pushed, joggled and began to open out, the supports and reserves followed."

"When in a twinkling from the stonem-pitted hill face, burst forth another storm. A Storm of Lead and Blood and Death.

In the first line, down behind the rocks, the men were firing fast, and the bullets came flicking round them. The men stopped and started, staggered and dropped limply, as if a string that held them upright had been cut. The line pushed on, and a column fell, shot in the arm. The regiment that was in the front came to a rocky ridge twenty feet high. They clung to the cover, firing, then rose and were among the bullets again. A major was left at the bottom of the ridge with a pipe in his mouth and a musket on his back. He was shot through the head. "Down again! Fire again! Up again and on. Another ridge won and passed, and only a more hellish shot of bullets. Beyond more men down, more men put into the firing line, more death-ringing bullets than ever."

"The air was a sieve of them. They came down like a hail of iron."

"Beat On the Bonnies

like a million hammers; they tore the turf like a harvest. "Another ridge crowned! Another well coming, whistling past of peevish! More men! More pushed into the firing line! Half the officers were down. The men puffed, but stumbled on. Another ridge taken! God! would this ever end! Will never end? It was down with bleeding and dead behind, it was edged with firing fire before."

"On again, and now it was surely the end. The battle was over. The Boers were retreating. The British were pursuing, shouting, cursing, slaming, every man who could move into line, but it was a line no longer."

"It was a surging wave of men. "The Devoishers, Gordons, Manchesters and Light Bobs were all mixed, sibilant, commanding regiments, soldiers sliding, leaping, falling, all drunk with battle, and there, beneath our feet, was the Boer camp, and the last of the Boers galloping out of it! There, ahead, thank heaven, were squares of Lancers, and Dragon Guards, storming in among them, shouting, slaming them into the ground. "Cease fire!" It was over.

"Twelve hours of march, of reconnaissance, waiting and preparation, and half an hour of attack, but half an hour remained with half a million prisoners."

A Terrible Slaughter.

"Lieut. Webb, a well known Johannesburg burglar and a member of the Imperial Light Horse who shared the charge up the precipitous hill at Klondike, writes that the battle was a terrible slaughter; too terrible for the victors, who were not to be won."

"The earlier shells burst within ten yards of our men," he says. "Yet some of our men had to sit on their horses at attention under this fire for an hour. I saw some horrible sights. One Gordon Highlander got a shell right in the face, knocking his head clear off. "We charged to the cannons' mouth, the Gordon Highlanders under their bayonets. "The Boers were very plucky, shouted to us to come on, and stood to the last. "The Lancers charged, those who ran, and some who were born in the Transvaal, for mercy were let off. Others did this and then shot our men as they went away. One our killed a Gordon Highlander officer who spared him. Col. Schiel played the part of a man who hadly wounded, refusing help until our men had been attended to. "We killed or wounded all their officers."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Boers Did Not Wait to Receive the Bayonet Charge.

The Times correspondent says: "As soon as the Boer guns were silenced by our artillery, Gen. Symons gave the order for an assault on Tlala Hill. The hill rises about four feet above the distance to the top is more than a mile. The first portion of the ascent is gentle and, over open ground to a homestead surrounded by broken woods. Above the woods the ground is rough and rocky with ascent steep, and at the top a thick stone wall runs across the hill, as a fringe of a wide terrace of open ground."

"Above the terrace the ascent is almost perpendicular, and the end of this was the Boer position. Altogether, the position seemed impressive. "Even if it had been a small body against large forces, and Gen. Buller had not had extraordinary confidence in his men when he ordered 2,000 of them to take it in the teeth of a terrible and well sustained fire from superior numbers of skilled riflemen. His confidence was fully justified."

"It is said that he deliberately resolved to show the Boers that Majuba Hill was not the measure of what British infantry could do, and, if so, he more than succeeded."

"To find a parallel for the endurance, tenacity, and heroic determination to press forward over all obstacles and at all hazards, one has to go back to Wellington's invincible infantry in the Peninsula. "The men had to go through "Eight Hours of Fighting

without breakfast. The wood was the first cover available, and in the rush for this position the Dublin Fusiliers led the way, though afterwards the three regiments were practically side by side. "The advance of the infantry was covered by a vigorous cannonade, but the assistance of our men in the open was the signal for a storm of fire from the Boers. "Though our losses at this stage were extraordinarily small, in the wood, which for some time marked the result of the advance, they were considerable, and here, about 8:30 o'clock, Gen. Symons, who had galloped up to tell the men that the hill

supplied special music and the congregation joined heartily in the hymns selected for the occasion.

Wave-Swept Derelict

Picked Up by Tug Lorne of Cape Flattery and Towed to Esquimaux.

Was the Jane A. Falkenburg, Now a Hopeless Battered Wreck.

Langry Black Cat Was in Charge - Crew Rescued by Steamer Walla Walla.

The Lorne, which was dispatched to the West Coast on Saturday night, by the rescue of the ship reported to be ashore by the tugboat.

Concerning the rescue of the sailors a San Francisco special to the Times says: "Capt. T. M. Marden and the seven men comprising the crew of the Falkenburg were picked up on Thursday morning off Cape Flattery by the Walla Walla and arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

"She was waterlogged, having sprung a leak several days before this. Every moment she would roll over, until the crew was rescued.

Never Expected Her to Come Back again, and all hands were armed with rifles ready to cut away the masts as soon as the captain gave the word.

As the wreck lies at Esquimaux, her hold is full of water, and her decks, sprung up like a hog's back by the swollen water-soaked lumber, are awash with the waves.

The only thing standing above the demolished deck houses. Some of the rigging and the railings were still standing to the mast, and tangled up with this was a splintered yard, very much abbreviated, was what remained of a foremast, rent into shreds.

The Only Living Thing on the derelict was found a giant black cat. In the galley nothing was left but the cook's range. Holes were scooped out of the badly hogged deck by the pounding of the waves.

From the fallen masts and swept into the cabin in the whirl of the waves. Nearly all the effects of the crew were gone, with the exception of the crockery, which was blown into the cabin.

It was at 7 a.m. yesterday that she was sighted by those on the Lorne, which, as above stated, was bound up the coast. The tug Richard Holyoke, member of the Puget Sound Tug Boat Co.'s vessels, which has been informed of the west coast wreck off Clallam by the Lorne, and which had also started

to the assistance of that craft, sighted the derelict at the same time and

When Esquimaux was reached and the wrecked vessel was towed to the harbor, the black cat was seen on the deck, and it was reported that it was the same cat which was seen on the Lorne.

Lorne Was in Possession. At the invitation of Capt. Locke, though he was not present, a report of the wreck of the ship was given to the Lorne.

The wrecked vessel, which now lies at Esquimaux a mate testimony to the fury of the storms of the past two or three weeks, was bound to her home port when she was lost. She left the Golden Gate on September 25th last and arrived at Port Hadlock on October 25th for San Francisco.

Capt. Marden, who was rescued from the derelict Jane A. Falkenburg, is well known here. He was here in charge of the old bark Guardian, which loaded lumber for the Mexican coast, and afterwards came up to Chemung in the J. R. Brown.

Wreck Reported on the Coast. The tug Holyoke and Sea Lion have gone up to investigate that report. What the stranded vessel may be hard to say.

Speculation on the fate of Andrea and his ballast received fresh scope from the particulars of a letter published in the London Times. The writer is Mr. A. D. Alston, who has been in charge for the last five years of Fort Churchill, the most northern post of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. Alston says: "You will, however, no doubt, be greatly surprised to learn the loss of the Andrea expedition up North. In the early part of this spring an Esquimaux Indian told me that he had seen the Andrea's crew trading in the shop of Old Donald's son, who wanted to know if the balloon had started, as two white men had been killed up North last summer, and it was supposed they had come from the balloon.

Full Force of the Storm. Big seas broke right up over her upper works and swept down the ventilators, which stand as high as the upper deck. In her engine room there was about a foot and a half of water.

BANQUET AT DUNCANS. An Enjoyable Function Participated in By a Merry Crowd on Saturday. (Special to the Times.)

Duncans, Nov. 20. The Vancouver Island Fishermen's Association annual banquet came off at the Quamichan hotel, Duncans, on Saturday night. The main theme was in torrents all day, which no doubt kept a number away from attending.

The first toast proposed by the chairman was "The Queen." Those who contributed songs are too numerous to mention, for there were songs sung by grandfathers used to sing down to the very latest.

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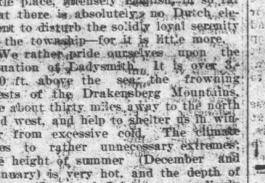
Corticelli-Skirt Protector

is a wet weather "insurance policy" for a lady's skirt. It never shrinks, it cannot pucker the skirt bottom - its colors will not run.

It is steam-shrunk before it is dyed - it cannot shrink any more under any possible usage.

Its colors won't run because they are fixed permanently and unfadably when dyed.

Every dress goods shade. Sewed on flat, not turned over - one or two rows of stitching. Genuine only with this label.



Sporting News

TOO MUCH RAIN. Saturday's inclement weather made football out of the question and all the fixtures were postponed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. INMEDIATE ASSOCIATION. The British Columbia Intermediate Football Association met on Saturday evening. Applications for the entrance of teams in the league contest were received from Victoria, Vancouver, and from two Victoria clubs.

THE RING. A DRAW. St. Louis, Nov. 19. - Australian boxer Ryan and Jack Flanagan of Birmingham fought twenty rounds to a draw last night before the St. Louis Athletic Club. The battle was replete with hard hitting and scientific work on the part of both principals.

YACHTING. SHAMROCK ARRIVES IN THE CITY. London, Nov. 19. - The Thomas Liggett yacht Shamrock, which sailed from New York on Nov. 2nd, arrived in the Clyde at midnight.

Certificate of Improvement. Mabel Texada and Chomatius mineral claim, situated in the Nanaimo mining district of Nanaimo District, located on the Island of Vancouver.

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Some of the Widows

Outrage and Castle Are Alike Affected by the South African War.

Ladysmith is Not Well Supplied With Guns-Ammunition Scarce.

Armored Trains in Future Warfare-The Visit of the United States Squadron.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 18.—The military fervor which has seized hold of the nation shows no signs of abatement. This is scarcely to be wondered at when it is realized how many households of all degrees throughout the United Kingdom are affected, and how deeply the iron of war has entered into the happiness of the people. For instance, a Mrs. Pechell has three sons, officers, ordered to the Cape and two of them are now dead. Sir Anthony Weldon of Kildare, when the war commenced had four sons, three brothers and five nephews in the service. The list is now one less since Captain Weldon was killed at Dundee. Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has one son and thirteen nephews in the field. The Duke of Athol has three sons in the war, including Lord Tullibardine, his heir, while three brothers of the Duchess of York, Princes Adolphus, Francis and Alexander of Teck, are all bound for South Africa.

Thus it will be seen that the case of the widow of the Irish sergeant, whose seven sons are serving in the ranks at the Cape, which Queen Victoria has recognized by a kindly letter and a gift, has parallels in the highest circles of society.

Distinguished Militia Officers. The calling out of the militia also takes many distinguished men from the regular duties, including Mr. Akers Douglas, first commissioner of works, Lord Salisbury's private secretary, Viscount Newport, who belongs to the same regiment as Mr. Akers Douglas, while Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also lose a secretary apiece. Titled officers without end are now called upon to do home service, including the Duke of Buccleuch's three sons, and the Earls of Kintore and Cassilis. The latter is now in the United States.

Armored Trains. The prominent part being played by the armored trains in the war has set the service critics at work surmising its place in warfare of the future. The Engineer, whose military critic is the well-known "Order Brown," says: "We look to see some form of armored train much more generally used in future than now. It may find a full field in the motor cars or it may take the form of armed screens mounted on wheels which men can push before them. Very little will shelter a prone man, but a spade or a stone will not protect an advancing one. We feel that circumstances will eventually compel us to do on land what has long since been forced on us to do at sea in way of armor, and the present war may be the starting point in spite of the ridicule which fell on the bullet-proof cuirass two or three years ago."

Criticizing the War Office. Criticism of the war office continues to appear in publications of all kinds. Even the Conservative Times makes it the object of scathing denunciations, saying: "We hope the war office, having learned by experience what might have been learned by cheaper sources, will not omit to provide our troops with artillery of heavier and of longer range than our excellent field guns."

Short of Ammunition. It appears that Ladysmith was chosen at least two years ago as an outpost in the case of war, and it is pointed out that the omission to provide it with guns of a calibre equal to those of the Boers cannot be charged to uncertainty and the political conditions which immediately preceded the present hostilities.

There is also considerable fear in British circles that the ammunition of the naval guns at Ladysmith will soon give out, if it is not already exhausted. Only ten lyddite shells per gun are carried in each cruiser, and though it is believed the sailors took an extra supply secured from other ships, it is felt that they must husband their resources in order to enable them to make the artillery effective until the place is relieved.

Visit of American Warships. The special preparations which are being made for fitting out the battleship Gory, now building at Birkenhead, have given rise to the belief that the Duke of York will host his flag on her for the special purpose of meeting the American squadron which is expected to visit Spithead next summer. That such a naval visit will be paid is taken for granted by the British naval officials.

Anxious for News. Crowds continue to frequent the war office in search of news. It is related in this connection that one woman, who asked nervously for news of her husband, was bluntly told there was "no news of him except that he is dead."

Money Pouring In. London theatres continue to pour a stream of gold into the lap of "Mrs. Tommy Atkins." It is estimated 15,000

persons hear Kipling's poem read and sung in London music halls nightly. M. A. P. is responsible for a story to the effect that the Queen has given up her favorite game, whist, and is now an ardent devotee of patience, and that her Majesty's example has been followed by the Princess of Wales to an extent that the ladies-in-waiting have nothing to do but stand and watch the fortunes of their royal mistresses on the patience board.

The Correspondence of Roy Le Warne.

Dear Dick: What's the matter with the mails? I suppose it's Oom Paul's fault! Your last letter was a long time on the way. Mabel says she thinks you are forgetting your old friends. She further adds that unless you write more often she will I am here interrupted by the young woman herself, so cannot add the verb and its appendages! We laughed and longed over the way some of your municipal authorities seem to act, but no doubt the people in Victoria will get tired of it.

Of course you get the war news almost as soon as we do, so I need not tell you what you already know. Things are steadier on "Change than they have been, although stocks are liable at any minute to "dip," but they find their level, sometimes in a few hours. "Glencoe" made things move a bit, the old tape machines were buzzing and I couldn't get at a telephone to quote a while. Eventually I made "Kaffin" pretty strong. But at present take my advice and don't touch anything in S. African latitudes.

Things are very cloudy in the East. The Hongkong and Shanghai money is slightly affected, but nothing to speak of. It is the general opinion that Russia is too much drained by the railway scheme to find the spandrel for stepping on the matty little Jap's corns, but for all that the Clyde people are working night and day to turn out a fine battleship for Japan. I rather fancy, however, that we shall hear more of it later on.

The Italian government have had a row with the Vatican. A parish priest was speaking in glowing terms of the Savoy dynasty; he was reprimanded for this by the archbishop; this gentleman found to his dismay that the minister of public worship had withdrawn his state allowance. I expect Leo will give him beans. Odium theologicum is not a thing to be trifled with.

Of course Mabel insisted upon going to the Albert hall when the church congress was on. Good old Canterbury looks as well as ever. The tone of the gathering was very much more pacific than recent events would lead one to expect; even Nensid didn't move his umbrella! It was a pleasing sign of the times, and common sense that a discussion has occupied the divines on how to bring about a more desirable relationship with the Free church.

You ask about books. There is not much moving. Mudies say that African books of all sorts are in great demand; several small and unimportant works on this interesting quarter of the globe have been rushed through the press, and the usual "penny vendors" in Chesham are selling maps, Boers and Bullers galore! Halton garden men are doing well with diamonds at 30 per cent. advanced.

Well, Richard, my darling, I must finish, as I have to dine with several at "The Junior." You would have been amused had you been with me the other night at the club. Lawson was in from "The Times." He was betting "ponies" that White would never get out of Lady Smith alive. I should have taken note on, but I was afraid the beggar might have had a late cablegram for the next day's issue, which would have explained matters.

The special session in the house caused a bit of stir down Westminster way. It made the golfers wild though, and some of the patriotic (?) lords had to hurry from Europe to hear the Queen's speech.

The Irishmen acted very foolishly. "Lathby" seemed to support them too. Stead has issued a booklet on the war, which has been more ridiculed than read. Nevertheless, I often feel that he is a decent sort, and not properly understood.

It is a funny world, Dickey; I am much inclined to come out to B. C. and buy an island. By the way, I heard the other day that some of English capital was short to be employed on the development of B. C. mines. I think it is too soon after the G. C. smash to pay much attention to it yet. In certain circles, however, the country finds strong support. You are a sanguine old goose, I hope you will not turn out a false prophet.

Well, ta, ta, we all join in lumps of love. Yours to a cipher. ROY LE WARNE. Hyde Park Corner, Oct. 28.

A GREAT BUILDER.—The D. & L. Emulsion of Liver Oil is a great builder. It gives weight, adds healthy flesh, and overcomes any downward tendency. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., MAKERS.

SMOTHERING SENSATION

A Kingston Lady's Experience With Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in Relieving This Distressing Condition.

"I have suffered for some years with a smothering sensation caused by heart disease. The severity of the pains in my heart caused me much suffering. I was also very nervous and my whole system was run down by the debility. "Hearing that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills were a specific for these troubles, I thought I would try them, and got a box at McLeod's Drug Store. They afforded me great relief, having toned up my system and removed the distressing symptoms from which I suffered. I can heartily recommend these wonderful pills to all sufferers from heart trouble. (Signed) MRS. A. W. IRISH, Kingston, Ont.

Laxa Liver Pills cure Biliousness, Constipation and Sick Headache.

Constables and Chief

Opening Session of the Commissioners' Investigation of Police Matters.

Inquiry So Far Limited to Clayards' Charges Against the Chief.

The keen interest taken in all matters pertaining to the police government of the city, and the evidence last night when for four hours, from 7:30 to 11:30, a crowd which, occupied every inch of the space allotted to the public, listened to the proceedings in the police court where the commissioners commenced an investigation having for its primary object the inquiry into the truth or falsity of the charges made by Constable Clayards against Chief Sheppard.

The circumstances leading up to the investigation, and which made the investigation necessary are still fresh in the public mind and therefore need no repetition. Suffice it to say that Constable Clayards, in a most deferential manner pointed out that rule 3, by which such matters are governed, provided that if a constable were aggrieved by the orders of a superior officer he should report it to the commissioners. That did not mean that he should report it to the commissioners if he noticed anything wrong in the conduct of his superior.

Referring to a statement made by witness that it was no good reporting such things to the commissioners, witness said there was a lack of discipline in the force and the chief had screened the sergeant. When he saw the chief "slipping over things" with reference to the sergeant, what was the good of his reporting?

A question arose as to whether witness stated in the police court that it was no use his reporting to the commissioners or to the chief. Witness thought he had said the latter. Mr. Moresby was called into the witness box to bear out the contention of counsel that witness said the commissioners. Mr. Moresby was quite certain about the point, but Mr. Higgins said he was quite as certain the other way and offered to give evidence.

Continuing, Clayards said the chief had been in a state of intoxication quite frequently and other members of the force could testify to Walker's continual inebriation and the chief's knowledge of it. Asked to define inebriety witness said it was a continual state of being drunk. The person finally in a state of intoxication.

Ex-Sergt. Walker here asked that dates should be specified upon which witness claimed to have seen him intoxicated and witness mentioned March, 1895, shortly after 8 o'clock one night. The chief was there and saw Walker in a state of intoxication. Walker stopped momentarily and then continued on his way. The chief turned and looked after him. Witness remembered this particularly because it was the occasion of the first day after he joined the force. On another occasion, in December, 1896, he saw Walker intoxicated so much because the chief was talking to him in uniform and walking all over the sidewalk. The chief was coming in the same direction and Walker said good-night. "Foolish man, foolish man." He referred to Walker. On another occasion witness saw the chief and Walker together near Briskine's boot store and Walker was staggering. Witness did not know the chief and Walker were not on friendly terms. At the societies re-union on August 19th Walker was under the influence of drink. He was not steady in his walk and his voice was thick. He was not drunk at that time. He saluted the chief. Later on witness saw him in a worse condition. The mayor interjected that no matter what condition Walker was in, if the chief was not present it had nothing to do with this investigation.

Continuing, witness said Walker's drunkenness was such a common thing he had no memory of other particular occasions. The chief had spoken to him about Walker on one occasion, saying: "I hear he's on the drunk again." The chief seemed sorry that Walker drank so much because he was a married man with a family, and must know what the end would be."

Taking up another point in witness's previous statements Mr. Bradburn asked if it was true that Walker had attempted to induce witness to give false evidence. Witness said all Walker said was "Get in the box Clayards," and it being pointed out that this could hardly be construed into an attempt to make him swear falsely witness withdrew that statement.

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In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said he lost his temper in the police court because Walker said he was attempting to make false charges. He was not really hostile to Walker, but there was a feeling of resentment between them. Mr. Bradburn asked witness if he offered him any inducement to give evidence in the Laocoste case, and witness replied very emphatically in the negative. Mr. Bradburn explained that he had never suggested such a thing and hoped Mr. Higgins did not mean that he had.

Witness had reported Walker to the chief twice, verbally. In answer to one complaint the chief said Walker had no right to have done what he did. Walker had suspended witness and witness asked that the order be obliterated from the books. It was not obliterated and stood there to this day.

Sergt. Walker stood witness that a woman on Heald street accused witness of trying to blackmail her. Witness was going to summons the woman and Walker said he had better leave those women alone. Witness did not meet any disrespect to the police commissioners when he spoke about not reporting Walker to them. He did not like going over

Bradburn was instructed by some one. He was informed that Mr. Bradburn was discharging his duty, and then Clayards in answer to Mr. Bradburn reiterated the evidence he had given in the police court on the morning of the Laocoste case being opened he went to tell the truth. He had no quarrel with ex-Sergt. Walker, nor any grudge. Walker had impropriately exercised his authority, however. He had not complained to the commissioners in regard to that, but had mentioned it to the chief, his superior officer. He did not think it would have been proper for him to have passed over his superior officer's head with a complaint to the commissioners.

In 1897 Walker accused witness of trying to blackmail a woman and witness reported him. The mayor was anxious to know why witness did not report Walker to the commissioners and received the reply that witness did report him to the chief. "To have gone to the commissioners would have meant my resignation," witness said. There was another burst of applause at this point and the mayor sternly repeated his warning that if such demonstrations occurred the enquiry would be held behind closed doors.

Considerable discussion followed upon the subject of Clayards' duty to report to the commissioners. Mr. Higgins, in a most deferential manner pointed out that rule 3, by which such matters are governed, provided that if a constable were aggrieved by the orders of a superior officer he should report it to the commissioners. That did not mean that he should report it to the commissioners if he noticed anything wrong in the conduct of his superior.

Referring to a statement made by witness that it was no good reporting such things to the commissioners, witness said there was a lack of discipline in the force and the chief had screened the sergeant. When he saw the chief "slipping over things" with reference to the sergeant, what was the good of his reporting?

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the head of the chief to report Walker to the board.

Mr. Walker again rose and wished to say something but was promptly ordered to sit down. Mr. Higgins having no more questions the witness left the box, having been under examination two and a half hours.

Mr. Higgins suggested calling witnesses in corroboration, and the mayor said it would be better to call the witnesses in the order given to the commissioners. This being agreed to, Sergt. John Hawton was put into the box. He had been in the service fourteen or fifteen years. Constable Walker had ever seen Sergt. Walker in an intoxicated condition. When witness was on duty Walker was off, so witness would not know about it. He saw Walker on societies re-union day. He had been drinking, but witness could not say he was drunk. Walker was not on duty. The chief was not with him.

In answer to Mr. Higgins's question whether he had reason to believe the chief knew of Walker's continual inebriety witness said it was hardly a fair question. He made the same reply to the query whether the chief had talked with him about Walker's drinking and on the subject of general knowledge of Walker's behavior all the witness could say was that the chief had told him on some occasions that he had not seen Walker when he should have been around. He did not know why Walker was absent. The chief never complained of Walker being drunk. Nor of his neglect of duty except so far as to say he did not know where he was. This was four or six months ago. Witness had not seen him drunk except once two years ago. Witness did not report him on that occasion.

Detective George M. Perdue had been on the force six years. He never saw Walker drunk in the chief's presence. Never had any discussion with the chief about Walker's drinking.

Detective Thomas Palmer answered the question negatively, and a discussion arose as to the evidence of Walker's drinking being reported. A long consultation took place between the commissioners, and at the conclusion of it the mayor asked Mr. Higgins what he meant by the question how witness had seen Walker drunk in the lock-up. Did he mean in a cell?

Mr. Higgins said he meant in the office of the police station. Still keeping to the subject of Walker's drinking habits being generally known, Mr. Higgins was interrupted by Mr. Bradburn saying that the notoriousness of Walker's drunkenness had already been dealt with by the commissioners who dismissed him. The mayor could not see that Mr. Bradburn was entitled to draw that inference.

Constable Mitten had been on the force twelve years. In answer to the usual questions he said he had never seen Walker drunk in the same way as the chief had spoken to him about Walker drinking. He had asked about Sergeant Walker not being around.

Constable Carson had not seen Walker drunk in the presence of the chief, but the chief had spoken to him about Walker's drinking. About 18 months ago the chief said Walker was a good officer but he could not depend upon Walker for three or four days.

Constable Conly was the next. He had never seen Walker intoxicated in the chief's presence, nor had the chief

talked to him about Walker's drinking habits.

Constable Abbott had seen Walker drunk in February of March of this year just at the entrance to the police station. Walker passed the chief. Witness did not make any report of it. In the early spring the chief asked witness if he had seen Walker. At that time the chief said Walker was drunk half his time. Witness said nothing in reply.

Constable John Munro answered Mr. Bradburn's question in the negative. Constable Richard Lewellyn had seen Walker drunk in the presence of the chief on two occasions. Once was in the spring of this year outside the police station. The chief was standing by. Witness had reason to believe the chief saw Walker. About five weeks ago in Marks's store the chief spoke to witness about Walker. About three weeks after witness first saw Walker intoxicated in the chief's presence; he saw him again about 10 o'clock in the evening. Officer Woods was with witness. Thinking the chief knew of Walker's drinking, witness made the chief express regret that Walker drank so much. The conversation arose in regard to witness's desire to go to the Transvaal. The chief said if all the men on the force were like witness they would be all right. Walker, on the contrary, was drunk all the time.

Mr. Bradburn asked witness in regard to his friendliness for Clayards and a little exchange of repartee took place in reference to what witness was in the not soldierly. The witness was quite positive in his evidence and the attempt to prove bias did not appear very satisfactory to counsel.

Officer Woods had seen Walker drunk in the presence of the chief on two or three occasions. Once was at the door of the police station at 8 o'clock when the men were going on duty. He saw him several times. Once in the spring of this year, for instance. The chief was there on each occasion. The chief talked to witness about six weeks ago in regard to Walker's drinking habits.

In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said that four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last in the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told him not to mention it, it might come out. On Societies' Reunion day Walker was in an intoxicated condition. The chief was there and Sergeant Hawton was standing with witness.

This concluded the evidence prepared and Mr. Fovell suggested to Mr. Bradburn that an adjournment should be taken to allow of the evidence being considered. Mr. Bradburn informed the commissioners of the suggestion, endorsing it, and it was decided to adjourn the enquiry until Tuesday evening at 7:30. The board rose at 11:30.

"THE D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER is the most largely sold in Canada. For headache and all muscular pains there's nothing equal to it. Each plaster in an airtight tin, 2c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., MAKERS.

A Toronto telegram says Andrew Rotherford, for many years manager of the Canada Landed & National Investment Co., from which he retired a couple of months ago, shot himself dead this morning. He went to Scotland a few weeks ago to accomplish the amalgamation of several trust companies, but failed, and his act is attributed to despondency.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of our "Curets" or "Backache Plasters." Price 1c. Travelers is the smallest republic as to population, having only fifty-three men, women and children. It is twelve miles from Sardinia.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Williams is on every wrapper.

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Attack On a Train

Fight Between Boers and Dublin Fusiliers and Durban Volunteers.

British Troops Fought Bravely, but Were Outnumbered by Burghers.

Ninety of Our Men Are Either Killed, Wounded or Held as Prisoners.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 15.—This morning the armored train with a half company of the Durban Volunteers and a half company of the Dublin Fusiliers steamed into Chiereley, five miles this side of Colenso.

On its return it was shelled by the artillery of the Boers. Two trucks in front of the engine were hit and exploded over. While the train was thus being shelled the Durban and Fusiliers, faced the Boers in skirmishing order, and the Boers poured shot and shell into the crippled train. The detailed wagons were with great difficulty removed and the line was cleared.

The engine and tender steamed back during this operation. Lieut. Winston Churchill, of the Fourth Hussars, the newspaper correspondent of the London Morning Post, New York World, displayed much courage.

It is feared the Durban and Durban fared badly. A Red Cross party has gone out. Held by the Boers.

Escoort, Later.—The Red Cross train has returned and reported that on meeting the Boer patrol it was besieged and asked what was wanted. Dr. Bristow replied that they had come with the train to receive the killed and wounded. The Boers told him to make his request in writing, and Dr. Bristow complied.

After waiting for two hours another Boer came and informed him that General Joubert was far away no answer to the request could be furnished until to-morrow morning. The Boers said that if Dr. Bristow would return with a white flag he could count upon a reply from General Joubert. Dr. Bristow inquired were there many wounded. The Boer replied that he heard there were about seven; he declined to give any information about Churchill.

It has rained all day and is still raining. Lieut. Churchill a Prisoner.

Escoort, Nov. 16.—Seven of the Durban have just come in making 25 missing. Only 15 of the Durban have returned. The naval seven-pounder which was in front of the truck had fired three shots when it was shattered by the Boer artillery. The armor of the train has many bullet marks and a dome cover is smashed, also its automatic exhaust pipe and 25-ton screw jack. The tender is also pitted with bullet marks.

It is rumored that Lieut. Churchill is a prisoner. London, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Escoort estimates the wounded and missing of the armored train contingent at from 100 to 150. The missing include Captain Haldane. It is hoped that some escaped over the yeld and will return to Escoort in a few days.

Their Fate Unknown. Durban, Natal, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Escoort to the Natal Advertiser says: "When part of the armored train was overtaken by the Boers tearing up the rails, the British alighted and exchanged volleys with the Boers. The engine-driver, when the rails were replaced, seeing the situation was hopeless, steamed back to Escoort with a few of the Durban, including Capt. Wylie, who was wounded on the tender. The fate of the remainder of the Durban and Dublin and Lieut. Churchill is unknown."

Churchill's Bravery. The Natal Mercury describing the engagement says: "The enemy apparently opened fire with a Maxim and two nine-pounders, getting the range accurately. The fire was so severe that telegraph wires and poles were destroyed. This gun was posted on a kopje covered with brushwood and their sharpshooters were hidden behind boulders.

The Durban and Volunteers fighting an unequal battle drove the enemy back, but the fierceness of the rifle and big gun fire was too much for the brave little party which was weakened at the outset by the overturning of the trucks hurrying seaward.

Lieut. Churchill's bravery and coolness was magnificent. Encouraged by him all struggled like heroes in clearing the line to enable the engine and tender to pass."

A Trap. London, Nov. 17.—The employment of armored trains has given the Boers their first and latest victories. On this last occasion the British seemed to have walked into a deliberate trap and the result according to the British counts, that ninety are either killed, wounded or missing. Of these the Fusiliers claim fifty and the Durban infantry forty.

It is believed that a few escaped and that others are prisoners. Many of the wounded were brought back on the locomotive and tender of the armored train. Capt. Haldane of the Gordon Highlanders was attached to the Fusiliers and other officers were with them. The list of casualties is awaited with great anxiety.

In the time of trouble Lieut. Winston Churchill has proved himself more a soldier than a correspondent and his gallantry is highly praised on all sides. The latest dispatches from Escoort regarding the armored train engagement says that the train captured by an ex-

position, presumably of dynamite. The engine returned to Escoort with two dead Fusiliers and the following wounded hanging on: Capt. Wylie, three non-commissioned officers and nine privates all Volunteers.

BIG FIGHT REPORTED.

Natal Missionary Says White Defeated the Boers at Ladysmith Inflicting Great Loss.

Estcourt, Nov. 16.—10 a.m.—According to a missionary, a native but reliable man, who arrived here yesterday from Ladysmith, a big fight took place there on Friday, November 10.

The missionary says the volunteers went out in the early morning and drew the enemy from their position where the regular troops under Sir George White outmanoeuvred them by outflanking the Boers, administering a crushing defeat, and inflicting great loss. More than 200 Kafirs, he says, were employed by the Boers in burying their dead, and two trains, each drawn by two engines, carried away the wounded.

The Bombardment. Lorenzo Marquez, Nov. 16.—According to a local newspaper Ladysmith was subjected to a very heavy bombardment all day Tuesday and at midnight all the cannon on the hills surrounding the town opened fire simultaneously, pouring in shells from all points.

Several buildings were set afire and could be distinctly seen from hills, the paper asserted.

Escoort May be Evacuated.

London, Nov. 16.—The following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Wednesday, Nov. 15th, appears in the Times: "Escoort is short of artillery. The garrison may retire to the Mool river and attempt to fight in case a strong force of Boers should advance. The enemy's intention is to keep back the British relieving column."

Cavalry Engaged. London, Nov. 17.—An Escoort dispatch says: "A Boer contingent of 300 men came south of Frere on Wednesday and two companies of mounted troops, Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers, engaged them eight miles from Escoort. The Boers occupied a strong position on the kopje.

The Carbineers worked around on their right and drove them back, whereupon the Imperial Light Horse opened a brisk fire at a medium range, killing several. The Boer military council valued the complaint to a fatal extent.

Mr. Dunlop gives the following description of the engagement: "It was about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, the weather being calm and fine, several of us being seated in the deck saloon, when suddenly Capt. Frohlich appeared and shouted: "All Passengers On Deck!"

"Everybody started forward with a rush. We are safe," said the captain. "But there is no danger. Don't get excited. Just open your eyes and look at the deck near the smokestacks. My sick husband was in his cabin and undressed. I hurried to him and began to dress him, when in came the steward shouting: "Get out of this quick!"

"The captain told us that he would lower the boats as a precaution, so we lined up at the bottom second deck, but the boat which I was standing near me, I replied that I supposed I would have to wait for the men's turn as I could not leave my helpless husband.

"Capt. Frohlich answered me by lifting my husband and placing him in the bottom of one of the boats, ordering me to follow, and telling the steward to go with us. My boat was first lowered, but a few minutes later the boat which I was standing near me was lowered. The officers and crew did what they could and encouraged us to be brave and cool.

"While one boat was being lowered the bottom began to give way. The women screamed, and for a moment it seemed as if the bottom would drop out, but the boat was quickly hauled back and another boat was quickly lowered. Another boat had no crew, and the passengers were doing the rowing.

"Meanwhile some fishermen's snacks had come up and several passengers who had their feet on the deck, had their feet on the deck, but Capt. Frohlich believed through the smoke that no one must leave the Patria's boat, so they left the snacks. From this order we inferred that the saloon, who were working, ceaselessly, hoped to put out the fire. For more than an hour we lay alongside the liner hot and smoke covered, and under the

Debris Falling Over Our Heads. "Through the fire we occasionally caught sight of Capt. Frohlich on the bridge. He divided his attention between giving orders to the crew and joking with the passengers. He shouted laughingly: "The fire is in the cabin now. I can't get my pipe, and you all know I can't do anything without my pipe."

"Then the Ceres came up, and her captain sang out: "You ship's crew, shall I take your passengers?" "Frightened as we were we laughed. The captain made the Ceres promise to take us to Dover and then our boats were pulled over and we were taken aboard."

The Herald also says that Percival Spencer, the English aeronaut, went up with two observers to witness the launch of the hydrogen balloon, the engine astronomer, is quoted in the European edition as saying: "As I have calculated the shower of shooting stars was not very abundant. The meteor's had become dispersed along the whole length of their trajectory. Instead of the hundreds of thousands seen in 1790 and 1833, it has not been possible to register even a thousand. Monsieur Janssen, director of the Meudon observatory, who conceived the ingenious idea of making observations from balloons telegraphed me that from a height of a thousand metres, one hundred balloons, twenty of which were of the first magnitude, were observed from the balloon."

ATTEMPTED MURDER. (Associated Press.) Toronto, Nov. 17.—John O'Grady, a retired hotel-keeper, who formerly kept the Shakespeare House, attempted to murder Peter Small, a well known ballist, shortly after one o'clock on Monday. O'Grady fired four shots at Small, but only one took effect in the elbow, causing a bruise. When a policeman attempted to arrest the would-be murderer, the latter fired two shots without effect, but the former succeeded in bringing the culprit to the police headquarters. O'Grady says Small has been bounding him, and on one occasion refused him a license.

SEIZURE OF LOBSTERS. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The department of marine and fisheries has been informed of a big seizure by Commander Spain, of the fishery department, and Customs Surveyor Power, of lobsters illegally landed and packed out of season. One of the largest Halifax firms is involved.



The Boer Commander

A Personal Sketch of Joubert By One Who Knows Him.

He Has Twice Failed to Wreath the Presidency From Kruger.

Piet Joubert and Paul Kruger have never been very good friends. They are both strong men, and although in public and in the councils of state they have always appeared to be on the best of terms, it has been a well kept secret in Pretoria for many years past that their personal relations were not of the most cordial.

This may be accounted for in many ways. The two men have little in common, save strength of character and love of their country.

Kruger admires Joubert's ability, shrewdness, and education; Joubert envies Kruger his place, his power, and his money.

The Kafirs have a saying, "Indonga awonwona," meaning "the white will have knocked together." This saying they apply when two important personages come into collision. It has often been used in connection with the two protagonists of the South African Republic.

Piet Joubert is nicknamed "Slim Piet," which he takes as a great compliment. Slim, in the common Dutch parlance, means something between smart and cunning; the American expression "cute" is the nearest equivalent. Joubert is an honest man.

According to His Lights, but they are dim. He never has deliberately swindled any one; but being a man of business first and a farmer or a generalissimo afterwards, he takes the keenest delight in getting the best of a deal, whether it be in mining shares, gold claims, water rights, or oxen. It is the pride in the conscious sentiment of "smartness" that is such a prominent feature throughout the Boer character.

One of Joubert's foibles is being photographed. Probably he is the most photographed man in the Transvaal. Owing to this harmless little peculiarity his features are thoroughly well known, and may be critically examined as typical of the highest class of Boer intellect.

A broad, straight furrowed brow, from which the whitening hair is carefully brushed back, overcasts a pair of powerful, clear, and honest grey eyes, which look the straightest straight in the face, and are not shy and furtive as are those in the head of the average Boer.

The mouth is cold and hard, with no trace of a smile; the corners droop slightly, and the general expression is not amiable. The nose is the striking feature; it inspires respect, for it is built on strong, commanding lines, and broadens out at the base into powerful but sensitive nostrils. The face as a whole has dignity, repose, almost a certain nobility of its own.

As his name implies, Joubert is of French extraction. In 1888 a large party of French settlers, being from the disastrous results of the withdrawal of the British of Natal, were sent out from Holland for purposes of colonization. Some of them were granted lands and free farms in the neighborhood of Stellenbosch and at Fransche Hoek (Frenchman's Corner). In course of time they intermarried with Dutch colonists, and a sturdy race of good Huguenot blood with that of the sturdy Low Country burgher has produced the present race of Boers, of whom Joubert is a specimen very far above the average.

There is a picture at the Hague of the States-General by Rembrandt, which shows a crowd of burghers discussing war plans over a table. Among the heads there are half a dozen Jouberts. The type has in no way changed, and in a case such as his, where the usual Boer degeneracy, by a succession of fortuitous circumstances, has been kept in abeyance, there remains a splendid sample of humanity which is all man.

Naturally and almost by right there come to such a one honors and distinctions galore. Joubert is vice-president of the South African Republic, he is also commander of the forces, he is on the executive council, which answers to our cabinet, and he holds

A Dozen Other Offices. He has made two attempts at wresting the presidency from Paul Kruger, but was defeated in both cases. The first time there was no doubt but that he ran for the presidency in a perfectly honorable manner, and, moreover, it was very generally thought at the time that he had a very good chance. There were even those who alleged that he was actually polled more votes than Kruger, and was only not returned owing to a particularly flagrant piece of treachery, or swindling, combined with wholesale bribery and corruption of the returning officers.

By this, as it may, the next election, five years later, he was fought on other terms. The former, by the way, was conducted in the time-honored open fashion of every burgher giving his vote openly and in public. Before the latter election, however, a Secret Ballot Act had been passed, and votes were cast secretly in secret booths, so that it is probable that the burghers were coerced into voting just as the wire-pullers pleased. Anyhow, there were three candidates—Paul Kruger, Chief Justice Kotze, and General Joubert. Kruger happened to be in evil odor in the Transvaal at the time for various causes, not the least of which was his open advocacy of the Douper Church against the Gevoormerde or less Puritanical Lutheran party. He therefore feared that his period of presidency might be brought to an untimely close. Kotze was

A Dangerous Rival. He was honest, upright, a judge, a gentleman, and a man of education. All these qualifications turned to drawbacks

POSTER (The Old Nurse).—She took me to the baby's growing fat and healthy under her management. Oh! If I could only scratch her face! The trade returns for the four months ending October 31st show an increase of \$1,250,000 in the Customs Revenue of Canada, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A PASSENGER'S STORY

Of the Scenes on Board the Buzing Steamer Patria—Coolness of Officers and Crew.

(Associated Press.) Southampton, Nov. 16.—A number of life preservers rescued from the Hamburg-American liner Patria spent the night here. Four of the passengers were left at Dover, one of these, a man named Dunlop, being at death's door as a result of his terrible experience in the English Channel. Mr. Dunlop was suffering from anæmia, and the shock of exposure aggravated the complaint to a fatal extent.

Mr. Dunlop gives the following description of the engagement: "It was about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, the weather being calm and fine, several of us being seated in the deck saloon, when suddenly Capt. Frohlich appeared and shouted: "All Passengers On Deck!"

"Everybody started forward with a rush. We are safe," said the captain. "But there is no danger. Don't get excited. Just open your eyes and look at the deck near the smokestacks. My sick husband was in his cabin and undressed. I hurried to him and began to dress him, when in came the steward shouting: "Get out of this quick!"

"The captain told us that he would lower the boats as a precaution, so we lined up at the bottom second deck, but the boat which I was standing near me, I replied that I supposed I would have to wait for the men's turn as I could not leave my helpless husband.

"Capt. Frohlich answered me by lifting my husband and placing him in the bottom of one of the boats, ordering me to follow, and telling the steward to go with us. My boat was first lowered, but a few minutes later the boat which I was standing near me was lowered. The officers and crew did what they could and encouraged us to be brave and cool.

"While one boat was being lowered the bottom began to give way. The women screamed, and for a moment it seemed as if the bottom would drop out, but the boat was quickly hauled back and another boat was quickly lowered. Another boat had no crew, and the passengers were doing the rowing.

"Meanwhile some fishermen's snacks had come up and several passengers who had their feet on the deck, had their feet on the deck, but Capt. Frohlich believed through the smoke that no one must leave the Patria's boat, so they left the snacks. From this order we inferred that the saloon, who were working, ceaselessly, hoped to put out the fire. For more than an hour we lay alongside the liner hot and smoke covered, and under the

Debris Falling Over Our Heads. "Through the fire we occasionally caught sight of Capt. Frohlich on the bridge. He divided his attention between giving orders to the crew and joking with the passengers. He shouted laughingly: "The fire is in the cabin now. I can't get my pipe, and you all know I can't do anything without my pipe."

"Then the Ceres came up, and her captain sang out: "You ship's crew, shall I take your passengers?" "Frightened as we were we laughed. The captain made the Ceres promise to take us to Dover and then our boats were pulled over and we were taken aboard."

The Herald also says that Percival Spencer, the English aeronaut, went up with two observers to witness the launch of the hydrogen balloon, the engine astronomer, is quoted in the European edition as saying: "As I have calculated the shower of shooting stars was not very abundant. The meteor's had become dispersed along the whole length of their trajectory. Instead of the hundreds of thousands seen in 1790 and 1833, it has not been possible to register even a thousand. Monsieur Janssen, director of the Meudon observatory, who conceived the ingenious idea of making observations from balloons telegraphed me that from a height of a thousand metres, one hundred balloons, twenty of which were of the first magnitude, were observed from the balloon."

METEORIC FIREWORKS. (Associated Press.) New York, Nov. 17.—According to the Herald, Flammarion, the eminent astronomer, is quoted in the European edition as saying: "As I have calculated the shower of shooting stars was not very abundant. The meteor's had become dispersed along the whole length of their trajectory. Instead of the hundreds of thousands seen in 1790 and 1833, it has not been possible to register even a thousand. Monsieur Janssen, director of the Meudon observatory, who conceived the ingenious idea of making observations from balloons telegraphed me that from a height of a thousand metres, one hundred balloons, twenty of which were of the first magnitude, were observed from the balloon."

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. Ottawa, Nov. 17.—John Taker, 28 years of age, was the victim of a boiler explosion at Chaudiere to-day. The boiler, running a stone crusher, exploded and a piece of the driving wheel struck Tucker in the neck, causing death. He leaves a widow and three children. Tucker was employed in the Dominion Carbide Co.'s works and was passing the crusher at the time he met his death.

FIRE AT QUEBEC. Quebec, Nov. 17.—A fire at 4:40 this morning did \$1,500 damage to the soldiers' canteen at the Citadel.

SLOCAN MINERS' TROUBLES.

Mr. Clute, of Toronto, Will Make Investigation for the Dominion Government.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 17.—R. C. Clute, (J.C.) Toronto, has been appointed by the Dominion government a commissioner to investigate the grievances of miners of Slocan, B.C. district, who are applying for enforcement of the Alien Labor Act against the importation of miners from the United States to take the places of those who are on strike for higher wages on the Canadian side at Slocan. There are other grievances in the miners' petition, which Mr. Clute will be asked to investigate.

Mr. Clute has no doubt been selected because he is known to have strong sympathies with the labor party. He was the commissioner who investigated the Crow's Nest Pass railway troubles.

Paris, Nov. 16.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Premier, speaking in the chamber of deputies today said the most urgent matter before the chamber was the anti-republican peril. The government asked to be judged on its acts and projects before the chamber. He denounced the machinations of enemies of the republic, justified the trial of the conspiracy cases before the high court on the ground that everything was preparing for an insurrection, and said: "We do not think we ought to wait until the coup d'état was accomplished. The chamber will do justice. (Left applause.) The government will respect accord, but will never confuse the state by recognizing the clergy of certain religious orders which are increasing in power and becoming more and more menacing."

The Premier concluded by saying that the government's programme was "imposed by the wish to constitute society anew enough to insure respect for the opinion of every one and impose respect for republican institutions. Our programme will serve as a rallying flag for all republicans."

Former Premier Meinel said he required neither reaction nor revolution, and condemned the policy of the government in giving socialists access to power. He then asserted that the high court trials should have been sent before ordinary courts, which drew forth violent leftist protests. He also said he opposed the programme of the government and the treatment of Gen. Negri, and said he wanted a conciliatory and not an aggressive policy, as the country needed internal peace in order to turn its attention to foreign matters.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau accepted a motion reading that "the chamber, approving the acts of the government in defence of the republic, proceeds to the orders of the day." This was adopted by a vote of 349 to 215.

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ATTEMPTED MURDER. (Associated Press.) Toronto, Nov. 17.—John O'Grady, a retired hotel-keeper, who formerly kept the Shakespeare House, attempted to murder Peter Small, a well known ballist, shortly after one o'clock on Monday. O'Grady fired four shots at Small, but only one took effect in the elbow, causing a bruise. When a policeman attempted to arrest the would-be murderer, the latter fired two shots without effect, but the former succeeded in bringing the culprit to the police headquarters. O'Grady says Small has been bounding him, and on one occasion refused him a license.

SEIZURE OF LOBSTERS. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The department of marine and fisheries has been informed of a big seizure by Commander Spain, of the fishery department, and Customs Surveyor Power, of lobsters illegally landed and packed out of season. One of the largest Halifax firms is involved.

in Kruger's eyes. So Joubert was induced, for reasons which were openly discussed at the time, to make a change in his election, and by splitting the votes of the Progressive burghers, ensure Kruger's election. This duly occurred, and Kruger returned to the emoluments of office.

On at least two occasions Joubert has been to England, and it was in 1884 that he accompanied Kruger and General Buller on that memorable visit to London, when, according to Mr. Fitzpatrick's new book, they could not pay their bill at the Albemarle Hotel.

They applied to the late Baron Grant, who held valuable mining rights in the Lydenburg district of the Transvaal, asking for pecuniary assistance. This was duly given, but in return a promise was made that goodwill, encouragement, and protection should be extended to British settlers in the Transvaal. Mr. public by publishing in the public press a cordial invitation and welcome, and the promise of rights and protection to all who would come.

The worthy general is by way of being a great letter writer, and the American press seems to offer him an unlimited field for his epistolary effusions. Quite recently a correspondent, presumably his pen, drew a reply, or rejoinder, from Mr. Rider Hagyard, which put him to rights on various essential

Points of Accuracy. Dr. Clark, M.P., formerly Transvaal consul in London, has also been the recipient of Joubert's letters, and, as a rule, extracts therefrom appear in the London press.

Although Joubert is nominally commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, he cannot be said to possess the entire confidence of his soldiers, patriotic or mercenary. He appears to be, or to have been, at the commencement of hostilities too full of his operations to please the younger generation of Boers. They even petitioned Pretoria to replace him by Cronje, who as a fire-eater, a swashbuckler, and a noisy fellow, has no equal in the Transvaal. But Joubert is too old and tried a patriot to be ousted by the noisy clamor of the young Boers.

He is one of the few among the leaders of the burghers who most realize the full what war with England really means. He has been over here, has seen our soldiers, our sailors, our resources, our wealth, and our discipline. He has appreciated all this, and his active participation in what he knows to be a hopeless struggle has manifested testimony to his pertinacity of purpose, and to the strength of his love for his country.

A brave old gentleman. Would there were more like him.—London Daily Mail.

TRADE OF THE DOMINION. For Four Months Ending Oct. 31st, Shows an Enormous Increase Over the Same Period Last Year.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The customs figures prepared by the department to-day show that for four months of the fiscal year, ending October 31st last, the aggregate trade of the Dominion was \$131,942,275, an increase of \$12,567,000 over the same period of 1898. The increase is about evenly divided between imports and exports.

There was a decrease in duty of over 1,000,000 as compared with the same time last year. The increase in duty for the month of October alone was half a million dollars.

CANADIAN BREVITIES. (Associated Press.) Toronto, Nov. 17.—Vincenzo Sarlo, his wife and son, Italians, have been arrested on charges of receiving stolen goods. They are alleged to have received large sums of money from the Italian community before being arrested.

Brantford, Nov. 17.—Hon. G. E. Foster and Mr. E. B. Osler, were entertained at luncheon by the Conservatives of this city last night.

Windsor, Nov. 17.—There are no new cases of smallpox in Essex county.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—A unique body of arbitrators, composed of Archbishops Duhamel, Ottawa, Quebec, and Bruchel, Montreal, is in session here considering the question of responsibility in connection with the collapse of the walls of Nicolet Cathedral, which occurred a few months ago. Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, was the first witness called, and he will be followed by contractors, architects and others.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—A brakeman named Conturier fell between the cars of a I. C.R. freight train at St. Henri de Levis last night, and was instantly killed.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The names of the Hon. F. Garneau, M.P.P. for Quebec Liberty, and Dr. Lachapelle, a well-known Liberal of Montreal, are mentioned in connection with vacant Senate seats caused by the death of Hon. E. J. Briere for Laurentides, and Hon. J. H. Bellefleur for De Lanaudiere.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Judge Wurtelle in the case of the Queen's Bench to-day decided against the delay based on technicalities in the case against Mr. Wren, president of the Ville Marie Bank. The case can now be pushed. The trial is to open on Monday next.

SCHOOLBOYS' QUARREL. (Associated Press.) Toronto, Nov. 17.—Walter Brown, a boy of fourteen years, was stabbed by a school mate, John Tibb, aged nine years, yesterday. As the result of a quarrel, young Tibb struck the former in the shoulder with a penknife. The wound is not serious.

A BOY MISSING. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Nov. 17.—Much anxiety is felt over the disappearance of Arthur Bucknell from the home of his adopted father, Tom C. Crys, on Howe Sound. The boy left in a skiff and has not since been seen.

A CALL FROM CANADA. (Associated Press.) Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17.—Rev. B. C. Oakley has received a call to the First Congregational church, London, Ont.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF ASTORIA

is put up in one-size bottles only. In sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell anything else on the plea or promise that it is as good as ours and will answer every purpose that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

to him about Walker's drinking habits. Constable Abbott had seen Walker in February of March of this year, just at the entrance to the police station. Walker passed the chief. He did not make any report of it. In early spring the chief asked witness if he had seen Walker. At that time witness said Walker was drunk half the time. Witness said nothing in reply to Mr. Munro's question. Mr. Munro's questions in the negative. Constable Richard Lewellyn had seen Walker drunk in the presence of the chief on two occasions. Once was in the spring of this year outside the police station. The chief was standing. Witness had reason to believe the chief saw Walker. About five weeks ago witness saw Walker. The chief is to witness about Walker. Walker intoxicated in the chief's presence; he saw him again about a week in the evening. Officer Woods with witness and a dome cover is smashed, also its automatic exhaust pipe and 25-ton screw jack. The tender is also pitted with bullet marks.

ward to witness's desire to go to the hospital. The chief said if all the men on the force were like witness they'd be all right. Walker, on the contrary, was drunk all the time. Bradburn asked witness in regard to a friendship for Chivards and a litigation of repairs to place in the garage to what witness was in the presence of what witness are or are soldiers. The witness was quite positive in his evidence and the attempt to confuse him did not appear very satisfactory to counsel.

Deer Woods had seen Walker drunk in the presence of the chief on two or three occasions. Once was at the door of the police station at 8 o'clock when men were going on duty. He saw witness several times. Once in the spring of this year, for instance. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks ago to Walker's drinking habits. In reply to Mr. Higgins witness said four weeks ago he reported to the chief having seen Walker in March last at the Rock Bay hotel. The chief told not to mention it, it might come out. Societies' Rumor day Walker was intoxicated. The chief there on each occasion. The chief tried to witness about six weeks

Provincial News.

NEW DENVER. There is urgent need that a set of fire wardens be appointed in this town, as there are none at present.

CASCADE CITY. Cascade has another telegraph office. The Spokane & Northern Telegraph Co. operating in connection with the Western Union, has opened an office in the building adjoining Black's hotel.

TRAIL. Rev. Hugh Sanders has gone for a three weeks' trip to Parkdale where he will be married, returning later to Trail with his bride.

VEENON. Frequent showers during the past week have been the cause of the mudiness and most abominable roads that have been experienced in this district for many years.

GRAND FORKS. The work of grading on the new streets is being rapidly pushed forward and it is expected to have them entirely completed before winter sets in.

MIDWAY. The C.P.R. telegraph system is being extended to Boundary Creek. The construction party has already completed its work east of Eholt on its way in.

FORT STEELE. Several new buildings are under construction and Fort Steele is improving rapidly.

That the mineral resources of East Kootenay are being exploited is evidenced by the business which is being done in the government offices at Fort Steele.

Capt. Devitt is having an addition 12x26 put on the jail building. The new part will be used for an office and for holding court.

Mr. Fred Finlayson and children, who have been spending some weeks at Victoria, returned on Monday to their home on the upper Shuswap.

At a meeting of the directors of the Vernon Jubilee Hospital it was decided to obtain the services of another Victorian nurse, who will act under Nurse Henderson at the hospital, thus leaving Nurse McKay free to devote her attention exclusively to district nursing.

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A straw named Frank Pete met with a serious accident last week. He was foolish enough to probe at the head of a dynamite cartridge with an awl, and the inevitable result of an explosion, of course, speedily followed his investigations.

hospital where the injured hand was cut off, and he is now rapidly recovering.

REVELDROKE. The ground has been cleared and preparations commenced for building the new Salvation Army barracks on First street.

PHOENIX. Carpenters' Union, No. 2, has been organized at Phoenix, with 26 members. It is the intention of the union to organize all points in this district where sufficient men are at work.

GREENWOOD. Owing to the continued wet weather, the roads in all directions are reported in very bad condition and the stages are having a serious time of it.

BELLA COOLA. The vegetable and fruit crop is almost harvested. An enterprising mine owner and operator came up on the last steamer to negotiate with Messrs. Kellogg & Olsen.

NEILON. On Monday afternoon, when landing a barge at the C. P. R. slip, Captain Griswold, of the tug Ymir, fell from his shoulder.

ROSSLAND. The rite of holy matrimony was solemnized between Edward Lezick and Martha Redick on Monday evening.

James Nelson, a painter, aged 40 years, died at the Sisters' Hospital on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

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On a survey for the railroad to the Velvet mine, the line to be built will be 15 miles in length and will have a one per cent. grade as far as the summit of Sophie mountain, and a three per cent. grade down the west side of the mountain to the Velvet. There will have to be a switch on the west side of Sophie moun-

tain, and a new survey will probably be made to get rid of this. The surveyed line goes from the end of the spur to the W. R. Eagle, and from there along the side of Red mountain.

LILLOOET. Robert Steddart and W. H. Miller left Tuesday morning for Cayoosa creek to put up the buildings necessary at the Gold Reefs property.

COLUMBIA. Mr. J. C. Sullivan, C. E., assistant to Mr. W. J. Lee, was here on Tuesday and made the contract for a new station on the line between the water and the Kettle river.

KAMLOOPS. Mrs. Quirt, wife of Mr. T. Quirt, died at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning at the Royal Inland hospital.

At the residence of Mr. John Langridge on Saturday, Mr. John Moffat and Miss Margaret Jane Steel were married by Rev. Robert Brown officiating.

At the closing session of the Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster the following standing committees were appointed:

Committee upon the Indian Industrial School—Archdeacon Small, convener; S. A. Baston and Messrs. Myers Gray, L. R. Johnson, J. H. Anson, W. J. C. Camble and Hon. T. Mayne Dwyer.

On Sunday School Work—Revs. A. Silva White, convener; L. Norman Tucker, H. J. Underhill and J. B. Haslam and Mr. Myers Grey.

On Religious Education in Schools—Revs. H. G. F. Clinton, L. N. Tucker, H. J. Underhill, Messrs. Camble and Downie.

Mr. W. F. Salisbury was unanimously re-elected as auditor. The body of an unknown man was found in the harbor yesterday.

Mr. Frank Devlin, Indian agent for New Westminster district, returned on Thursday from Duncan, where he took temporary charge of the office.

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is generally understood that Engineer Micoled, who is now in charge of construction on the branch from Cranbrook to Kimberley, will have charge of the Balfour extension as well.

A fatal accident was narrowly averted on Saturday morning on Pender street. An electric light pole was being transported westward, and when just abreast of the postoffice one of five men who were astride the long stick of timber in some way overbalanced himself and fell directly in front of the rear hind wheel of the wagon.

The Rev. Mr. McEae goes over to Nanaimo this week, where his old congregation is preparing to tender him a reception. After preaching in Nanaimo, next Sunday, he will return to Vancouver prior to taking his departure for Los Angeles.

The body of the man found at the C. P. R. wharf last Friday was buried on Monday afternoon, having been unidentified. From the clothing on the body it was clearly shown not to have been one of the Mannion party presumably drowned off Bowen Island a month ago.

Highway robbery is seldom heard of on the streets of Vancouver, but on Monday night while Mr. Angus Fraser was walking through the arcade, his gold watch was snatched by a young man who bolted towards Cordova street and succeeded in eluding pursuit.

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favorably, according to friends who have recently visited his sick room. A fatal accident was narrowly averted on Saturday morning on Pender street.

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At the meeting of the directors of the Vernon Jubilee Hospital it was decided to obtain the services of another Victorian nurse, who will act under Nurse Henderson at the hospital, thus leaving Nurse McKay free to devote her attention exclusively to district nursing.

On a survey for the railroad to the Velvet mine, the line to be built will be 15 miles in length and will have a one per cent. grade as far as the summit of Sophie mountain, and a three per cent. grade down the west side of the mountain to the Velvet.

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the parish from 1868 to 1880, and died at Sapperton in 1880. The Sisters of Our Lady of Charity who have been engaged for a couple of weeks canvassing Victoria, Esquimalt, and vicinity on behalf of the orphanas of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd at Sapperton, collected \$200.

It is understood that Mr. Kincaid has cancelled his engagement with the New Westminster Creamery Company, and has accepted the position of superintendent of the butter department in the condensed milk factory, Mr. Lewis, present clerk, will assume the management of the creamery on December 1st.

As the local train was coming in from the Junction on a misty morning, and passing Millside, some person either fired a gun at the baggage car, or else cast a stone in that direction. At all events the conductor had a narrow escape, as a missile passed close to his shoulder, and his coat and vest were plentifully sprinkled with fragments of broken glass—Columbian.

Now that the water in the river has resumed its normal low level, it would not be a bad idea for the wreckers to get to work again. The remains of the three steamers burned at the new G. P. N. wharf, Thursday, the slack of a wire cable from the steamer Beaver caught on a portion of one of these sunken wrecks, and it was only after a considerable exertion of valuable time that the cable was freed.

The old fire hall on Royal avenue has been renovated, and once more turned into a suitable headquarters for the city.

The Epworth League of the Queen's Avenue Methodist church is preparing for a winter's campaign in evangelistic work. Beginning on Sunday morning next at 7 o'clock, a week of special services will be held in the school room of the church, on Sixth street.

Mr. J. A. Sharpe, superintendent of the Dominion government Experimental Farm at Agassiz, is at present in the city, supervising the work of packing the remainder of his part of Canada's exhibit for the Paris Exposition.

Mr. J. A. Sharpe says he is not trying to send samples of all the varieties of fruit grown in this province, but only the best samples, fair representations of about 20 varieties of apples. The shipments already gone forward consist of a splendid assortment of best fruit of almost every description grown in British Columbia.

Trout Lake a This winter there will be a few more there ever was before. The water is being worked in the November following. It is expected, says the Columbian, that the Canadian government will send a supplementary exhibit next year, in which case, the display of early British Columbia fruits will open the eyes of not only Canadians, but of the millions who will visit the great 1900 Exposition.

Messrs. Joseph Crane, D. McLaughlin, and Abel Chalk left on the Atlantic express on Friday afternoon for Yale, where they are engaged to construct a large dredge for the English syndicate, which will work some of the sand bars in the Fraser for gold.

These men will be followed in a day or two by others, eighteen in all being engaged in the work. The dredge will be a large one, 80x24 feet, and it must be built within a month.

Nothing like starting early. Mr. W. H. Keary, of the provincial exhibition, states that things are already shaping out for a bigger show than ever next year. Already \$50,000 has been subscribed in special premiums, and exhibitors from other cities have already filed applications for space in the main building, more than sufficient to take up all the ground floor.

Mr. A. E. Vert on Thursday united in marriage Miss Charlotte Payne, who had just arrived from Orillia, Ontario, and Mr. William Charles Revel of Vancouver.

Mr. J. C. Brown, who has been ill for the last three weeks, is able to be about again, though not fully recovered. The executive committee of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, met on Friday night, the principal business of the meeting was the receipt of a statement of receipts and expenditures, and preliminary balance sheets, submitted by the secretary, and showing a deficit of somewhat over \$2,000.

The statue of Cromwell, the gift of Lord Rosebery, is now being fixed on the pedestal prepared for it in the enclosure at the side of Westminster hall, and overlooking Parliament Square, London.

Mining

Work was resumed last week and will be continued. There is a fine show of Pretty Girl claim.

A large body of uncovered on the 1st. The work on the 1st was progressing rapidly.

Work will be continued on the Copper Crown claim in Isadore of Gold-Copper Mines.

The present work on Tiger property will be continued.

The Butte and Phoenix claims have been worked for some time.

The Silver Queen claims are being made up.

The Nettle L. claims are being made up.

The Silver Belt claims are being made up.

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Mining News

East Kootenay.

Work was resumed on the Big Chief last week and will be continued at Whitewater...

There is a fine showing of ore on the Big Chief claim. Horse Thief creek. A large body of copper ore has been discovered on the Pilgrim group near Whitewater lake.

The work on the Dupont is still being pushed and the tunnel now being driven is progressing rapidly. Work will be commenced at once on the Copper Crown and Excess imperial claims in Isadore canyon for the Theo. Gold-Copper Mines, Limited.

A very rich strike has been made at the Sullivan mine. A large body of ore has been encountered showing specimens of wire gold and silver.

Work on the Mastodon group at the mouth of Perry creek has been discontinued and the new company formed to work the property will not begin operations till next spring.

The Mountain claim shaft is now down 53 feet and will be continued to 75 feet, and then a crosscut will be run for 50 feet.

The Movie and Queen of the Hills, the control of which was obtained by J. C. Dewar, consists of two full claims and a portion of the same situated between the St. Eugene and Lake Shore mines. The same two big lodes, which have already been extensively opened up on the St. Eugene and Lake Shore, traverse the Movie and Queen of the Hills for their entire length.

The distance which they extend over the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate's properties is over 4,000 feet. The present work on the Minnie M. and Tiger property consists of 100 feet of tunnel and incline on the Minnie M. The lode is 14 feet in width, between porphyry and quartzite. The incline shows two feet of good ore, the balance of the lode being concentrating and milling quartz.

The continuation of the tunnel 100 feet along the hanging wall will pass the ledge at a depth of 150 feet. Across the gulch is the Tiger, which is opened up by a small cut, showing well in copper.

The Batte and Philadelphia claims in Skookum Chuck have over 300 feet of work done of such a character as to demonstrate the value of the property. The ore carries copper, gold and silver. The vein is eight feet wide, and assays of one ton returns \$22, another 19.30 per cent copper, and the third \$2.50 in gold and 13 ounces of silver. The claims are located about ten miles up the creek on the east slope, not easily reached, there being no trail across the mountain.

Trout Lake and Lardreau. This winter there will be three times as much work done in the district as there ever was before. Over 17 properties will be working, employing over 145 men.

On the Silver Queen extensive preparations are being made to ship ore this season. One thousand ore sacks are being taken up, and large quantities of supplies are being taken in to the property.

The May Bee, which immediately adjoins the Nettie L. on the north, and is being developed by the Double Eagle Mining & Development Company. The next three months' development on the Nettie L. has been by contract. The tunnel now being driven, however, is one which will test the value of the property, and when the lead has been encountered it is presumed that the company will make the most of its property and commence a series of shipments.

The Tower is only just commencing to develop, but its lead has been proved in both the Sunshine and Cup's workings. This property as work progresses will be increasing its capacity for labor.

On the Nettie L. four different forces of men are busily engaged respectively in pushing the long tunnel, stopping in No. 1 tunnel and drifts, putting up additional buildings, and getting out timbers for the winter's work. In the upper part of the mine, the drift is 25 feet in No. 1 tunnel, there is from two to four feet of solid grey copper and galena, besides several feet of rich concentrating ore and the showing constantly improves. Several carloads of high grade galena and copper are already stacked and await the advent of rewhinding.

Although it is by no means certain what amount of skilled labor each mine in the district will employ, the Topic estimates that the properties mentioned are employing at least the number of men given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Property Name and Number of Men. Includes Silver Cup (30), Sunshine (20), Tower (23), Nettie L. (6), Silver Queen (6), St. Elmo (3), Silver Bell (5), Silver Belt (5), Beatrice (5), Old Gold and Primrose (4), Rob Roy (4), May Bee (5).

Other properties 124 Total 134 Camp McKinney News. Mr. E. G. Warren is in Rossland from Camp McKinney, where he is in charge of operations on the Kamloops, which is the property of the McKinney-Kamloops Mining Company. He reports that there is a lot of development work in progress at Camp McKinney. All of the old properties are being worked and several new ones have recently started up.

Among the latter is the Little Cariboo, on which a shaft is being sunk. The five stamp mill of the Watsoo Gold Mining Company started to run permanently on Saturday last. The mill was operated before that, but was run intermittently while the new machinery was got into shape. It is anticipated that the water-shaft clean-up will be within the next two weeks. As the ore is of a good grade it is thought the clean up will be a satisfactory one. Mr. Warren says the Watsoo will be the next dividend payer in British Columbia. There is plenty of water on the site, and the shaft can easily keep the mill in operation. On the Kamloops, a hoist is to be installed, and Mr. Warren is here for the purpose of looking after the shipment of the hoist and its appurtenances. Mr. Warren says the Minneha is erecting a ten stamp mill,

which will be completed within the next two months. In the meanwhile the development of the property is in progress, and at the same time ore is being shipped out of the 100 foot level with two machines, so there will be plenty of material for the stamps to fall on when the mill is ready for operation.

The Cariboo continues to grind out its regular monthly dividend of \$12,500. The camp as a whole has a very healthy tone, and the people there have only the highest hopes of its future.

Rambler-Cariboo Mines. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Rambler-Cariboo Mines, Limited, held at Kaslo, the following named were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. B. McArthur (president), A. F. McClaine of Tacoma (vice-president), W. H. Adams of Kaslo (secretary-treasurer), A. Coolidge of Colfax, Wash., J. J. Humphries of Spokane, W. Chapin of St. Catherine, Ont., and Bernard McDonald, of Montreal. A dividend of 1 per cent on the issued capital, amounting to \$10,500, was declared. The ore is high grade and nets the company in the neighborhood of \$2,500 a car. As soon as an upraise is made, which will be in about two weeks, the working force will be increased to 50 men.

Rossland Output. The shipments of ore from Rossland last week exceeded 6,000 tons, the greatest output of any one week from the camp. During the week just closed 6,538 tons were sent down, making a daily average of over 700 tons. A \$4,000 gold brick, representing the October clean up of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, has been on exhibition at a local store, creating a good deal of interest.

A detailed approximation of the camp's output for the week ending October 11th, and year to date, is as follows: Le Roi, week, 2,176; year, 78,850; War Eagle, 2,250; year, 64,038; Iron Mask, 180; year, 4,731; Evening Star, year, 1,088; Deer Park, year, 18; Centre Star, week, 930; year, 11,202; Columbia-Kootenay, year, 111; Virginia, year, 100; Mountain Trail, year, 20; I. X. L., year, 50; Coxy, year, 20. Total, week, 6,538; year, 130,324.

Another Smelter for Grand Forks. Grand Forks, Nov. 9.—Grand Forks has secured a second smelter. The deal was closed to-day with J. E. Gies, general manager of the Granby smelter, and John A. Manly, who generously donated a free site of 20 acres to E. T. Bradford, general manager of the Southern Smelting Company, of Denver, Colorado, and Harry Gager, the latter will organize a company with a capital of \$500,000 for the treatment of sulphide ores by the Loder or Pyritic system.

Work on the site, which adjoins the Granby smelter to the north, on the banks of the Kettle river, will be started within two weeks. The construction of the plant will be started immediately at Denver, and will be delivered here within three or three and a half months. Mr. Bradford is authority for the statement that his company will be in a position to treat ore on or before the 1st of March. The plant will have a capacity of 200 tons daily, and, as he indicates, will make a specialty of low grade ores, or ores that otherwise could not be treated at a profit.

"The action of Mr. Graves and Mr. Manly in donating us a free site, and agreeing to furnish us with power at a nominal figure," said Mr. Bradford, "is exceedingly generous. I expected to make a deal with them, but was quite unprepared for such favorable terms. I wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that our smelter is in reality not a competitor to a cold blast proposition like the Granby smelter. Our purpose is to treat ores of such a grade as could not be profitably treated by the old process. I mean ores ranging in value from \$6 to \$10 per ton. Our reduction works can treat any kind of ore but lead and zinc. We cannot handle these varieties on account of volatilization.

"The Loder smelter possesses one or two radical features that are not found in the ordinary smelter. The main feature is that we use a hot instead of a cold blast, and by means of a mechanical contrivance the hot gases, instead of being wasted, are used to pre-heat the incoming air, and thus we possess an abundance of sulphur, makes them really run from 34 to 5 per cent of coke, as compared with the 20 per cent used in the ordinary commercial smelters. The tremendous heat is generated, which rapidly accomplishes the work. By an ingenious arrangement we conduct the smoke through a water tank, thus eliminating all values that might be volatilized, and the smoke emerges practically free from dust or impurities. This is an advantage that the entire community will appreciate. Then, again, the Loder system does away with all crushing and preliminary roasting.

"The best proof of the efficiency of our system is the fact that the Guggenheimer smelter at Pueblo, requiring a perfect flux, uses the matte of our Ward, Col., reduction works, paying the freight to Pueblo, making no treatment charges, and giving us all the metallic values. The process was invented by Mr. Loder in 1890, and is covered by patents in Canada, the United States, and all European countries. We possess the rights for British Columbia and several adjacent American states. Two hundred tons of plants of this description are in successful operation at Leadville and Ward, Col., and Atlanta, Georgia, and similar ones will shortly be installed in Arizona and Old Mexico.

"Mr. Gager will have plans of the new smelter here completed within 10 days. "The smelter site, both from the point of view of location, and water supply is simply ideal, and its equal I have never seen. "This trip has been a revelation to me. I am simply amazed at the character of the Boundary ores I have seen. This is destined to be one of the greatest mining regions on the continent, if the reports I hear respecting the enormous width of the lodes are true."

Development of Mines. The Wild Horse and Boulder creek mines promise to bring back to that section the stirring scenes of the days of thirty years ago. The activity in that region is greater than at any time for twenty-five years at least, and promises to be still greater as the season progresses. There will be probably not less than thirty men employed on the Big Chief, Little Chief and Dupont during the winter, and it is not unlikely that other claims in that vicinity will employ as many men. This means a

substantial pay roll for that section alone. At the Chickamao Stone from fifteen to twenty-five men will be employed, and a considerable force on the Empire, Barton and Wynstay—the latter group is now under bond to the Mackintosh syndicate.

Mr. Tracy and Lewis creeks fully attended to by the department of the Estella and Minnie M. and Tiger, John L. and other claims. With all of this work going on, with a pay roll of no inconsiderable size, Fort Steele will be directly benefited, as his growth will increase as development progresses, and when the mines reach a producing stage, its growth will still further increase as development progresses, and it will be then as now the mining centre of East Kootenay.—Fort Steele Prospector.

Windermere Notes. The Phoenix group on Horse Thief creek, operated by R. S. Gallop, has discontinued work for the season. It is understood that development work on a large scale will be resumed in the early spring, or as soon as the season will permit.

Messrs. Willard and Stratford, of Atholmer, B. C., have had the phenomenal returns of over \$800 per ton in gold, silver and copper from 25 pounds of ore which they sent to Northport smelter. The ore is from the Diamond group, which the owners intend developing this winter. The property is situated on the same lead as the Paradise group on Spring creek, now under lease to the New British Columbia Syndicate, of London, Eng., for \$150,000.

Recent development work on the Treaty Girl mine, on Boulder creek, owned by the New British Columbia Syndicate, of London, Eng., has proven very satisfactory. The ore is from the Paradise group. The Swanage mine will commence shipping in the very near future.

R. E. Bruce, C. E., representative of Messrs. Osler & Hammond, is taking in a large amount of supplies to the mine, on the north fork of Tovy creek. This property is being worked throughout the winter on a large scale. James R. McLeod and Samuel Brewster intend working the Joan group at Skookumchuck, E. K., throughout the winter.

The Red Line mines on McDonald creek, a tributary of Horse Thief creek, will commence shipping as soon as the snow will permit. The ore will be shipped from Peterborough in the spring. It is understood that there is a deal being got for the Bear group, situated on Boulder creek, owned by Messrs Robert McKee and Dan Steadman, both of Windermere.

A large force of men is being worked on the Red Line mines under the foremanship of John Ferraday. Messrs. Steve Young and George Geary, both formerly of Fort Steele, but now of Peterborough, have struck rich on Spring creek. The centre of the plant will be started immediately at Denver, and will be delivered here within three or three and a half months. Mr. Bradford is authority for the statement that his company will be in a position to treat ore on or before the 1st of March. The plant will have a capacity of 200 tons daily, and, as he indicates, will make a specialty of low grade ores, or ores that otherwise could not be treated at a profit.

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Mr. H. W. Wilson, Writing in the London Daily Mail, compares the Fatalities of Modern Warfare. The phrase "heavy losses" is one which has leapt to the lips of our newspaper-writers and special correspondents with unusual frequency of late. Yet, as the phrase has been so widely used, it would be well to ask whether its employment is accurate—in other words, have our losses in South Africa really been heavy? And to understand what "heavy losses" means it will be necessary to turn to the records of military history.

At Dundee, on October 20, a British force of some 4,200 men had 48 killed and 191 wounded, a total loss of 237. This works out to a percentage of a little over five, and was incurred, be it remembered, in the frontal attack upon a very strong position, held by an equal or superior force. At Waterloo the Anglo-Belgian army totalled 67,800, and had 15,000 men killed and 22,700 wounded, a total loss of 37,700, which works out to a percentage of a little over five, and was incurred, be it remembered, in the frontal attack upon a very strong position, held by an equal or superior force. At Waterloo the Anglo-Belgian army totalled 67,800, and had 15,000 men killed and 22,700 wounded, a total loss of 37,700, which works out to a percentage of a little over five, and was incurred, be it remembered, in the frontal attack upon a very strong position, held by an equal or superior force.

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