

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES

Big Guns Are Fired Daily on Ladysmith, but Little Damage is Being Done.

GENERAL BULLER CHANGES HIS PLANS

Will Send a Large Force to Relieve White--Boers Preparing For Strong Attack on the Position-- Fighting in Rhodesia.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 10.—With the arrival at Capetown of the British transports Roslyn Castle and Moor, to be followed by a continuous succession of troop-laden ships, the real campaign in South Africa may be said to have commenced, and the fact that the former was ordered to proceed to Durban forthwith is said to indicate either an entire change, or at least a modification, in the plan of advance.

It seems that General Buller's first move will be to free General White. That is departing somewhat from the earlier plans credited to him of advancing through the level country of the Orange Free State and Southwestern Transvaal.

It has been apparent for some days that the situation at Ladysmith could not be indefinitely prolonged, and it is understood information has reached the government that the quiescence of the Boers will shortly be changed by the arrival of the siege train from Pretoria into a determined attempt to deliver a telling stroke.

A Counter Stroke. This, it is added, is leading Gen. Buller to prepare a counter stroke and endeavor to push the Boers back by a direct attack.

Such an operation if attempted will necessarily entail a great expenditure of life, as during the months the Boers have occupied northern Natal they have fortified most of the passes and other positions suitable to their style of fighting.

Is White Short of Ammunition? While the pigeon dispatch of General White shows the beleaguered garrison was holding its own yesterday, it is feared here the silence regarding what the British artillery is doing in reply to the Boer guns indicates the dread that General White is short of long range ammunition is not altogether groundless.

Boer Treachery. A very serious passage in Gen. White's message gives the first official confirmation of the statement of Boer treachery, which there had been a disposition hitherto to discredit, but which must unfortunately now be accepted as at least partly true.

No Boers Near Colenso. Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 7.—The armored train which has returned from within half a mile of Colenso saw no signs of Boers.

More Troops For Buller. London, Nov. 10.—With the additional division announced by Lord Wolseley at the Lord Mayor's banquet yesterday evening, General Buller's forces will aggregate about 90,000 men by Christmas.

An Explanation. The war office has issued the following: "A report having appeared in South African papers that our artillery fired on the Geneva-flax, General Buller telegraphs the following account of the incident given to the Standard and Diggers' News by Rev. Mr. Martin, a Dutch clergyman with the Boers:

"Directly after the first cannon shot the English thought our men were at the railway station and fired there. They were not, but one of the shots went through an ambulance. As soon as they found their mistake they ceased firing. The ambulance, in accordance with usages, should have been three miles from the field of battle, so the ambulance cannot claim the English broke the usages of civilized warfare, but I do not think the English would have fired on them had they known this. It was unintentional."

Fighting in Rhodesia. London, Nov. 10.—The war office this evening issued the following: "From Buller, Capetown, 1.40 p.m., by message from Bulwayo, dated November 3rd: "A small convoy and escort, under Spreckley, of Plummer's force, was attacked by Boers on November 2nd. Six men are missing."

BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH. Little Damage Being Done by Boer Guns—Firing on the White Flag—Strengthening Entrenchments. London, Nov. 10.—The British war office has received from General Buller the following dispatch: "Capetown, Thursday evening, Nov. 9.—I have received, by pigeon from Gen. White to-day, the following: "The bombardment at long range by heavy guns continues daily. "A few casualties are occurring, but no serious harm is being done. "The Boers sent in to-day a number of refugees from the Transvaal under a flag of truce. A flag of truce from Ladysmith met them outside the pickets. When the party separated the Boer guns fired on it before it reached our pickets. "Major Gale, Royal Engineers, was wounded to-day while sending a message. "The entrenchments are daily growing stronger and the supply of provisions is ample."

UNCONFIRMED RUMOR. From Amsterdam Says Six Hundred British Soldiers Were Killed or Wounded on Friday. (Associated Press.) London, Nov. 10.—Another rumor, emanating from Amsterdam sources, says that "A British regiment was decimated on Friday by Free Staters." It is added that six hundred of the British soldiers were killed or wounded, and that three hundred horses were captured.

The Prince Reviews Cavalry. London, Nov. 10.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley reviewed three squadrons of Household Cavalry at Albany barracks this afternoon, previous to their departure for South Africa. The Prince of Wales and party were greeted with a royal salute.

000,000 at twelve months. The average rates per cent. were £3 6s 3d for six months' bills, and £3 5s 6d for twelve months' bills.

Another Transport Arrives. Capetown, Nov. 10.—The British transport Major, having on board the officers of the three divisions of the British army corps, on its way to South Africa, arrived here at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Vegetables for Troops. Toronto, Nov. 10.—The Ontario department of agriculture has received a communication from the Imperial authorities inquiring as to the export of vegetables for the troops in South Africa.

GOVERNMENT'S THANKS. Canada's Offer to Send a Second Contingent Will Be Accepted Should It Be Required. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The following is a copy of Hon. Chamberlain's dispatch declining a second contingent for South Africa. It is dated 7th November, 1899: "Your minister's generous offer to send, without delay, a second contingent for service to South Africa has received the attention and consideration of the secretary of state for war and his military advisers, but they regret that, under existing circumstances, they are unable to accept it. "The offer will, however, certainly be borne in mind and Her Majesty's government will have no hesitation in availing themselves of it should future events make it desirable to do so. "Her Majesty's government attach great importance to this fresh proof of Canadian sympathy and good-will, and desires to express their grateful appreciation of it. "Signed, CHAMBERLAIN."

Massing of British Troops. They Are Now Preparing for the Invasion of the Free State. Ten Thousand More Soldiers to Be Mobilized—The Shelling of Pretoria.

London, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from a correspondent at Queenstown, Cape Colony, dated November 6, says: "I arrived here yesterday afternoon via De Aar, Rosendal and Stormers, and did not see a sign of enemy's forces. "The concentration upon the frontier at De Aar and Queenstown has been completely effected without interruption. "The Boers have destroyed the Vaan-syl bridge, seven miles south of Norval's Point, but they have not further advanced towards Colenso. There is a general belief that the Free Staters intend to act on the defensive unless the Cape Dutch show active sympathy. "The railway within the Free State is completely wrecked. It is estimated that it will take six months to repair the damage already done in South Africa, and the army will hardly be able to use the railway any more than in 1881."

Washington News. London, Nov. 10.—(4:30 a.m.)—News is anxiously awaited from General Buller about the reported fighting around Ladysmith. It may be that White has sent news which Buller has thought best to keep to himself is the version beginning to be believed, as the stories of heavy fighting brought by Kaffirs in such circumstantial detail can hardly be wholly groundless.

The Boers, if they ever entertained the idea of a real invasion of Cape Colony, have probably not abandoned it, to devote their energies to reducing Ladysmith.

Orders have been received at Woolwich and Devonport for the mobilization of a Siege Train, which it is supposed is for the purpose of shelling Pretoria. The force manning it will approximate to the strength of eight batteries, and will consist of thirty-two officers and 1,104 non-commissioned officers and men. Its armament will be thirty howitzers, fourteen 6-inch guns, eight 5-inch guns and eight 4-inch guns, the whole train weighing over 3,000 tons. This will be the first employment of a modernized siege train by a European army.

Three large steamers have just been chartered at Liverpool to convey the 10,000 troops of the division which Lord Wolseley yesterday announced would be mobilized.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Pietermaritzburg, telegraphing Monday, says: "Estcourt, Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith Are All Safe for some time to come. Owing to the fact that Ladysmith lies low and the Boers, unlooked, have been permitted to occupy Mount Bulwan and other surrounding high hills, attempts to open up telegraphic communications have proved a failure."

The Capetown correspondent of the Standard says: "The ministerial papers here are giving currency to infamous Boer charges of British brutality to prisoners and the treacherous use of the

white flag. It is asserted that the British have bound prisoners to the wheels of Maxim guns and dragged them along."

From Port Elizabeth comes the intelligence that the customs officers have seized a bale of new flags consigned to the Free State.

At Constantinople it is rumored that Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent in Egypt, has received instructions to arrange with the Egyptian cabinet for the dispatch of 5,000 Egyptian troops to the Transvaal, but the report is discredited here.

Movements of Troops in Natal. Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 6.—There are signs that a movement is contemplated by the British troops here, but their destination is kept a profound secret.

An armored train which has returned from reconnoitering in the direction of Colenso reports having seen nothing of the enemy. The train guard met a native runner returning from Ladysmith, who said that a party of Boers had torn up the line within a mile of Colenso station. The Boers, he asserted, were in great numbers. They brought big guns down from Gohlenshoek Hill, pointed them in the main roadway and fired five shots into Colenso, only to ascertain that it had been completely evacuated. They entered with five empty wagons, which they filled with goods from Edwards's store. The train party went scouting and obtained reliable news that Colenso was then in possession of the Boers, and therefore returned.

Volunteers Killed. London, Nov. 9.—A telegram has been received at the colonial office from the Governor of Natal, giving a copy of the pigeon post message received by the Premier from the commandant of volunteers. It is as follows: "Ladysmith, Tuesday, Nov. 7.—I sent you November 3 by native messenger a report of the engagement that day, but I am not sure if it reached you, as the messenger has not returned. Major Taunton and Sgt. Mappone, of the Natal Engineers, were killed; Capt. Arnott, of the Border Mounted Rifles, was wounded; nine troopers were wounded, all slightly, and are doing well.

There has been nothing important since the hospital removed to a spot on the railway three miles south. All was quiet on Sunday and Monday. The enemy renewed the bombardment to-day, but no damage was done."

Police Reoccupy Stormberg. Burghersdorp, Cape Colony, Nov. 8.—There are no signs here of the Boers, though it is asserted that they will invade Burghersdorp to-morrow morning. The police have returned and reoccupied Stormberg.

The Boers have blown up the Achterstad railway bridge and have cut the wires.

Carnegie on the War. New York, Nov. 9.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie was interviewed on his arrival here to-day. Speaking of the war between England and the Boers, Mr. Carnegie said Great Britain had brought on the war by a desire for gain. "The war against the Boers is most infamous and unjust, and it was brought about by England's lust for dominion, and is on a par with our attacks on the Philippines. The two attacks are a disgrace to both branches of our race. The people in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have a right to rule themselves. One war is an attack on an existing and the other on an embryonic republic. It was wrong for us to attack the Philippines for England to attack the Boers, for we all see from a greater height, as we believe in a government by the consent of the governed."

CANADIAN BREVITIES. London, Nov. 11.—Thomas Dickenson, of the firm of Dickenson, Nicholson & Co., wholesale drygoods and millinery, is dead, the result of injuries received on a train near Philadelphia yesterday.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—The Lord's Day Alliance, in conference here, is strongly opposed to the opening of Canadian canals on Sunday, and has appointed a committee to wait on the government regarding the matter.

Varsity students have decided that in future no liquor shall be served at annual dinners.

J. G. Jardine, commissioner to Paris, who has returned to the city, says a great amount of activity is prevailing among the manufacturers of musical instruments for the Paris exposition.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Mr. E. Wicklemann, vice-consul, Adleborg, Finland, who has just returned from the west, says Alberta and Prince Albert districts are fine countries. He contends that with ice-breakers they have in Finland it would be possible to keep Hudson's Bay open all the year round. Mr. Wicklemann will endeavor to push forward Finnish immigration to Canada.

Quebec, Nov. 11.—Mr. Davidson, counsel for Fox Bay settlers, and Rev. Dr. Griffith, ex-president of the Methodist conference, make charges of gross injustice in the decision of the courts in sustaining Menier's right to eject settlers. It is claimed no witnesses were heard, nor any attempt made to argue the cases. The case will be appealed.

Carleton Place, Nov. 11.—A shocking attempt at suicide was made at Plainfield yesterday by a young man named James Gillespie, aged 21 years. He cut his throat with a razor, nearly severing the wind-pipe and cutting the vocal cords. His recovery is doubtful.

Oshawa, Ont., Nov. 11.—Hon. G. E. For addressed a meeting in the interest of the Conservatives.

THE JAPS DID IT.—They supplied us with the methanol contained in that wonderful D. & L. Menthol Plaster, which relieves instantly backache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

ATTACK ON KIMBERLEY HAS COMMENCED

Despatch From Pretoria Says the Boers Began the Bombardment on Tuesday.

THE BOERS REPULSED AT MAFEKING

Colonel Keith-Falconer Killed in a Skirmish Near Belmont-- Naval Men and Guns for the Front--News of Big Engagement Hourly Expected.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 11.—The last infantry battalions under orders for South Africa left England to-day and the last of Hussars also sailed, leaving the Household regiment the only cavalry still to be dispatched, and last but not least, the first battery of the howitzer artillery has started.

Great things are expected of the howitzer battery, of which there are only three in the British army. These five-inch breechloaders are claimed to be of a superior character, and are expected to be particularly serviceable in removing the Boers from the hills.

Absence of News Causes Anxiety. The absence of news of any importance from Ladysmith is having its effect on the nerves of the country, and references in the censored dispatches of abnormal losses heightens the anxiety. It is pointed out that the absence of serious news in such dispatches as have been received from General White proves nothing, for the general is not likely to send anything unpleasant or indicative of anxiety by pigeons, which are so liable to fall into the hands of the Boers.

Isolating Ladysmith. There are signs that the greater part of the Boers are concentrating between Ladysmith and Colenso, but the stories are so contradictory that it is impossible to assert this absolutely. If true, it is pointed out, that while it cuts off Ladysmith, the risk to the Boers is also great, for it will give Gen. White a great chance to intercept their retreat when Lord Methuen's division advances from the southward, unless in the meanwhile Gen. Joubert succeeds in crushing the beleaguered garrison. As the latter is completing preparations for a series of desperate attacks on Gen. White's position it is not doubted that heavy fighting may be heard of at any moment.

Gen. White's force, it is asserted, must be enduring a daily ordeal which will hardly improve their fighting efficiency and the danger of the shortness of ammunition looms up largely.

Can White Hold Out? On the development of the situation at Ladysmith the immediate future depends, probably the length of the war. It is pointed out that if Gen. White can maintain his position until Nov. 26th or 28th the British authorities will be fully satisfied that all danger in Natal will be over. Should he fail to do so and be compelled to abandon his guns and stores, where he will meet the Boers in position on Tugela river it is impossible, it is added, to predict what may happen.

On the other hand, the critics say, should the situation at Ladysmith not be materially changed before November 28th, it is confidently predicted the majority of the Boer force will be caught between two British forces and be compelled to retreat over the difficult Tintwa pass or Livershook after abandoning his guns.

Boers Confident. The Boers have expressed the intention of capturing Ladysmith and then marching on the capital of Natal, and the fact of their retaining Tugela bridge intact shows they have confidence in their ability to carry out their plans. Gen. Schalkburger's flanking movement via Zululand must shortly develop, if it is to be effective, but the experts here scout the suggestion that, with the reinforcements already there and the big naval guns continually arriving at Pietermaritzburg, there can be any serious danger.

No News of Disaster. There is nothing corroborative of the rumors from Brest of a disaster to a British troopship. The admiralty has no knowledge of any such occurrence.

The Queen Inspects Cavalry. Sunshine so brilliant that it compelled Queen Victoria to resort to a sunshade for protection, greeted Her Majesty's return to Windsor this morning when she inspected three detachments of the Household cavalry bound for South Africa. The Royal Horse Guards and the Second Life Guards journeyed up from London, joining the First Life Guards. Amid scenes of great enthusiasm, the troops formed in two lines, unmounted, in khaki uniform. An immense crowd of people witnessed the assembly. Brigadier-Gen. Trotter, district commander, with his full staff, conducted the inspection.

Colenso Deserted. Estcourt, Natal, Tuesday, Nov. 7.—The armored train, manned by the engineering staff, and a company of Dublin Fusiliers under Captain Henley, returned here to-night. It reports it found the stores at P'ree had been looted, apparently by Kaffirs, and that cyclist patrols were met who reported the Boers were on Springfield Road, five miles away.

The train proceeded cautiously and found Bluefruit bridge intact. The train was frequently stopped, and Captain Henley examined the road before proceeding.

Nearing Colenso, Captain Henley inspected Fort Nicholson, and, proceeding, found the line cut a mile south of Colenso. Two lengths of rail on each side had been lifted and placed out of gauge. From information obtained from Kaffirs it appears the Boers left the vicinity of Colenso early this morning, proceeding in the direction of Bulwen mountain.

Captain Henley found Colenso absolutely deserted. A balloon was observed for several minutes hovering over the Boer position in the mountains. It was presumably a British balloon from Ladysmith.

Bluejackets to the Front. Durban, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—A large force of men and guns from the British first-class cruiser Terrible have started for the front.

ATTACK ON KIMBERLEY. Skirmish Between Boers and British Near Belmont--Colonel C. B. Keith-Falconer, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Killed.

Pretoria, Tuesday, Nov. 7.—The bombardment and attack on Kimberley started this morning.

Dispatch from Kekewich. London, Nov. 11.—The War Office has received the following from General Buller: "Capetown, Friday, Nov. 10, 1:20 p.m.—The following message has been received from Kekewich, dated Kimberley, Monday, Nov. 6th: "The wounded are progressing satisfactorily. "Two unarmed natives have been

Castoria is a... Regoric, Drops... either Opium... It is Pleasant... Millions of... lays Feverish... Colic. Castoria... stipitation and... od, regulates... children, giving... the Children's

Castoria... well adapted to children... superior to any pre... M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

URE OF... APPER.

TELEGRAPHY... Interesting Experi... Way to England.

Passengers on the... which starts for... will have the ad... the latest South... some time before the... shore. Signor Mar... of wireless telegraphy... Paul, taking with him... instruments. He says... with the English... at Land's End, when... hundred miles of that... rough estimate three... in Southampton.

AND LOSE ALL... on intent on "grasping... strength of nerves, ap... health. Fortunately... be restored by taking... which has put him on... the road to success by... reaction, strong nerves... does the same thing... women.

ACQUITTED... The trial of J. W. V... of stealing \$62,000... here in October... at one o'clock to... "not guilty." The... one hour and a half... was received with

AN EXPRESS... Ont., Nov. 8.—The... Montreal express ran... last night. No one... cause of the accident... switch.

SAILORS FREE... All of the Scots... are now at liberty... acquitted, two on... and two were dis... in jail during the... considered sufficient

D DYES... Protectors. Dyes Are Vile... tions.

women in our... and farming districts... protection afforded... Diamond Dyes... coloring agents have... for over twenty... ways been tried to... made. The magni... shades produced by... everywhere extolled... in every case proved... of sunlight and... ample directions on... Diamond Dyes... with perfect

s of Diamond Dyes... for the sake of long... ions are deceptions... they cause annoy... loss of money and... The colors are... they cannot stand... protection and secur... for the Diamond... trouble to see that... is on each pack... this direction will... of trouble.

shot by the Boers at Alexanderfontein. The conservancy post to the south of Kimberley reservoirs has been missing since Nov. 4th. It is supposed to have been captured by the Boers. "Browne, of Beaconsfield, having ridden beyond the barriers yesterday, is missing. It is supposed he was captured. "The situation, otherwise, remains unchanged."

Little Damage Done. London, Nov. 11.—The following additional announcement was made by the War Office this afternoon: "General Buller wires to-day at 10:10 a.m. that Colonel Kekewich reported on Nov. 8th that the bombardment of Kimberley on Nov. 7th did no damage, and there were no casualties."

General Buller wires from Capetown to-day that all the sick and wounded in the hospital at Wynberg are doing well. Called on to Surrender. Barkley-West, Monday, Nov. 6.—A dispatch received from Kimberley says General Cronje sent a message to Colonel Kekewich calling on him to surrender before six in the morning to-day, otherwise the town would be shelled, the women and children remaining at Kekewich's risk. The Boers, it was added, surround Kimberley in great force, with heavy artillery.

Capetown, Tuesday, Nov. 7.—It is reported that a Boer force from Smithfield has crossed the frontier at Bethulie. It is estimated at 400 strong, with field guns. Latest advices are that the Boers had not entered Alwal North yesterday evening, but the Bessekrail force of Boers was momentarily expected. It is reported the Boers have already captured some police and others on the outskirts of the place, and that Alwal North is deserted and defenceless. The railrood has been cut at Vryburg, two stations south of Alwal North. Another Boer force is reported to have marched past Burgersdorp towards Queenstown. The Transvaal contingent, which was expected to join the Free States between Springfontein and Bethulie, is reported to be delayed for want of horses.

REPULSED AT MAFEKING. Boers Made Several Attacks, but Were Driven Back—They Lost Fifty Killed—British Losses Slight.

Capetown, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—News received from Mafeking, undated, says on Monday the Boers shelled the town. One Boer gun, it is added, was knocked out of action and the Boers retired. They were reinforced, attacked again, and were repulsed. On Tuesday they shelled Gangan Copje with little damage. On Wednesday there was a general attack under the cover of the artillery, but the burghers were repulsed by Maxim and Hotchkiss guns. The Boer loss was fifty killed; the British loss was slight. Shelling by heavy guns was renewed Thursday, and the Boers massed with the intention of making an attack, but this was prevented by a thunderstorm. On Friday there was a desultory rifle fire and an occasional shell, but little loss of life, due to the excellence of shelter in the trenches. The health and spirits of the troops are good.

British Officer Killed. The War Office has also received from General Buller the following dispatch: "Capetown, Friday night, Nov. 10.—A reconnoitering force from the Orange River had a skirmish with the enemy to-day about four miles east of Belmont. "Casualties in the Northumberland Fusiliers, Colonel C. B. Keith-Falconer killed; Lieutenants A. Bevan and C. H. Hall wounded. In the North Lancashire regiment, Lieutenant C. Wood and two privates wounded. "This is the only report to hand."

Arrival of Troops. London, Nov. 11.—It is officially announced that the troops which were at Lismore Castle and Aurania have arrived at Capetown with 3,676 troops. The first two steamers immediately proceeded to Durban. It is supposed the Aurania's troops will be landed at Capetown.

Painting Rhodes. London, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Capetown, dated Wednesday Nov. 8, indicates that the American minister, Amelia Russner, is among the beleaguered people at Kimberley. The dispatch adds that Mr. Rhodes is sitting to her for a miniature. "All Prisoners Treated Alike. Durban, Nov. 11.—The government received letters from Col. Scheel, the German officer captured at Elderslaagte, in behalf of the Boer prisoners, expressing gratitude for the kind and humane treatment. Boers and British soldiers are treated exactly alike. The colonel further expresses appreciation of the civility and humanity of the British authorities at Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg."

Victoria Prize Court. Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Mr. Chamberlain sends a dispatch naming Halifax and Victoria as points where prize courts will sit and giving warrants to the Exchequer court to hold the same if found necessary.

Rumored Loss of a Transport. Brest, France, Nov. 11.—Rumors are in circulation here that a British transport has foundered off the Island of Ushant, on the coast of Brittany.

# Ladysmith and Kimberley

## Boers Are Now Bombarding General White's Position in Natal.

### Sharp Fighting in Cape Colony—Burghe's Suffer Severely—British Casualties Light.

London, Nov. 11.—It is claimed by many here that the campaign in Natal seemed to have reached a stage where it is absolutely necessary for the Boers to deliver a telling stroke. "Unless they decide to do this their only alternative is to retire within their lines and strengthen themselves against the impending onslaught by superior numbers. "That the latter course will be followed without first making a determined attempt to oust or capture Gen. White seems beyond all reason, for the methodical isolation of Gen. White's force indicates the campaign has been carefully planned and the main object definitely fixed. Even if the Boers have already discovered that they have underestimated Gen. White's capabilities of resistance, it is thought scarcely likely that they would give up their expected prey without

A Desperate Struggle. Mobile as are the Boers they could scarcely transfer the body of their forces which are at present concentrated about Ladysmith to any other vulnerable British point without running the risk of encountering superior numbers, which are daily pouring northwards. Moreover, any weakening of the Boer force at Ladysmith would give Gen. White a splendid opportunity of attacking even against overwhelming odds. He has shown no hesitation in accepting every opening for assuming the offensive. The Boers must know just as well as the British military authorities that several large transports will arrive in South Africa before November 18th. They must also realize that their time is short, for in the present emergency it is believed General Buller will not wait to organize an army corps, but will content himself with pushing to the front every available regiment he can dispose of. Hence news telling of General Joubert's complete rout, or General White's capitulation, it is claimed, can be expected daily. It is thought that more than likely a general engagement believed to be imminent will prove to be the

Most Serious Encounter of the war. If victory lies with General Joubert it will be a month or more before General Buller can dispute with him the possession of Natal, for it is perfectly feasible to send reinforcements to General White, it would be apparently impossible to assume the offensive were General White no longer a military factor. There is no reason, however, to believe Ladysmith has not a good chance to withstand the most determined Boer attacks. General White's ability to hold his own until now and the success which has crowned his sorties have done much to restore confidence in him. If General Buller continues to send transports to Durban and disembark troops there, General White will only have to wait about a fortnight before he is reinforced, or at any rate before the reinforcements create a diversion of the Boer force. But it is impossible to predict when the troops will disembark. Nearly all authorities who withhold definite criticism until fuller information is obtainable, fall to understand why General White did not

Fall Back South of Tugela, thus drawing the Boers after him into the arms of General Buller. It is characteristically supposed the government of Natal exercised an influence over General White, and it is in no little degree responsible for his gallant, yet from a strategic point of view, doubtful efforts to hold the Nek of Natal. But even then, it is admitted that no general has been exonerated in history merely because he allowed his actions to be hampered by a civil government, to which he was not directly responsible. Naturally there is a great discussion on these points. The official feeling is that Ladysmith is not in as great peril, as last week, which emanates from the partially renewed confidence in General White and lack of bad news.

Remarkable Innovations in warfare will shortly be tested in South Africa. Lieut. Folke, a young officer of the Engineers, sailed for Capetown on October 11th to put photography to use hitherto considered impracticable, which if successful will revolutionize the methods of military reconnaissance. Briefly Folke's proposition is to indicate the exact position and formation of the Boers by means of the telephotey records. He takes out his equipment of his own invention and is attached to General Buller's staff. The principal item of news from Cape Colony is the opening of the bombardment of Kimberley on Tuesday by Free State artillery which, according to an official statement, is ineffective. The Boer investment of the town, however, is said to be tightening. Advice from Orange River confirms the report of the Free State troops

Advancing on the North of Cape Colony, but owing to the retirement of the British forces from the derland, no serious collision has yet occurred. The coming week, however, is certain to complete the developments in this district. An official dispatch recording a skirmish near Belmont in which Colonel Falconer was killed, three other officers wounded is far from clear. It is not known whether Colonel Falconer was

preparing for a British advance or was merely endeavoring to ascertain the number of Boers. It is considered somewhat remarkable that four out of six casualties should have happened to officers, and this is thought to need some explanation. The war office has received this Dispatch from Gen. Buller, under date of Capetown, Nov. 11th: "With reference to my telegram of the 10th, Col. Gough with two squadrons of the Tenth Hussars, battery of field artillery and one and a half company Mounted Infantry found about 700 of the enemy with one gun in position about nine miles west of Belmont. He engaged the enemy with his artillery and sent the Mounted Infantry to the enemy's left flank to discover their base and address his horse from the point of red during this operation. Col. Gough engaged the enemy for about three hours and then returned to camp. The death of Lieut. Wood has just been reported."

A BIG BOMBARDMENT. Is in Progress at Ladysmith—British Naval Guns Again Active. London, Nov. 13.—Latest news from Ladysmith is dated Nov. 9th. While no definite reports are received at daybreak and confidence is felt in General White's ability, previous experience having shown that the Boer artillery is not very effective, it is beginning to be probable that the acquisition of artillery which the Boer forces has also failed to give them any compensating advantage. On the contrary, the reverse is the case. It is held that if the Boers had not been hampered by the transport of heavy guns and their rescue from night places, General Joubert's force might have been in Pietermaritzburg.

Unless the Boer heavy artillery justifies itself by reducing Ladysmith, it will again hamper him in The Eventual Retreat from Natal, when General Buller sends the relieving force. It is believed that the Boer retreat will be made over the Drakenberg range into the Scoutpansburg district, where every preparation for provisioning and maintaining the force is said to have been made for the last stage where it will be difficult to dislodge them. Already it is rumored that they are in straits for food around Ladysmith, and may therefore be obliged to abandon the siege.

According to dispatches from Eastcourt it has been ascertained that the British have laid concrete beds for firing the Lydite naval guns, showing that there is no foundation for the fear that Lydite ammunition at Ladysmith has been exhausted. It is reported from the same quarter that some five have been seen in Ladysmith, indicating the Boer bombardment has been to some extent effective.

The Bombardment. Eastcourt, Thursday, Nov. 9.—Heavy firing is proceeding in the direction of Ladysmith. It is believed that the Boer reports are so much heavier than any previously heard as to lead to the belief that the British naval guns are again active.

The arrival from Ladysmith of Lieut. Hooper, of the Fifth Lancers, reports that communication with the garrison is possible.

Eastcourt, afternoon.—A party, which rode out several miles about noon to observe the bombardment of Ladysmith, could see "Lionel Tom" a fort beyond, posted on the railway of the Bulwars, firing at intervals of six to eight minutes. Another gun was observed in operation a little distance away.

Puffs of smoke were discernible on the opposite side of the river, Ladysmith was withstanding a big bombardment. The locality of the town was nothing but a surging cauldron of smoke.

FIGHTING AROUND KIMBERLEY. Boers Forced to Retire After Suffering Severe Losses. London, Nov. 12.—Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed as follows to the war office from Capetown yesterday: "Col. Kekewich (British commander at Kimberley) reports that the Boers were very active on November 4th, principally with the object of driving off cattle. The Orange Free State troops retired rapidly before Col. Turner, without firing. "At 12:30 p.m. the Boers advanced on Kimberley. Major Peckman, with a squadron of the Kimberley Light Horse, was hiding in the bush, and gave the enemy a warm reception. The Boers were driven back, and at 12:40 p.m.

The Enemy Opened Fire with one piece of artillery at nearly 4,000 yards. Two guns of the Diamond Field Artillery were sent in support of Col. Turner, but the enemy's gun had ceased firing after the fifth round. Consequently, our guns did not come into action. The enemy's artillery fire was but damaging to our own troops. "Our casualties in the Kimberley engagement were limited to Major A.M. of the Cape Police, who was wounded in the neck. He is expected to recover. "Later in the day, our pickets say, however, 12:30 p.m. a Boer was killed on the spot, probably killed by our Maxim. "The total Boer loss was probably heavy, but had not been estimated by Col. Kekewich. "About 5:30 p.m. Col. Turner was again in contact with a new body of the enemy on Schest Drift road. From the coming tower

A Large Number could be plainly seen about two miles to the north of the Kimberley reservoir and a crescent of shells was seen on their own right flank. "Colonel Turner opened with a Maxim and two guns of the Diamond Field Artillery in support. He came to action at 5:47 p.m., and continued firing until dusk. "Our further casualties there were: Private Tubbe, of the Cape Police, who was shot through the head and who died on arrival at the hospital; and Sergeant Waterhouse, of the Kimberley division of the Cape Police, who was wounded, but is doing well. "Col. Kekewich is unable to estimate the enemy's losses, but believes it must have been severe, judging from the precipitate retirement of the Boers. "At 6:15 p.m. the enemy opened with one piece of artillery from the Otto's Kopje, the latter being held by the Cape

Police. The enemy inflicted no damage." Another Account. Capetown, Nov. 11.—A dispatch, undated, which has been received from Kimberley by dispatch riders via Hope-town, November 4th (morning) is as follows: "In yesterday's fight the Boers made their appearance near Carter's Farm. The British opened fire with a Maxim, the enemy replying with the rifles. By mistake our fire went down into the valley, killing a member of the Cape Police and wounding another. "The British finally retired on the reservoir, where two guns more were brought up to shell the Boers. The result is not yet known. "Meanwhile, some Boers had occupied Kamper's Dam, firing with one gun on Otto's Kopje, but not getting the range they did no damage. It is believed that six Boers were killed in the first fight. "The Boers now

Surround Kimberley in great numbers and are bent on "lifting" the town. "New alarm signals were sounded at 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy having been observed in greater numbers and closer to our outposts. They fired on a post under Major Peckman, who engaged them but the Boers were in range. The only casualty was the wounding of Major A.M. of the Cape Police. "The enemy lifted forty cattle north-west of the sanitarium, subsequently firing eight shells in the neighborhood of Feishead's Farm, at Keulworth, but did no damage and retired. Later they fired on a number of cowpicks who were working near the sanitarium, and eventually were off with a large number of cattle and donkeys."

WILL BE SPEEDILY RELIEVED. Reinforcements Are Now on Their Way to the Besieged Garrison. New York, Nov. 12.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "I can state positively that Lord Wolsley is not anxious respecting the condition of affairs in South Africa, but most confident that the worst is over, and that Ladysmith will hold out until reinforcements enable Gen. White to take the offensive. He has been anxious, but not since the troops began to arrive at Capetown. He can be quoted as saying that Gen. White only needs to keep still and remain on the defensive until a relief column can be sent from Durban, and that he has already succeeded in holding back the Boers from Lower Natal. A practical proof that Lord Wolsley is

Satisfied With the Outlook in South Africa and is not in dread of any reverse for British arms, is the fact that he has gone out of London over Sunday. "The news received from the seat of war during the last twenty-four hours has indicated that the Dutch allies were making a determined attack on Kimberley from two points, and that they were massing their forces in defensive positions south of Ladysmith, in order to block the progress of the relief column to be detached from the army corps. "It is evident that the feeling of over-confidence prevailing in Kimberley is not shared by Gen. Buller, for he has ordered a reconnoitering force from De Aar to feel the enemy and find out how difficult it will be to relieve the garrison. This force had a brisk skirmish on Friday with Free State troops about 70 miles or so from Kimberley. "Four troops, conveying over 4,700 men, arrived at Capetown yesterday, and two of them, with 2,000 troops, were dispatched for Durban. If the Aurania, as reported, has landed 1,650 men at Capetown, it is a sign that Kimberley, as well as Ladysmith, will be speedily relieved, and that Gen. Buller is determined to avert a possible reverse on the western border.

Best informed military writers are not disposed to believe that the British garrisons at De Aar and Orange River Junction will be strongly reinforced until Natal is cleared of the enemy. "Each transport will require three days to make the distance from Capetown to Durban, and it will be fully two weeks before Lord Methuen's division of

10,000 men is ready to advance from Eastcourt. "Gen. White's friends in London assert that he is not only secure against long-range fire and unscientific siege operations, but he also serves a useful purpose in holding back the Boer forces from raiding Lower Natal, where the British garrisons cannot now exceed 5,000 men, even with the naval brigade from the cruiser Terrible and other ships."

SKIRMISHES NEAR BELMONT. Seven Hundred Boers Hold a Position in the Hills. London, Nov. 13.—The following official dispatch dated Capetown, Sunday, was issued by the war office this morning: "Col. Gough, at Orange River, reports that during the reconnaissance of fifteen miles to a point nine miles west of Belmont, on November 10, the officers of the patrol first came on a Boer position taken upon a great semi-circular ridge, standing out into a plateau. "They endeavored to make the Boers develop their strength by demonstrating with two squadrons of the Ninth Lancers and a field battery on the left wing, with one and one-half companies of mounted infantry on the right wing, and with artillery in the middle of the plateau, with infantry fire. "The enemy began by firing at our cavalry from a gun at the north end. As the cavalry, in open order, began to circle around them, the hills seemed to be full of sharpshooters. "The mounted infantry endeavored to outflank the enemy's left, in order to discover the laager, coming under a heavy and unexpected fire from a few skirmishers. "Our guns fired several apparently effective shots, but the enemy did not retreat, having withdrawn with the wounded. The enemy did not fire on an ambulance. "Col. Gough withdrew his force after a demonstration lasting three hours, and returned to camp the same afternoon near Orange River. The wounded were sent to Orange River by rail immediately after the action. "The enemy's strength appeared considerable, apparently 700, with one gun, under David Lubb and P. Van der Merwe."

Boer Treachery. London, Nov. 12.—In discussing the reported acts of treachery on the part of the Boers, the Westminster Gazette's military correspondent says: "When an act which must necessarily brand the perpetrator with infamy is deliberately committed, with no possible excuse of hot blood or turmoil and confusion of a great battle, we are entitled to assume that such obloquy would not be incurred without some prospect of great and immediate advantage. What possible advantage could the Boers gain from the destruction by artillery fire of a number of refugees whom they justly handed over to our charge, doubtless with the object of embarrassing White with a number of additional mouths to feed? "It must also be remembered that these Boer guns—for it is certain that the outrage was committed by guns and not by riflemen—are mounted at a great distance, probably some three or four miles from our pickets, and that the circumstances point to the fact that the shots were fired through a misunderstanding, such as might equally well have occurred on our side? So that, without further evidence, we ought not to convict the Boers of willful inhumanity and gross violation of the laws of war."

Lieut.-Col. Sir Wolfe Barry, of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, says: "In military matters Great Britain is trading with insufficient capital. She ought to add 100,000 men to her army."

Sardinian at St. Vincent. London, Nov. 12.—The Allan Line steamer Sardinian, from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, has arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

War Notes. According to a Pretoria dispatch dated November 7th, the Rose Deep and Ferreira Deep, with ten other mines, are working. White and black labor is plentiful, and the mint is busy coining gold. Strong bids are being made by the Boers for the support of the Cape Dutch, but without much success. Captain Percy Scott of the first-class protected cruiser Terrible has been appointed commander at Durban, in place of Major Bethune, who will assume active command of the Mounted Ullanders corps.

A dispatch from Capetown says: "The wounded are recovering in a remarkable manner. The Mauser wounds are small and heal quickly. Many of the wounded are applying for permission to return to the front."

The reports that it was Gen. Buller who ordered the British evacuation of Stormberg and Maalpoort are confirmed. He considered the frontier line too weak and too much extended. It is understood, however, that Maalpoort will be occupied again as soon as the advance from Queenstown is ordered.

At a recent meeting in East Mayo, Ireland, presided over by Michael Davitt, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that we cannot refrain from expressing our approval of the conduct of some thousand British nurses in the neighborhood of Ladysmith, nor express our sincere hope that some fitting memorial be made to the common sense of these intelligent animals, in following the example of British soldiers in running into the camp of the victorious Boers."

Notices have been sent throughout North Cork calling upon the people to "remember 1799, and prevent existing in the British army, which is treason to Ireland."

A cable to the Tribune from London says: "The American scheme for equipping a hospital ship for the wounded soldiers and distressed refugees has commanded admiration and respect and has been carried out with great spirit and practical skill. The Atlantic Transport Line has not only provided a ship, but has also assumed full expense of

ward a fringe to the left of the train, protect the rear where a few seen. Suddenly one of the more companion chesters and other, which the 5th Lane and the Natic was evidence of the presence of the Boers. A Serious The mounted road. Presently it and both her action, where instantly disliquely on the ed the crown. On this the every Our battery advance, and went forward. In the cent guns were the Ma in column of Gordons in Imperial Light right flank, capturing the enemy. The through glass On the sec The Bo hill and a lo right of that as our bat any position them with a slight loss an first round fi behind our gr Ours were tion, where immediately sh ing, supported the Mauches local hill, and lower and m loss. The second menced about guns taken t ward on the As the guns opened on a hitting several had to be br But immediately opened from guns were as We vigorou whose position five o'clock, and sheets of r Infantry with the Dev centre, and the extended right long hill. This position ably, as ridge crowned, and bounders offer enemy. The Gordon suffer only, with a heavy first, being almost Soon after a company with but as he lay his pipe, and advance was As man aft were rushed shooting, cut ing from cover and ever adva Gordons still from them. Men still dr the firing line The Adva and ever forw Thus the G ing way till th with nearly a Then slamm into the firing and Light Ho gles chanting, and surge, the me and the positio Meanwhile Lancers and had lapped ro and had severa pieces, and the FIGHTING I

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1899. "Birks' Quality" IN JEWELRY

There is a satisfaction in wearing Jewelry of known quality, a single fine piece giving more pleasure than a host of inferior ones. Be it a dollar stick pin or a thousand dollar diamond, Birks' name is a guarantee, as we make no plated jewelry, no solid gold jewelry less than fourteen karats fine, and no diamond mountings under eighteen karats. Our large sales and modern methods of manufacture enable us to sell "Birks' quality" for little more than the cost of lower grades.

Write for illustrated catalogue. DEPARTMENTS Henry Birks & Sons BIRKS' BUILDING SILVER PLATE, MONTREAL Jewellers to His Excellency the Earl of Minto.

## A Happy Mother

Frolicking with her baby makes one of the prettiest spectacles ever seen in the home. But nothing is sadder to see than a unhappy mother, weak and nervous, striving to win to health the cries of her weak and nervous babe. There can be no happiness for either mother or child without health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription "has done wonders" for many a woman, by restoring her health and opening for her the way to happy motherhood. This really wonderful medicine is not a cure-all. It is a preparation specially designed to cure diseases peculiar to women. It dries debilitating drains, heals inflammation, and cures catarrh, and cures female weakness, and removes the causes which generally make women nervous and sleepless.



There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

Mrs. James W. Blacker, of 659 Catherine Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicine has done wonders for me. I had four years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, I have much better health, and now I have a fine healthy baby."

Use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets with "Favorite Prescription" if the bowels are inactive or irregular.

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BRITISH VICTORY AT LADYSMITH

Native Runners Say the Boers Suffered Heavy Defeat on Thursday Last.

KIMBERLEY AND MAFEKING ARE BOTH SAFE

They Can Hold Out Until Relieved—Colonel Baden-Powell Reports Sharp Fighting—British Losses Eleven Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 13.—The simultaneous attacks on Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley, which were opened on Thursday, manifest recognition by the Boers of the fact that every day lessens their chances of a successful onslaught on any of the three British strongholds.

General Joubert's chances of reaching Pietermaritzburg can be said to have vanished. This is already reported to be admitted by Col. Schiel, the German officer commanding the Boer artillery, who is supposed to have been largely the author of the Boer plan of campaign; and in an interview is alleged to have said: "The Boer intention was to have captured Pietermaritzburg and then to dictate terms, but the hope of accomplishing this must now be abandoned."

Situation Improving. There is no doubt that from a British point of view the general situation in Natal is rapidly improving.

Nearly eight thousand troops reached South Africa during the last 48 hours, and by the end of the week from six to seven thousand more will be added to the British strength in Natal. These will probably be rushed forward to Estcourt, bringing the British force there up to 10,000 men and making a general attack on Ladysmith by General Joubert very hazardous.

Methuen May Advance at Once. As the cavalry and artillery belonging to General Methuen's division will not have arrived by then, the advance from Estcourt may be delayed. But if it is deemed essential to open communication with the beleaguered town at the earliest possible moment, General Methuen, it is believed, may decide to replace the regular cavalry and artillery by the Natal and Ulster mounted forces and the naval guns, in which case, it is claimed, it ought to be possible to re-occupy Colenso and stretch out a hand to General White by Monday.

It is added that the course to be followed by General Methuen must necessarily be dictated entirely by official knowledge of General White's position and resources, and experts hope General Methuen will be able to await the concentration of the whole division before advancing, and thus have a better chance of dealing a telling blow at General Joubert's main army, which, it is asserted, will be caught between the British forces and compelled either to fight a general action or retire to their stronghold in Drakenberg.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF BOERS. Native Runners Say There Was Four Hours' Fighting and Burglars Guns Were Silenced.

London, Nov. 13.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated Thursday, Nov. 9th, evening, says: "Native runners who have just arrived here from the Drakenberg district, report that the Boers suffered a severe defeat at Ladysmith this morning."

"The Boer guns were silenced after four hours' fighting, during which the Boer losses were heavy. "No details have yet been received." Report May Be True.

The Kaffirgram, by way of Durban, reporting a severe defeat of Boers at Ladysmith on Thursday, may turn out to be correct, but in view of previous experience it must be received with caution. It appears, however, certain that heavy fighting occurred and the Lyddite of the naval guns must have had a dire effect on the burghers if it reached them.

"Cheerful and Confident." Related dispatches from Ladysmith, dated November 6th, by way of Est-

"Our loss was six men of the protectorate regiment killed and nine wounded, including Fitzmaurice of the Third Royal Fusiliers and Lieut. Swinton. "The enemy's loss is unknown, but it was considerable. "The enemy have vacated Signal Hill, and lagged two miles northeast of the town and two miles southeast."

Destroying the Railway. The war office this morning publishes the following dispatch received from Gen. Buller: "Capetown, Sunday, 12th, night.—The following reports has been received from Col. Baden Powell: "Mafeking, Oct. 30.—All well here. The enemy is apparently shy of attacking, and is now closing to invest us. They are to-day destroying the railway, two miles north, with dynamite. Shelling continued, but is doing little harm."

Another Fight. "Tuesday, Oct. 31.—The enemy attempted an assault to-day on the canon on the Kopje, at the southeast corner of the town. The attack was most brilliant, notwithstanding a hot shell fired by the British South African police, under Walker. The enemy lost heavily. Our casualties were five killed and five wounded.

"Killed: Captains, Hon. D. H. Marshall, Fourth Bedfordshire; C. A. Petchel, Third King's Rifles; a sergeant-major and two troopers. Wounded: Five non-commissioned officers and troopers, all of the British South African police."

Stopped by a British Cruiser. Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Nov. 9.—The French steamer Gordoba has arrived here. When several miles out she was signalled by the British third-class cruiser Magicienne, and as the Gordoba did not obey, a blank shot was fired across her bows. After her manifest had been examined she was allowed to proceed.

Movements of Troops. London, Nov. 13.—Address received here to-day announce that the British troopship Oriental, with 75 officers and 1,218 men on board, has arrived at Capetown.

The British transport Hawarden Castle has sailed from Capetown, bound for Durban.

An official statement is published that the Gascon, soon after her arrival at Capetown, left for Durban and Delagoa Bay.

A Minister on the Boers. Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 13.—At the Pilgrim Baptist church last evening, Rev. Jas. Rea preached an interesting and eloquent sermon from "Livingstone's Life and the Boer Brutality." In the present war between the Boers and British, Mr. Rea sees the hand of God reaching out in chastisement to the Boers for their atrocious crimes of the past.

"The Boers," said the minister, "would murder the parents, make slaves of children and then in their homes would have family prayers, after which they would gloat over their devilish deeds."

He believed that God is now preparing to punish them for these crimes. Halifax Boy Dead. Halifax, N.S., Nov. 13.—Lieut. Chas. Caspell Wood, whose death is announced from Kimberley, South Africa, as the result of a wound received in battle, was the son of Capt. J. Taylor Wood, of this city. Deceased was a grandson of the late Jefferson Davis.

WHITE HORSE POWER COMPANY. Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Mr. Marpole, railway manager; Gardiner Johnson, broker; Joseph Martin, barrister; McIvor Campbell, accountant; Frank Burnett, broker; Thos. S. Baxter, clerk and H. E. Porter, miner, Vancouver; and William Templeman, Senator, are applying for incorporation as the White Horse Power Company, with a capital of \$40,000, and headquarters at Vancouver.

AMERICA AND CHINA. (Associated Press.) New York, Nov. 11.—The Herald, which has been following up the subject of American trade in China and the diplomatic measures that the government is taking to protect commercial opportunities, says to-day that Mr. Hay, secretary of state, is fully determined to insist on written assurances from the powers possessing spheres of influence in China. Mr. Hay does not look for replies before two weeks. It is noted by that time they will be available for the president to incorporate them in his message to congress.

BRITAIN AND THE STATES. Edinburgh, Nov. 11.—United States Ambassador Choate, who was the chief guest at the annual banquet of the Walter Scott Club, met with an enthusiastic reception.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, who presided, made a cordial reference to "the friendship that seals England and America." In the course of a speech proposing the toast to literature, Mr. Choate said: "I wish your country and mine were connected by bonds of sympathy that were never stronger and closer than they are at this very hour. I can assure you that Lord Salisbury's generous and cordial words at the Lord Mayor's banquet yesterday will meet with a quick and hearty response beyond the Atlantic. It has been said by a great thinker that 'peace hath her victories not less renowned than war,' and this fringed friendship which now prevails between the two kindred nations is her latest and greatest victory. It means peace not merely between your country and mine, but among the great nations of the earth; and it tends, by advancing civilization, to promote the welfare of the whole human race."

Edinburgh, Nov. 11.—James H. Smith, the residuary legatee of George Smith, who died two weeks ago in London at the age of 91, is called "the silent man of Wall street." He comes into a fortune that is supposed to amount to £10,000,000. Mr. Smith has an office at No. 10 Wall street, beautiful apartments, and has been observed as a notably well-dressed man. He is about 50 years of age.

MONTEAL STOCK MARKET. (Associated Press.) Montreal, Nov. 13.—Stock exchange, morning board—War Eagle, x.d., 255 1/2; Payne, 111, 110 1/2; Montreal & London, x.d., 46, 42; Republic, x.d., 117, 115 1/2. Sales—War Eagle, 1,000 at 269, 500 at 265; Payne, 1,500 at 111, 1,000 at 110 1/2, 1,750 at 111; Republic, x.d., 500 at 116 1/2, 4,000 at 116.

YOH CHOU FU OPENED. Peking, Nov. 13.—Yoh Chou Fu, at the entrance to Tonting lake, was formally opened to foreign trade to-day. This is the first port opened in the anti-foreign province of Husan.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN. Tension Increasing—Builders Rushing Work on New Japanese Battleship.

London, Nov. 13.—The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says: "An uneasy feeling regarding the relations of Russia and Japan is spreading here. Without doubt Japan is practically allied with China, despite the degradation which the Empress Dowager inflicted upon the Chinese envoys to Japan on their return. This was merely a tactical move with a view to appeasing Russia. A large Russian fleet entered the waters of Nagasaki harbor, and some remonstrance from Japan is probable. Prince Henry of Prussia, commander of the German squadron in the North Pacific, is watching the progress of events. He recently declared in the course of a conversation that the Japanese army was in splendid condition, from the European point of view."

Hurry orders have been received by the builders of the Japanese battleship now in process of construction at Clyde Bank, to complete the vessel as speedily as possible. It is believed that these instructions are the result of the increasing tension between Japan and Russia.

VANCOUVER NOTES. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Nov. 13.—At eleven o'clock on Saturday night there was an exciting scene in the Mining Exchange saloon, on Hastings street. The proprietor, Lieut. Dirrett, was serving some patrons when a Rossland miner ordered a glass of beer, with a pistol pointed at Dirrett's breast. Some one called out and Dirrett, clearing the bar, seized the pistol hand of the miner. A furious struggle ensued, but in a few minutes the saloon keeper got the gun and struck the man in the face with the butt. The miner is now in the hospital.

Fire Chief Carlisle met with a serious accident last night. Just as people were going to church a fire broke out opposite the Edmont Hotel. In getting there the chief's buggy upset at the Hotel Vancouver corner, and he rolled across the street, being badly bruised. The fire was but a small one.

BIG BLAZE AT MONTREAL. Montreal, Nov. 12.—Damage to the extent of half a million dollars was done by a fire which broke out at 8 o'clock this morning in the biscuit and candy warehouse of Vian & Frere, Notre Dame street. The flames started in the basement of the factory. The building was an old frame construction and burned like tinder. The flames spread to a big bonded warehouse to the south of the Vian building, and when the stone walls of that structure went down they crashed into a row of tenement houses, all happily vacant. "Chief Benoit" of the fire department was badly injured, and one of the firemen, named Pelletier, was terribly burned and is now in the hospital. Vian & Frere lost all their Christmas stock, which was to have been shipped this week.

THE FUTURE OF TUTUILA. New York, Nov. 13.—Plans for the future of Tutuila, the Samoan island that falls to the United States under the agreement reached with Great Britain and Germany, is being considered by the administration, says the Herald. The future government of the island will depend altogether upon congress, owing to the fact that when a naval base has been established, it will be under the command of an officer of high rank.

SMALLPOX IN ONTARIO. Toronto, Nov. 13.—The provincial health authorities report that the smallpox in Essex county is of a mild form. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 13.—The health officers here claim the smallpox outbreak in Essex county, Ont., is of a most peculiar form and of an unknown kind. Only the non-vaccinated are afflicted.

CANADIAN BREVITIES. (Associated Press.) Toronto, Nov. 13.—The funeral of the late R. D. Gamble, general manager of the Dominion Bank, took place on Saturday afternoon amid imposing ceremonies. A deadlock exists between the Bishop of Toronto and the congregation of St. James's cathedral, relative to the choice of a successor to the late Bishop Sullivan. The congregation wants a St. John, N.B., man, while the bishop insists on a man from England being appointed.

Halifax, Nov. 13.—At the W.C.T.U. convention on Saturday Mrs. Edwards, superintendent of franchise, reported a rapidly increasing desire on the part of women in the Dominion to obtain the full franchise.

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—Thomas A. Bell, manager of the Equitable Life in Manitoba, and formerly editor of the Winnipeg Northwestern and Telegram, is dead. The cause of death was due to blood poisoning, originating in a carbuncle.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—The Grand Trunk trainmen at terminal points are now discussing the reports of delegates, who placed the grievances before the management, regarding the concessions the management are willing to make. The outcome of the discussion will decide the question of strike, or no strike.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 13.—A tragedy was reported from the Bay of Fundy on Saturday night. Capt. Bursley, of the schooner J. B. Vandusen of New York, was strangled by a seaman named Maxwell, afterwards falling overboard. The captain was rescued, but died in a lifeboat before reaching shore.

Pictou, Oct. 13.—Hon. G. E. Foster addressed a large meeting of Prince Edward County Conservatives on Saturday afternoon.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the Canadian Institute on Saturday night, R. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, contended that the Dominion government should spend at least \$250,000 for a Canadian geological and natural history survey. Each of the larger provinces should, in addition, grant \$10,000 annually for the same purpose. He also contended Dominion and Provincial governments should have museums for the people.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—The first fall of snow this season commenced on Saturday afternoon and continued till early on Sunday morning. Four or five inches of snow fell, and a good deal of sleighing was indulged in.

ward a fringe of scouts along the road to the left of the railway. The trains were stopped apparently to protect the right flank across the line where a few Boer patrols had been seen. Suddenly there appeared two more columns, one by train, consisting of four more companies each of the Devon, Manchester and Gordon Regiments; the other, which came by road, consisting of the 5th Lancers, the 21st Field Battery and the Natal Mounted Volunteers. It was evident that, despite the lateness of the hour, A Serious Attack Was Intended.

The mounted troops continued along the road. Presently the Boer patrols were seen, and both batteries came at once into action, whereupon many of the enemy instantly disappeared. Meanwhile the infantry advanced obligingly on the right, until they had reached the crown of the lowest tier of hills. On this the Boers opened with their guns at very long range.

Our batteries now covered the line of advance, and in both arrays our men went forward up a broad green valley. In the centre of our advance were the guns well forward; extended on the right were the Manchester, with the Devons in column on the left flank and the 5th Lancers, the 21st Field Battery and the Natal Mounted Volunteers. The Imperial Light Horse were clearing the right flank, with the other cavalry securing the left.

The enemy's position was now visible through glasses. On the second skyline. The Boers were now covered the line of advance, and in both arrays our men went forward up a broad green valley. In the centre of our advance were the guns well forward; extended on the right were the Manchester, with the Devons in column on the left flank and the 5th Lancers, the 21st Field Battery and the Natal Mounted Volunteers. The Imperial Light Horse were clearing the right flank, with the other cavalry securing the left.

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"Birks' Quality" IN JEWELRY. Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 13.—The will of the late Hon. W. E. Stanford has been probated. His estate in Ontario and Manitoba is valued at \$1,038,083.20. The whole is distributed among his family. Succession duties to the Ontario government amount to \$50,000.

Henry Birks & Sons. BIRKS' BUILDING MONTREAL. Jewellers to His Excellency the Earl of Minto.

INTERFERENCE UNLIKELY.

From the tone of the articles which have been appearing in the Continental press since the opening of the campaign against the South African Republic, it is evident that the old feeling of hostility, probably due to jealousy and envy, is by no means dead.

CANADIAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Professor W. H. Hobbs, an American scientific man, writing in the November number of the Popular Science Monthly, says:

"It is by no means improbable that when the barren territory about Hudson's Bay is thoroughly explored a region for profitable diamond mining may be revealed."

This savant's opinion is strongly supported by the fact that some of the largest diamonds found in that region have been kept as curiosities in the settlers' houses for periods varying from seven to sixteen years, without the finders and owners suspecting the great value of those "dull bits of glass."

In view of the great scarcity which is sure to be experienced in the diamond market as a result of the interruption of mining in the Kimberley district, which contributes 98 per cent. of the world's production, this is good news for Canada. Professor Hobbs shows in his article that the soil and geological formation in the Hudson's Bay district are distinctly diamondiferous.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Confidence in the outcome of the present troubles was the dominant note in the British Premier's Guildhall speech last night. To all parts of the Empire these weighty words of Lord Salisbury would bring much relief, for the tension during the past week has been high.

It was a graceful compliment that Lord Salisbury paid to the Americans for the good feeling exhibited towards the Empire in recent troubles, and it will assuredly be heartily appreciated throughout the United States. It is, as the premier said, undeniable that the friendly feeling between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race has been remarkably strengthened of late.

Lord Salisbury's attitude toward the European nations was full of confidence in the good sense of the continental peoples. Let their press "howl at England," the best feeling, the best thought of the German, the French and other peoples was with that same England in her struggle for the rights of man for all men, white or black.

The position of the Transvaal in regard to this war is shown by Lord Salisbury to be no enviable one. It is actually the fact, as was only hinted at the time, that when the Transvaal issued the famous ultimatum, Great Britain had withdrawn her demands, so that there was no demand from Great Britain before the Republic. But, as the speaker pointed out, the result would have been the same had the reinforcement of the South African contingent been begun months earlier; the Boers would have declared war anyway.

With respect to the reverses which have befallen the British forces, seldom

has any speaker so precisely crystallized the feeling of the whole nation as did Lord Salisbury last night in the few philosophical phrases in which he admitted the inevitableness of those reverses in the circumstances in which the nation was placed at the opening of the war. In reality it is the British that have been fighting against a more powerful nation in the preliminary engagements, and the results have been in no wise such as to make us feel less pride in our soldiers and sailors, but to renew the confidence in them that the nation has always felt.

It was not to be expected that an astute master of phrase like Lord Salisbury would "give away" anything of a sensational character in his address at the Guildhall, but he gave out enough to satisfy the British public that it is well with the Empire, and that both in diplomacy and war the current of events is flowing now as we all would wish.

TRIFLING WITH TRUTH.

Sir Charles Tupper has a deal to answer for. He has been leading the Tory press of Canada into another bog, in which the unfortunate organs are now up to the neck. This time it is an attack on the preferential tariff the ancient knight has been making, with results similar to those which fell to the share of the knight of La Mancha when he struck his lance through the sails of the windmill. Sir Charles Tupper is the Don Quixote of Canadian politics. No man ever rivalled him in the powers of imagination. Honore de Balzac could make himself believe, and almost his compeer friends, that the cheap, sour vin ordinaire which he provided at his little dinners were bottles of venerable vintages almost beyond price, and of flavor and bouquet incomparable.

Sir Charles has been saying the tariff preference given by Canada to Great Britain has been of no benefit to the mother country. But the London Times, (which has a little authority in such matters), say it has, and it goes on to point out that the exports of British and Irish produce to Canada from August 1st, 1898, to July 1st, 1899, were £6,178,684; in the same period of 1897-98 they were £5,707,106; and in 1896-97 £5,088,138. The Times comments:

"Thus the exports show an increase of over 8 per cent. for 1899, over 1898, and of 22 per cent. for 1899 as compared with 1897. It was anticipated that the increase will be still greater in the future."

What the chief paper in the British Empire states is the truth; what Sir Charles Tupper has attempted to get the people of Canada, through the aforementioned great, intelligent, etc., etc. Tory press, is not the truth. It is facts as hard as adamant that the Tory leaders are knocking their heads against and the people of Canada are too intelligent not to see that the results of the new Empire policy of the Liberal government are proof of that policy's soundness.

Of course it will require a little time for Canada to recover from the locked door policy of the Tory administrations, and Canada is going to take the time, too. The totally disorganized condition of the Tory party is the very best argument to prove that that party is not fit to govern. Let it govern itself first before it tries its "pretence hand on the affairs of the nation."

WITH REDOUBLED VIGOR.

Our dispatches from South Africa today show that after a lull of nearly a week, the hostilities on the western frontiers of the republics have been resumed with augmented fury, and that the bombardment and assault of Kimberley are now in progress. Unfortunately it has been found impossible so far to send any relief to the beleaguered garrisons of Kimberley and Mafeking, but it is comforting to learn from the latest dispatches that they are fairly well able to take care of themselves.

Mafeking has already withstood numerous determined Boer assaults, and the casualties, according to the dashing Baden-Powell, are very small down to date.

At Kimberley, it is interesting to know, Mr. Cecil Rhodes is with the defenders, and there can be no doubt his practical talents will be of inestimable service in placing that important town in a proper state of defence. No man is more thoroughly hated and dreaded by the Boers than the Colossus of Africa; they have, it is alleged, set a price on his head, but by all accounts he does not seem to care a straw about it. Kimberley can offer a resistance that military men think will be beyond the power of the western commando to overcome. But it must not be forgotten that the Boers have been by no means idle since the aforementioned lull set in. In

the interim they have been working like beavers, getting heavier ordnance from Johannesburg and other fortifications in the Transvaal, and wherever possible throwing up earthworks around the beleaguered towns.

Another fine officer, Colonel Keith-Falconer, has laid down his life for the cause. It is further proof that the present war will go down in history as one of the deadliest of struggles between civilized forces. The casualties amongst the officers have been enormously out of the usual proportion, showing the Boer policy of picking off the leaders is still being faithfully followed out.

News from Ladysmith garrison is now harder to get than ever. The carrier pigeon post is a dangerous method of conveying information, for the reason that the birds are not always to be trusted to go to the desired destination, and that if they do fall into the hands of the enemy, valuable hints are thus provided. According to the latest from the front the position of General White is somewhat critical, but as has often been pointed out, that force holds the trump card in being on the defensive; the burden rests on the attacking army. The capture of Ladysmith, if it is possible at all, will only be accomplished at a cost of life the Boers are in no position to afford.

DISCREDITABLE WORK.

For months back the Tory press of Canada has been yearning for some pretext upon which to attack the present administration. The case had rapidly been becoming desperate, and the people were beginning to think the country was getting along just about as well as it was possible for any country to get along. This degrading superstition the Tory press knew would not suit their book at all, so there being actually not a thing in sight upon which they could fasten the faintest suspicion of a charge against the government, they hailed as a veritable godsend the arrival of the war with the Transvaal.

Not having the distinguished honor to enjoy the confidence of the Dominion cabinet, of course they did not know that that cabinet the moment the news of the war came to hand, telegraphed to the Imperial authorities offering assistance. Almost at the same time the Tory press, as if by concerted arrangement, broke out in the most furious burst of senseless abuse of the ministry that has ever disgraced Canadian journalism. They alleged all sorts of unpatriotism, they raked up old, dead issues of race and religion that have been slumbering for a century by common consent of all concerned, they attacked the ministers personally; and "traitor," "treason," "unpatriotic" were terms of the milder sort in the campaign of vilification.

The first severe blow the Tory press got in the midst of its shouting was the statement that at the very moment the leading journals of Toryism were howling their meanest epithets and disseminating their lowest falsehoods against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, the warm and hearty thanks of Britain's cabinet were being flashed across the Atlantic. That was a decided stunner, but it takes a lot to shut the mouth of a Tory howler, once he gets his jaw unlimbered and his mouth on batteries.

Sir Wilfrid and the cabinet as a whole being cleared they attacked Mr. Tarte, and the lies they told about him are enough to make Canadians blush for the Tory press of Canada. He would not, this monster Tarte, allow the British flag to be hoisted over the parliament buildings at Ottawa, at the departure of the Canadian volunteers for South Africa. Mr. Tarte knocked that statement into the proverbial "cocked hat" by the simple expedient of giving it a flat denial as soon as it was brought to his notice. And the people believed him, not the Tory press that had made the statement.

Then the Tory press, driven from one post to another on the broad road that leadeth to the domain of the father of lies, whom they serve so faithfully, concocted another yarn for the consumption of the Canadian public and the undoing of Mr. Tarte. They alleged that Mr. Tarte is a French-Canadian, and said that he was proud of the fact—and Mr. Tarte actually had the hardihood to admit it, to "acknowledge the corn," as the Tory press might express it. Again the public of Canada accepted the statement of the minister, and ignored the Tory press. The people of Ontario welcomed those ministers as ministers were never before welcomed in this country. They made Sir Wilfrid and his able colleagues feel that whatever the Tory press might say about them the people were of only one opinion, which they could best express in the old British way of three cheers and a tiger for the men who have steered the ship of state so well these three years.

There is one painful circumstance about all this, and that is the degradation of those Canadian newspapers in their attempt to injure the fair fame of men who are above suspicion, and whom the people of Canada receive as such whenever those men show themselves in public. It is a sad and shameful spectacle, and we trust it may never again be seen in Canada. We are sure it will not, for the guilty organs even now appear to be heartily ashamed of their shocking conduct. It has been a severe lesson to them, and an awful blow to the Tory party.

Another proof of the fact that no matter how amiable and large-minded a man may have shown himself to be in life, his memory, if he have the misfortune to leave enough money to start a row amongst his relations, is likely to come in for some pretty muddy handling, is shown in the case of Robert Bonner, whose will is being contested by the grandchildren. They allege he was of unsound mind when he signed his will, ten days before death. It is better for people who have the bad luck to accumulate more money than they can spend to give it all away during their lifetime with the exception of an amount sufficient to keep them in tolerable comfort in declining years, and the residue of that fund not to go to relatives at all, but to charity. In this way the stirring up of humanity's ugliest passions would be avoided.

Captain Thomas Wallace, of Woodbridge, eldest son of Hon. N. S. Wallace, M.P., applied for a commission in the Transvaal contingent the very day the announcement was made that the Canadian government would send a regiment to South Africa. Not being successful in his application, he resigned his captain's commission in the 36th Peel battalion and asked to be enlisted as a private in the contingent. Lieut. J. H. Bourke, of the 31st Gray Battalion, applied for permission to go to the Transvaal, but would not be accepted because he was an officer. He promptly qualified himself by telegraphing his resignation to his commanding officer, and has gone with the contingent as a private.

No better answer has been given to the malicious cry of the Tories started by Sir Charles Tupper and other "patriots," that the government was disloyal and had forfeited the good opinion of the people of Canada, than the magnificent reception accorded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues everywhere they went during their recent tour of the Ontario constituencies. There could not be the slightest doubt as to the admiration and appreciation of the people after that series of triumphs. The Tories have once more failed utterly to make an impudent falsehood stick.

Some months before the outbreak of the war the Transvaal government ordered from the chargeurs Remis Company of France some guns of the Creusot pattern, for the Pretoria fortifications. The company refused to run the risk of sending them out; a German company offered to try it, but the Boer government, to avoid almost certain capture of the guns as contraband of war, ordered them to be left at Creusot. They are amongst the most powerful guns in the world.

At Fernie, B.C., the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company are doing a brisk business. There are now at work upwards of 108 coke ovens, and fully a hundred more will be burning before the hard weather comes. The output of coal is nine carloads a day, and the company supplies nine thousand tons a month to the C.P.R., besides filling its domestic orders. General business is in a flourishing state in the town of Fernie.

Mr. Amery, who was the London Times's correspondent at Pretoria, was one of the last British subjects to be sent over the Transvaal border under safe-conduct. He had a short interview with Oom Paul before leaving, and found the old gentleman quite cheery, and sucking up prodigious comfort from the vast deeps of his tobacco pipe, with occasional moistenings of black coffee.

General Joubert once bore a commission in the British colonial service, and at one time he was one of the most successful sheep farmers in Cape Colony. From early manhood he and Paul Kruger have been rivals, for popularity with the Boer people. Joubert is a soldier, Kruger a diplomat; hence it was a one-sided contest.

That big parcel of gold the Boers commandeered on its way from Johannesburg, at the beginning of the war, was insured at Lloyd's, London, England. Part of the consignment (three hundred thousand pounds sterling) was under war risk.

Woe unto him that is found in the neighborhood of the Boer lines of railway with dynamite in his possession. The Boer landroosters (magistrates) have strict orders to shoot all such on sight. The rule holds good on the British side, of course.

Upwards of forty-six cases of gold, representing a cash value of \$2,500,000, have been discovered concealed in canteens in Johannesburg, and confiscated by the government of the Transvaal.

One result of the war in South Africa has been the increase in the price of bread in London. It has gone up a penny the quarter loaf in many districts.

Portugal has increased its forces at Delagoa Bay to war strength, so as to be ready for the expected incursions of Boers there.

THE D. & L. EMULSION benefits most those having Lung troubles with tendency to hemorrhages. A few bottles taken regularly make a wonderful improvement. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Lim.



To Dealers in Fancy Goods. We have in stock and are now offering a large and complete stock of TOYS, DOLLS and FANCY GOODS for the Christmas Trade. J. PIERCY & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods, 21-29 Yates Street, VICTORIA.

Kaiser's Visit to England. Preparations for the Reception of the German Emperor and Empress. United States Has Figured Prominently in Recent International Negotiations.

Lord Aberdeen on Canada—"The Brightest Jewel in the British Crown." London, Nov. 11.—Europe is now agog with rumors of diplomatic activity and of alliances that may be effected as a result, and the relations of European powers seem to be rapidly assuming a new phase.

The Emperor's Visit. The forthcoming visit of Emperor William to Queen Victoria is regarded as capping the climax of British diplomatic success, and the feeling of satisfaction at the state of affairs is not in the slightest degree marred by the feeling of jealousy over the Emperor's recent meeting at Potsdam.

General Joubert once bore a commission in the British colonial service, and at one time he was one of the most successful sheep farmers in Cape Colony.

TOBACCO HEART. Have you been smoking a good pipe for years, and feel occasional twinges of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves unbinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious. Here's what Mr. John James, of Caledonia, Ont., has to say about them: "I have had serious heart trouble for four years, caused by excessive use of tobacco. At times my heart would beat very rapidly and then seem to stop beating only to commence again with unnatural rapidity. This unhealthy action of my heart caused shortness of breath, weakness and debility. I tried many medicines and spent a great deal of money but could not get any help. Last November, however, I read of a man, afflicted like myself, being cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I went to Roper's drug store and bought a box. When I had finished taking it I was so much better I bought another box and this completed the cure. My heart has not bothered me since, and I strongly recommend all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble, caused by excessive use of tobacco, to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a fair and faithful trial. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or \$1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

TAR AND FEATHERS. Make a sensation, but nothing to the one we are making every day with our Prices. We defy all competition and make prices for others to follow. JUST ARRIVED: NEW Cleaned Currants... 3 lbs. for 25c. Candied Peel... 20c pound. Muscatel Raisins... 3 lbs. for 25c. Seeded Raisins... 2 lbs. for 25c. Dixie H. Ross & Co.

According to Saint Irene last came to the front to her sons to fight the Hongkong... The China Mail the staff of one the circular, but suppose that struck with that they are w for any length volunteered in their return to the office. It would the patriotism of dents is of a very for these gentlemen event of the coloring to deplete the equipment, to provide other equipment, a large share, if cost of the enterprise. A large number vices at Manila. ferring to this sated that there ish subjects foot now serving in the in the Philippines the British army, fice, and other or kind. It is satisf to the present al fraction, a court- tions offences. Se known to have ju vice, but as to wh or thought they la the change it wa ta."

La Hung Chang... When asked if C America existing Chinese movement pines. Li replied: ject if they were pines and with the sent of the Chinese he said in conclus better self them the sum paid hom own business." course was not pu plan was to buy A News is given of

now being carried is a case of Miss ary, Kothan catho letter to the Shan Protestant misis story of the trou after the Tongsan- back when the Rom pillaged our chapel they had two boat men waiting for H so happened that the mission we w undoubtedly under Lord, and outwit wait for us."

Ing Vanteh, the was betrayed by to whose place he they will get the they but they de district, their lives cash. He was tak Yamen of the Ch well treated. Lar many carrying inco ential with petro disturbance went fact of Taicheo o receive them. The people went to plead for the when someone shou prefect; he is a R immediately they at. One one Sin and his sons to be Ing Vanteh and gathering disperse on bridges arou broken down to p the place, and the Vanteh, his sons a gunboat of Haimer Notwithstanding even, the people of end three days la firearms and found his brother Ing V ecutted. They had heads were taken mission and fixed tle were greatly ex and the Huang-ti with the Romanist. The magistrate should be leave the

On the afternoon execution, a Chinese wa, arrived to tak prisoners to Hangc ONE HOY Men who are wa (ated from any case advantage to writ No. 4374, Richmo Mr. Graham has w something to say wh

## News of the Far East

**How Hongkong Came to the Front When Volunteers Were Wanted.**

**Many Offered Their Services at Manila—'Li' on the Philippines.**

According to news received by the steamers last evening Hongkong also came to the front when the widow called to her sons to fight for her. About fifty of the Hongkong volunteers signed a circular offering their services to go to Transvaal. The offer was, however, not accepted by the London war office. The China Mail says: "Nearly all of the staff of one large firm have signed the circular, but it is not reasonable to suppose that firm is so."

**Struck With the War Fear**  
that they are willing to stop business for any length of time. Others have volunteered in the expectation that they will be able to resume their old duties in the office. It would appear, however, that the patriotism of several prominent residents is of a very substantial character, for these gentlemen have agreed, in the event of the colonial government refusing to supply the detachment with guns and equipment, to provide machine guns and other equipment, and also to contribute a large share, if not the whole, of the cost of the enterprise."

A large number also offered their services at Manila. A Japanese paper referring to this says: "It has been estimated that there are at least 2,000 British subjects (not naturalized Americans) now serving in the army of occupation in the Philippines. Some have been in the British army, navy, Cape mounted police, and other organizations of a similar kind. It is satisfactory to know that up to the present all have given general satisfaction, a very small percentage having been court-martialed for any serious offences. Several of them are known to have 'jumped' the British service, but as to whether they had gained, or thought they had gained, anything by the change it was impossible to ascertain."

**Li Hung Chang in an interview given to an American correspondent at Peking on the Philippine question, blamed the States severely for leaving their traditional policy, assuring the officer that the Grand River, the country would never have entered upon a policy that he (Li) prophesied would be**

**Disastrous to the States.**  
When asked if China would object to America enlisting several regiments of Chinese mercenaries to fight the Philippines, Li replied China would not object if they were enlisted in the Philippines and with the knowledge and consent of the Chinese consul there. But, he said in conclusion: "You had much better sell them (the Isles) to Japan for the sum you paid Spain for them, and then clear off home and attend to your own business." He suggested if that course was pursued, the next best plan was to buy Aguinaldo out.

**A Strange Feud**  
now being carried on at Huang-ien. It is a case of missionary against missionary, Roman Catholic vs. Protestant. A letter to the Shanghai Mercury by the Protestant missionary there tells the story of the trouble as follows: "Just after the Tong-sun-deo riot of a few days ago, the Roman Catholic priest and his pillaged our chapel and members' houses, they had two boat loads of hired armed men waiting for Hammond and I, but it so happened that when we returned to the mission we went by another way, undoubtedly under the guidance of the Lord, and outwitted those who laid in wait for us."

Ing Vanteh, the proscribed teacher, was betrayed by two notorious bandits to whose place he had been decoyed. They will get the \$1,000 offered for his head, but if they do not clear out of this district, their lives will not be worth a cent. He was taken to Haimen to the Yamen of the Ch'ient'ai, where he was well treated. Large numbers of people, many carrying incense, went to the Ch'ient'ai with petitions, and he fearing a disturbance, went together with the prefect of T'achew outside the town wall to receive them.

The people went down on their knees to plead for the imprisoned teacher, when someone shouted "Don't go to the prefect; he is a Roman Catholic," and immediately they turned to the Ch'ient'ai. One one Sin-sang offered himself and his sons to bear the punishment of Ing Vanteh and his sons. After the gathering dispersed, and the wooden bridges around Meimen were broken down to prevent any attack on the place, and the Ch'ient'ai placed Ing Vanteh, his sons and his brother on a gunboat off Haimen for safety.

Notwithstanding the petitions, however, the people of Haimen were awakened three days later by the sound of firearms and found that Ing Vanteh and his brother Ing Vanling had been executed. They had been beheaded. Their heads were taken to the gate near the mission and fixed up on poles. The people were greatly excited and the prefect and the Huang-ien magistrate who are with the Romanists are deeply hated. The magistrate fears assassination should he leave the city.

On the afternoon of the day of the execution, a Chinese gunboat, the Chau-sun, arrived to take the already dead prisoners to Hangchow for trial.

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

## Japanese vs. Russia

**News of Rumors of War Between Two Powers in the Far East.**

**A Strange Incident Which Recently Occurred at Port Arthur.**

Steamer Saint Irene which arrived last evening from Yokohama brought news that when she left great excitement prevailed in the Orient because of the fast recurring rumors of war between Japan and Russia. The North China Daily News, copies of which were received by the steamer, says: "So greatly excited were the Chinese of the north by rumors of an impending war between Russia and Japan that many merchants, both Chinese and Japanese, who are doing business in Newchang, Port Arthur and Chefoo, have sent their families to Shanghai and elsewhere in the south for safety."

A Tientsin mandarin visiting Hongkong gives the following story of an incident which occurred at Port Arthur while he was in the north. Two Japanese cruisers were in the Gulf of Pechili and at one time appeared before Port Arthur. As the cruisers had the appearance of intending to steam inside the port, the Russian officer at the outer signal station hoisted a signal indicating that the port was closed to foreign ships of war. The Japanese officer in command, however, pretended not to understand the Russian signal and steamed straight for the harbor. At a point nearly half way inside and surrounded on all sides by forts, the Japanese leading cruiser was met by a steam launch with a Russian official, who boarded the vessel and verbally communicated the intelligence which had been indicated by the signal outside the harbor, and at the same time warned the Japanese captain that further penetration into the harbor would be resisted. To emphasize the declaration a commotion was observed by those on board in the harbor, and soon it was seen that menacing preparations were being made. Russian warships inside the basin were also observed to be hastily getting up steam, and altogether matters looked decidedly unpleasant.

The Japanese captain then simply bowed out his Russian visitor, the cruisers retired, and an incident from which a war might have started, ended in peace. All of the officers of the Saint Irene are a suit on the fact that war between the two far eastern powers

**Cannot Be Long Deferred.**  
It has been coming for years. Without a shadow of doubt Japan had been stronger at sea she would have fought Russia in 1895 or 1896. Russia has deliberately placed herself across the path of Japan. She has placed a limit of "thus far shalt thou go and no further" on the rising power of the eastern seas. The limit being insular. The attempt to overrun Korea seems to have been the last straw, and the day is not considered to be far distant when Japan will cross swords with her Muscovite foe.

The time is now, for Japan has her navy ready and the trans-Siberian railway is not complete. The Japanese navy to-day is second only to that of Great Britain. With well over a hundred vessels, some of them without superiors in their class, she has formidable sea strength, and at a short notice she could raise an army of 300,000 to follow up what blows she struck with her navy.

**The Bone of Contention**  
just now seems to be Manchoo, between Fusan and Tushina, and a very important place from a strategic point of view. Russia wants it badly for it would furnish a very convenient naval base connecting Vladivostok and Port Arthur. Some months ago Russia proposed to buy some portions of the land there from the natives, and has been carrying on negotiations with the Korean government. In the meantime, however, some Japanese succeeded in obtaining the land. Russia was disappointed and sent a protest to the Korean government against allowing the natives to sell it to the Japanese. But they obtained it in a fair and legal manner and the Korean government was entirely free from any blame whatever concerning the transaction. It therefore replied to the Russian protest, stating the course of the matter. Russia, however, was not satisfied with this reply, and, on the 4th inst., her representative in Seoul, acting on instructions from her own government, sent a further protest to the Korean government.

The Yordoku, a leading Japanese paper, referring to the matter, says: "It remains to be seen what reply the Korean government will give to this communication, which almost amounts to an ultimatum. There are reasons to doubt if Japan has not been secretly backing Korea against Russia in this affair. Unless backed by some strong power—and that power can be but Japan—the weak and vacillating government in Seoul would never have taken so definite and firm an attitude as it has, when it received the letter of protest from the great northern power. Will Japan again back Korea against Russia's new and threatening protest? The question will shortly be solved and will show how far Japan is determined to support Korea against the Russian advance."

If Korea gives in to the Russian demand, that means that Japan does not like to come into conflict with Russia, at least for the present. On the contrary, if she dares to reject it, that is the same as declaring that she can rely upon help from Japan in this matter. Which course will she adopt? It is evident that our government is very much concerned about the affair."

**SMALLPOX IN BROOKLYN.**  
(Associated Press.)  
New York, Nov. 11.—A negro in Brooklyn borough, while sick with smallpox, distributed twelve thousand circulars for a dental institution. As a result Mary Loftus, a domestic, has become infected and the health officers fear that the disease germs have been spread to hundreds of homes in the residential district of Brooklyn.

**SIDES' SORE FROM A HACKING COUGH.**—Take Pynch's Pectoral, it will cure you quickly, no matter how bad the cold. Endorsed by thousands of Canadians. Sold throughout the land. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.



little twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, that give warning of the winter that is coming. If you want to be brisk and strong for the winter, it is NOW that you should build up the blood and give the nerves a little tonic.

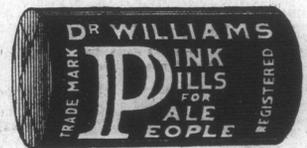
# Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

for Pale People

will make you strong and stave off aches and pains for the winter if you take them now.

**GREATLY RUN DOWN.**

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I must say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."



Sold by all dealers, or may be had postpaid direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Prevention is better than cure. But it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that are of any use. If the FULL NAME isn't there it is a substitute—don't take it.

## Substantial Remittance

**One Hundred Pounds Sterling Cabled to Mansion House Fund.**

**The Drill Hall Concert Committee Express Their Thanks.**

Following is the statement of receipts and expenditure in connection with the patriotic concert given in the Drill Hall on Thursday evening in aid of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men engaged in the South African campaign:

To admission fees and collections at the Drill Hall	£483 6/0
By Colonel P. & P. Co., actual cost of programmes, tickets and advertisements for street cars	11 0/0
Expressage on flowers from Inver-tarish Nursery and return	1 0/0
Exchange for £100 sterling remitted through the Bank of B. C. to London	481 8/0
Total	£483 6/0

Since the concert several small subscriptions have been received, and the committee will continue the work of adding thereto, an account having been opened in the Bank of B. C. Mr. Ridgeway Wilson is chairman of the committee, and Mr. T. E. Pooley secretary.

Mr. George Gillespie, manager of the Bank of B. C., addressed the following letter to the committee yesterday, which is self-explanatory:

"In respect of \$481.00 received from you to-day we have cabled our London office to pay, as its equivalent, the sum of £100 stg. to the treasurer of the Mansion House South African Fund for soldiers' widows and orphans as a contribution from the citizens of Victoria, B. C." Manager Christie, of the C.P.R. Telegraphs, and Mr. Hosmer, general manager kindly gave the committee free transmission of instructions to London, and to them, and to Mr. Gillespie, the committee extend their thanks. They also wish

to thank Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co. for the loan of a piano; Mr. Thomas Alexander for conveying the piano to and from the Drill Hall; Messrs. Whitelaw, Richdale, Spurrier and Cave for their services at the door of the hall, and Sergeant-Major Muleachy and Messrs. Clark, Winshy and Ireland for their assistance in the work of decoration, and also all those who kindly offered their services in any capacity in which they could be utilized.

Yielding to many requests received it has been decided to give another entertainment along similar lines, the feeling being general that an evening favored with finer and clearer weather would have resulted in the receipts being very much increased, and it being altogether likely that under such conditions a concert would be even more successful than Thursday's. As Mrs. Tomkinson, whose services are well nigh indispensable, is leaving for Southern California early next month, the second concert will probably be held at an earlier date than was first thought of. When the date is decided upon the amplest publicity will be given.

**CHARITY BALL**  
In Aid of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

The arrangements for the annual ball in aid of the Royal Jubilee hospital are now complete. The ball will take place on Tuesday next, November 16th, at 8.30 p.m., and is under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Melanes, Rear-Admiral Beaumont, commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, and Mrs. Beaumont, and His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Redfern.

The decorations are in charge of members of the Women's Auxiliary Society and are becoming most effectively carried out. Contributions of flowers and loans of palms and pot plants will be gratefully received on Wednesday next. The band of H. M. S. Warspite has been graciously lent for the occasion by the admiral. There will be a reception committee of ladies, where the army, navy and city will be well represented, and of gentlemen, under the management of the president and board of directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital. The supper is in the hands of a number of ladies, who have banded together to attend to it in full detail. The women of this society feel that, as the ball is given in aid of their work, it behooves them to leave no stone unturned that they can dignify by personal effort in any hands but their own. All contributions for the supper may

be sent to the Assembly rooms at the View street entrance on Thursday, as early as convenient. Tickets may be obtained at Hibben's, Redfern's, Challoner & Mitchell's, and the Victoria Book & Stationery Co., and all those possessing tickets are particularly requested to present them at the door.

On Friday there will be held a Cinderella for children and young people at the Assembly rooms, from 6 to 12 p.m. Fancy dress for the little ones is optional, and will greatly add to the beauty of the scene. Entrance, adults and single children, 50 cents; two in a family, with mother or chaperone, \$1 inclusive.

**DOMINION FINANCES.**  
(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Financial returns made up by the department of finance for four months ending Oct. 31st last, shows an increase in revenue on ordinary account of \$1,202,000 over the same period of last year. The expenditure for the same period shows an increase of \$658,213, making a betterment of over half a million dollars. For the month of October the increase in revenue was over one million. On the capital account there was a decrease in expenditure of nearly two million dollars.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous "Castoria" is an every-day remedy.

## APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superior Bitter Apple, Pili Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.  
Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C. M. E. BARN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

## D FEATHERS

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**T ARRIVED:**

Currants... 3 lbs. for 25c  
Peel... 20c pound.  
Raisins... 3 lbs. for 25c  
Raisins... 2 lbs. for 25c

**H. Ross & Co.**

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**ELECTRIC CAR.**  
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Dr. 11.—John Charl-  
killed by an electric

specific for any one  
Little Liver Pills  
headache, and every-  
this. Only one pill

Local News.

From Friday's Daily. The death occurred at the Home of Truth, Discovery street, yesterday.

The B. C. Guide has been taken over by the Province Company, who contemplate adding one hundred pages to it shortly and otherwise improving the publication.

A large order has just been filled by the British Columbia Pottery Company in connection with alterations at the court house.

Ever since the disappearance of the steamer Duncan of the Tree mine, the day before the murder of Mrs. Bings, the police have been working on the theory that there may be some connection between the two events.

The funeral of the late J. G. Thompson, A. Lerche and C. Saunders, will be held at the Home of Truth, Discovery street, on Friday.

Once again rice and old slippers are in evidence at the Dominion Hotel, for this morning two of the old slippers made one by Rev. J. C. Speer.

It is possible that the petition on behalf of the Chilliwack railroad scheme asking for a by-law will be submitted to the city council this evening.

Among this morning's arrivals at the Driad Hotel is Mr. A. A. Advani, the Hindoo "merchant prince," who since his arrival on this continent has cut a rather wide swath in society circles in many cities.

The sister of Our Lady of Charity who have been engaged for a couple of weeks canvassing Victoria, Esquimalt and vicinity on behalf of the orphan and destitute.

The provincial police at Nanaimo have in charge a young man named Arthur Alline, suspected of being guilty of several robberies at Chemainus.

The remains of the late Carl Bernz were interred in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The Indian, Dick, of Ciso-ocoo, who is accused of assault upon an Indian woman in Victoria some time ago, was before the court this morning.

Instructions have been received by Lt.-Col. Gregory to continue the reorganization of the Fifth Regiment, increasing it from three to six companies.

While a gang of men were lifting a case of plate-glass onto a truck at the outer wharf this morning a scuffling used as a lever gave way and the box fell.

An inquest was held at the City Hall this afternoon, Dr. Hart presiding, into the cause of the death of Jas. Hill.

The Times is in receipt of a relic of the United States transport Morgan City, which has been kindly forwarded by the editor of The American, a United States paper published at Manila.

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for many years.

There was a wound in the right of the larynx about the size of a half-dollar, which had been eaten by fish. It did not appear to be a stab or cut.

Along the Waterfront.

There was another mutiny, a Chinese on steamer Tartar at San Francisco, on the steamer Pathan a few days ago.

The East Indian coal passers who were shipped on that vessel in Singapore, claim that they were shipped under misrepresentation and that they were told they were going on a voyage of commerce.

Steamer Oscar has gone to Everett for a cargo of ore—and thereby hangs a tale. It seems that some of the salmon ships, which instead of being of commercial value, has to be removed at the cost of the steamer.

According to a Manila paper received in today's mail, Mr. R. C. Colerogrove, the master of the steamer City of Columbia, has returned to Manila from Hongkong where he chartered a new Al 3,000-ton steamer.

Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the schooner Rattler, now 32 days out from Kodiak, for San Francisco.

The Steamer Saint Irene, one of the big line running on the Atlantic from Liverpool to Brunswick, known as the Saint line, arrived from Kobe via Yokohama last evening.

The Steamer Willapa sailed last evening for the West Coast with a number of passengers and crew.

The Steamer Princess Louise returned this morning from Naas and northern ports with fifteen passengers and 7,498 cases of salmon.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late John Kenneth Campbell, which took place from the undertaking parlors of Mr. W. J. Hanna yesterday afternoon.

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and the Fraternal Order of... private friends of the deceased...

Atlin's Stage Robber

Writes Letters From Bennett Telling of the Hold-up of the Stage.

Was Disappointed-How an Old Lady Preferred to Walk.

The Atlin claim of October 22nd, reported by the steamer Queen City, says: Most people remember the hold-up that took place at the foot of the Big Hill...

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In the native language of the Pacific coast. He has acquired a knowledge of all the languages spoken from the sea to the Rocky mountains...

In 1882 Mr. Good left the Mainland and again came to Nanaimo, where he was appointed rector of St. Paul's and he has since remained here. He resigns his charge on account of failing health.

WEATHER IN THE NORTH.

Reports From Stations Between Skagway and Dawson for the First Three Days in November.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Nov. 12.—The following is the weather report from stations on the Yukon telegraph line between Skagway and Dawson for the first three days in November:

Skagway—8 a. m., temperature, 48; cloudy, foggy, misty, 5 p. m., temperature, 52; rain, calm.

White Pass—8 a. m., temperature, 35; cloudy, rainy, calm, 5 p. m., temperature, 30; cloudy, heavy fog, light rain, calm.

A Startling Rumor

Siwashas Bring a Report of the Loss of the steamer Willapa With All hands.

The Rumor Undoubtedly Without Foundation—Causes Great Excitement.

Considerable excitement has prevailed throughout the city all day because of a report which was originated yesterday and has since been the sole topic of conversation, that the steamer Willapa had been lost with all hands on board, having foundered somewhere in the vicinity of Cape Beale.

The Willapa was last seen at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon and she was then past Cape Beale, and had come down the smoother waters of Barclay sound. She was seen there by the steamer Clayoquot after the abatement of the storm, being bound up to the Alberca canal.

The report which created so much excitement of today was brought by siwashas who arrived here yesterday. It is seldom that the arrival of an Indian canoe attracts the slightest attention, save from the Chinese fish peddlers, but that which came yesterday was different when the siwashas told their story.

Yukon territory. On the hill is a claim owned by G. F. Sparks, and on the claim there is a shaft 100 feet deep. Down this shaft last Thursday, (14th Sept.) fell a Montana miner named Sharp. Mr. Sparks has a steam thresher and hoist, and Sharp was being hoisted to the surface. Just as his head appeared at the top of the shaft a belt on the wheel slipped off and the sudden jerk caused the Montana man to lose his hold, and down he fell.

Sporting News.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. VICTORIA VICTORIOUS.

The 1890-1891 season of Rugby football has opened sufficiently well for the home team to encourage the belief that the record of the last two seasons is to be continued. At Vancouver on Saturday they defeated the Terminus City team by 18 points to all in a splendid game.

Corticelli SKIRT PROTECTOR. There is no gum or rubber or anything in Corticelli Skirt Protector for that will chafe your shoes. It is made of specially grown specially spun and specially woven wool.

A CORRESPONDENT'S DEATH.

J. Clayton, Representing the London Times, Dies Suddenly on Board Train.

News has been received here of the death, on a Northern Pacific train, en route to New York, of J. Clayton, a newspaper man from Manila, who was in the city a few days ago, and an interview with him was published in the Times. Mr. Clayton was at that time on his way to London, whence he hoped to be dispatched to the seat of war by the London Times, for whom he worked in Manila.

GANANOQUE.

Writes That Dodd's Pills Have Cured Him of Kidney Disease.

After Experimented With for Eighteen Years—Finally Succeeded to Try Dodd's Pills—Five Boxes Cured Him.

Nov. 10.—Mr. Daniel Bontown, suffered with kidney disease for the last eighteen years. And for the last eighteen years he has not been able to get cured. Experimenting with and doctors all the time, he experienced the slightest relief after eighteen years.

LATE NEWS OF ATLIN.

Located in the Centre of the Town—Good Outlook on Dalton Trail.

According to news received from Atlin by the Queen City, Miss Christopher has located a claim in the centre of the business portion of Atlin City.

Mr. Vickers, who has just returned from the Dalton trail, says there will be a lively time there next year. The locations in B. C. are all quartz, 139 of which were made this year, and some 30 certificates of work granted. The ore is a home assay from 20 to 50 per cent.

COLUMBIA REVOLUTION ENDED.

Colonialism, Nov. 13.—It is said the insurgents in the department of Bolivar were defeated on Nov. 9th. An armed river steamer, with Bogota mails, has left Cartagena showing it is claimed that the revolution is ended.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Forest, Ont., Nov. 13.—The body of an unknown man was found dead close to the Grand Trunk tracks, half a mile east of here, yesterday morning, with his face cut open from the mouth to the ear. Nearby were indications of a struggle, two open knives and a razor case being found, with a large clot of blood on the grass. Deceased was well dressed.

CANON GOOD RESIGNS.

A Pioneer Clergyman of the Province Preaches His Farewell Sermon.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Nov. 13.—St. Paul's Episcopal church was crowded to the doors last evening, the large congregation turning out to hear the farewell sermon of Rev. John Booth Good, who has been rector of St. Paul's for 17 years and who has resided in this city for 38 years.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

London, Nov. 13.—The Times referring editorially this morning to the speech of United States Ambassador Choate at the annual banquet of the Walker Club in Edinburgh on Friday evening, says: "The American people are generous enough to like us better for being proud. Now the English people, amid the chorus of depreciation and abuse from the continental press, find in the hearty approval of a great free nation encouragement and strength of a kind which even ironclads cannot supply."

MINER FALLS TO THE BOTTOM OF A SHAFT.

But It Never Fazed Him.

The Dawson Daily News of September 13th, just to hand, contains the story of a most miraculous escape from the bottom of a mine at Oro, Esch, which is located between Fox and Bonanza Gulches on the left limit of Bonanza.

THE MATCH.

"Captain Woodward, of the home team, won the toss and lined up his men on the north side. The ball started with a good deal of dribbling, the first scrum being formed in the home 25. The men were first getting down to their work, when off a scrum, the Victoria three-quarter, Schofield, captured the ball, and Rount missing his check, the visitors' four three-quarter, Matters, Martin, Gillespie, and the full-back, Woodward, secured a very pretty piece of work. Matters secured a try in the centre of the posts which Gillespie converted easily.

THE TURF.

SATURDAY'S RUN. The Victoria Hunt Club had a very successful meeting on Saturday afternoon, the Gairdors Bay district affording some good racing country, and a few stiff jumps.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. JUNIOR LEAGUE.

At Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon the Maple Leafs and Junior Columbus (tussled for supremacy without any decisive result being obtained, each side scoring one goal.

HUNT CUP (Heavyweight).

1. Mr. Wright's bk. g. Lightfoot. 2. Major Depout's bk. g. Jessica. 3. Mr. Patton's bk. m. Bess. 4. J. D. Pemberton's bk. m. Bess.

LADDER CUP (Lightweight).

1. Mr. C. F. Green's bk. g. Edwin. 2. Major Depout's bk. m. Sugar Loaf. 3. Mr. Patton's bk. g. Thunder. 4. Mr. J. D. Pemberton's bk. m. Starlight.

POST RACE.

1. Mr. Patton's bk. m. Mary Anderson. 2. Dr. Elliot's bk. m. Daisy. 3. Lieut. Hay's bk. m. Reception. 4. Mr. Newton's bk. g. Satan. 5. Mr. Newton's bk. g. The Jew.

FARMERS' RACE.

1. Mr. Patton's bk. m. Mary Anderson. 2. Dr. Elliot's bk. m. Daisy. 3. Lieut. Hay's bk. m. Reception. 4. Mr. Newton's bk. g. Satan. 5. Mr. Newton's bk. g. The Jew.

NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. It is a grand, good medicine.

QUITE A DROP.

Miner Falls to the Bottom of a Shaft. But It Never Fazed Him.

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A BELLIGERENT JAP.

An Exciting Melee at the Outer Wharf Last Night.

Yamaki is a boarding house master, who, on the arrival of the liner from Japan, meets them to solicit the patronage of his incoming compatriots. Last night he was at the outer wharf loaded well with the cup that cheers, and at the same time intoxicates, to meet the "Sant Irene. Because of his inebriating, he found it hard work to compete with his fellow boarding house masters, and or the 200 Japanese who came ashore here, but few were coming his way. Enraged at his lack of success, he mounted the gangway, and like Horatio of old, kept the bridge, refusing to allow the Japanese ashore until they signified their intention of going to his house. The night watchman, Mr. Pears, who is also a special constable, was called, and he went to remove the obstructionist. When he reached him the latter became belligerent and landed a blow on Payne's nose. Then the watchman held up his hands for a mix-up on the plank, and which gave birth to a small sized riot. The Japanese on the vessel screamed the assistance of Yamaki, but the gang leaped too narrowly to hold him, and there were cries of "put him in prison." From the vessel, mingled with a various assortment of cries from the Japanese, the vessel walked to the pier, and, touching his cap to the bridge, wanted to know "could he go ashore, he'd like to be in that." Whether the permission was granted or not is a side issue, but the fact remains that the officer fought his way through the screaming Japs, who were sticking out in all directions, and with the assistance of the watchman and others, lifted the boarding house man and carried him into the shed whence he was kicked up.

THE JAP BORE MUTE EVIDENCE OF THE ENCOUNTER.

For he was in the face and on the scalp from blows inflicted by the hand-cuffs of the night watchman. The latter being on the stand told of how the man, when he ordered him to leave the passengers alone or he would "fix him," retorted "do you, fix me then," and started to beat witness. In a twinkling seven or eight fellow countrymen rushed to prisoner's assistance, and being driven to a corner, Mr. Payne drew his hand-cuffs and let out cheerfully with unnecessary force, the assailants. Officer Eberduffy finally came to his assistance, together with some other whites, and the chief offender, still fighting and struggling, was hand-cuffed and removed to the station.

ALTHOUGH THE EVIDENCE OF THE NIGHT WATCHMAN WAS VERY CLEAR, IT WAS DENIED IN SOME PARTICULARS BY THE JAP HIMSELF, AND THERE BEING NO FURTHER COOPERATIVE TESTIMONY, THE MAGISTRATE DISMISSED THE CASE.

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# The War in South Africa

### Lord Salisbury Announces That No European Intervention Will Be Permitted.

### Retirement of British Troops from Positions in Natal Was Not Unexpected.

London, Nov. 9.—The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Wolsley, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chief Justice, the Duke of Marlborough and a few minor diplomats were present at the Guildhall banquet to-night.

Lord Wolsley, replying to the toast to "The Army," said:

"Every day applications are received from volunteers in all parts of the Empire, who wish to be sent to the front. I am proud of the sailors, soldiers and volunteers who are all on guard. We have work before us, for our foe is brave and it is no mimic warfare in which we are engaged. When one reads of the work which our local forces in Natal have done in the past few weeks one must deem them worthy of standing side by side with the best regulars. We at present have only mobilized one army corps, consisting of 53,000 men, of whom 44,000 are already on the way to the Cape. To-day orders have been sent to mobilize another corps, and it called upon by the ministers to mobilize another army corps we are quite prepared to do so."

Lord Salisbury's Speech:

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was greeted with intense enthusiasm, said: "Before turning to the serious point, my duty is to inform you that our situation in South Africa is the only part of our relations with other nations to which any term of apprehension or doubt can be applied. For several years our relations with and cordial feeling towards our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic have been constantly growing, and though neither do we interfere in the affairs of their continent nor they interfere in the affairs of ours, we feel now that we can always look for sympathy and a fair hearing among those who share with us the vast mission for the advancement of mankind.

"But perhaps you think I am sanguine in saying that on the continent of Europe we have no hostility to fear.

There is undoubtedly a certain acerbity of tone among the writers for the foreign press, but I do not believe that the trend of this opinion affects the people of foreign nations. I am quite certain it does not affect the government, and I will say that I have noted, as one of the cheering symptoms of the present time, the happy relations existing between the United States and ourselves, and the sympathy with which we watch their approach to the same great problems we ourselves have had to solve.

"This morning you had intelligence of an agreement between ourselves and one of the great continental states with which for many years we have grown in relations of sympathy and friendship beyond others. Samoa is not in itself a very important matter; but it was important because it constituted a subject of difference between ourselves and a nation whose good will we prize very highly. I do not know entirely the reasons why

The German People and government attach so much importance to Upolu; but they do, and we are very glad to find the means whereby, without the least diminishing the rights of England, we are able to gratify their views and sentiments.

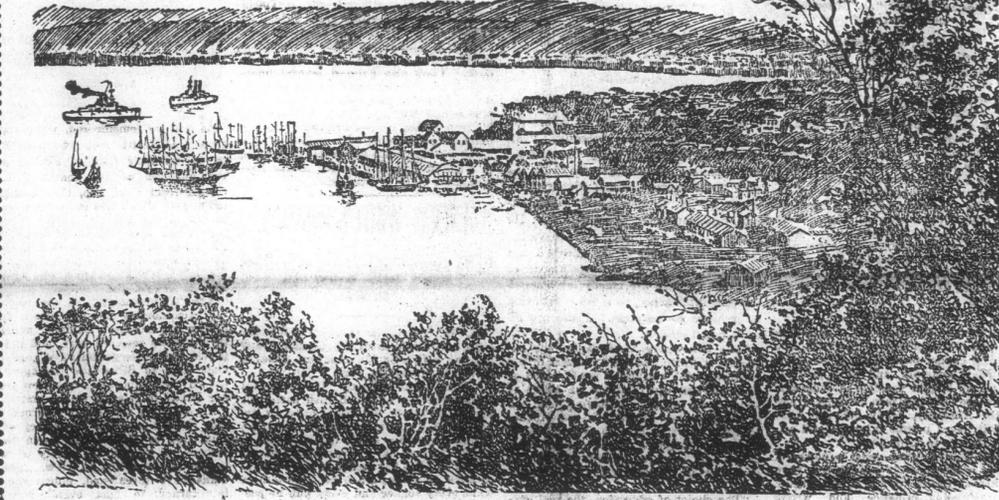
"The agreement is somewhat complicated, but roughly it may be said that the Germans had great interest in this island because they had invested large amounts in its cultivation and because they had constructed a great commercial port of which they are proud. The islands, therefore, are of great value to them. To us, on the other hand, islands are generally only valuable when they furnish good harbors. Upolu furnishes a very bad harbor. In these circumstances we are glad to accept a renunciation of Germany over another island, Tonga, where there is an admirable, an inimitable harbor. We took the harbor and Germany took the territory, in which for many reasons the Germans are interested.

"I believe we have arrived at a very remarkable phenomenon—an agreement which is pleasant and advantageous to both powers, but this is an interesting particular, because it indicates that at the present moment our relations with the German people are all we could desire.

"The subject that interests all of us undoubtedly is this War.

adorned with so many splendid feats of heroism and skill, but saddened by so many losses. I have great difficulty in dealing with the war, and if I attempted to deal with the future I should be undertaking a task in prospect in which the hardest would shrink. If I am to speak at all it may rather be to deplore the criticism and statements which I think unfounded that to attempt to pass judgment on what still depends upon the future for its full determination.

"Respecting the feeling expressed twice or thrice that the want of troops is due to a want of action on the part of the home government, I would point out that there have been two or three voices. Two or three months ago we were told by the most authoritative voice outside the government that there was no need for military preparations. But neither of those criticisms is at all relevant to the events which have been taking place. It has been often said, especially abroad, that we are a strong nation attacking a weak one; but so long as the principal part of our forces is separated by an interval of four or five weeks from the field of action, it



View of Port Natal and Durban, South Africa, British Naval Station and Depot for Supplies.

would rather be true to say that we are fighting a strong nation. Elements of distance are vital and essential in this matter.

"It would have been nothing to the purpose to issue proclamations for reserves some weeks earlier. For what was the cause of war, and what was the cause of the ultimatum. It was not because of any demand we had made. It so happens that at the moment the ultimatum was issued we had withdrawn our demands, and there was no demand before the Transvaal government. It was because we had taken measures to increase the amount of our forces in South Africa; but if that had been done a few months sooner exactly the same result would have taken place. The moment you had shown signs of raising your force to an equality with the force opposed to it, that moment the

Ultimatum Would Have Been Issued and war would have begun. It is not, therefore, right to say that there was not adequate military preparation. The ultimatum was issued in 1881 and 1884 by which we deliberately permitted a community obviously hostile to enjoy the unbounded right of accumulating munitions of war against us. Year after year accumulations were made which could only be directed against us.

"Hampered by these arrangements it was impossible that we should avoid the interval of trial and danger necessarily to intervene between the moment when war was declared and the moment when our forces could accept the contest and appear upon the field. That interval has nearly passed. Our troops are beginning to arrive.

"Foreign nations have complimented us upon the calmness with which we have received the intelligence of Occasional Checks.

Whatever strategy there might be, we were well aware that the beginning of our conflict with the Boers must be marked by a retirement of our troops from positions they were not strong enough to occupy. It is necessary that they should wait for sufficient reinforcements. I do not attempt to forecast the future; I only say that my faith in the British soldier is unbounded, and I am deeply gratified to feel that he is in the vigorous and sagacious hands of Gen. Buller.

"Regarding the future I will only deprecate some very strange assertions that I see occasionally in the continental press. Only the other day I saw it asserted, not by a chance writer but by a man who has been a member of a French government, that this war had for its object the gratification of the lusts of greedy Lords who desired to partition among themselves the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal. Now, I beg to assure this gentleman that Her Majesty's government have

Not Had a Farthing from the Transvaal or from any other field. There is the Yukon, about which there was no contest. If there had been any chance of our gaining advantages the Yukon goldfields should have yielded something; but I appeal to my friend Lord Hamilton to know if the cabinet ever had a farthing from them.

"I go further. England as a whole would have no advantage from the possession of gold mines except as her government conferred the blessings of good administration upon those engaged in the industry. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races and security for our fellow-subjects and our Empire.

"The hour for asking by what means this result can be obtained is not yet come; but these are the objects and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other consideration to cross our path. I have seen it suggested—and it seems to me a wild suggestion—that the other powers will interfere with this country and in some form or other dictate to those who are concerned in it as to what its upshot should be. Don't let any man think it is in that fashion the conflict will be concluded. We shall have to

Carry It Through Ourselves, and the interference of anybody else will have no effect upon it, in the first place because we would not accept that inter-

ference, and in the second place because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the minds of any government in the world.

"Within my recollections there have been some five or six great wars involving in their close great territorial modifications, but except as provided for by treaties and excepting the case of treaties, in none of those wars has a third party ventured to interfere between the combatants. In none of these wars has any nation claimed a right to determine what the issue of the contest or its terms should be. They have not claimed that right, because they cannot. It is not in accordance with international law that they should possess it. Therefore such dreams

Should Be Set Aside.

"Whenever we are victorious we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Vast duties lie upon us to perform, and taking counsel of the uniform interests of our colonial government and of the moderation and equal justice to all races of men which it is our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government and give the security sorely needed against the recurrence of any such danger and the necessity of any such future exertion, and for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world."

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid a tremendous ovation.

### KRUGER'S NEPHEW MARRIED.

(Associated Press.)  
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10.—Geo. A. Kruger, of Chicago, nephew of President Kruger, of the Transvaal, and Miss Bertha Buck, of Chicago, were married at Sandwich, Ont., yesterday. The groom's age was received as 27, and the bride's as 21. That he should travel several hundred miles to be married on British soil at a time when Great Britain is endeavoring to put "Uncle Paul" out of business, young Kruger explained by saying he was anxious to avoid the publicity that would be given to his marriage by the Chicago papers, which would get their tip from the publication of the license.

### CONCERT AT NANAIMO.

(Special to the Times.)  
Nanaimo, Nov. 10.—The opera house was crowded to the doors last evening, the occasion being the concert given by Miriam Rebeke, lodge for the benefit of the Orphan's Home at Victoria. The musical and literary programme was an excellent one and thoroughly appreciated by the large audience. The concert netted over \$100 for the home.

### CHECKING THE CHINESE.

(Special to the Times.)  
Vancouver, Nov. 10.—The habeas corpus matter of the Chinese held in detour by the C. P. R. authorities and Captain Evans of the Empress of Japan, was continued this morning before Justice Irving.

The Chinese, whose landing had been refused by the customs authorities as being in excess of the number of immigrants permitted for such a steamer, had been taken from the bonded warehouse on Cordova street, where for the past three weeks they have been detained and placed on board the Empress to be taken back to China.

Mr. Wilson, Q. C., applied to have them produced or for the attachment of all officials concerned.

This would carry with it the further delaying of the Japan for the east.

After a lengthy argument the application was dismissed and the three Chinese will be deported by the C. P. R. and not by the government.

### SMALLPOX IN ONTARIO.

(Associated Press.)  
Windsor, Nov. 10.—Fifty cases of smallpox are now reported in Essex county.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Dr. Bryce, provincial health officer, says the cause of the outbreak of smallpox in Essex county is due largely to the presence at a dance in Rochester township of a man from Walkerville who had recovered from the disease only a short time.

### "THE OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

America Wants Written Assurances From the Powers Respecting Preservation of Her Commercial Rights.

(Associated Press.)  
New York, Nov. 10.—Great Britain, the Washington correspondent of the Herald avers, as well as Russia, Germany and France, has been requested to give written assurances respecting the preservation of American commercial rights in her spheres of influence in China.

Germany is endeavoring to improve her relations with Great Britain and the United States, and the effect of such a policy on the part of Emperor William is said here to prevent interference in the Transvaal war.

"I am enabled to make those statements on the authority of officials of the government and diplomats with whom I talked to-day," says the correspondent. "It had been supposed that Great Britain, staunch advocate as she was of 'open door' policy, was too firmly wedded to that policy to need to be required to put in writing her promise that American rights in zones of influence she has acquired in the far east would be preserved, but Secretary Hay apparently thought differently, and strange as it may seem, Great Britain is really the only power which is hesitating to grant the request of this power. It is no secret that American enterprise has greatly affected British trade in the east, principally in such products as iron, cotton and oil, and Great Britain is unwilling to bind her future action by any specific written statement at this time.

"It has been apparent to officials for some time that the British government was not so strongly pressing the 'open door' policy, and was endeavoring to secure commercial advantages for her subjects. No doubt is expressed that American merchants have been one of the causes of the change in her attitude.

"Up to this time none of the powers requested to give written assurances complied. A dispatch has been received from Ambassador White, at Berlin, announcing that he had presented the instructions from Secretary Hay, and that it was favorably received. This is conclusive to the official mind that Germany will give the written assurance desired.

"Russia, the traditional friend of the United States, will be only too glad, the officials believe, to grant the American request to have American enterprises continue to penetrate Manchuria under the same conditions as in the past.

"The attitude of France is a matter of uncertainty, but it is believed observing the policy of Russia, she will make compliance with Secretary Hay's wish, though she may not be as explicit as the authorities desire."

### RAILWAY RATE WAR.

(Associated Press.)  
Seattle, Nov. 10.—As an introduction to the local rate war between the three transcontinental lines, first and second class tickets to Chicago and Atlantic coast points dropped 36 yesterday. The trouble began through the alleged rate cutting by the Great Northern.

### WIFE MURDERER EXECUTED.

(Associated Press.)  
Chicago, Nov. 10.—Albert August Becker, the German butcher who murdered his wife, chopped her head and bodied her remains, was hanged at 12:05 o'clock to-day. On the scaffold Becker professed innocence, declaring George Sutterlin, father of his second wife, was the real murderer.

### FORGERY DISCOVERED.

(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, Nov. 10.—A clever forgery has been discovered here in time to save some Toronto business men from paying over considerable money to an American sharper who endeavored to negotiate stock, claiming as his principals a group of Standard Oil men, and at the same time deposited a draft for \$12,500, which upon investigation proved worthless. Since the forgery was discovered the sharper has not been seen.

### ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Slovan Miners' Petition the Dominion Government for its Enforcement.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The Dominion government has asked the Slovan miners, who are petitioning for the enforcement of the Alien Labor Law, as to all facts in the case. The government will also make independent inquiries, as conflicting reports are being received as to the position of affairs in this district. The matter is now before the justice department.

### TERRIFIC WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Nov. 10.—The British steamer Asyrrian, Captain Tennant, which arrived at Antwerp on November 6th from Montreal, reports having experienced terrible weather on the passage. She had her cabin flooded and lost part of her cargo.

The barkentine Avola, Capt. Martin, of Windsor, N.S., from Newport for Para, stranded in Caramanthen Bay, and has broken up. The beach is strewn with her cargo and wreckage. The fate of the crew was not mentioned in the dispatch.

### CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Over four thousand citizens, among them a large number of students carrying small Union Jacks, attended a patriotic meeting in Massey hall last evening. The speakers were Dr. Parkin, Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, Col. Denison and Sanford Evans.

Halifax, Nov. 10.—Hon. G. H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia, addressing the W. G. T. U. convention last night, said no political party could live in that province if it did not heed the temperance sentiment.

The business session opened this morning. Greetings were received from Lady Henry Somerset and Agnes Slack, president and secretary of the World's Union. A memorial service was held for the late Francis Willard, in which Rev. Dr. Black, formerly of Montreal, in whose pulpit the deceased first addressed a Canadian audience, took part.

Quebec, Nov. 10.—The Chronicle, Conservative, appeals to the federal government to come to the relief of Fox Bay (Anticosti) settlers, who are to be ejected from the island by Menier, the chocolate king.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Lord Aberdeen has presented the government with an oil painting of himself. It will be installed alongside the other distinguished British statesmen.

Kingston, Nov. 10.—A scarcity of fowl is predicted in this district in the next two months. Agents are going through the country buying up turkeys at good prices.

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Mr. Joseph Martin, ex-attorney-general of British Columbia, is spoken of as a candidate in Saskatchewan for the next Dominion general elections.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The marriage of Rev. Dr. Moore, the well-known Presbyterian pastor of Bank street church, and Mrs. Elizabeth McFarlane, widow of the late Dr. McFarlane, Almonte, took place last night.

Belleville, Nov. 10.—Two Grand Trunk light engines collided at Marysville, a few miles east of here, yesterday afternoon. Engineers Snell and Adamson were slightly injured.

Renfrew, Nov. 10.—Adam Bison, bus driver, was killed this morning by a falling brick from Wright & Co.'s block, which was destroyed by fire.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—The grand jury at the criminal assizes here recommended that the city be divided into districts, and that the cost of the suppression of crime attributable to the Honor traffic be done by license holders in the district.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—A caucus of 1000 French Liberals was held last night. Premier Laurier was in attendance.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—Harris Wilson, 16 years old, plunged head foremost over the rail of the gallery of the People's Theatre, Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, falling into the auditorium, 40 feet below, and crushing his skull. The youth was anxious to secure a front row seat. The physicians express hope of his recovery.

# Campaign in Philippines

### United States Vessels Shell the Town of Langayan and Land Soldiers.

### Insurgents Offered a Brief Resistance—Gen. Wheaton Marching Eastward.

(Associated Press.)  
Manila, Nov. 10.—General Wheaton's expedition arrived off San Fabian on Monday night, but the surf was too high to permit of the landing of troops in small boats.

On Tuesday morning the expedition approached Langayan, a suburb of Dagupan, which has a sheltered harbor with high sand dunes stretching from the water to the town. The Bennington, Helena, Manila, Callao and Samar shelled the town and beach for an hour with the full strength of their batteries, but there was no response, nor was there any sign of life.

The troops were landed in boats, five steam launches each towing four boats. When these approached the shore and the troops began to land, a long line of insurgents rose from the sand and poured a heavy volley over the heads of the soldiers, following this with a rapid fusillade. The insurgents were excited and fired high, few of their bullets striking the boats. Two men, however, were wounded.

The companies were formed and ordered to lie down in the sand. They gave the insurgents a few volleys and then charged, driving the enemy with a rush.

The gunboat Manila brought news that when she left General Wheaton, with his entire force of 2,700 men, was marching eastward, leaving Dagupan. The battleship Oregon, which had been ordered from Hongkong to Dagupan, had not arrived at the latter place when the Manila sailed.

The insurgents held a celebration at Tarlac October 22nd in honor of the anti-imperialists. The demonstration included a procession, a religious service and speeches by Aguinaldo and other officials.

### RAILWAY WRECK.

Engine and Four Cars Smashed—Twenty-One Persons Injured.

(Associated Press.)  
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10.—The Michigan Central train No. 301, the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton limited, north bound, was wrecked near Vienna, Mich., about 12 miles from Toledo, last night. Four cars and the engine were smashed and twenty-one persons injured, none of whom it is thought fatally.

### ANOTHER MYSTERY.

The Body of James Hill, of the Schooner Hatzic, Found Floating in the Harbor.

When the tug Hope was passing Spratt's wharf at 1 o'clock this afternoon, bringing in a boom of logs, those on her saw a body floating in the water. They hailed the tug Daisy then lying at Spratt's wharf, and notified those aboard. A. Anderson, mate of the Daisy, and Thos. Howard, who was near the wharf in a rowboat, went out, picked up the body, and passing a line under the arms, towed it in to the basin between the rice mills and Spratt's wharves. The body, which presented a terrible sight, being discolored and bloated by immersion in water, was identified by some sealer who came from the schooner now preparing for their spring cruise in the upper harbor, as that of James Hill, the sealer who was lost from the Hatzic upon her arrival from Behring Sea.

The body was dressed in a black suit and wearing a white Japanese crepe shirt. The boots were of kid with elastic sides. The hands were drawn in and emaciated by the water, and the body was otherwise defigured.

A contusion was noticed above the left eye, and according to those who picked up the floating corpse, there was a gash on the head, but from this it does not necessarily follow that the drowned sealer was the victim of foul play, as was reasoned by some of those in the crowd which lined the wharf when the body was brought ashore. They may have been caused by the floating drift staff of the harbor or by the body colliding with the rocks or piles.

Among those who identified the body as that of James Hill was George Watson, a fellow sealer on the Hatzic. Hill, who is said to have been a native of Glasgow, and about 35 years of age, returned on the Hatzic, completing his first sealing cruise, on October 14th, and on October 20th Capt. Daley reported his disappearance to the police. Hill left the schooner on her arrival and was to return next day. He was seen that night ashore on his way down to the wharf, presumably intending to go out to his schooner, which was lying out in the stream. He was never seen again until his body was taken from the water to-day. His late companions with whom he shipped are of the opinion that he fell from the wharf. He did not draw his pay. Hill was a stranger here, coming last spring from San Francisco. He was a boiler-maker by trade.

His body was removed to Hanna's undertaking parlors, pending an inquest, which will in all probability be held to-morrow.

The German colonial council at a meeting to-day heartily approved of the ocean agreement. Prince Von Wein declared that thanks were due firstly to the Emperor, and called for three cheers for his majesty. A telegram was dispatched to the Emperor expressing the council's gratification at the ending of the Samoan dispute, to the imperishable glory of the Emperor and the honor of Germany.

A New York dispatch announces a rubber tire combine, and a reduction in the prices of some makes of tire is promised.

SEE AT THE SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY TITLE OF STORIA

up in one-side bottles only. It is Don't allow anyone to sell to you on the plea or promise that it is "new" and "will answer every purpose that you get C-A-S-T-O-B-L-A."

INTELLIGENCE.

on an application under the Titles Act is being heard by Judge Drake to-day. The pro-secution is the Teutonia saloon owned by Mr. Baumgart and Wick, H. D. Helmecken, Q. C. Moresby for Mrs. Baumgart, Wall for Mr. Borthwick, vs. Arthur, an application to quash a conviction, under the Titles Act. The conviction is 18 months old, and a recognition for costs which the defendant was fined cannot now be justice Martin this morning, the application until to-morrow appears for the defend-

of Attorney-General of B. & N. Ry. Co., the argument before the Court was concluded and judgment reserved.

TAWA NOTES.

John Bain, private minister of customs, was to join Hon. W. Patterson, B. C.

of Montreal, has been in business with the public with a view of the adopting the wireless telegraph between the Labrador island of Belle Isle, where was wrecked. The system extended to Sable Island.

PRESTING CASE.

proprietor Bodegas street east, Toronto, living in Chicago I was in with itching and bleeding several of the best physicians and tortured in various treatments with no avail, a mint of money to no coming to Toronto, I learned of the Orlanment. I used but not been troubled with the or form since.

ST PAY UP.

10.—The merchants refuse to pay their taxes ment is about to send the to this port. The bat- is expected to arrive next.

URE

CK

HEAD

CHE

Small Price.

A Great Success.

The Drill Hall Crowded With an Enthusiastic Gathering Last Evening.

Patriotic Song and Sentiment Was Loudly Cheered by a Large Crowd.

The drill hall last evening was the scene of a series of outbursts of patriotism. Cheer after cheer was given as the singers and elocutionists sang and recited the patriotic song and verse.

The concert was in every way a success, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, some 1,500 people attending. In a true military manner the promenading crowd were called to attend by a flourish of bugles, by which the concert was opened.

When the applause had subsided the drill ward pibroch echoed around the hall. Master McKenzie was playing "The Battle of Omdurman." When the shrill of his pipes subsided the audience clapped vigorously, and as an encore the young pipe player that selection which has found a place in history's archives, because of the heroism of the piper who played it at Dargai, viz., "The Cock of the North."

The next number was one of the familiar "Soldier's Farewell," sung by a quartette consisting of Messrs. W. Lock, Goward, Wallaston and Kent. This was like the majority of the numbers, encored and deservedly so.

The singer carried the audience with her from the time she sang "Britons once did loyally disclaim" until the last line of the chorus. The audience encored, and after singing parts of the song over again, she sang a verse of "Tommy Atkins," before the orchestra burst subsided.

The patriotic sentiment was even more in evidence when Mrs. Tomkinson recited the poem in which Kipling calls for aid for those whom Tommy has left behind.

TO SWELL THE FUND. Victorians to be Given Another Opportunity of Contributing for the Widows and Orphans.

Although the proceeds from the very successful concert in the drill hall last evening were eminently satisfactory, the impression exists that many liberal-minded people would be glad to have a further opportunity of adding their mites to the Mansion House fund and its purpose.

A Manual Education.

Prof. Robertson Further Explains Sir William C. McDonald's Princely Offer.

And His Own Plans for Developing the Idea in Canada.

In the course of an address before the Ottawa School Board recently, Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, explained somewhat more fully his plan of promoting manual education, to which Sir W. C. McDonald, of Montreal, has contributed so munificently. He said:

"As a commissioner of agriculture I find that the efforts of the department to help the farmers are chiefly intended to increase intelligence, to develop skill and to promote co-operation. These are all educational objects."

"His Excellency Lord Minto has expressed a warm and keen interest in the education and welfare of the children of Canada; and the Countess of Minto is so earnestly desirous of doing all she can to promote good educational movements that she is giving time to the visiting of schools in England at the present time to see and learn for herself what is the best now in progress there in that regard."

"The object of education, the real controlling influence which shapes its direction, depends on the ideals of the people. What is it desired that the children shall be when they grow up? If the ideal be riches and easy life, or luxury or ostentation, this will be perpetuated by the present system of education."

"In Ottawa, he offers to equip and maintain for three years as many manual centres as are required to give all the boys (about 1,000) between the ages of 9 and 14 in the public schools an opportunity to receive this training."

"Such in brief outline is the proposal I have the supreme satisfaction and happiness of announcing. It must result in immediate, lasting, far-reaching benefit to the boys of Canada. I am sure we will join in the earnest hope that Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, the wisely patriotic and generous benefactor, may long live glorified by knowing that the children and the grown men and women of Canada rise up and call him blessed."

A large amount of the copper now produced in Canada is refined electrically, says Electrical Copper Refining. A factory of New York, and is known as electrolytic copper. Some of the works in the United States turning out this product, especially where water is obtainable, are very large.

They Want Their Totem.

Northern Siwash Want Seattle to Give Back Their Pilfered Pole.

Representation Made to Governor Brady-A Claim for \$10,000 Damages.

As will be remembered, when the excursion of Seattle men who went North on the steamer City of Seattle under the auspices of the Seattle P.-I., returned from their trip, they brought a totem pole which has since been erected in one of the Seattle public squares.

The following is an exact copy of the claim as filed: Seattle, Wash., Nov. 9, 1899. The City of Seattle, Wash., to William E. Kinimook, Dr.

To one Totem Pole, unlawfully taken from the owner, William E. Kinimook, on or about the 28th day of August, 1899, from Port Tongass, Alaska, by members of the Post-Intelligencer excursion and which was appropriated by the said excursionists to their own use and benefit and which said Totem Pole is now standing in Pioneer Place, in the city of Seattle, Wash., to owner's damage in the sum of \$10,000.

CHAINS AND SLAVERY.

Charles Neufeld, the Khalifa's White Prisoner Tells of His Experiences While Imprisoned at Omdurman.

With some portion of Mr. Charles Neufeld's twelve years' captivity at Omdurman, which has just been published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, many of our readers, says the Westminster Gazette, may already be familiar.

"The Boer tactics no doubt will be to draw a cordon round the town and bombard it. As to reinforcements for White's force, no troops will be immediately available, as the first brigade of the army corps will not reach Cape Town before the end of the month."

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ALBERNI'S HALLOW'EEN.

(Special to the Times.) Alberni, Nov. 6.—The jokes perpetrated here to celebrate the above evening may appear to outsiders as somewhat strange and may also perhaps cause an enquiring mind to wonder where the fun or joke comes in. On the night in question some of the parties engaged in their amusements stretched a rope across Kitsukis creek bridge at either end, nearly causing a serious accident to a man riding home to his farm at McCoy Lake, the night being very dark. They also entered several unoccupied private buildings in the district, doing more or less damage. One can understand harmless jokes, but stretching ropes taut across bridges is rather extreme and makes the people of Alberni who have not homicidal tendencies to wish there was a nearer insane asylum than New Westminster.

GENERAL WHITE'S POSITION.

H. W. Wilson, the Noted Writer on Naval and Military Topics, Reviews Natal Situation.

H. W. Wilson, a recognized military expert, contributes to the London Daily Mail an article on the situation in Natal, in which he says in part: "There is no denying the fact that though the loss of two British battalions and a mountain battery cannot be described as a great disaster to our arms, it must seriously affect the situation in South Africa, as it deprives General White of 1,500 bayonets and six 7 pound guns at a time when he is certain to meet every soldier and every gun he possesses."

"His position is critical, but it is scarcely possible it will compel him to withdraw his army from Ladysmith and retreat to the line of Tugela. General White probably would never have escaped had not General Symons on October 20th administered such severe punishment to Meyers' command and temporarily discouraged the Boers."

"Such an army as this, with ample food and ammunition, and a river running through the town, and a good water supply, should be able to easily hold Ladysmith until the first troops of the army corps arrive."

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"The Boer tactics no doubt will be to draw a cordon round the town and bombard it. As to reinforcements for White's force, no troops will be immediately available, as the first brigade of the army corps will not reach Cape Town before the end of the month."

ELECTRICAL COPPER-REFINING.

A large amount of the copper now produced in Canada is refined electrically, says Electrical Copper Refining. A factory of New York, and is known as electrolytic copper. Some of the works in the United States turning out this product, especially where water is obtainable, are very large.

THEY WANT THEIR TOTEM.

Northern Siwash Want Seattle to Give Back Their Pilfered Pole.

Representation Made to Governor Brady-A Claim for \$10,000 Damages.

As will be remembered, when the excursion of Seattle men who went North on the steamer City of Seattle under the auspices of the Seattle P.-I., returned from their trip, they brought a totem pole which has since been erected in one of the Seattle public squares.

The following is an exact copy of the claim as filed: Seattle, Wash., Nov. 9, 1899. The City of Seattle, Wash., to William E. Kinimook, Dr.

To one Totem Pole, unlawfully taken from the owner, William E. Kinimook, on or about the 28th day of August, 1899, from Port Tongass, Alaska, by members of the Post-Intelligencer excursion and which was appropriated by the said excursionists to their own use and benefit and which said Totem Pole is now standing in Pioneer Place, in the city of Seattle, Wash., to owner's damage in the sum of \$10,000.

CHAINS AND SLAVERY.

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Mining News

The Molly Gibson Mining Company is pushing the work on the construction of the wagon road which is to open communication between the mine and the west arm of Kootenay lake, at a point 12 miles from Nelson. There remains something over two miles of the road to complete, and with a crew of 40 men at work, it is expected that the road will be through by the end of November. In the mine itself a force of 22 men is employed on development. No ore is being taken out, save such as is met with in development, but a shipment of some 200 tons is sacked for moving as soon as the road is completed.

**Slocan Mineral Fleet.**  
Last week the Jackson shipped 65 tons of ore.

The force on the Noonday is to be increased and shipments resumed.

The Bossun made a shipment of 20 tons of zinc ore to England last week.

Work is being pushed ahead on the Hartney. There is eight tons of ore on the dump.

Two inches of clean ore is showing in the breast of the new workings on the Hartney.

Considerable prospecting has been done this season on Wilson creek, with the usual success.

The crosscut tunnel on the Ruby has been driven 55 feet. Four men are employed on the property.

A. J. Marks is inspecting the California shaft. Recent developments are proving very satisfactory.

W. W. Warner has taken a contract for 400 feet of tunnel and 200 feet of upraise to be driven on the Madison.

Work will be resumed next week on the Sarah Jane, one of the claims of the neglected group, owned by New Denver.

A crosscut tunnel is being driven to the Mollie Hughes to tap the ledge some distance below the workings driven on the lead. In the upper workings ore is showing all the distance of the tunnel, something like 100 feet.—New Denver Ledger.

**The Boundary Country.**  
The compressor plant was started last week on the Snowshoe. It is of five-hundred capacity.

Drifting in the Mother Lode, Deadwood camp, at a depth of 285 feet, is said to be greatly improving in value.

Mr. W. L. Hogz, of Montreal, has bonded the Calumet and Hecla group, comprising the Calumet, Hecla, Hilltop, Hilltop fraction, El Rio, Beaver, Glenora and Key West claims. Mr. Hogz has stated his intention to push work vigorously, and to endeavor to pick up one of the Winnipeg leads.

James Henderson, of New York, a leading shareholder in the British Columbia Copper Company, which owns the Mother Lode, has organized the No. 7 Mining Company under the laws of West Virginia to operate the No. 7 and other claims in General camp. On the No. 7 is a 150-foot shaft, the bottom of which are 450 feet of drifts and crosscuts. The principal values are in gold and silver. The lead on the surface has been opened by means of open cuts for a distance of 700 feet. A mining plant has been ordered, and it is hoped to place the property on a shipping basis at an early date.

A force of men is now working on the Crescent in Skylark camp under the superintendence of J. M. Burke. A shaft has been sunk on the property to a depth of 75 feet, and crosscutting is being done from that level. There are two leads on the Crescent, one of which is high grade, running as high as \$125 to the ton in all values. The crosscut has been run 30 feet, and is expected to tap the smaller of the leads at about 40 feet.

The buildings on the War Eagle, Greenwood camp, were commenced last week, and the machinery will be installed as soon as the buildings are ready.

The three mines—the War Eagle, Goldconda and Buckhorn—will be developed under the superintendence of Captain Shields, who is now in charge of work on the Minnehaha in Camp McKinney. Active development will be commenced on all these properties in a few weeks.

The drift in the Oro Denoro, which is now in about 80 feet, has recently run into the most striking body of ore that has yet been exposed in the Boundary Creek country. The whole face of the drift is in solid copper ore. A large block was taken to Elholt by Mr. O'Neill, and created considerable excitement among railway men who have extensively purchased King Mining Company shares. There does not appear to be an inch of waste in the whole face of the drift. The ore is similar in character to that already found on the Oro Denoro, giving good gold values, and containing high iron copper. This drift will be continued and will cut through two or three other ledges that can be traced on the surface.

**Ymir Camp.**  
The Good Hope mineral claim, on Wild Horse creek, about six miles from Ymir, has been taken over by capitalists. The Blackcock mine is about to start work. The management intend to begin operations in about two or three weeks with a force of seven or eight men, and will push the work forward all winter, taking on more men as required.

The Ymir mine has succeeded in securing 22 men from the outside. The objectionable claim they have 57 men now at work in the mine, and producing sufficient ore to keep the 10-stamp mill running continuously. As the mill treats in the neighborhood of 100 tons a day, the Ymir should ship \$30,000 in bullion, ore and concentrates this month.

Work is being vigorously pushed on the Tamarac. In September there were 226 feet of work done in the mine, as against 126 feet for the preceding month. At a point 300 feet from the bottom of the shaft in the north drift an upraise has been started, which will be driven to the surface for the purpose of exploring the vein, and so as to furnish air. At the same time a winze will be driven down on the vein at this point for the purpose of exploring the vein at depth.

**Manager Phil. White of the Wilcox**

has a force of men at the property getting everything into shape for the winter months, as work is to be pushed vigorously all winter. A rich strike was made last week on No. 2 tunnel, showing up a large body of ore, giving good values. This tunnel will be run 300 feet to tap the ledge on the Fourth of July. It is now in 250 feet, and a contract for the remaining 550 feet will be let the first of the month.

**Lardeau-Duncan.**  
The force of men now at the Tower exceeds 12 men. Work on this claim will be vigorously prosecuted during the winter. The smelter business transaction directly benefits the city, as the country becomes developed, and the smelter is enlarged and brings the business of the mines in the surrounding camps in the city, it will be impossible to think the advantage of the smelter will be to the city.—Boundary Creek Times.

**Grand Forks Notes.**  
F. M. Chaburn, ore buyer for the Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, B. C., is in Grand Forks with the object of making contracts with mine owners. He is greatly impressed with the Boundary country and will visit the various camps.

Clarence J. McCuaig of Montreal, who floated the companies that acquired the War Eagle, Payne and Republic mines, is in Grand Forks, the upper part of the Boundary camp. He naturally feels elated at the magnitude and richness of the ore bodies recently opened up on the lower level of the Republic.

Mr. McCuaig visited the B. C. mine in Summit camp, with Major Leckie, manager of the Republic and the B. C. T. E. latter was purchased a year ago by Mr. McCuaig, James Ross and other Montrealers, and has now 11,000 tons of copper ore on the dump. Shipments will be made to the smelter. The stock will not be offered to the public until the B. C. is a dividend payer.

Major R. G. Edwards Leckie recently bonded the Yankee Boy and Yankee Girl, a group of properties situated on Hardy mountain, about five miles from Grand Forks. He states that the return from a shipment of two carloads of ore to the Trail smelter was very satisfactory. The development work is being carried out on an extensive scale.

**Ordering Plants.**  
Mr. Frank R. McDonald, agent for the Jencks Machine Company, has returned to Rossland from a visit to the Boundary creek section. In reply to queries he said that the entire section to the west is looking well. The people there are now in an enthusiastic frame of mind over the prospecting done next week, and the prospects of spurs to many mining properties there. The demand for machinery there is very great. While in that section Mr. McDonald sold to the Jewell mine a four-drill compressor plant with all the necessary equipment. To the Bonanza Mountain Company, of Bonanza mountain, on the north fork of the Kettle river, he disposed of a 30 horse power boiler, hoist and pump; to the Kamloops Mining Company, of Camp McKinney, a 30 horse power hoist and a sinking pump; to the Ernest Spragett Sawmill Company, of Grand Forks, a 60 horse power boiler, to reinforce a plant that is already large.

**Silverton Properties.**  
Another Red Mountain property is to be prospected and at least one of its immense gold copper veins. The property deal has been consummated by which the Rockland and Rustler claims have been turned over to one of the strongest mining syndicates operating in the province, and this company has already made arrangements for the development of the property.

The Rockland and Rustler claims are situated on Red Mountain, near the head of Eight Mile creek, and about six miles from Silverton, with which place they are connected by a good pack trail. The property deal has been consummated by which the Rockland and Rustler claims have been turned over to one of the strongest mining syndicates operating in the province, and this company has already made arrangements for the development of the property.

A new discovery was recently made on Number Two creek, below Horse Thief creek. The discovery was made by an Indian, who sold it to Mr. Foster, of Vancouver, for \$800 cash. There are four feet of solid galena on the claim.

The Theo Gold-Copper Mines, Limited, has taken over the Copper Crown and Excess mineral claims, situated in Isadore Canyon about five miles from Fort Steele on the railway. The shaft is now down 65 feet, and the ore, which carries gold and copper, is said to be 200 per cent. better at that depth than on the surface.

The new tunnel in the Chickamoon Stone to crosscut the ledge is now in 285 feet, and it is expected to tap the main ledge within 40 feet. This will give much greater depth than the old tunnel which was run in the vein. The force has not yet been increased, but work is going ahead rapidly with the number of men now employed.

**Forty Miners Quit Work.**  
Owing to the refusal by the management to pay \$3.50 a day, seventeen miners quit work at the Athabasca mine, two and a half miles south of Nelson, on Thursday. There was also difficulty at the Silver King mine over the rate of pay for working in a wet shaft. The men wanted \$4 a day, and the management were unwilling to pay more than \$3.50. The men working in the shaft quit, and the others that were asked to take their places on refusing, were discharged. In all, twenty-six men came down the hill. All the men are not members of the union, but all are alike firm in the determination to stand out for the scale of wages that is now recognized as the "Kootenay Standard," namely, \$3.50 for miners and \$3 for muckers or carmen, and 50 cents a day extra for work in wet shafts or tunnels.—Nelson Tribune.

**Greenwood Smelter.**  
During the past month over \$4,500 was paid out by the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, in wages to miners working on the smelter site. Judging from appearances they gave good value for the money. A box and solid retaining wall for blast furnaces, blow house and engine house has been built; the foundation for sample mill has been laid and the excavation for the upper ore bins has been started. The lumber is being hauled to the site for store houses, boiler house, blow house and carpenter shops.

The work is not being rushed as Mr. Johnson has fixed a time for its completion. Early next spring he will have a 300-ton furnace ready and will build other furnaces as rapidly as the increase output of ore warrants.

A glance at the business done by a smelter will convince any one that directly and indirectly it will be the most important factor in making Greenwood a great business city. Its close relation with mining operations will centralize business here. To-day the construction of the smelter adds

to the pay roll of the city nearly \$5,000 a month. The greater portion of this is spent in the city and consequently the value of the city is being increased by that amount. But when the smelter is running full blast, the business it will do will be very large indeed. With a 300-ton furnace the pay roll will amount to between \$7,000 and \$8,000 a month, or \$20,000 a year, and \$25,000 will be paid to the railway for transportation. The ore treated will represent at least \$125,000 a month. Now all this money will be interchanged right in Greenwood through the Greenwood banks. Every business transaction directly benefits the city, as the country becomes developed, and the smelter is enlarged and brings the business of the mines in the surrounding camps in the city, it will be impossible to think the advantage of the smelter will be to the city.—Boundary Creek Times.

Provincial News

**COLUMBIA.**  
The Bulling tunnel, on the line between Robson and Columbia, is being pushed forward to completion at a very satisfactory rate. During the past month 200 feet of rock was removed at the eastern end and 80 feet at the western end. Connection should be made by February next and all work completed some time in March. At present the track passes over the tunnel, a series of switchbacks serving as temporary means of access to the Burnt Valley on the western side of the tunnel.

Mr. G. O. Buchanan, Kaslo's lumberman, has perfected the organization of a lumber syndicate. A capital of \$1,000,000 is said to be behind the enterprise.

Mr. J. A. McCallum, city clerk, is organizing a debating society.

The Rev. R. W. Trotter, of the Baptist denomination, is preparing to build a chapel. The first church in the valley was built in Columbia by the Presbyterians, though it has been used freely by other denominations.

**NEW WESTMINSTER.**  
Captain J. H. Maclean, who, during the past season, was master of the steamer Philip J. Low, on the upper part of the Columbia, arrived in the city on Wednesday, but went east on the Atlantic express, bound for Chatham, Ont., where he will spend the winter.

Ex-Ald. A. M. Herring returned on Tuesday from an extended trip through the Kootenay, Lytton, Yale, Sawiash and Ruby creek mines, where he has been looking after his several mining interests. He reports considerable activity on Sawiash and Ruby creeks, in Yale district. On the former creek a number of men are at present mining and making good wages. One company is changing the course of the creek for a considerable distance, with the object of working the bottom, which is undoubtedly very rich.

Captain Pittendrieh, S.M., was informed on Wednesday morning of a circumstance which may have to be threshed out before him in the district court, says the Columbian. A gentleman named Archibald Campbell, it appears, dropped his purse on the road near Cloverdale fortnight ago, and it was found next morning by some children on their way to school, and subsequently, was handed over to the father of one of the children. The description of the purse and the contents tallies exactly with what Mr. Campbell says he lost, but when he demanded his property from the father he could get no satisfaction, being told it was given to another man living across the international boundary. The provincial police are now affixing the matter to Mr. T. Ackerman, the nine year old nephew of Mr. T. Ackerman, went through the ordeal of parting with one of his legs on Monday. As the result of an illness the trouble settled in one leg, which became so serious that during the night work he brought from St. Mary's hospital. Latterly it became apparent that if the boy's life was to be saved, the affected member must be amputated. The operation was successful, though the young patient is naturally very weak, he seems to be picking up.

**VANCOUVER.**  
On Tuesday Coroner McGuigan went out to Steveston to hold an inquest on the body of a Japanese man that had been found floating in the water. The verdict of "found drowned" was returned. On Wednesday the body was identified as that of N. Hushimoto who was reported to have been drowned by the upsetting of his fishing boat over a month ago.

The news of the death of Mrs. Bennett, beloved wife of Major Bennett, a popular officer of the local battalion, was heard with sincere regret in all parts of the city on Wednesday afternoon. The sad occurrence took place at the direct result of an injury received by the deceased lady nearly a month ago, due to a fall from her wheel. At first it was thought that a bad bruise to the knee would be the only result, but unfortunately the jar to the lower limbs appears to have affected the whole system and culminated in fatal cerebral congestion.

Contractor Martin Kelly has the first scowload of stone at the Granville street bridge, False creek, for the new pier.

At the Anglican Synod for Westminster diocese it was decided by a unanimous vote to divide the diocese into two parts, the Kootenay, Okanagan and Boundary portions, and naming them the diocese of Kootenay, the Rev. Hugh Allen was elected clerical secretary, and Mr. J. G. C. Wood-lay secretary. The synod has passed canons providing for the raising and investing of a clergy widow's and orphan's fund, and also a superannuation fund.

The committee of the Diocesan Synod of New Westminster passed at its meeting on Wednesday on the proposal of the Rev. L. Norman Tucker, M.A., seconded by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Q.C., the following resolution concerning the war in South Africa:

"Resolved, that, while regretting the sad necessity of war, as members of this synod, we desire, at this crisis, to give expression to our unalterable devotion and loyalty to the cause of the Mother Land; our sincere satisfaction that our brethren in Canada have gone to the front to assist in protecting the rights and interests of our common Empire; our deepest sympathy with the families of those who have fallen in battle and with those who have been taken captive, and our earnest prayer that God will richly bless every soldier, and the evils of a long and bloody war, and that freedom and justice may soon be established, on the best and surest foundations, throughout the whole of South Africa.

And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor-General of Canada and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament."

The resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote, the members joining also in singing the National Anthem.

SEAGRAM'S WHISKIES



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**KIMBERLEY DIAMOND MINES.**  
Precious Stones Were First Located by Children—Largest Diamond Ever Discovered.

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa goes back only a little more than 30 years. One day in 1867 the children of a Boer family, who lived on a farm seven hours' ride west of Hopetown, on the bank of the Orange River, were playing with some stones they found in its bed.

An ostrich hunter named O'Reilly happened to pass and the Boer farmer, Van Niekerk, called his attention to an especially brilliant stone that a Griqua boy had found. O'Reilly was startled. He scratched on a pane of glass with the stone and immediately decided that he had a diamond in his hand. He promised the Boer half of whatever he proved to be worth, and wanted to follow up the search at once.

After many wanderings he went to an English physician, in Graham's Town, a Dr. Atherstone, who was the first to recognize the great value of his "find." He recognized it as a diamond in a moment, and estimated its weight at 213.16 carats. A little later this stone was sold to Sir Philip Wodehouse, then governor of Cape Colony, for \$2,500. O'Reilly soon brought another stone from the same locality, which weighed 87.8 carats, and it was sold to the same person for \$1,000. One of the most beautiful of the South African diamonds later came from Van Niekerk's farm on Orange River, the so-called "Star of South Africa," weighing 834 carats, found by a Kaffir. The brilliant later cut therefrom came into the possession of the Earl of Dudley for \$125,000.

**Inrush of Miners.**  
Immediately after the first report of these discoveries the Orange River was crowded with white, black and yellow Europeans, Kaffirs and Hottentots, and there they succeeded in finding a few diamonds. Thence the search spread to the bed of the River Vaal, and here, on the property of the Berlin Missionary Society, at Paniel, camps were pitched and the work began in earnest.

In 1870 new diamond diggings were discovered, again by children, playing with stones. This was not on the banks of the river, but on the high table land where their existence had not been suspected. It was on the farm of Du Toits Pan, between the Vaal and the Modder Rivers. It was in the mud which had been used to build his house that the children saw a shining object, and dug out a diamond. In pulling up a plant another child found a diamond weighing eighty carats clinging to the roots.

The richest mine of all, however, was found in July, 1871, on the Kolesberg-Kopje. The old mines were abandoned, and then came De Beers New Rush. The owner of Kimberley, a man who had been in the neighborhood of this mine, being named after the British colonial secretary at that time, Lord Kimberley, and the mine was known as the Kimberley mine. Later some small diggings were found in the Orange Free State, Kossidfontein and Jagersfontein, from which some of the diamonds of the first water have since been taken.

**Dispute Over Ownership.**  
The confusion and disorder of the frenzied fortune hunters was tremendous, and political confusion followed in the claim of the Orange Free State to Kimberley and the mines around it. The British government held that this was British territory, and to make its claim good purchased the claim of an old Griqua chief to this land.

The British refused the matter for arbitration. The decision was in favor of Great Britain, and, owing to a huge rush, thousands of miners had come into the country. The Free State protested against the decision in vain, for England claimed that its power was superior in every order, and the Free State was obliged to accept \$450,000 for its claim.

Several of the wiser miners began to combine for the formation of companies to purchase machinery that they might go to the deeper levels where the famous "blue ground" lay filled with diamonds. By 1885 many of these companies were at work, and then a further combination of their interests took place in the formation of the De Beers Consolidated Company, Limited. The money spirits in this combination were the redoubtable Barney Barnato and Cecil Rhodes.

Under the able management of the latter, this company now pays a dividend of ten millions a year, on a nominal capital of twenty millions. The latest improvements in mine machinery have been of course adopted, and the best engineers are now engaged in conceiving the work. The "yellow earth" of the surface, in which the early prospectors found their wealth has been dug through and the "blue ground" is being worked to unprecedented depths. This peculiar formation appears to be practically inexhaustible, for soundings have never been able to get beyond it.

**Methods of Mining.**  
Nowhere else on earth is this peculiar blue quartz to be found, so it has been called Kimberlite. It is very hard, but alters and softens under moisture and air. The miners have taken advantage of this, and the large companies haul the

blue ground to the surface and spread it out to disintegrate naturally. It is spread out on the floors surrounded by armed guards night and day, and there it is first harrowed by two engines some 300 yards apart, dragging the harrows over it.

There it stays for six months or a year, and is then sent to the crushing works, where it is washed and rolled by machinery until every bit of foreign matter has been removed, and the diamonds alone remain. Some bits that do not pulverize under the harrow are called hard blue, are picked out by hand and carefully treated separately, for large stones are sometimes in these hard masses of rock.

The work in the mines is done chiefly by Kaffirs, who wield the drills and use the dynamite for the blasting with little inconvenience. They are engaged for a specified number of weeks, during which they are kept in a well-guarded compound, fed, and if ill, treated by the company. Only at the end of their term of service are they paid and permitted to leave, when they return with what seems to them untold wealth, to buy a wife and set up housekeeping in their home, some weeks' journey away.

All kinds of precautions are taken to prevent them from stealing diamonds which they find while at work. As each man leaves the mine he must strip to the skin and submit to a search of mouth, ears and nose. Even if he were to swallow a diamond he would be caught. The companies try to prevent stealing by offering premiums for the finding of large stones, but, strange to say, all of the precautions have not prevented the largest diamonds from reaching the market through private persons.

The diggings at Kimberley have done much to explain the formation of the diamond itself, for kimberlite is recognized by all authorities, as being of eruptive origin, the diamond in it must have been formed by the tremendous heat generated at the time of the eruption. In fact, the mines look like chimneys, or "pipes," as they are called, the blue ground running down toward the centre of the earth like a huge water pipe.

**Depth of the Mines.**  
The depth of the mines is very great, a level in the Kimberley mine being 1,250 feet down, and in the De Beers 1,200 feet. Most of the mining is now done underground by galleries running to the central shaft. This prevents many accidents, and is a great economy in space and time. To give some idea of the amount of work done in these mines, at the De Beers, during twelve working days in November, 1897, eight and three-quarter tons of dynamite, 65,100 feet (twelve and one-third miles) of fuse and 32,500 fuse caps were used. This mine never yields less than 900 pounds of diamonds annually, washing 2,400,000 tons of blue ground for them.

The sorting of the stones is an art and science in one. Good eyes and judgment are necessary. Here are found some with deep tints of brown, pink and yellow, which are most valuable, being classified as fancy stones. These with light shades are least valuable, and the pure white rank next.

The largest diamond ever found in the world was discovered here in 1893, and is known as Excelsior. It weighed 919 1/4 carats, and was discovered at Jagersfontein. It far surpassed the De Beers, found some time before, which only weighed 423 1/2 carats, yet was quite a diamond itself.

**THE COMPANION FOR THE REST OF 1899.**  
During the remaining weeks of 1899 The Youth's Companion will maintain its fresh and varied interest for young and old by presenting articles from the pens of eminent men and women and stories by the most gifted writers of fiction.

Among these contributors will be Frank R. Stockton, who presents a droll story, "The Wolf and the Wheelbarrow"; James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," who offers "Hints on Reading"; W. D. Howells and Jane Barlow, each of whom contributes a serial story; Bret Harte, who recalls an early California experience in "How I Went the Mines"; Mary E. Walker, who tells of "Serenity Maria at School"; and Henry M. Stanley, who under the title, "For Life and Liberty," relates a thrilling adventure of his travels in Darkest Africa.

The November and December numbers containing these festive articles are given to every new subscriber for the 1899 volume free from the time subscription is received, in addition to the Companion's exquisite calendar for 1900—the last calendar of the century and the most beautiful one ever given to Companion subscribers. Illustrated Announcement Number containing a full prospectus of the volume for 1900, will be sent free to any address.

**THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.**  
203 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.  
John Cavanaugh and five others, charged with the death of "Kid" Lavelle, who died from injuries received in a prize fight with Cavanaugh at Homestead last April, were yesterday found not guilty. The costs were imposed on the defendants.

# Will Meet at Phillipi

### Electors of Victoria West Will Organize to Fight for Justice.

### Strong Speeches at Last Night's Indignation Meeting in the Suburb.

The big patriotic demonstration in the drill hall last night somewhat militated against the size of the audience in Semple's hall, but there was no lack of interest among those who were present. The Craigflower road matter, the "King pin" of suburban grievances, was last night relegated to a subordinate position, the tone of all the speeches being one of the most intense indignation at what the residents believe to be studied neglect of their district at the hands of the city council.

It is unfortunate that the mayor and the majority of the aldermen decided to remain away from the meeting, for it would have afforded them an excellent opportunity of discovering the temper of the people who reside there. There were no violent measures suggested, but the whole audience seemed animated by a common purpose to make their influence distinctly felt at the polls in the coming municipal election.

The striking feature of almost all the speeches was the indignation expressed at the remarks made by one of the aldermen in reference to tar and feathering him, and the lack of courtesy, as they stamped it, shown by the council refusing to attend the meeting. Several of the members were opposed to appointing a committee to wait on the council, but finally a representative body consisting of Beaumont Boggs, G. J. Jenkinson, T. Redding, Thos. F. Gold, Capt. Gaudin, J. Coigdarrie, Revs. Barber and McRae, J. Ramsay, S. Shore, Percy R. Brown and Thomas Nicholson was appointed to lay the resolution passed before the aldermanic board.

The chair was taken by Beaumont Boggs. In explaining the reasons for the purpose of meeting the mayor and aldermen and discussing with them questions affecting Victoria West. Unfortunately a misconception had arisen among some of the aldermen regarding the objects of the meeting. Some of the representatives had expressed the fear that they would be tarred and feathered. (Laughter.)

"Now I am sure," continued Mr. Boggs, "that no one desires to do such a thing, much as some of them may desire it." He then proceeded to explain that they were the outlanders of Victoria, and that they were to be denied their rights by the Paul Kruger, who rules at the city hall. (Laughter and applause.)

The chairman then read the list of subjects which it was proposed to discuss, and added that there was nothing in it to indicate that the people of Victoria West were such hoodlums as some of the aldermen would have them appear. (Applause.)

Secretary T. Goldthorn submitted a statement of receipts, and expenses incurred in connection, as the chairman put it, "of asserting our rights." It showed an expenditure of \$751.50, there being a deficit of 85 cents, which would be covered by outstanding subscriptions. The chairman did not know whether the meeting intended to ask the city council to meet this expense or not.

Ald. Williams, Beckwith and Brydon, the only representatives of the aldermanic board present, were invited to the platform, and took their seats amid applause.

The question of improved fire protection for the suburb was then taken up, and Rev. Rural Dean Barber was called upon. He first of all expressed his surprise that such a large and respectable portion of the city as Victoria West should have such a shur cast upon it as was implied in the speech now celebrated "tar and feathers" speech. The speaker had lived in Victoria West for some time, and had seen the necessity for improvements which the city council had never thought of. Numerous instances of this had taken place. Take for instance the case of the fall of the Point Ellice bridge. Very indifferent steps were taken at that time to provide means of transportation to the city from Victoria West.

Then there was an appeal made to show a gentleman from the Northwest the little shanty which represents the population of the district demanded at least a respectable building.

He had been a silent but very deeply interested spectator of the Craigflower road difficulty. His understanding of it was that many years ago a gentleman had cut up one of the city's best lots. This had been done illegally, and it was only natural to suppose that the council would oppose it. But this had not been done. The council here had been invested with somewhat extraordinary powers—powers unthought of in England. There seemed to be no doubt that through some influence the legislature put in the Municipal Clauses Act a section giving the council power to close roads, and immediately what was at first an illegal act, became the law of the land.

This brought up a serious question. It meant that the city council had the power to close even the main arteries of travel. Of course this would be very unwise, because there the bulk of the voters lived. But it was different in the suburbs, and it meant that the public right might often through interested manipulation be made to suffer for private interests. (Loud applause.)

If certain people had bought this land with their eyes shut, it was no reason why the city should reimburse them any more than the government should reimburse the Manitoba speculator who found his land submerged in water.

If these people had suffered loss the city council should balance against it the loss to the public by closing Craigflower road and pay them the balance out of

the city treasury. "By doing so the aldermanic board," he added, "will be doing a just act to us and a kindly act to the gentlemen interested." (Applause.)

He hoped that the council would take a sensible and a just view of the matter. "Al Victoria West wanted a measure of simple justice from a large and important part of the city to a growing young member of the community." (Applause.)

He gathered from the speech of the mayor, or one of the aldermen, that he held that Victoria West had received back in expenditures all she had paid in taxes. The speaker, however, would like to ask how many of the debentures for the good of the city in electric lighting, sewerage, constructing a reservoir, etc., had been paid for by Victoria West, which benefited nothing by them. (Loud Applause.)

Capt. Jas. Gaudin mentioned fire protection as one of the crying necessities of the place, as most of the places which have been burnt in the suburb had been burnt to the ground before any assistance could be obtained. If anything happened to Point Ellice bridge where would the people be placed? They had some idea of their predicament in the fire which destroyed the steamers a few months ago, and to which the engines could not be got.

Then the suburb required a recreation ground. At present if a man took his family to the parks it cost him considerable in car fare. Surely the people were entitled to a reasonable amount of recreation with other parts of the city.

Coming to the Craigflower road, "that is what is sticking in our gullets," said the speaker. He mentioned the expense which had been entailed up to the point of the quashing of the by-law by Judge Drake, with which the people of Victoria were generally satisfied. By carrying an appeal, the mayor and a majority of the council had worked a hardship on the people. They had got plenty of law but no justice.

Then the speaker referred to the action of city workmen in first filling holes on the Craigflower road and then digging them out. What was the city doing? They were trying to raise the people of the suburb as though they were naughty children who have to be sent superstitious to bed.

He noticed that \$85 had been recommended by the city engineers to improve Russell street. How many people used that street? They were trying to raise the people of the suburb as though they were naughty children who have to be sent superstitious to bed.

The candidates had last year promised to conserve the interests of the people of Victoria West. They had done so by attempting to impose two hours' additional walking per week upon the people here. (Applause.)

Mr. Jenkinson objected to the insulting remark made by one of the aldermen in regard to the "tar and feathering" process. The speaker would take his share of the charge of crankiness if the member referred to would take the odium of his ignorance. This alderman said that it was not the mayor and the other members who were meant but only himself. He thought that at the next election the alderman would find that the people did not want him at all.

The people were in the same position so far as benefits were concerned as when they entered the corporation. They were still walking the sidewalks, and drove over the same gravel that the government laid. (Applause.)

The fire hall was a disgrace. It wasn't half as good as at Oklands, which was not nearly as important a suburb. Victoria West was obliged to pay a higher insurance rate, and this was an injustice.

A park established in Victoria West would benefit not only this district but Rock Bay, by which it also could be used.

He moved in conclusion, seconded by Mr. Fawcett:

"That this meeting is strongly of the opinion that steps should be at once taken to erect a suitable fire hall in this western suburb, and equip it at least with a chemical engine."

Rev. D. MacRae felt with many other residents of Victoria West the greatest sense of indignation at the slanderous remarks—as slanderous as they were unwarranted—that the people intended to subject any member of the council to insult and less violence. (Applause.)

He thought steps should be at once taken to repudiate these imputations.

He had been in thorough accord with everything which had been done in connection with the Craigflower road case, excepting a few steps at the outset. He also believed that the judges had ruled fairly, but nevertheless he thought an injustice had been worked upon the people of the district. But he believed the legislature had made a mistake in investing the council with such powers, especially when the administration of the law fell into the hands of men who would make such an arbitrary use of their powers as the tyrannical men who compose the majority of the present council. (Cheers.)

The community had not been in feeling against this very principle, which Britons were shedding their blood in South Africa to-day. He felt that the press should draw the attention of the great majority of fair-minded people of the city to the gravity of the case. He felt that they did not appreciate the real importance of the matter. This was the residence of the artisans and tradesmen of the city, the best customers which the retail merchants have.

Yet they had not a decent bridge to reach the trading centre. The speaker had himself been obliged to wait five minutes waiting to get over the miserable bridge at Point Ellice, and but for the suzerainty of being allowed to go over the railway bridge traffic would be congested.

He would like the merchants to feel it in their pockets, and then they would enforce their views upon their aldermen.

Mr. Knox asked to be excused from speaking as he had been in the meeting but a few minutes.

Mr. S. Okell also resented Ald. Kinsman's remarks. If he were a gentleman he would certainly apologize. He had been surprised since coming to Victoria he had found his neighbors such law-abiding people. He was sorry the mayor and most of the council were not present, although three of them were in attendance.

R. J. Stiles recalled the remarks made by the mayor and aldermen who attended a meeting in Victoria West last spring. When asked for his opinion the mayor said: "Gentlemen, I have no opinion. I have formed none. I have come to hear your views and to be guided by them." His subsequent conduct was a strange commentary on his remarks.

The sidewalk across Craigflower road was not a sidewalk, but an obstruction. Ordinarily no policeman was seen in the suburb, but on the night following the laying of the sidewalk almost the whole force was there and they arrested the youngest boy in the crowd.

The mayor had said that he merely wanted a friendly suit with the people over in Victoria West. His appeal of the case did not indicate much friendliness.

The courts had decided that the fee was in the crown, which meant that it was public property.

Revs. MacRae and Barber then moved: "That the report published in the local press of the proceedings of the municipal council of the city of Victoria at its meeting on Monday evening last remain-

ing uncontradicted, this meeting takes this, the earliest, opportunity of repudiating the design of the ratemakers of Victoria West in inviting the board of aldermen to a conference with respect to local municipal questions was to subject the said board of aldermen to insult and violence; and hereby calls upon Ald. Kinsman to retract his slanderous charge."

Mr. Fawcett took up the matter of electric light. Over a year ago he received over a hundred signatures to a petition for an electric light opposite J. Dunsmuir's gate. He was then told that there was not sufficient power for a light there. He had asked Ald. Williams to bring the matter up a few nights ago and it had been strenuously asserted that no petition had ever been sent in for a light at the point mentioned. Did all these petitions go into the waste paper basket?

Rev. Mr. Barber spoke for the district in which he resides, so far as electric lighting was concerned. There was no light there at all. He hoped the ward representatives present would make a note of it.

There was also put in by another speaker regarding the fire services on Esquimalt street. He was thousands of yards from any hydrant, and if a fire broke out there nothing could save the buildings from destruction. A child had broken its wrist on one of the defective sidewalks, and all the city had paid was the doctor's bill of \$25.

The chairman brought up the matter of the road through the Indian reserve and its proper care and lighting. The city had acknowledged its liability by asserting its authority over it, because the Indian department had threatened to allow the Indians to fence it. Had the road been properly lighted it would have been used by Mrs. Bings instead of the railroad and the murder would not have been committed. They didn't ask the city to improve the road, but to protect their lives. Their petitions had hitherto been tabled.

Rev. Mr. MacRae suggested legal means to compel the city to make the reserve road passable. At present it was impassable.

Phil R. Smith understood that in a large area like Victoria West it was impossible to get a sidewalk to everybody, and that it could not be denied that the district was unfairly treated. It was only recently that Mary Street had got a sidewalk, and lights were urgently needed, especially at Russell sta-

tion. He promised assistance from his district in fighting for the rights of Victoria West.

Mr. Thomas F. Gold moved, seconded by Captain Gaudin:

"That in view of recent serious accidents arising therefrom being narrowly averted, the city council be requested to again remove the obstructions placed by them across the Craigflower road. As 'the father of a family' the chairman suggested the following resolution, which was fathered by Messrs. Okell and Redding:

"In view of the absence of any recreation grounds in the northern portion of the city, it is highly desirable that a portion of the Indian reserve, above Esquimalt road, should be rented for such purpose."

Continuing, he said it was well known that the council could not purchase the land mentioned, but he had reason to know that for about \$50 or \$100 per annum a fine flat, clear space could be obtained. The young men of Victoria West had taken steps for securing a gymnasium, and it was unfair to expect them to go to Beacon Hill.

Phil R. Smith brought up the matter of school house accommodation in Victoria West. The grounds were small and unfit for a playground, while the building itself was the worst in the city. He hoped that a portion of the sum saved by the consolidation of the city debt would be applied to improving the school house accommodation in Victoria West.

Rev. Mr. MacRae suggested that the committee call another meeting at an early date for the purpose of organizing for the municipal election, not only to make their vote effective at the polls, but to influence as many people as possible in other districts. He had never before taken an active part in an election, but he intended this time to take his part as a ratepayer and a citizen. (Loud applause.)

Foreman Ramsay, of the Alhambra Works, in a vigorous speech said in his experience in the old country he had never seen the city council array itself against the people. Craigflower road had been characterized as a trail, but from its importance it would yet be straightened.

The resolutions were then put and unanimously carried.

The chairman referred to a conversation held by him with J. G. Tiarks in

that private considerations had influenced the council too much. (Applause.) He himself had been canvassed in his own office in their interests.

In fairness to Ald. Humphrey he felt it should be said that that gentleman had said that a light had never been petitioned for from Victoria West. He had said that a light had not been asked for opposite Mr. Dunsmuir's gate. The trouble was that Ald. Williams, in his peculiar way of putting things, has not placed the council in the possession of the information he possesses on the subject.

Ald. Williams here asserted that Ald. Humphrey's statement was that no such petition had been presented in the last two years.

He favored the spending of considerable money very soon in the way of erecting a suitable school building. A loan must soon be floated for a considerable sum for school buildings.

Ald. Brydon thought that some of the audience seemed to forget that Victoria West was only a portion of the North Ward. This ward had this year secured as much money as all the others combined. The better operation would be solved by the Scotty harbor scheme.

He strongly objected to the city council's action re the Craigflower road. He always held that if there was to be any fishing let the ratepayers do it themselves, and not let the council fight a portion of the ratepayers. (Applause.)

No one could the council afford to lay sidewalks that were not wanted.

To thought that the statement that all the aldermen were tyrannical ought to be qualified.

Rev. Mr. MacRae—I referred to the action of the council as a body. The action of the minority has been appreciated and will be marked at the proper time.

Ald. Williams said he was obliged to defend himself from Ald. Beckwith's insinuations. The fact was the latter had been away from his duties for two months, and that the speaker had been a little jealous. (Laughter.)

They were perfectly right in kicking and if their own representatives would not help them he would. They have been shamefully used and he would stay with them.

The speaker thought that if the Craigflower road case were carried to a higher court they would win. "I see," he added, "my friend, Capt. Gaudin, smile." Capt. Gaudin—I am simply smiling at the uselessness of attempting to fight the city, who use our own money to fight us.

The meeting broke up with votes of thanks to the press, the aldermen who had attended and the chairman.

### NEWS FROM CANADIAN TROOPS.

The question of keeping the people of Canada posted about the Canadian troops has been solved by the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, sending a special war correspondent, who sailed on the Sardinian and whose sole business will be to keep the Family Herald in touch with the troops in action. The Family Herald's correspondent goes thoroughly equipped for his work. He has a photographic outfit, will be mounted on the field and will have a mounted orderly. The Family Herald's correspondent goes by permission of Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, and with instructions specially cabled from the War Office by the Secretary of War.

### SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

(Associated Press.) Berlin, Nov. 10.—The agreement signed on behalf of Germany and the British South Africa Company, binding the company not to continue its railroad to the West coast from Rhodesia south of fourteenth degree, except from a point on the Anglo-German frontier, has been approved. Germany also will not construct a railway north of fourteenth degree to the West coast until a railroad is constructed south of that degree, through German southwest Africa.

Germany has signed an agreement permitting Mr. Rhodes's Cape-to-Cairo telegraph lines to be carried through German east Africa, in accordance with the provisions recited in the rebidding in March.

The above agreement means that Germany intends that any westward extensions of Rhodesian lines shall connect with the proposed lines in German east Africa, probably starting from Swakop, near Wal-fish bay, which will be a much nearer route from England to Rhodesia than via Capetown.

### THE SAILING OF THE LONG SHIPS.

October, 1899. They saw the cables loosened, they saw the gangways cleared. They heard the women weeping, they heard the men then cheered. Far off, far off, the tumult faded and died away. And aloft the sea-wind came singing up the Bay.

"I came by Cape St. Vincent, I came by Trafalgar. I swept from Torres Vedras to golden Vigo Bay. I saw the beacons blazing that fired the world with light. When down the ancient highway your fathers passed to fight."

"O race of tireless fighters, flushed with a youth renewed. Right well the wars of Freedom beat the Sealing's brood; Yet as ye go forget not the fame of yonder shore. The fame ye owe your fathers and the old time before."

"Long-suffering were the Sea-kings, they were as swift to kill. But when the sands had fallen they waited though all the world forbade them, they counted not nor cared. They sought not help or hindrance, they did the thing they dared."

"The Sea-kings loved not boasting, they cursed not him that cursed. They honored all men duly, and him that loved them first; They strove and knew not hatred, they were snote and toiled to save. They tended whom they vanquished, they praised the fallen brave."

"Their fame's on Torres Vedras, their fame's on Vigo Bay. From Trafalgar to Cape St. Vincent it burns Mark ye go the beacons that woke the men when down their ancient highway your fathers passed to fight."

—Henry Newbolt, in London Spectator.

# The Bings Murder

### Search is Being Made for the Murderer in Seattle.

### The Murderer Took a Broad Black Belt and the Victim's Rngs.

Interest is revived in the atrocious murder of Mrs. Bings by the search that is now being made by the police in Seattle for a man who is thought to have been implicated in the horrible crime.

The Seattle Times of yesterday says: There is some reason to believe that the human fiend who murdered Mrs. Aznes Bings in Victoria on Sept. 23rd last and afterwards mutilated her body after the manner of "Jack the Ripper," is in Seattle. At least that is the opinion of some of the officers of the provincial police of British Columbia who has been in Seattle on two or three occasions recently, stopping for lengths of time varying from three days to a week.

On his last visit he stopped at the Butler hotel, where he registered under the name of Beauchamp. He does not pay the usual fraternal call to police headquarters, but always makes his presence known to British Consul Day, through the latter's secretary, Mr. G. M. G. The latter refuses to talk about the matter. The province of British Columbia has offered a reward of \$700 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, to which the city of Victoria has added \$250, making a total of \$950 reward, which it is quite possible the Victoria detective force will share.

The speaker thought that if the Craigflower road case were carried to a higher court they would win. "I see," he added, "my friend, Capt. Gaudin, smile." Capt. Gaudin—I am simply smiling at the uselessness of attempting to fight the city, who use our own money to fight us.

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THE COON—"Wonder kin I get in on this new ladder."

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