

BRITISH ARTILLERY KILLS MANY BOERS

The Burghers Lost Ninety-Five and Two Hundred Wounded in Monday's Fight.

A SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT OFFERED

To the Imperial Authorities--War Office Officials State That No News Has Been Received of Fresh Boer Movements--List of British Casualties.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 3.—While the wires to Ladysmith were cut, the optimism of the war office officials yesterday evening in refusing to believe Ladysmith was completely invested, or Colenso had been captured, appears to be justified, as this morning it was asserted the railroad was still open, though traffic had been conducted with the greatest caution.

What, however, was only a rumor yesterday evening, may, it is claimed, be a reality at any moment, as Gen. Joubert, with a large and wonderfully mobile force, is expected to detach several thousands and make a dash at the railroad.

Rumors of all kinds spring up here. It is even asserted General White has been compelled to fall back on Pietermaritzburg, leaving the wounded behind.

Probably such rumors have originated in the recollection of the ominous silence which preceded the evacuation of Dundee, but it is asserted the conditions are altered and the British guns now seem more than equal to the artillery of the Boers, thus enhancing the difficulties of any assault upon the British lines.

A Capetown dispatch reports a repulse of Boers by the British yesterday. While there is a habit to assume that news of Boer victories emanating from the continent cannot be true because of censorship, the fact is forgotten that foreign governments are fully privileged to send and receive cipher messages to and from their representatives in South Africa.

As a matter of fact the rumors of the capture of Hussars, the occupation of Dundee and the disaster on Monday came first from Berlin, from which city also come the first news of the Jameson raid, so that tidings of British reverses are as likely to come from there as anywhere. General White's position is acknowledged to be so precarious that the landing of a big naval brigade to go to his assistance is being advocated.

The list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men at Farquhar's farm shows the Gloucesters lost thirty killed and fifty-one wounded, and the Tenth Mountain Battery two wounded before they surrendered.

The captured, who are given under the head of missing, are divided as follows: Gloucesters, 19 officers and 330 men; Tenth Mountain Battery, 5 officers and 84 men; Fusiliers not yet reported.

No Fresh News. London, Nov. 3.—The war office this afternoon, replying to enquiries, said no information had been received there of fresh Boer movements at Colenso or elsewhere, and it was added, the officials were not aware if the railroad to Ladysmith was intact or not.

FOR RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

A Strong Column Being Formed at De Aar--Reinforcements to be Sent to White.

New York, Nov. 3.—A copyrighted message to the Journal from London says:

"Despite the strict censorship concerning the movements of the troops in Africa, it is evident a strong column is forming at De Aar Junction for the relief of Kimberley. The 1st Munster Fusiliers, the 2nd Berkshires, and a half

at Ladysmith of the long range naval guns and the splendid shooting of blue-jackets have materially improved the position of the British.

A temporary armistice was declared on Monday evening to allow the collection of dead and wounded.

Preparing to Attack Kimberley. A dispatch from Kimberley, dated October 29th, says all the wounded are doing well. Small bodies of Boers, about 400 strong, were then frequently seen. They apparently came from Mafeking for the purpose either of assisting in the attack on Kimberley, or to resist the advance of reinforcements.

The absence of water outside the place causes the Boers continually to move their camps.

CANADA'S OFFER

Of a Second Contingent For Service in South Africa Referred to the War Office.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The Dominion government has offered a second contingent to the Imperial authorities to assist Her Majesty's forces in South Africa. This action has been taken on account of the disaster at Ladysmith.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from Quebec, where along with some other ministers he was seeing the Sardinian off, he held a meeting with some of his colleagues and it was decided to cable at once an offer to further assistance. The premier made the offer through the governor-general in the usual way.

As to the manner of raising the contingent and what it will comprise, the Canadian government will be guided by what Lord Lansdowne and the war office may determine.

There will be no difficulty in Canada raising another thousand soldiers, and they can be equipped and outfitted, as already has been demonstrated, in short order. Those who were disappointed in not getting with the last contingent may yet have an opportunity of going to the front.

Later—The Dominion government has received a reply from the Imperial authorities stating that the offer of troops had been referred to the war office.

Lieut. Pooley Anxious To Go. Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Lieut. Pooley, acting adjutant, telegraphs to Col. Domyville that he would like to go to the Transvaal, and could raise subscriptions in Victoria.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Col. Cosby, of the Highlanders, says three or four hundred volunteers are ready for the second contingent in this city.

Beresford Rumor. The Press Association is responsible for the announcement of Lord Beresford's appointment.

It was said later in the day that the admiral, in an interview, denied having been appointed second in command of the Mediterranean squadron.

This, it is thought, however, only indicates that the admiral regards the publication as premature, for as announced by the Associated Press when the admiral returned to England from the United States, it is believed in well informed quarters that his appointment to

the post mentioned is imminent, if not already an official fact.

Mobilization of Militia. London, Nov. 3.—An army order issued this evening instructs the proper authorities to mobilize their five battalions of militia at their respective headquarters on various dates after November 20th.

London, Nov. 4.—Accounts which continue to arrive here regarding the fight on Farquhar's Farm on Monday only confirm its serious nature and the narrow escape Gen. White had.

It now appears as if it were only the arrival of the naval contingents from the Powdermill which prevented a worse disaster.

It seems that when it was seen that retreat was imperative, two Natal cavalrymen volunteered to convey a dispatch across the Boer lines to Major Adye, ordering him to retire, but the risk was considered too great, and flag signaling was employed instead. The distance was too great and the ground too rough for cavalry to go to his assistance.

Dispatches filed on Tuesday state that Defensive Works were being constructed on the hills around Ladysmith and it was expected that there the big naval guns would be mounted the following day.

The Boers were threatening to attack the town in force Wednesday and Thursday, and the women, children and other non-combatants were being sent south.

Ladysmith is provisioned for two months. The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday morning: "Matters to-day are quiet. The Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northeast, which are

Likely to Give Us Trouble. A Boer contingent 1,500 strong and clearly visible from the camp is streaming away to the south. The inhabitants of Ladysmith continue to leave the town."

The following dispatch from Luxemburg appears in the Standard: "Until within a very few days Dr. Leyds has been in telegraphic communication with Pretoria through an indirect channel by means of which he has been able to inform the Transvaal of the supposed British plan to advance through the Orange Free State. With a view of anticipating this movement the Boers will endeavor to capture or incite Ladysmith and then press on to Durban where they would be able to

Check the British Debarcation while the main Boer army retraced its steps to defend the line of the Orange river."

It is rumored at Plymouth that the Channel squadron will be ordered to the Cape where a great naval force is to be collected with a view of establishing a cordon from the mouth of Orange river to Delagoa Bay to prevent the landing of supplies for the enemy and with a view also if necessary of landing guns to assist the British forces.

The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says: "I learn that the Transvaal and Free State governments before the war placed large orders with the gunmakers at Le Creusot, but that not all the weapons

Could be Delivered owing to the suddenness with which hostilities began. The guns the Boers are actually using are Grecois, 75 millimetre quick-firing and 155 millimetre siege and garrison guns, all mounted on light carriages and adapted in every possible way for use over muddy roads. They had two months' firing practice under competent Creusot agents. If they could have had another month's practice no European artillery could have withstood them."

The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "There is not the slightest indication here of Afrikaner disloyalty."

COLENZO EVACUATED

The British Troops Are Now Reported to Be Concentrating Further South.

RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING EXPECTED

There is Great Anxiety at Capetown Regarding White-Boers Seizing Zululand--Free Staters Invading Cape Colony.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 4.—The war office at noon to-day announced that nothing had been received there in any way modifying or altering the statement issued yesterday afternoon saying that belated dispatches from Ladysmith were coming through.

Nothing has been received to corroborate the reiterated reports from Berlin of the capitulation of Gen. White.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Pietermaritzburg dated yesterday, said Ladysmith was perfectly quiet that morning, and another dispatch from the same place says a number of women and children left Ladysmith yesterday evening on the passenger train, escorted by the armored train.

Destroying Bridges. A third dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. dated Capetown, November 1st, announces that the Boers have entered Cape Colony at Norvalspuit, destroying several bridges.

Troopship Returns. The British troopship Papidan, which sailed for South Africa on November 1st from Liverpool, is returning in a damaged condition, having encountered yesterday's storm. She signalled her fittings were out of order, that several horses had been drowned and three boats stove in. She is going to Liverpool to refit.

Wires Interrupted. The following official announcement has been made by the war office: "No news has been received from Ladysmith up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. We therefore presume the wires are still interrupted."

In spite of the silence the officials of the war office do not credit the various rumors as to the position of the garrison, and no grave anxiety is at present felt regarding the ability of Gen. White to hold his own.

EVACUATION OF COLENZO.

British Troops are Concentrating Further South--No News of an Engagement.

London, Nov. 4.—The war office later issued the following announcement: "The colonial office has received information to the effect that the British troops have withdrawn from Colenso and have concentrated further south, but have no news of any engagement in that neighborhood."

A Correction.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. has corrected its Pietermaritzburg dates to Wednesday, November 1, so they lose significance.

INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

Free State Forces About to Cross the Line--Continental Report of White's Surrender Discredited.

London, Nov. 4.—The fact that the British war office has received no news of the situation at Ladysmith seems effectually to dispose of yesterday's continental rumors of Gen. White's capitulation and kindred stories, as if the general had sustained a reverse Gen. Joubert would probably have been only too glad to forward Gen. White's official announcement to the nearest telegraph station, while, it is added, had news of such a serious character reached any foreign government in cipher, it would undoubtedly have been promptly conveyed to the British government.

As the Mozambique cable is still broken, it is impossible for any uncensored messages to reach Europe, with the exception of dispatches to foreign governments, and it is further pointed out, in view of the fact that an important victory would be of the greatest moral assistance to the Boers, their sympathizers would make such an event known as quickly and widely as possible.

The war office here is making every endeavor to communicate with Ladysmith so that news may arrive momentarily.

In the meantime the best opinion is satisfied that if Gen. White keeps strictly on the defensive he will be able to hold his own.

Boer Plans Ridiculed.

British experts smile at the Boer plan of campaign, which contemplates the seizing of Durban in order to prevent the landing of British troops there. They say it has one fatal defect, namely, it ignores the Cape Colony, under whose guns, it is claimed, the seizure of Durban would be impossible.

Ready to Cross the Border.

Dispatches show the forces in the Orange Free State are at length preparing to invade Cape Colony. These forces are not overwhelming, but the Dutch in the neighborhood of Colesburg and Burgersdorp are exceptionally pro-Boer, and their support is evidently expected.

The objective of this force of Boers will be Nieuwpoort, one of the most important strategic railroad points in South Africa, and which will probably be the first advanced depot of the second division of the army corps. Nieuwpoort is understood to be well garrisoned and able to take care of itself. Trains thence to Colesburg have been almost suspended.

Naval Guns Mounted.

Dispatches from Ladysmith, though three days old, are regarded here as being more cheering and indicating that the Boers are not disposed to come to close quarters. On the other hand some people assert it is more probable the Boers are retreating prior to a fresh onslaught on Ladysmith, as, according to the last news after the artillery duel and the ineffective skirmish yesterday, the Boers took good position on Signal hill and Umbulwani mountain. The two commanders continue to exchange courtesies. Gen. White in response to Gen. Joubert's request on Tuesday lent the Boers' ambulance assistance to convey the Boer wounded.

It is understood the feeling of security of Ladysmith is being greatly increased since all the naval guns have been mounted there, in spite of the knowledge of the garrison that the Boers are making strenuous efforts to cut the railroad to the south.

Uneasiness at Capetown.

Advices from Capetown show the people there are beginning to realize the seriousness of the situation in Natal. Merchants are apprehensive of Boers overrunning the entire country, and it is reported many of them have instructed representatives to leave Pietermaritzburg.

In spite of the optimism of military men there is a feeling of general anxiety in Capetown.

The Orange river is reported to be so swollen that drifts are impassable and Boers hold the wagon bridge at Philippolis, which is the only means of crossing.

Are Continental Rumors True?

The news that Colenso has been evacuated

RIA

Castoria is a Paregoric, Drops neither Opium, e. It is Pleasant, by Millions of allays Feverish- and Colic. Castoria Constipation and Food, regulates Children, giving is the Children's

Castoria is so well adapted to children and it is superior to any preparation to me."

ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATURE OF

WRAPPER.

It is believed all the with the exception of Bry- consisted of seven, but one sing, John Vroom, fireman, possible he was caught in

THE ORIGINAL

one remedy known that has on the kidneys and liver most complicated ailments of filtering organs, and that is Kidney-Liver Pills, the original of this world famous kidney and an enormous sale in all parts of the United States.

NEFROTIC DEPARTURE.

31.—Lord Pauncefoot will on board the White Star which sails from Liverpool New York, by Mr. C. Lov- secretary of the British em- and by Mr. R. Brom- attache of the embassy, who he married to Lord Paunce- The ambassador expects Washington until April, but a boundary dispute is not in time and a chance of argu- ment, he will remain longer.

'S DIAMONDS'

for high quality throughout elsewhere; the firm having customers scattered all over the and Canada who make large after year.

and S's confine themselves exclusively and carry the large mounted and unmounted gems. The economy of such whole- sales every sale they make. sely safe ordering by mail. On amount the firm will send the for the price and refund. should the article fail to please. or illustrated catalogue.

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Jewellers to His Excellency the Earl of Minto.

NOTICE.

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GIRDLESTONE, LEWIS,
CHERMAIN, YANCOLE,
AND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

who are indebted to the use required to pay the with; and all persons who as against the above estate to send in their accounts, dated, on or before the first of Building, Victoria, B. C. Arthur Howell Lewis, the with the will annexed of the deceased, after which date the will proceed to distrib- to the parties entitled there- only to such claims as are 11th October, 1899.

will pay \$12.00 a week sal- a man or woman to regis- and Monthly Magazine as a collector. The Midland is as McClares or the Con- is now in its sixth year ly Magazine of this kind the great Central West. A annue, given to each sub- 10 cents for a copy of the premium list to the Twen- Publishing Co., St. Louis.

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OR LADY wanted long use to employ and Super- \$20 per month and ex- & Co., Mason Building.

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CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar, and Absolutely Pure

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

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

WHITE TAKES THE OFFENSIVE

Besieged Garrison at Ladysmith Shows it is Quite Capable of Holding Its Own.

METHUEN MAY LAND AT DURBAN

Reports of Boer Movements are Received From All Parts of Cape Colony—Making Still Holds Out.

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He Believes That Canada Should Have a Voice in the Matter.

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Mr. Tarte, after speaking for a few minutes, took up the charge of diplomacy which is due to this country. He said: "I am not opposed to entering the empire, but I am opposed to entering the empire as a subject of the empire."

SAD ACCIDENT AT VANCOUVER

Min Crashed in an Elevator Shaft—Lamp Explosion at Ladys.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Nov. 6.—Mrs. William Goudy, living near Ladys, was severely injured last night by the explosion of a lamp while she was going upstairs.

MANY INSURGENTS DROWNED

Columbian Cruiser Rams and Sinks a Troopship.

(Associated Press.) Kingston, Nov. 6.—Reliable Colombian news just received here, describe the pursuit of and engagement of a steamer by the Colombian cruiser Hercules, under Gen. Rodriguez, accompanied by the steamer Colombia, having troops on board.

BOERS NEAR KIMBERLEY

They Shelled a Reconnoitering Party, But Failed to Do Any Damage.

(Associated Press.) Kimberley, Oct. 31.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A strong reconnaissance made by Col. Scott-Turner discovered the enemy posted on a kopje. The Boers fired thirteen shells, none of which took effect, and the reconnoitering party returned to Kimberley.

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FIGHTING RENEWED

American Soldiers Take Town of Magalanga—Filipino Captures—Wheeler Concentrating Forces at Angeles.

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IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Once more the public is left in suspense by contradictory news from the seat of war. One dispatch says the British have been completely successful around Ladysmith. Another says the Boers have managed to carry out some other portions of their general plan for forcing the British to evacuate Natal. The London Times adds somewhat to the confusion by showing a disposition to credit the despatch from foreign sources, that is the message reporting the success of the Boers in cutting the railway between General White and the sea.

At present the matter stands so that the outside world cannot form any very clear notion of what has happened since Tuesday morning. The position of the two armies was, at latest authentic accounts, something after the following. General Joubert, with eighteen thousand or twenty thousand men, had practically invested the town and fortifications of Ladysmith, except on one side, the southeast, where the railway line runs to Pietermaritzburg. The position was roughly described, not unlike that at the investment of Sevastopol by the Allies, the roads to Simferopol being left open, enabling the Russians to obtain fresh provisions, communicate freely with the basis on the mainland, and also to receive recruits. The difference is that the Allies did not seem to be aware of the omission, whereas the Boers are fully aware of it, and are most anxious to complete their circle of siege.

To prevent the accomplishment of this dangerous and perhaps fatal movement the utmost powers of General White's force will be spent. Should the Boers succeed in making this move, it will be a strategic victory much more important to them than the capture of a thousand British soldiers last Monday. It will give them a concentrated objective, to which they can sit down in real earnest, and which they will spare no effort to gain. It will box up General White and his fine little army much after the fashion of Bazaine at Metz, and unless General Buller can succor them by extraordinary force, the end cannot be long delayed.

White's force is outnumbered about three to one, and most unfortunately the enemy, by Monday's fluke, have come into possession of half-a-dozen first-class cannon, which will be of inestimable service to them in the attempted reduction of Ladysmith. That was a very lucky capture for the Boers, as they were not strong in artillery, and might have been under the necessity of sending to Wankerkstrom or Utrecht for additional guns if the operations around Ladysmith were to prove more troublesome than expected. Although the pieces are light, only seven pounders, they are amongst the most useful weapons in the field, especially for hill work, of which there is more than enough in that country.

Time, as we stated the other day, is an important element in the Boer game; they cannot afford to lose a day, even the hours are precious to General Joubert; for the iron is hot, and if the strike not now he will never have the same good chance. He well knows that troops are pouring into Durban by thousands, and he cannot be ignorant of the fact that powerful columns are now pushing or are about to push up country to the relief of the sorely tested force under White. Bonaparte's plan of annihilating his enemy in detail is Joubert's manifest salvation, but he can get his stubborn, slow Burgers to rise to the work as Napoleon did with the red-hot republican battalions of France?

Information as to the resources of the Boers—how much ammunition they have, what their stock of provisions amounts to, what their losses have been, whether the morale of the forces has suffered anything from the severe wear and tear of the campaign, all these things are completely hidden from the public. Conjectures, wild guesses, which father the wish, are plentiful, that the Boers are sick of the fighting and want to go home, that their ammunition is becoming rapidly exhausted, that discontent prevails in the ranks because harvest time is approaching and the farmers want to save the crops. It may, of course, be so, but there is not a scrap of authoritative information to substantiate it.

The question most anxiously asked throughout the empire is—Can White hold out against the pounding of those Boer guns till Bulker sends help? White's contingent is well-provisioned, well provided with ammunition and comprises representatives of all branches of the service, including some of the finest regiments in the British army. It is not clear that he has guns as heavy as those the Boers are mounting on the heights commanding the town, but if he have, the odds are not so very alarming. As things are moving the game is very equal, and it will be fatal for either side to commit any blunders; both are anxious to save their men; neither can afford to waste a single life, yet if the Boer would accomplish his end he must be bold and strike home with might and main till Ladysmith is made untenable and must capitulate; and White's is the waiting game.

Some intensely interesting news is expected at any moment.

THE LADYSMITH CRISIS.

Public excitement has been put upon the strain since the public grasped the facts that General Sir George Stewart White is fighting not only to check the Boer advance into Natal, but for his very life.

Let anyone turn up the files of any paper and read the predictions about this

war, and see how utterly wrong the vast majority of them were, in the light of subsequent events. Down to the present hour every one of the predictions that forecast a speedy crushing of any Boer force that might enter Natal, has been completely contradicted by the event. Surely, steadily, from the very first encounter, Joubert has been forming his way down to Ladysmith, in spite of an opposition gloriously brave, but perfectly unavailing.

What are the British chances? That is the question on every tongue in the Empire and in Europe. General White has, it is supposed, somewhere about ten thousand men with him now; perhaps more, perhaps less. The truth can not be known till after the war. They are provisioned for two months; they have upwards of twenty effective pieces of ordnance, of various weight; they have a strong engineer force, and a good cavalry support. Moreover, the naval brigade is with them, and that is much. Reports say that White's men are throwing up earthworks night and day, and leaving nothing undone to prepare for what they know is coming.

Ten thousand picked British troops behind fortifications and entrenchments should be able to offer a long and destructive resistance to a force three times their number, even equipped with moderately heavy siege guns. The Boers may be sure that the British will not fall to give many exhibitions of that mad, reckless daring which distinguishes the race, and that the midnight sortie and the sally in the fog will be things of common occurrence. It is in those dashes that the British soldier excels; his very audacity staggering the enemy as well as catching him very often off his guard. One or two successful affairs of that sort will disconcert the Boers considerably, and perhaps compel them to shift from some of their choicest positions.

But this, of course, is all speculation. The stern fact remains that General Commandant Joubert has almost completed the investment of Ladysmith, one link at latest intelligence remaining to be severed and so cut off the British detachment from the outside till this thing is done, one way or the other. In the ominous absence of news of a definite character, some great historical tragedy may already have been enacted in that arena amongst the Natal hills. An Empire waits with unpeppable anxiety for the word that is to send it wild with joy and pride in its gallant soldier sons, or render it speechless with the profound grief that it too deep for words. Britain expects every man of that little overmatched force to do his duty like the heroes who have worn that uniform in the brave days of old, and all Britons may feel confident that so long as a cartridge remains our men will

"Fight, fight, fight like a soldier, 'Soldier of the Queen."

Lieut. McHarg, of the Rossland Rifle Corps, who was an applicant for a commission in the Canadian contingent, was refused with many other applicants. Notwithstanding this fact, Lieut. McHarg resigned his commission and volunteered as a private and is now in the ranks on his way to South Africa. If politics counted for anything, Lieut. McHarg would have had strong claims, for he was president of the Rossland Liberal Association and a prominent worker in the Liberal cause at elections. The lieutenant comes of fighting stock, his ancestors having held commissions in the British army for two generations.

London, England, Chamber of Commerce entertained Sir Louis H. Dreyfus, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at a banquet in the Hotel Windsor. Replying to the toast of the evening Sir Louis said that when the Continental nations were accusing Great Britain of pursuing a brutal and tyrannical policy toward the Boers, Canada and Australia came forward with offers of men and supported Britain's claim to supremacy in South Africa. Canada was prepared to send as many men as the exigencies of the case demanded.

James J. Hill's new transpacific freighters are to be 700 ft. long, have a capacity of 20,000 tons and a speed of fourteen knots. They will be the biggest freighters in the world. His idea is to make those ships so large that they can be brought into competition with rice as the food staple of the Chinese. The new fleet will start with two boats, to be increased as demands require. Hill's faith in the transpacific trade is practical.

Reverend H. H. Gowen, of Seattle, one of the best-known Anglican clergymen on the Pacific Coast, has just issued from the press an interesting volume on the life of another very well-known English Church clergyman, the late Bishop Sillitoe of New Westminster. The book is a valuable contribution to the historical lore of British Columbia, and contains many lively descriptions of life in the province in the early days.

Ex-Governor MacIntosh of Rossland declares he takes no interest in the politics of British Columbia, all his time being required to look after his great mining interests. He thinks Rossland's future is to be brilliant.

Criticism and Advice

British Reverses is Sole Topic of Discussion Throughout England

Government Official on the Policy in Natal—The Interests of the Empire.

A Powerful Fleet of Warships is Ready For All Eventualities.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 4.—Almost the only subject discussed this week in England was the disastrous reverses suffered by Gen. White, the British commander at Ladysmith, and this was made the occasion for pouring out criticism and advice. Public opinion seems fairly divided, one section bitterly blaming the general commanding, and the other maintaining he probably is not so much at fault as he made himself out. The latter section

RUDYARD KIPLING'S LATEST.

His Contribution to the Fund for Soldiers' Wives and Children.

The accompanying poem is Rudyard Kipling's contribution to a fund for the wives and children of the British army recruits sent to South Africa. He sold it to the London Daily Mail for \$1,250, to appear on Tuesday, with the understanding that simultaneous copyright service could be secured for \$25. That amount the San Francisco Examiner paid, and on the same day published "The Absent-Minded Beggar." Of all the proceeds Mr. Kipling receives nothing.

"When you've shouted 'Rule Britannia' when you've sung 'God Save the Queen,' When you've dusted Kipling with your beard, Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tin for me? For a gentleman to ask for money, He is an absent-minded beggar, and his weaknesses are great; But we and Paul must take him as we find him, And he's got an active service, wiping something off a state, And he's left a lot of little things behind him.

Duke's son—Duke's son—son of a hundred kings— Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay. 'Ours the man that earned the title, and who's to look after their things? Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

There are girls he married secret, asking no permission to, For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did. There is gas, and coals, and vittles, and the house rent falling due, And it's more than rather likely there's a kid. There are girls he walked with casual; they'll be sorry now he's gone, For an absent-minded beggar they will find him; But it ain't the time for sermons with the winter coming on, We must help the girl that Tommy left behind him.

Cook's son—Duke's son—son of a belted Earl— Son of a Lambeth publican—it's all the same to-day; Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the girl?) Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

Let us manage so, as later we can look him in the face, And tell him—what he'd very much prefer, That while he saved the empire his employer saved his place, And his mates (that's you and me) looked out for her. An absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all; But we do not want his kiddies to remind him, That we sent 'em to the workhouse while their daddy hammered Paul, So we'll help the homes our Tommy left behind him!

Cook's home—Duke's home—home of a millionaire— (Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay) Each of 'em doing his country's work (and what have you to spare?) Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

tion for parliament was not then in session. If there was any intention to hold Natal at all costs, an adequate force should have been sent out by October 4th. The excuse that such reinforcements might be taken by the Boers as a menace too long held good, as the Indian troops were already on the way. A high government official said to an Associated Press representative that the broad lines of the Policy Affecting Natal had been much misunderstood. "We are often asked," said he, "why we sent Sir Gbo. Stewart White up the neck of Natal, unless we were sure he could hold it. Considering the tremendous reinforcements now on the way to him, it seems to almost everybody at first sight that he ought to have retired without risking engagements, but it is forgotten what would happen in Natal unless we made a vigorous stand there. "Natal has risked her little all on behalf of the empire, and the least we can do is to risk something ourselves, and prevent the overrunning of her prosperous towns and rich fields by hordes of the enemy. Purely military considerations, I admit, might point to the fact that we ought immediately to have Withdrawn From Our Advanced Positions, but purely military considerations have sometimes to be subordinated to the interests of the empire, and although many good lives have been lost in such a cause, they have not been wasted." Several small detachments of country yeomanry are going out, independent of the war office, the seat of war on the chance of joining the Imperial Light

output for the year ending August 31st, aggregated more than £3,000,000. He said he believed the world's production of gold in the present year would be nearly twice as great as it was ten years ago. Referring to the enormous proportion of the goldfields of the world now under British control, he congratulated the bankers that the

Venezuelan Boundary Award had added to Great Britain's share almost the whole extensive goldfields in that section.

Mrs. Langtry, on learning of the circulation of a report representing that she and her husband, Hugo de Bathe, had separated, sent the following dispatch to the Associated Press: "Such rumors are preposterous. Please contradict it in both our names. My husband is taking the cure at Aix, and will return to London in a fortnight. We are looking forward to my American tour."

Just previous to the close of the nominations for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Aberdeen, the students persuaded Sir Edward Grey, Liberal M. P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, and former under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, to oppose the candidacy of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner. Sir Edward now announces his withdrawal on the ground that the contest should not be conducted on political lines.

WAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

A Reliable Statement of What Constitutes an Army Corps.

Table with columns: Detail, Officers, and N.C.O., Warrant and N.C.O., Total. Rows include Staff, 3 Infantry Div., Cavalry Regt., Hd. Qrs. 1 Cav. Regt., Corps Artillery, Ammunition Park, Regt. Staff, Corp Engineers, 1 Pontoon Troop, 1 Telegraph Div., 1 Balloon Sec., 1 Field Company, 1 Field Park, 1 Railway Coy., 1 Battalion, Supply Column, Supply Park, Field Bakery, Field Hospital.

There are also corps troops placed under the corps staff and varying greatly in numbers and composition according to requirements. Sometimes there is also independent cavalry division, over 6,000 strong.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 4.—Columbian advisers contradict the story received over cabled cable of the destruction of the Columbian insurgent fleet, which now resolves itself into the capture of a few small boats conveying 200 insurgents, of whom twenty were killed. A great battle was fought on October 30th, ten miles outside of Barranquilla, and resulted in the defeat of the government forces with the loss of 300 killed and 100 wounded. The army was routed and the equipments captured. The revolution is spreading rapidly.

SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

Havana, Nov. 3.—It is estimated that over 30,000 able-bodied Spaniards have arrived in Cuba since January, as against 4,000, exclusive of Spanish troops, who have left for Spain during that interval. Most of those who are arriving are poor people, while those who are going to Cuba are as a rule, people who accumulated considerable money in the island. Nine hundred and sixty-nine Spaniards arrived yesterday from home ports.

HOBART'S CONDITION.

Paterson, N.J., Nov. 4.—Vice-President Hobart spent a good night with a satisfactory amount of sleep. It is now natural sleep.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The Methodist century fund has now reached nearly \$450,000. Hamilton, Nov. 4.—Hamilton Methodist conference has passed a resolution approving the action of the government in siding Britain in the Transvaal. The Sun Oil Company's premises were burned last night. The loss is heavy. Renfrew, Ont., Nov. 4.—Hon. E. Latchford has been asked to contest South Renfrew in the Liberal interest. Mr. Latchford is now Ontario commissioner of public works. Quebec, Nov. 4.—Nothing new developed at the resumption of the inquiry into the Lake Beauport murder case yesterday. Mrs. Moore, wife of the victim, Debe, and two sons are held as witnesses. Ottawa, Nov. 4.—A proclamation has been issued granting the electors of Westmoreland, N. B., the privilege of voting on the Scott Act in that county on November 28th. Montreal, Nov. 4.—A cable received late yesterday afternoon announced the death of Lady Middleton. She was a sister of C. D. Doctet, deputy clerk of the Crown, this city. A deputation of Grand Trunk conductors and brakemen is here waiting on the management regarding grievances of which it is hoped an amicable settlement will be reached shortly.

Perils of the Yukon

Disasters to Craft Navigating the Upper Yukon at Close of Season.

Several Steamers and Barges Damaged or Lost—Heavy Loss of Freight.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Tagish, Oct. 26.—The close of the season of navigation on the Yukon has been more or less disastrous this year. A severe spell of frost, varying in intensity from 5 below at Tagish to 20 below at Dawson, has prevailed for over a week, and as a consequence the lower river is closed up and Lake Marsh, the shallowest of the chain of lakes, was frozen over about five days ago. Lake Nares, at the foot of Canby Crossing, was also frozen over. It is true that this frost has now partially ceased and the weather has become quite mild. It is thawing here to-day, yet it is not likely until next June. The result is that something like fifty scows that sailed from Bennett within the past fortnight are jammed up at various points along the lakes and rivers. Their crews in most instances are piling their freight on shore and starting on foot to the nearest objective points. A great deal of beef is on these scows and it is feared much of it will be lost or greatly injured, causing great loss to the shippers, and the same of course applies in less degree to the other products they carry. The steamers Bailey and Australian, of the Canadian Development Co., had quite a rough time on their last trip through Lake Marsh. The latter, an iron boat, had to break 4-inch ice for miles. Afterwards she made a special trip to Tagish and had a very difficult time getting through Nares' Lake, but succeeded eventually. Amongst the disasters I may mention briefly the following: Four scows loaded with beef, owned by a Mr. McKay, of Bennett, were wrecked on Lake Bennett and sunk in over 20 feet of water. They were in tow of a small steamer at the time, but she had to cut loose from the barges in order to save herself. A little over half of the beef has been fished up in a more or less injured condition, but there is of course no hope of getting it to market in Dawson this year. The cargo was said to contain over 40 carcases.

The steamer Olive may strike a boulder at the head of Tagish river last week and had to be run ashore at Tagish post, where she now lies with a big hole in her bottom. She was loaded with several tons of oats, beef, etc., most of which was got at the time in fair condition. The steamer, scow Linderman, which used to ply on Lake Linderman on the Chilkoot Pass, was loaded with machinery and dispatched to Dawson about ten days ago. She was a heavy and unwieldy craft and the pilots at White Horse refused to take her through the rapids. Her owners, however, endeavored to do so, with the result that she struck heavily in the canyon and was sunk. Her crew happily were rescued, but with very great difficulty, about the same time a smaller boat was wrecked at the same place and three men drowned, but I do not know their names.

The result of all this will be very great losses to shippers, as you may very easily conceive. The appearances now are that we may have open weather for quite a while, but it is of course too late to hope that the lower river will again become navigable. Between Bennett and Tagish, however, the way is clear and open.

The steamer Nora was caught in the Marsh Lake ice three days ago with over 50 passengers and crew on board. She waited at White Horse for the last boat from Dawson, while trying to burst through the ice on Lake Marsh she got a hole in her side and it was only after severe effort that she was got to shallow water in comparative safety. Her passengers walked up to Tagish on the shore ice, some seventeen miles, and happily caught the steamer Australian, which had come down with a special cargo for the Tagish people.

The men clinched, they exchanged light, Sharkey sending left with two rights at once. Tom sent and then clinched, both men held with livered two hard. Sharkey let his left work on Joff's chest, his left to the body clinch, Sharkey bring a busy job over the fourth, Sharkey's round was Sharkey's round.

Sharkey was first to neck, Jeffries stepped on the body, and clinched Jeffries upper on chest. Tom sent and then clinched, ing fast, while Jeffries comparison to the St. sent right and left to sent back the left hander another hard ring swung his left to the rushed and swung his Jeffries clinched hard his man with such for had to keep Sharkey, was another round for.

Tom shot right hand Jeff returned with rig came to a rough m. even. Tom landed a head and landed with seconds later with a break. He hooked ear, bleeding it. The with fearful force, be on neck and body. tired, but met Sharke right and left Joff's.

Ninth R Tom rushed again fensive and Jeffries tr on the ropes, but str

Sharkey rushed and landed on Jeffries ed again with a "I'm back with a let ter some sparring e and followed it up landed block of the other, but four min ument later sent a back round. Jeffries broke ground but c to get a rest. Jeffries which landed on the his right to the new First New York, Nov. 3 Sharkey rushed and landed on Jeffries ed again with a "I'm back with a let ter some sparring e and followed it up landed block of the other, but four min ument later sent a back round. Jeffries broke ground but c to get a rest. Jeffries which landed on the his right to the new Second Sharkey sent in h but Jeff did not get rushed again at close ed to face. Jeffries landing his left s Sharkey rushed and stopped and Sharkey with a hard right o. He another rush only Jeffries got in anothe rushed once mo and left on the fac Jeffries then rushed corner and Tom dodging a swing. Third They came together swing which went re Jeffries' head. They Tom was cautioned rushed but Jim me left on the body. Jeffries' de left and right to spraring Jeffries lan der Tom's heart. which fell short and a right to head, but with a hard right o more was Sharkey r. Mows and the rou uon interlocked. Fourth The men clinched, they exchanged light, Sharkey sending left with two rights at once. Tom sent and then clinched, both men held with livered two hard. Sharkey let his left work on Joff's chest, his left to the body clinch, Sharkey bring a busy job over the fourth, Sharkey's round was Sharkey's round. Fifth Sharkey was first to set his left to with two rights at f. Jeffries clinched sent his right hand rushed again on J other hand right on landed again on the powerful right, and After they broke up with a terrific left missed on his next the face. Both met hard lefts in the fac each other hard o key began rushing an to the face. Jeff s body and the piot quarters. As the g key sent his right to cautioned. Brady e Siler had a talk to O not to allow it. Sixth Sharkey was like a left on the chest. s left to the neck a with fearful force, to Jeff to another clinch both men held with livered two hard. Sharkey let his left work on Joff's chest, his left to the body clinch, Sharkey bring a busy job over the fourth, Sharkey's round was Sharkey's round. Seventh Sharkey was first to neck, Jeffries stepped on the body, and clinched Jeffries upper on chest. Tom sent and then clinched, ing fast, while Jeffries comparison to the St. sent right and left to sent back the left hander another hard ring swung his left to the rushed and swung his Jeffries clinched hard his man with such for had to keep Sharkey, was another round for. Eighth Tom shot right hand Jeff returned with rig came to a rough m. even. Tom landed a head and landed with seconds later with a break. He hooked ear, bleeding it. The with fearful force, be on neck and body. tired, but met Sharke right and left Joff's. Ninth R Tom rushed again fensive and Jeffries tr on the ropes, but str

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. The basis of so many lives that have been saved by this great boon. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action make the bowels regular and the blood pure. They are sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

of the Yukon

raft Navigating the Yukon at Close of season.

mers and Barges for Lost-Heavy Freight.

ence of the Times.)

—The close of the season on the Yukon has been a trying one.

gled for over a week, and the lower river is now open.

is Marsh, the shallow of lakes, was frozen days ago.

Lake Nares, was also frozen.

oo Crossing, was also true that this frost early.

the quite mild. It is, yet it is not likely to be so.

result is that some of the boats that sailed from the coast.

the past fortnight are now in the points along the coast.

Their crews in most cases are on foot.

on foot to the near-est.

A great deal of goods and it is feared that some of the boats will be lost.

lost or greatly injured through the loss of the shippers.

course applies in less degree to the products they carry.

and Australian, and the development Co., head-quartered on their last trip.

The latter, an iron boat, is a 40-horse power.

ade a special trip to the coast.

very difficult time getting the boats out.

Lake, but succeeded in getting the boats out.

st. the disasters of the coast.

Four boats, owned by a man named...

wrecked and sunk in over 20 days.

were in tow of a tug, but she had to give up.

the barges in order to get up over half of the trip.

up in a more or less regular way.

it to market in Dawson.

cargo was said to be in good condition.

May struck a boom of timber.

English river, last season.

ashore at Fairbairn, and was loaded with a big haul.

was loaded with a big haul of coal, etc., most of it in fair condition.

Linderman, which was loaded with moccasins.

loaded with moccasins and was a heavy and valuable cargo.

the pilots at White Horse.

she her through the canyon, however, and the result that she was wrecked.

the canyon and was wrecked.

difficulty. About 100 men were wrecked and three men were killed.

not know their names.

this will be very dangerous.

as you may see, the appearance of the weather is very open.

it is of course to the lower river will be safe.

Between Bembridge, the way is open.

was caught in the days ago with over crew on board.

she for the last boat she was trying to burst.

she Marsh she got a hole in her side.

it was only after she was got to shallow water.

Her passengers were taken to Fairbairn.

and happened to be a Australian.

own with a special people.

RE

all the troubles of the system, such as indigestion, etc.

While there are many complaints, but few are shown in our...

Little Liver Pills are the best for all these troubles.

AD

processes to those who are afflicted with indigestion, etc.

These little pills will cure you of all these troubles.

HE

There is a cure for all these troubles.

Our pills cure all these troubles.

Small Price.

CO. New York.

Jeffries the Winner

Fight For Heavyweight Championship Between Sailor and Boilermaker.

They Fought Twenty-five Rounds - Description of the Battle in New York.

New-York, Nov. 3.—Jeffries and Sharkey fought 25 rounds to-night for the heavyweight championship of the world.

First Round.

Sharkey rushed in, swinging his left and landed on Jeffries's jaw. Tom rushed again with a left jab. Sharkey after some sparring essayed a left swing, and followed it up with a right and landed back of the head.

Second Round.

Sharkey sent in his right for the head, but Jeffries got inside of it. Sharkey rushed again at close quarters and pushed to face. Jeffries turned the blow, landing his left squarely on the chin.

Third Round.

They came together and Tom sent a left swing which went round the back of Jeffries's head.

Fourth Round.

The men clinched, and as they broke they exchanged light jolts on the body.

Fifth Round.

Sharkey was the quicker on his feet and set his left to the face, following with two rights at head at close quarters.

Sixth Round.

Sharkey was like a flash with a hard left on the chest. He hooked his left hard to the neck and drove it with fearful force to the kidney.

Seventh Round.

Sharkey was first to land his right on neck. Jeffries stepped in with a right on the body, and as they came to a clinch Jeffries upper-cut him with a right on chest.

Eighth Round.

Tom shot right hard to Jeff's ribs. Jeff returned with right on ribs and they came to a clinch.

Ninth Round.

Tom rubbed again with Jeffries on defensive and Jeffries tripped with his left on the ropes, but steadied himself and

met Sharkey's rush with a left hook on the jaw. Tom rushed again and Jeffries met him with a terrific drive under the heart.

Eighteenth Round.

Jeffries clinched and Tom hooked his right to the neck, and then they swung on each other vigorously.

Nineteenth Round.

Sharkey rushed, but Jeff was first to land, sending his right hard under the heart.

Twentieth Round.

Sharkey, as usual, was quicker on his feet and forced Jeffries to a neutral corner.

Twenty-First Round.

As usual the fighting started on Jeff's side of the ring. Tom got to the centre in a clinch and Jeffries shot his right to the body.

Twenty-Second Round.

Jeffries was first to lead, sending his right to the head, which barely missed Sharkey's head.

Twenty-Third Round.

They came together with a rush in the centre and Jeffries shot his right to the chin.

Twenty-Fourth Round.

Jeffries was the quicker this time and met Sharkey's rush, but he was right over to the neck.

Twenty-Fifth Round.

Both swung rights. Tom's was blocked but Jim's was landed on the jaw.

Sixteenth Round.

Jeffries got in a light drive, under Tom's head and Tom swung two lefts to the head.

Seventeenth Round.

Clinch followed clinch without much damage being done until Tom forced Jeffries into a neutral corner, where he

Eighteenth Round.

Sharkey rushed, but Jeff was first to land, sending his right hard under the heart.

Nineteenth Round.

Sharkey, as usual, was quicker on his feet and forced Jeffries to a neutral corner.

Twentieth Round.

Sharkey, as usual, was quicker on his feet and forced Jeffries to a neutral corner.

Twenty-First Round.

As usual the fighting started on Jeff's side of the ring. Tom got to the centre in a clinch and Jeffries shot his right to the body.

Twenty-Second Round.

Jeffries was first to lead, sending his right to the head, which barely missed Sharkey's head.

Twenty-Third Round.

They came together with a rush in the centre and Jeffries shot his right to the chin.

Twenty-Fourth Round.

Jeffries was the quicker this time and met Sharkey's rush, but he was right over to the neck.

Twenty-Fifth Round.

Both swung rights. Tom's was blocked but Jim's was landed on the jaw.

sent three lefts in quick succession to the boiler-maker's head. Tom drove two hard lefts on the jaw. After a clinch Tom stepped in with a left to body and shot another left to the head.

Eighteenth Round.

Jeffries clinched and Tom hooked his right to the neck, and then they swung on each other vigorously.

Nineteenth Round.

Sharkey rushed, but Jeff was first to land, sending his right hard under the heart.

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Twenty-Fifth Round.

Both swung rights. Tom's was blocked but Jim's was landed on the jaw.

kept the crowd on its feet waiting for a knockout. Jeff stood the terrific onslaught, and with his eye, nose and ear split, came back just as victoriously in the last three and almost retrieved himself.

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Economy is Wealth.

There is nothing like saving the small amounts. Your savings by buying your groceries from us will soon amount to a snug little sum.

QUAKER OATS 2 pks for 25c
BREAKFAST GEM 2 pks for 25c
GERMEA 4 lb. pks. 25c
New American Rolled Oats. 7 lbs for 25c
FLAKE BARLEY 4 lbs for 25c
CORNMEAL 10 lbs for 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & Co.

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

THE MAN KRUGER DISLIKES.

Cecil Rhodes is Not Popular With "Oom" Paul - He Made £75,000,000 and Then Gained Power.

Perhaps Oom Paul Kruger knows, and perhaps he does not, just how much his personal hatred for Cecil Rhodes influenced him when he flung his impossible ultimatum in England's face and practically declared for war just when all things seemed making hopefully for peace.

That murderer," is Oom Paul's general name in speaking of Rhodes, when, indeed, he can so far overcome his loathing for the man as to refer to him at all.

Next to religious fever, the predominant sentiment in Oom Paul's mind is hatred for the Englishman who towers as a Colossus among his countrymen in South Africa, just as Oom Paul himself towers a master-spirit among the Boers there.

They are two giant figures in the world in these closing months of the century—giant figures locked now in a death grapple in which either one or the other must go down with a crash never to rise again.

One of the first acts of the Boer campaign was to put a price on Cecil Rhodes's head; the first act of the English campaign was against the place where he was entrenched.

He looked insignificant. When in 1871 Cecil Rhodes's health gave way and he was obliged to leave college, he consulted a physician, who told him he must go to a milder climate.

He was a methodical old doctor, and in his private memorandum of the case he wrote as a foot note, "Cannot live six months." He was a thin-faced lanky lad of eighteen then, with dull eyes.

His countenance did not suggest intelligence and indicated nothing of force. That was only twenty-eight years ago. Now he is the diamond king, the gold king, the railroad builder, the multi-millionaire among multi-millionaires in his private humdrum capacity.

In his public capacity he is the founder of a vast empire, a statesman who has made the name of the United States of America time and time again in the Grand Old Man himself; since Gladstone's death counted second to none in all the vast British dominions for relentless force and sheer weight of personal power.

It naturally would be a good deal of a man who could make hatred for himself the one overshadowing passion of a character so broad and full of force as that of Kruger. It is impossible to think of the Transvaal leader indulging himself in real hatred for anything smaller than a giant.

"It is no use for us to have big ideals," said Rhodes once in conversation with a friend, "we must have small ones, we have money to carry them out."

Worked Out a Sentiment. That sentiment was the keynote of his early career in South Africa. He had big ideals and he needed a colossal fortune to carry them out.

So he went and got the colossal fortune, just as a carpenter would go and get his tools to do a piece of work. His one ideal, around which all other ideals centred, was a vast United States of South Africa. His dream was a compact federated nation like the United States of America. He stood first and above all things for the right of the governed to a voice in the government. No taxation without representation! No rule of an oligarchical ring! No rule of a few powerful men in the South Africa ring until they eliminated in the demands for representation which made Oom Paul throw down the gauntlet. How thoroughly he is imbued with American ideas he is constantly showing in his utterances, private and public.

When the home rule agitation was going on in England he exclaimed impatiently: America His Ideal.

"Why don't they go and read the Constitution of the United States instead of speculating on this and doubting about that? There is no speculation of doubt about it. Home rule is not an experiment. It has been worked out and solved in the United States for more than a hundred years."

Another time, commenting on the vilification that was being poured upon the English papers on South African afflictions and on him personally, he said: "That is the sort of talk that led to Bonker Hill. I am loyal. The Cape is loyal. But continued injustice and misrepresentation will alienate the most loyal. If England interferes with us—well, the United States of South Africa is not an all-sounding name."

As to his wealth, it is up somewhere among those prodigious figures where a million or so does not matter either way. Some place it at \$75,000,000 and some at \$150,000,000, and a figure between the

INGERSOLL MAN

Can Do More Work for the Farm Than His Twenty-Four Year Old Son.

For Three or Four Years at One Time He Was Too Weak to Work at All - Disabled With Kidney Disease DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS Gave Him His Present Strength.

Ingersoll, Nov. 3.—We have a man in this district who is a remarkable example of the adage, "Health and strength go as a pair." It is a middle-aged man in perfect health, and glories in his strength. Yet some years ago he used to be as weak and helpless as a kitten.

Mr. W. H. Bailey lives on lot five on West Oxford. He is a farmer by occupation and well known throughout the district. For years Mr. Bailey was a victim of Kidney Disease which sapped his strength. He was not a believer in patent medicines, but he tried all the doctors in Ingersoll without avail.

Then he took three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and became a whole, sound man once more. To so great an extent did he gain in strength that in spite of his years he could overmatch his grown-up son, a big strapping man of twenty-four.

Mr. Bailey says: "For years I have been troubled with Kidney Disease, being so bad at times that I could do nothing. I had tried all the doctors in this town, but they would have put me in my grave. I took three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am now able to do more work than my twenty-four-year-old son."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. (Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Sir Charles Tupper left for British Columbia this afternoon. He speaks in Winnipeg on the 7th, and will address some political meetings after reaching the Coast.

ENGINEERS DROWNED. Washington, Nov. 4.—The Istimian canal commission to-day received cable advices confirming the reported drowning of two members of a street party down in Nicaragua. The engineers lost were Frank B. Clarke, of Fulton, N.Y., chief of the party, and Oliver Cholkins. The men were drowned at Machus.

SHARKEY FORCED THE FIGHTING. Coney Island Sporting Club, New York, Nov. 3.—Jas. Jeffries retains the championship, referee Siler giving his decision at the end of the 25th round over Sharkey at the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night. It was one of the most marvellous battles that has ever taken place, and the greatest crowd that ever gathered in the Coney Island club house witnessed the struggle.

In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight, in the first two and in the last three. During the other twenty Sharkey forced the issue, and, like a terrier, was at his man with both hands unceasingly. Jeffries great weight and brawn helped him to hold off the sailor, and in the 22nd round he swung a couple of vicious upper cuts that made Sharkey groggy. Tom came back again in the 24th and 25th, but he was weakened greatly by Jeffries's blows.

One minute before the gong sounded to end the fight Jeffries's left glove came off and practically ended the fight. The referee motioned Jeffries to his corner. A flag was flying around the champion's shoulder, the crowd on that side of the arena cheered wildly, while the crowd on the opposite side yelped for Sharkey, and the men were led back to the dressing rooms.

The thousands of spectators were banked forty feet high around the building. The aisles around the ring were lined. The heat was intense. The fighters were almost exhausted.

It seemed at first as though it would be a short fight, for in the second round Jeff put the sailor to the ropes with a left on the jaw, and the referee began to call off the seconds as Sharkey was kneeling on the floor. From this round Sharkey, with his vicious swings to the ribs and jaw,

CLARET JUB. Artistic designs, modern machinery, and skilled workmen, all under the direct supervision of practical members of the firm, make an unequalled combination for turning out fine work.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

DEPARTMENTS: Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Silver Plats, Watches, etc.

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

STERLING SILVER

From a coffee spoon to a thousand dollar presentation set.

Henry Birks & Sons facilities for making solid silverware are possessed by no other concern in Canada.

Artistic designs, modern machinery, and skilled workmen, all under the direct supervision of practical members of the firm, make an unequalled combination for turning out fine work.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

DEPARTMENTS: Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Silver Plats, Watches, etc.

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

SALT RHEUM.

B. B. B. Cured Mrs. E. H. Cox, of Victoria, N. B., of Itching Salt Rheum of the Face Over Six Years Ago and She is Perfectly Well To Day.

It is a well known fact that such severe skin diseases as Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetter, Shingles, etc., are prone to return unless the impurities in the blood causing them are eliminated completely from the system. The cures made of all forms of skin diseases by Burdock Blood Bitters are always most satisfactory, on account of their permanent nature.

A case that illustrates this most strikingly is that of Mrs. E. H. Cox, whose husband wrote the following letter, dated Victoria, Carleton Co., N. B., October 28th, 1888.

"My wife was a sufferer from an itching form of Salt Rheum that would break out on her face. She tried many things, including doctors' medicines, but nothing did her much good."

"About two years ago she commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters, when to our astonishment her face began to get well, and by the use of two bottles she was completely cured."

"As to the truth of the above statement I would refer you to J. B. Bower, General Merchant, of this town, from whom I bought the two bottles of B.B.B."

"E. H. COX."

The following letter recently received shows that the cure has been a permanent one:

"I am happy to state that my wife has not been troubled with Salt Rheum in the face since Burdock Blood Bitters cured her some years ago. The cure was a marvellous one, and I verily believe B. B. B. the best medicine in the market. I have induced a number of people to use it, and they all say it does them good, especially if they have any blood disorder. Count me a friend of B. B. B."

"E. H. COX."

Tom rubbed again with Jeffries on defensive and Jeffries tripped with his left on the ropes, but steadied himself and

Eight Round.

Tom returned with right on ribs and they came to a clinch.

Ninth Round.

Tom rubbed again with Jeffries on defensive and Jeffries tripped with his left on the ropes, but steadied himself and

Tenth Round.

Tom rubbed again with Jeffries on defensive and Jeffries tripped with his left on the ropes, but steadied himself and

Eleventh Round.

Tom rubbed again with Jeffries on defensive and Jeffries tripped with his left on the ropes, but steadied himself and

Twelfth Round.

EE THE SIGNATURE OF THE TORIA

Monday's Fighting

British Losses Were Sixty Killed and Over Two Hundred Wounded.

Boers Resume the Bombardment of Ladysmith-Communication Interrupted.

London, Nov. 3.—A cable from General White says that in the engagement on October 30th, when Lieut.-Col. Carlton's column was compelled to surrender, six officers were killed and nine wounded.

The casualties among the officers are given as follows: Royal Artillery—Killed, Lieut. J. T. McDonald; wounded, Major John Dawkins, slightly; Lieut. Harold Belcher, severely.

King's Own Rifle Corps—Killed, Major W. Myers, Lieut. H. S. Manden and Henry E. Buchanan, Riddell and Lieut. H. C. Johnson, both severely.

Royal Irish Fusiliers—Wounded, Capt. G. B. Rice and Capt. W. B. Silver, both severely.

Gloucestershire Regiment—Wounded, Capt. C. Wilcock, Capt. B. O. Fyfe and Capt. F. S. Stayner, all severely.

Natal Mounted Rifles—Killed, Lieut. Wm. Chapman.

Medical Corps—Killed, Major Edward Gray.

The list of the names of the non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded is promised to-day.

The morning papers are divided in opinion as to whether Sir George Stewart White's list of casualties includes the losses of Lieut.-Col. Carlton's column before the surrender.

The preponderance of opinion is that these are not included, since if they were General White would probably have mentioned the fact.

Two Hundred Killed and Wounded. A dispatch to the Daily News from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday at 10.30 a.m., which gives an account of the cutting off of Lieut.-Col. Carlton's column in the engagement at Farquhar's farm, says:

The Boers having recaptured their old positions, remounted big guns. Their firing was accurate but almost harmless. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters. Lieut. F. G. Egerton and his men from the Powerful did splendid work and quickly silenced the Boer guns.

The Boers acknowledge having suffered heavy losses in men and horses in the previous battle.

General Jan H. Koek, who was second in command of the Boer force, was wounded in the battle of Elandsagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

who is surrounded. The investment of Ladysmith is complete, and the Boers are masters of the Pietermaritzburg & Durban railway. News has reached Gen. Buller that Mafeking is closely besieged, and that the Boers have successfully repulsed the sorties. It is also confirmed that the Free Staters have seized Colenso.

London, Nov. 2.—The secretary of the war office, who was shown the Capetown dispatch of the Havas agency, said the statements were utterly baseless.

Communication Interrupted. London, Nov. 2.—(10.50 p.m.)—The Associated Press has been informed by the war office that a dispatch has been received from the governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Healy-Hutchinson, announcing that communication with Ladysmith has been interrupted since half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

This is not regarded by the war office, however, as in any wise confirming rumors of a complete investment of Ladysmith, or the capture of Colenso.

Speech by War Secretary. Sheffield, Nov. 2.—Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, was the chief speaker at the Cutlers' feast. Replying to the toast of Her Majesty's ministers he went over the usual ground in explaining the causes of the war and defending the government against the charge that military preparations were not abreast of the negotiations. He said:

"The diplomatic messages went by wire, reinforcements by ship. Moreover, in order to keep abreast, the army and navy would have had to commit most provocative and threatening acts. The Boer ultimatum followed British mobilization, and if Great Britain had mobilized earlier the ultimatum would have been earlier."

He explained the promptness of the mobilization which had enabled five cavalry regiments, ten batteries and thirty battalions to get far away on the sea. During the earlier operations the enemy, he went on to say, had a great superiority of numbers and the advantage of a choice of ground.

This phase of the situation he hoped was approaching its conclusion, for in less than a week the first instalments of Sir Redvers Buller's forces would arrive at Capetown, to be followed at a steady rate by the remainder.

"I do not think," continued the secretary of state for war, "that there need be any anxiety regarding the result. There has been nothing in history to compare with the patriotism of our colonies, who will take no denial. Their attitude will impress upon the civilized world two great truths—first, that Great Britain is not an empty phrase; and second, that such a large measure of voluntary support would not have been accorded unless we were fighting in a just cause."

In conclusion Lord Lansdowne expressed on behalf of the government profound admiration for the heroism of our troops, "who have rehabilitated the reputation of British soldiers in South Africa, and great gain, which to my mind outweighs even the sad disaster which was due to an accidental cause."

Lord Charles Beresford, replying to a toast to the Imperial force, praised the transport arrangements. Referring to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and Gloucestershire Regiment after the ammunition was exhausted, he said it was an honorable surrender. He expressed the opinion that the government was not sending men enough to South Africa, in view of the probability that the Cape Dutch would join the Boers.

Discussing the general question of military armament, he observed that there were only two really patriotic nations in the world—the British and the Americans—because they alone had volunteer armies.

From Bulwary. London, Nov. 3.—All was quiet at Bulwary in Rhodesia, according to dispatches received this morning, up to October 27. There has been some skirmishing on the border.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES. During the Past Year They Numbered Over Ten Thousand.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The annual report of the adjutant-general of the army contains a recapitulation of the casualties in actions and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies between May, 1898, and June 30, 1899, which shows the grand total of 10,976 men. The artillery list alone aggregated 3,334, of which 25 officers and 478 enlisted men were killed, and 197 officers and 2,764 men were wounded.

The captures at the Talavera arsenal include 15 small brass howitzers and 800 one-pound projectiles.

Major Bell's regiment yesterday advanced from Guagua on Florida Blanco, which was found deserted. Bishop's battalion is stationed there.

Storm on Lake Michigan

Many Vessels Are Reported to Be in Distress—Several Wrecks.

Passengers and Crew of Yacht Chianita Are Supposed to Have Perished.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The north-east gale which has been raging for over 48 hours and brought the first snow of the season to this locality, still sticks.

Life savers at various lake points have been kept busy watching for and aiding vessels in distress.

The following vessels were reported as being in trouble at various points: Schooner Wm. H. Durham, two-masted, ashore near St. Joseph, Mich.; steamer, name unknown, ashore on Tin shoals, near Bois Blanc Island; schooner Kate Lyons, from Cheboygan, Mich., to Chicago, laden with lumber, stranded near Cat Head; schooner Elgin, bound for Chicago, put in at Milwaukee, leaking badly.

The fleet of sheltered vessels in Chicago harbor last night were reported as greatly increased. Over two hundred and forty boats have been reported in shelter during the last two days, which makes an unusually large list.

The schooner-rigged yacht, Chianita, with a dead man, supposed to be D. S. Gray, owner and captain, lashed to the rigging, went ashore in a gale three miles east of Miller station, and it is believed all the crew and passengers perished. Garments found in the cabin indicated that at least one woman was among the unfortunate party on the yacht. Where the vessel belonged was not ascertained last night, but it was thought it was from some Michigan port. The dead man lashed to the rigging was apparently 50 years old. On his left temple was a cut, caused probably by a falling spar. It

is believed his name was D. S. Gray, that signature being found on a number of papers and effects in the cabin.

ENGAGED THE FILIPINO. Several Fights Reported From Manila—Two Americans Killed and Three Wounded.

Manila, Nov. 3.—The insurgents attempted to ambush Capt. Balson's scouts between Santiago and Saragosa. Balson charged them, drove them from their position, killing and wounding several of them. One American officer was killed and a private wounded.

The captures at the Talavera arsenal include 15 small brass howitzers and 800 one-pound projectiles.

Major Bell's regiment yesterday advanced from Guagua on Florida Blanco, which was found deserted. Bishop's battalion is stationed there.

Major Bell also made another descent upon Porac, pursuing the Filipinos thence into the mountains and capturing their horses and baggage. The American loss was one killed and two wounded. Major Bell reports he entirely destroyed the insurgent cavalry that was operating in that section.

A TRUE BILL. Returned by Grand Jury Against Ville Marie Bank Officials.

Montreal, Nov. 3.—The grand jury has returned a true bill against the Ville Marie Bank officials charged with fraud. The case was adjourned until Monday.

TWO RAILWAYMEN KILLED. Towanda, Pa., Nov. 3.—Fireman Eugene Deegan and brakeman Warren Robinson were instantly killed, and another man fatally injured last night by the explosion of a boiler of a Lehigh Valley railroad locomotive near Wyalusing, a short distance from here.

BERESFORD'S NEW POST. Plymouth, Eng., Nov. 3.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has accepted the post of second in command of the British Mediterranean squadron in succession to Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, whose time expires in January next. Lord Beresford has already selected his staff.

AMERICANS IN PHILIPPINES.

There Will Shortly Be 63,008 United States Soldiers in the Islands.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Brigadier-General Corbin's annual report to the secretary of war was made public to-day. Gen. Corbin sums the military forces now in the service as follows: Regular army, 64,586; volunteers, 34,574; total, 99,160. The regular establishment consists of one regiment of cavalry, twenty-five regiments of infantry and a Porto Rico battalion.

The distribution of these troops on September 30 last was as follows: In the United States, 34,229; Porto Rico, 3,963; Cuba, 11,187; Philippines, 32,515; en route to Philippines, 17,099; Alaska, 499; Hawaiian Islands, 466.

Gen. Corbin adds the following to the summary: "It is expected by December 1 next all the infantry regiments of United States volunteers shown above as in the United States will have sailed for the Philippines. These with the troops now there will give a total strength of 63,008 enlisted men."

It is Probable They Will Be Governed by Great Britain and the United States.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The negotiations for the partition of the Samoan Islands are proceeding rapidly, and officials here would not be surprised if a final agreement was reached in the near future.

The discussion which is going on in London with the co-operation of the authorities here and Berlin, have brought out certain essential features, on which all three powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States appear to be agreed. It is stated that the determination was reached that the tripartite government of the group should come to an end, and that not more than two powers should govern the islands.

It seems to be generally accepted by the negotiators that the United States will give one of the two powers to be retained here and Berlin, have brought out certain essential features, on which all three powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States appear to be agreed.

The outlook for Nome during the coming winter months is not rosy. Indeed, it is the reverse. Much sickness and death prevail all the season through, and it is to be feared that a serious condition of affairs will obtain during the entire winter.

The prevalence of disease and death is a concomitant of all new towns where the conditions are such as exist here. In a rush such as has characterized the discovery of rich goldfields in this district, and especially at so late a season of the year, privation, want and suffering are almost certain.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. Eganville, Ont., Nov. 3.—Further details of the Yester tragedy on Tuesday night show the deed to have been committed by the father, who afterwards committed suicide by taking Paris green. The heads of the two victims were heaved off nothing was left but a mass of flesh and bone. The murderer has been insane for some time.

SUNK BY A RUSSIAN. Eighteen Japanese Sealers Reported to Have Been Drowned.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—The whaling bark Charles W. Morgan, which arrived to-day from Japanese waters, brings the story of the sinking of a Japanese sealing schooner by the Russian gunboat, Alexis. The schooner, which carried a crew of 21 men, was caught peaching in Russian sealing reserves. Three of her men were picked up by the Russian boat. The rest were drowned.

TRIAL OF ANDERSON. Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—The trial of Anderson, charged with robbing Johnstone Bank, was resumed to-day. Davis, the Chicago detective who is the box, and told his story of how the money had been found after he had received a confession from W. Anderson, the accused. This occurred nearly an hour.

ONLY THE CAPTAIN SAVED. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 1.—Capt. John Gaskill, sole survivor of the crew of the George I. Cowell, bound to New York from Fernand, Fla., with a cargo of lumber, has been landed here by the steamer, the Nabuco. Capt. Gaskill, who was clinging to a piece of wreck of his lost vessel which he had clung to for 22 hours. When rescued by Capt. Staples on Tuesday he was about fifty miles east of Charleston lights. Captain Gaskill says the storm struck him full force Monday before daylight. The fury of the wind and force of the waves caused his vessel to spring a leak. Heavy seas were shipped. The pumps were worked, but became choked and the cargo was shifted in the hold. The vessel broke in pieces. This was about ten miles northeast of Cape Roman. Captain Gaskill and crew of thirteen clung to wreckage, which turned over several times. He saw ten of his crew snatched in the waves and is of the opinion that the others shared the same fate.

SENATOR MILLS NOMINATED. Chatham, Ont., Nov. 1.—The Bothwell Liberals have nominated Hon. David Mills as their standard bearer at the next general election. The minister of justice was defeated in that constituency in 1896, and was afterwards called to the senate.

From Arctic Goldfields

News of the New Discoveries in Far North—At Cape York and in Siberia.

Stampede to Russian Asia—The Nome News Speaks of the Outlook.

Copies of the first newspaper published at Cape Nome, called the Cape Nome News, have been received. The first copy was issued October 9. Major J. F. A. Strog, a well-known newspaper man of Seattle and Tacoma, is editor and manager. Copies of the paper are at 50 cents each. From the News the output for the season in the Nome district is placed at \$4,000,000. Of this amount \$2,000,000 came from the beach and the remainder from the creeks. The sewer has 3,000 men have found continuous and steady employment working the ruby sand of the beach, while almost as many have found employment on the creeks. So far the district has been merely scratched over and the gold taken out by the crudest of processes is a mere bagatelle compared with the amount which next year's work with improved methods will produce.

The News was reported going on for about a month previous to the sailing of the Roanoke for the new discovery reported near Cape York. Cape York is a 140-mile Cape Prince of Wales district, about 100 miles north of Nome. At least 500 powers of attorney had been made out at Nome to be used in the new district. Most of the prospecting in the new district had been confined to the creeks and very little is known as to what the beach contained. On some of the creeks coarse gold is said to have been found. Fully 300 people will winter in and about Cape York.

The News says that a fabulously rich strike has been reported from the Siberian coast and that a number of people are preparing to leave Nome and St. Michael to investigate the new district.

An editorial in the Nome News of October 14th has the following regarding the outlook of the camp this winter: "The outlook for Nome during the coming winter months is not rosy. Indeed, it is the reverse. Much sickness and death prevail all the season through, and it is to be feared that a serious condition of affairs will obtain during the entire winter."

The prevalence of disease and death is a concomitant of all new towns where the conditions are such as exist here. In a rush such as has characterized the discovery of rich goldfields in this district, and especially at so late a season of the year, privation, want and suffering are almost certain.

HELD FOR ROBBERY. New York, Nov. 3.—Geo. W. Birchel, a colored porter employed by the Adams Express Co., was arraigned in the police court to-day and held for trial on a charge of stealing a money bag containing \$6,000.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES. Toronto, Nov. 1.—Archibald Reidy, C. P. R. brakeman, is dead as a result of injuries received, being crushed while coupling cars on Monday.

A twenty million dollar iron, timber and transportation company is being organized here. In a rush such as has characterized the discovery of rich goldfields in this district, and especially at so late a season of the year, privation, want and suffering are almost certain.

Word has been received from London that General Manager Gamble, of the Dominion Bank, is in a precarious condition in London, where he arrived recently from Germany seeking health. He starts for home to-day. His recovery appears to be despaired of.

The old magazine building at the old fort was destroyed by fire last night, presumably through the pranks of Halloween celebrators.

Hawkeburg, Nov. 1.—Arthur Courtois was killed here yesterday by a plank falling on him.

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Joliet, Nov. 2.—Damase Riopel, manager of the bank of Hochelega here, has been arrested charged with paying out money to creditors of the Ville Marie Bank just prior to suspension.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—A syndicate of Americans is about to inaugurate a system of first class hotels in Muskoka lakes for the convenience of tourists.

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—The Free Press Regina correspondent says territorial elections will probably be within the next few months. The question of provincial autonomy is likely to be submitted to the electors.

LANDING STAGE COLLAPSES.

Many Persons Drowned—Ten Bodies Already Recovered.

Antwerp, Nov. 3.—The landing stage of the Waesland railroad ferry boat on the left bank of the Scheldt broke in two this morning on the arrival of the first train, which was crowded. Many persons fell into the water, and fifteen or twenty were drowned. Ten bodies have been recovered.

MANUAL TRAINING. Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Addressing the school board to-night on the introduction of manual training in Canada, Professor Robertson announced that Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, had generously offered to pay for the equipment required for educational manual training in one place in every province in Canada, and also to meet the expense of qualified teachers and incidental maintenance for three years in all these places.

THE DEPOSED PRESIDENT. (Associated Press.) St. Thomas, D. W. I., Nov. 3.—General Ignace Andrade, the recently deposed president of Venezuela, who made his escape from Caracas on October 20th, arrived here last night. He will proceed to San Juan de Porto Rico to-day.

HOBBART WEAKER. (Associated Press.) Paterson, N. J., Nov. 3.—Although Vice-President Hobart rested easy last night, it was admitted he was gradually growing weaker.

HELD FOR ROBBERY. New York, Nov. 3.—Geo. W. Birchel, a colored porter employed by the Adams Express Co., was arraigned in the police court to-day and held for trial on a charge of stealing a money bag containing \$6,000.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES. Toronto, Nov. 1.—Archibald Reidy, C. P. R. brakeman, is dead as a result of injuries received, being crushed while coupling cars on Monday.

A twenty million dollar iron, timber and transportation company is being organized here. In a rush such as has characterized the discovery of rich goldfields in this district, and especially at so late a season of the year, privation, want and suffering are almost certain.

Word has been received from London that General Manager Gamble, of the Dominion Bank, is in a precarious condition in London, where he arrived recently from Germany seeking health. He starts for home to-day. His recovery appears to be despaired of.

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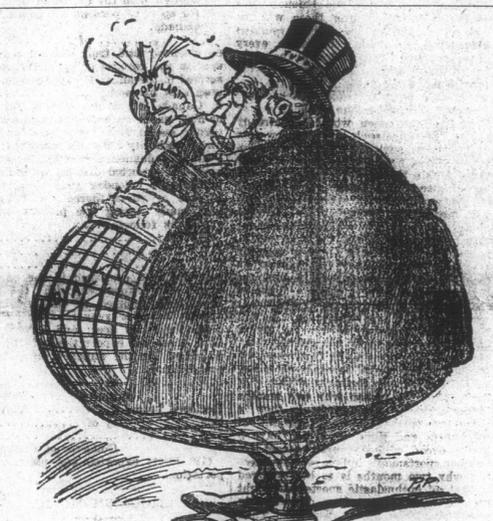
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Souris, Man., Nov. 2.—Hon. C. Sifton, addressing a large mass meeting here on Tuesday, said the feeling against the Donkohors was disappearing. He also referred to the administration of the industrial department as compared with the Conservative government.

Kingston, Nov. 2.—J. H. Pilon, local manager of the Bank of Montreal, is dangerously ill.



HIS LITTLE BALLOON BURST LONG AGO, BUT STILL HE KEEPS ON TRYING TO FILL IT.

one-dro bottles only. It Don't allow anyone to sell the plea or promise that it will answer every part of C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

ve Piles, ing Skin, and Learn ble Worth of Dr. onment by discomforts which as a result of exposure ber, may be mentioned tching skin. Few pre- us much relief in the Dr. Chase's Ointment. if for itching of the ure for piles. an Johnson, of the llers, Toronto, one of regiments in Ontario, for me to speak too s Ointment for piles disease. It is simply of our men used it received excellent re- ent is acknowledged the standard ointment, that will permanently a box, at all centers, & Co., Toronto. throat troubles are Dr. Chase's syrup of & STEEL PILLS IRREGULARITIES. ple, Pil Cochis, Penny- ts, or post free for SONS, Ltd., Victoria, nautical. Obsolete.

Provincial News.

NELSON.

Provincial Constable Allan Forrester arrived in Nelson on Tuesday evening with a prisoner named Milton O'Howell, who is wanted for the charge of murder...

ROSSLAND.

John Faletti, who, some time ago, was refused a license because of the amount of liquor he had sold, was charged on Tuesday before Magistrate Boudlbee...

WESTMINSTER.

Workmen on Tuesday removed the wrecked roof of the Windsor hotel, which, since the sale of last week, has nearly blocked up Begbie street...

VANCOUVER.

Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., was on Tuesday presented with an address by the Vancouver Board of Trade, and banquet was held at the Hotel Vancouver in the evening.

Mr. J. J. Miller, of Pender street, knew nothing of the fire at his store till he arrived at the shop after breakfast on Tuesday. While surveying the damage he saw his horse outside...

Mr. Inge, who lived alone in a cottage, was found dead in his chair yesterday. He was found sitting in the chair, a newspaper in his hand...

On Wednesday last the city fathers decided that there should be no more smoking. The two places where "black smoke" was chiefly produced promptly closed down.

The German citizens of Vancouver, having found the benefit of associating together on the occasion of the reception to the officers and crew of H.I.G.M. warship Geier, have formed a club or association to be known as the Geier Verein.

On Wednesday it was reported that Mrs. Nieman, wife of the stewardess of that name, residing at North Vancouver had been missing since Monday.

The Indians of Port Simpson are asking to be allotted a proper camping ground in the vicinity of the city. Timothy House, one of the leading men of the tribe, writes on Monday...

Mining News.

Around Cascade.

A number of mining properties in the territory directly tributary to Cascade are getting into such a state of development that machinery will be required for working them to the best advantage.

Early last week work was temporarily suspended on the Cannonball group on account of water in the shaft, which is now down 50 feet. Foreman Stewart went to Rossland to consult Mr. Dalby...

The Vancouver branch of the Dominion Alliance convened in the Homer street Methodist church on Wednesday with the Rev. J. C. Spicer, the president, in the chair. The result of the balloting for officers showed that the choice for president fell upon the Rev. W. M. Cummins, of Nanaimo...

The Pontifex shaft is now down 60 feet. It was the intention to crosscut at this depth, but now the shaft will be continued to the 100-foot level, or deeper, before any more shafts are sunk.

Over 44 has recently been obtained in assays from the Elmore, on Shamrock mountain. Frank Hutchinson consequently feels very good about the future of the property—Cascade Record.

From recent developments in the Similkameen district it is quite evident that the expectations of the prospectors are to be realized, and that the section of mineral country comprised by that mining division will cut a very considerable figure in the mining history of British Columbia.

At the beginning of the season, Mr. Hicks says, the only camp in the district was that on Copper Mountain, and though there were many claims scattered over the surrounding hills, none of the shavings outside that section were of such richness as to excite unusual interest.

All the prospectors of the Similkameen, with the exception of those who intend to work their claims during the winter, have, according to Mr. Hicks, left the hills, sufficient snow having fallen on the mountains to interfere with prospecting.

The wedding was solemnized on Tuesday morning at Edna, second daughter of Mr. J. W. Harvey, accountant at the British Columbia Penitentiary, to Mr. Joseph Rouer Roy, resident engineer of the department of public works of Canada. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of St. Ann's convent by Rev. Father Binoz, assisted by Rev. Father Morgan, shortly before noon.

The claims of the Copper Mountain camp, which are situated on the south side of Princeton, were nearly all staked previous to this year, but it was not until the present season that any serious development was attempted. It has been shown, however, that the immense bodies of copper ore, both in the form of porphyry and in the form of veins, which appear to carry consistent values with depth, and the work of exploring the ledges will be carried on rapidly and on an extensive scale.

The greatest amount of work done on any Copper Mountain property during the season is on the Gardner, where a six-foot deep shaft was sunk to a depth of 75 feet in width at that point. A shaft some 60 feet deep, sunk on a showing of fine copper, is all in copper pyrites and pyrite ore, from which good values are obtained. The Copper Farm group was a shaft 50 feet deep, in borate ore of good appearance. The Sunset, recently incorporated, has a lot of fine ore on the dump, and a shaft of 40 or 50 feet in depth, in some extent anticipating the modern methods of the modern copper mines.

At Boulder creek, one of the new camps, located 25 miles northwest of Princeton, there are many ledges of unusual size, surface assays from which give as high as \$25 in gold and good percentages in copper. With the exception of the Twenty-Mile claims, which carry gold in iron pyrites, the Boulder creek claims give the best gold assays in the district. Years ago this creek was worked for placer gold.

In the new camp on the headwaters of Otter creek, 45 miles northwest of Princeton, the best surface showings in the district have been found. The first location, made by a farmer from Danon, was the Big Sioux, on which it is to be seen from three to four feet of grey copper ore which assays as high as 25 per cent. A surface excavation fourteen feet by twenty feet and twelve feet deep is all in concentrating ore, carrying five per cent. copper and some silver and gold.

per and some silver and gold. The first of July has a 20-foot ledge, with copper in various forms—native, grey, peacock and pyrites—all across. The Copper Mountain has a nice showing of chalcopyrite. Work on a large float should be provided for them on the waterfront and state that on holidays and at celebration times they want to bring their well-known Indian band to Vancouver.

A young colored resident of Inuput street named Emile Forrester made a determined attempt to commit suicide on Wednesday evening. The method employed was drowning, and but for the prompt action taken by Night Watchman W. Blake, of Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf, the attempt would have proved successful.

Early last week work was temporarily suspended on the Cannonball group on account of water in the shaft, which is now down 50 feet. Foreman Stewart went to Rossland to consult Mr. Dalby, in regard to future operations. As a result the company expects shortly to install a pumping plant, and will then resume development more vigorously than ever.

The new shafts in the district are getting into such a state of development that machinery will be required for working them to the best advantage. This will, of course, mean that development can be carried on more expeditiously and satisfactorily, and that larger forces of men will soon be put on.

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Rev. Dr. Parsons, pastor of Knox church, Toronto, has announced his intention of resigning his charge. He has been fifty years in the ministry and pastor of Knox church since 1880. He will be given a retiring allowance of \$2,000.

SEAGRAM'S WHISKIES



TAN SAN MINERAL WATER. MALT LAGER. R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, CIGARS, ETC., ETC., WHARF STREET.

"DENATURALIZATION."

Reasons and Methods for Making Eatables and Drinkables Unfit to be Swallowed.

"Denaturalization" is a term which is now applied to that process which renders certain substances unfit for human consumption. The process has become a necessity in modern times in order to promote fairness in commercial competition and to cheapen certain commodities when used exclusively in industrial operations.

Without "denaturalization" alcohol for the purpose of the arts and industries would be so expensive as to be prohibitive, because it would be drinkable. But because it has been made to add a substance to the spirit which makes it undrinkable, but which at the same time does not interfere with its properties for certain manufacturing processes.

REPROACH TO WOMAN. The decay of British housekeeping was among the subjects dealt with to-day by Mr. Henry Higgs, as president of the Economic Section of the British Association. He frankly told his audience—in which, of course, the British nation was represented—that housekeeping was no better understood than it was two centuries ago—perhaps even not so well.

A Minimum of Domestic Experience, and were, with the best intentions, the innocent agents of inefficiency and waste, even in the simplified household of to-day. Our fiscal systems, with its few taxes on articles of food, and its light pressure on the working classes, was also responsible for neglect. A result of the preference of the French for liquid and of the English for solid food, was that the essential juices of the meat, preserved by the French in soups and ragouts, was with us to a large extent wasted.

Would Not Be Practical. If more knowledge and respect as to fanciful and ambitious to more imagination were devoted to the teaching of cookery in our board schools the family meal might be made more varied, more appetizing and more attractive. It would be difficult to find an English cookery book which a workman's wife

Dr. Bra and Dr. Chevalier, in their researches on cancer have reached independently the same conclusions. Dr. Bra has isolated what appears to be the parasite of cancer, in the form of a branching, filamentous, branched mass, particularly the wood of apple trees, he found characteristic conidia of necrotia ditissima. These he "cultivated" just like ordinary microbes. They bear a striking resemblance to the every respect like the cells of the human cancer mushroom. Dr. Bra, wishing to make a crucial test, got leave from the government to inoculate trees of the forest of Meudon, near Paris, with cultures of human cancer. He chose trees far removed from any diseased ones. Months later spots of dry rot appeared on the trees inoculated—beeches, maples and sycamores. An elm died from the cancer so communicated. Other tests have given striking results. Dr. Bra does not conclude that animal and vegetable cancers are caused by one specific fungus, but he thinks a number of diseases of plants are extremely like diseases of animals.—London News.

nd, and they deposited large stores in the same keeping of eighty head of cattle. On a return journey, were shot when they came back to the skeletons of the carcasses all over the place. The bones lay in all directions in our soil taken away, but handfuls were torn out and scattered. My stock of medicine, and all our furniture, including off and sold at public sale, the expenses of the foray, and these things by way of full wall over my losses, not to excite commiseration; I feel sorry for the loss of textiles, etc., which had been in my boyhood, yet, after feeling only set me entirely to expedition to the north, and once had a moment's concern left behind. The Boers respect for the interior, and I detest the country.

MOTOR CAR.

Maxim Tells of Differences and Their Advantages. An article by Hiram Percival in the Magazine of the Institution. Figuring what agencies are in the cars in the various ways they are used, Mr. Percival says that the general conclusion is every reason for the use of short distances, for long distances, and for courses within the electric system has succeeded out all other systems. Weights and long distances exceeded in displaying a for high speeds, for light weights, for a proved best suited. We are compelled to the survival of the fittest. Electric Carriage. A cab service is it is obvious, to be absolutely controllable, even in comparatively small distances, for the general mechanical difficulty inseparable from an added to the limited reach service as to mileage, and to understand why the car has been the most successful things being equal, the electric is generally preferred to the extreme simplicity of operation to meet almost ideal conditions, and its instantaneous response to the status of the market to-day. It is possible to America an electric car will carry either two or three a distance of 30 miles grades at an average speed of one hour on one charge of its Baseline Carriage.

ments are such that all limited to 30 miles in length to be carried will be under the electrical system is the of delivery wagon. Its limits are found in all city physicians' services driving, general running delivery service. If on runs less than 3,000 miles the necessity of having an supply, either in the car will be chosen, thus following 75 per cent. of those distance carriages in the or the steam carriage, the remaining 25 per

more than probable that the equipments can be obtained, although it must be there are also inferior to the electric car. The electric carriage is to-day an and a serviceable vehicle used upon every day it is given reasonable opportunity more skill to operate necessary with the car considerably more skill to

successful results are being with the gasoline engine to be carried exceeds 100 miles a green number of miles every day service. As for these, have been produced in the vicinity of Boston States, and, in a few recently perform the regular which light gasoline vehicles excel. They are operated steam boiler placed under a very small high speed geared to the driving axle are very much less than the gasoline carriage, some as 50 per cent., and they high. The steam car is as well as the gasoline peculiarities, however, are present, and there are very light steam vehicles compared with the number gasoline vehicles in daily weights exceeding 1,500 pounds exceeding even the steam has proved more anything else.

and Different Requirements. In such a situation, then, a cab to-day offers three cable systems for the propulsion. All three are successful and satisfactory in one of them completely. Instead of the broad track we see continually that it depends entirely on the limitations of the case in question.

to take the palm for the country is said to have number of centenarians of them in a population 90,000. Iceland has 678; England, Scotland and Norway, 78; Denmark, 23.

telegram says Lady Tupper, Charles Tupper, and Mrs. J. Stewart Tupper from their carriage, Tupper was cut across, and Lady Tupper

to be allotted a proper camping ground in the vicinity of the city. Timothy House, one of the leading men of the tribe, writes on Monday with reference to this. He stated that his people come here after the fishing season. Last season they brought \$22,000 to the city. Of this amount \$11-

Affairs in Johannesburg

As Described by a Correspondent Previous to the Outbreak of War.

He Predicts That the Boers Will Not Stand Much Severe Fighting.

George T. Bartley, writing to the London Times previous to the outbreak of the war in the Transvaal, said:

I have spent some weeks in Johannesburg during this exciting time, and have endeavored to find out the opinions of all sections of the community, and perhaps you may think a few lines from me of sufficient interest at this moment for insertion in your columns.

To understand the position correctly some idea must be had of the industry in the Rand. This is altogether different from the notion of gold digging which many people have. It would be more correct to call it strange as it may sound—the manufacture of gold at great outlay. The Rand is not a place where men may arrive with pick and shovel, and, if lucky, make money. Before any thing can be obtained shafts are needed, and these are required to be deeper and deeper (the last is to be about 5,000 feet deep), and three or four years of expensive labor paid for, together with an immense quantity of machinery erected before any result is obtained. Even then, when the crushing begins, elaborate and careful and highly scientific processes are needed to win the gold, all involving heavy outlay of capital.

It is in this way that the mines are to be found in Johannesburg. First, the capitalist, in small numbers, though monthly increasing; and, secondly, the laborer, highly paid and becoming monthly by investments more and more in the capitalist class. The conditions of political affairs of course affect these two classes differently.

Laborers Are Highly Paid. The laborer is more or less content to go on with his high wages of from 15s to 22 a day. The return of the wages for 1898 gives an average of over £1 a day to each white man, and 90 per cent. of them have rooms in addition, fire, and, though living is dear, yet these figures leave a large margin to put by or send home. With these earnings the worker is naturally fairly satisfied, for the political condition does not yet, to his knowledge, touch him. He has not yet suffered much, if at all, from the way the law is administered; he does not yet directly feel taxation; and he has rather a dread of a change which, while bringing rest and progress, might, he fancies, and possibly with truth, tend to lower prices and "with that" wages.

To the capitalist, the other class, it is different. He is essential, as I have shown to the existence of labor here at all. He feels the taxation, and, though some of the mines are very profitable, many are not; some have had to be given up. Out of 73 working in 1898 only 10 had dividends. He knows the Boer and his mode of government well, and how all industry is hampered by the corruption at Pretoria. He is aware of what he may expect in the administration of so-called justice, particularly his interests and the Boers are opposed; and he sees but too clearly that the future of his industry really depends on a stable and honest government, which it has not got. Further, he is convinced that the political existence of this country would be immense if a reliable government could be secured.

It is the fact that these two classes do not always seem to have quite the same interest. I have heard a number of statements that the agitation against the Boers' government is but that of the greedy capitalist, and the assertion that the mass of the workmen only want to be left alone. If matters were left as for a few years, it is certain that this apparent difference would soon cease to exist. The Boer government is becoming more and more aggressive and corrupt, as is shown by the recent dynamite business, and will in a sufficient manner.

Bleed the Industry. Mines of lower grade gold value will not be pushed forward, those which only just pay will have to stop, men will be discharged, wages will fall and probably also of which there are indications—the working man may be interfered with by the Boer legislation, and it will take but little for him to fall foul of the administration of justice. This would probably bring about in a year or two at most, a revolution from below which, though it might secure greater sympathy than the present movement with some of our political opponents in the House of Commons, would be very serious in its consequences in South Africa.

No one who has been here can doubt the practical difficulties and injustices under which our countrymen suffer under the present administration of the government. The incident of last Friday is a sufficient example. The town is startled by the arrest of Mr. Pakenham, the editor of the Leader, for high treason. A panic ensues; people try to rush away. The next day the charge is withdrawn and another charge is made; but, what is even more extraordinary, the government professes to be ignorant of the whole proceeding. Either this is true or it is not. If not true, what dependence can there be in such a government? If, however, it is true, what strikes so many as alarming is that any one may be arrested on a capital charge, and business ruined, physical and mental suffering to a large circle inflicted at the ipse dixit of almost any Boer. To tolerate this state of things in any country would be difficult, but in a country over which Great Britain has at least some authority, as it was at the end of the 19th century.

I have heard it said in England that the residents here are merely money-grabbers, financiers, speculators and altogether a contemptible lot. No doubt black sheep exist, and a rapidly growing community, with the name of gold, attracts adventurers of all classes. I, however, defy any one to visit the mines

and see the European labor and not be struck with the great majority of workers. I should say for industry, intelligence and enterprise they will.

Compare Favorably with most places at home. It is true, as I have said, that probably a large number would be content to be left alone at present, but a growing number see the danger of the situation, and are alive to the fact that their interests are not safe under this government, and may be attacked and even ruined at any time. They have testified at meetings and elsewhere—under circumstances of some danger—that they will support any action the Imperial government takes, provided it will without further delay put an end, in whatever way may be necessary, once and for all to the present tension.

I must say I have formed a higher opinion than I expected of the patience of the people here. It must not be forgotten that this agitation and unrest, which has gone on so often at intervals during the last few years, has drained the resources thousands. No business is done that can be avoided. Shops, agents, merchants, are sorely tried. The expenses of wives and children being sent away for months have almost ruined many, and most of the unemployed are up to the present been kept going. Enterprise is at a standstill, and thousands of the workers, as well as the better-to-do, have left and are leaving daily. This is not to go on for ever, or, indeed, much longer. I have heard many say that they are very bitter on this, and some even say that if it is not really ended this time, and finally ended, they will throw in the towel with Boer or any other authority that has power really to govern the country. Such remarks jar upon a Englishman, particularly as we cannot but feel that there is, when we review our past policy, much to account for it.

From what I can see and learn here before any result is obtained, I am convinced that the Boer's strength lies in His Obstinacy and the danger of the situation in his contempt for Great Britain. We can hardly wonder at this. We have never let him see our strength or our firmness, and he does not yet believe in it. Our recant consideration and hesitation, our failure to appear to prepare for more active measures have stiffened his neck. I have heard it—may, it has been almost openly suggested in the Boer organ—that, as to 30,000 troops coming out, they do not believe England has got them, or they would have been sent without so much talk. We must, I fear, unfortunately, pay for this by showing the Boer our strength in a visible way, namely, by placing 30,000 on the frontier at once.

It is not now a question of the franchise as at all, but whether Great Britain is to be the predominant power in South Africa. The supremacy must be not only acknowledged, but clearly and indisputably acknowledged, and Great Britain recognized as the only interpreter of what that supremacy means. This would entail without question the equal treatment of all white races, and really is too absurd for it to be necessary to have even to state that the citizens of the suzerain power are to be treated as equals to the Boers. If this is done, the franchise and other matters follow as a matter of course.

From what I can gather, most think with 30,000 troops here, but not without a complete surrender will be made, and that without actual fighting. If, however, this is too sanguine a view, I have to take possession, many who know the Boer well are of opinion that with a real force behind us and visible the fighting will not be serious, and that at the first defeat many of the Boers will go to their homes.

A BOER ON BOER DESIGNS. Extraordinary Opinions of Britishers Held By a Boer.

The London Times publishes the following letter from a writer bearing a well-known Dutch name and whose address is a well-known town in a Dutch district of Cape Colony:

To the Editor: In your paper you have often commented on what you are pleased to call the ignorance of my countrymen, the Boers. We are not so ignorant as the British statesmen and newspaper writers, nor are we such fools as you British are. We know our policy, and we do not change it. We have no opposition party to fear nor to truckle to. Your boasted Conservative majority has been the obedient tool of the Radical minority, and the Radical minority has been the blind tool of our far-seeing and intelligent president. We have desired delay, and we have had it, and we are now practically masters of Africa from the Zambezi to the Cape. All the Afrikaners in Cape Colony have been working for years for this end, for they and we know the facts.

1. The actual value of gold in the Transvaal is at least 200,000 millions of pounds, and this fact is as well known to the Emperors of Germany and Russia as it is to us. You estimate the value of the gold at only 700 millions of pounds, or, at least, that is what you pretend to estimate it at. But Germany, Russia and France do not desire you to get possession of this vast mass of gold, and so, after encouraging you to believe that they will not interfere in South Africa, they will certainly do so, and very easily find a casus belli, and they will assist us directly and indirectly to drive you out of Africa.

2. We know that you dare not take any precautions in advance to prevent the onslaught of the Great Powers, for the opposition, the great peace party, will raise the question of expense, and this will win over your lazy, dirty, drunken working classes, who will never support you unless they are to support your Empire, or even to preserve your existence as a nation.

3. We know from all the military authorities of the European and American continents that you exist as an independent power merely on sufferance, and that at any moment the great Emperor William can arrange with France or Russia to wipe you off the face of the earth. They can at any time strike you into surrender. You must yield in all things to the United States also, or your supply of corn will be so reduced by the Americans that your working classes would be compelled to pay high prices for their food, and rather than that they would have civil war, and invite any foreign power to assist them by

invasion, for there is no patriotism in the working classes of England, Wales, or Ireland.

4. We know that your country has been more prosperous than any other country during the last 50 years (you have had no civil war like the Americans and French to tone up your nerves and strengthen your manliness), and consequently your able-bodied men will not enlist in the so-called voluntary army. Therefore you have to hire the dregs of your population to do your fighting, and they are deficient in physique, in moral and mental ability, and in all the qualities that make good fighting men.

5. Your military officers know to be merely pedantic scholars or frivolous society men, without any capacity for practical warfare with white men. The Afrikaners were more than a match for you, and your victory over the Soudanese was achieved because those poor people had not a rifle amongst them.

6. We know that your men, being the dregs of your people, are naturally feeble, and that they are also saturated with the most horrid superstitions, as all your government returns plainly show, and that they cannot endure the hardships of war.

7. We know that the entire British race is rapidly decaying, your birth-rate is rapidly falling, your population is born weak, diseased and deformed, and that the major part of your population consists of females, cripples, epileptics, consumptives, cancerous people, invalids and lunatics, and that you have scarcely any surplus of men from whom you can draw nourishment and preserve.

8. We know that nine-tenths of your statesmen and higher officials, military and naval, are suffering from kidney diseases, and are unable to govern the country, and will-power and makes them shrink all responsibility as far as possible.

9. We know that your navy is big, but that it is not powerful, and that it is heavily encumbered with disability—as witness the theft of the signal books, the assaults on officers, the desertions, and the wilful injury of the boilers and machinery, which all the vigilance of the officers is powerless to prevent.

10. We know that the Conservative government is a mere sham, and that it largely reduced the strength of the British artillery in 1888-89. And we know that it does not dare now to call out the fleet, nor to give sufficient grants to the line and volunteers for armaments, to enable them to become good marksmen and efficient soldiers. We know that British soldiers and sailors are inferior to Germans, French, Chinese, Peruvians, Belgians and Russians.

11. We know that no British government dares to propose any form of compulsory military training, for the British people would rather be conquered and governed by Germans, Russians, or Frenchmen than be compelled to serve their own government. We know that you will not be governed by the will of the British people, but that we will drive you out of Africa altogether, and the other many nations which have compulsory military service will quickly follow, and your other possessions between them.

Talk no more of the ignorance of the Boers or Cape Dutch; a few days more will prove your ignorance of the British people, and your Queen's empty boasting the good offices of the great German Emperor to deliver you from your disasters, for your humiliations are not yet complete.

For 30 years the Cape Dutch have been waiting their chance, and now their day has come; they will throw off their mask and your yoke at the same instant, and your 30,000 Dutch heroes will trample you under foot.

We can afford to tell you the truth now, and in this letter you have got it. Yours, etc. P. S.

OCTOBER 12TH.

IF THE EARTH SHOULD STOP.

The stopping of a projectile always results in the generation of heat. The velocity and the weight of a projectile being known, the amount of heat developed by its stoppage can be calculated. In the case of large bodies moving rapidly the amount of the calculation is something astounding. The earth, for example, weighs 6,000 million million tons. It travels in its orbit at the rate of over eighteen miles a second. Should it strike a target strong enough to stop its motion for the three days' duration of the earth, the amount of heat developed would be sufficient to melt the earth, but also reduce a large portion of it to vapor. It has been calculated that the amount of heat generated by the collision of a 3000-ton projectile equal that obtained from the burning of fourteen globes of coal, each globe of the size of the earth in size. And should the earth, after this stoppage, fall into the sun, the heat developed would be equal to the combustion of 5,000 earths of solid carbon.

DO HORSES EVER CRY?

"Did you ever see a horse cry?" asked Herbert Tennant, of a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter. "Many people believe that horses do not weep, but those who have had much to do with these faithful creatures know that on several occasions they will shed tears, as well as express sorrow in the most heart-breaking manner. In the west, where the hardness of the ponies causes the riders to almost overlook the necessity of providing for their needs, it is quite common when the weather is extremely cold to have an unblanketed pony tied up for two or three hours when the temperature is near zero and while its owner is transacting business or getting drunk. In such cases the suffering is evidenced by the cries, which are almost like sobs, and unmistakable tears freeze on the cheeks like icicles. When a horse falls in the street and gets injured, the shock of the fall usually makes the animal cry, and it does not either cry or groan, but under some conditions an injured horse will solicit sympathy in the most distinct manner. I remember a favorite horse of my own which took on a real long cry on all occasions. The poor thing hobbled up to me on three legs and cried as nearly like a child in trouble as anything I can describe. The sight was a very sad one, and as he was also a crippled animal's gratitude when he was pulled out and the wound dressed."

Progress of Seattle

The Sound City Said to Be Wide-Open and Business Is Booming.

How the Rising Generation Is "Stuffed" Regarding Conditions Here.

Seattle, Oct. 28.—I overheard a young man say to another the other day, "I am going over to settle in British Columbia," and the one to whom this was addressed said, "That place is under the Queen's feet."

That is the idea a great many have of Canada. It is the sort of thing taught in the public schools, and the press does not correct the errors of the schools. The school teacher receives his appointment through political influence and his knowledge may be of the most superficial and narrow-minded character. After being only installed in the school house, he proceeds upon the assumption that children are like rows of empty buckets of equal size, to be filled with an equal amount of "schooling." The aggregate result is an equal amount of ignorance and prejudice.

The only kind of literature the average youth of the Western States cares to read is the yellow journal and penny dreadful, and mothers allow their little girls to read divorce and murder cases, and ponder over the sin and shame of the slums—it is ten times more freedom of the right sort in Britain. At the present moment there are two Senators from Colorado, one of the most advanced states in the Union, where they have woman's suffrage, and the other a British colony, to enquire into the methods of legislation there, and learn something about laws which make a country truly free. In this state of Washington justice is bought and sold, and every law which affirms the rights of the people can be overruled by an infatuation of the court, procured by means of bribery.

The Exposition. If the success of the first Seattle Industrial Exposition depended on Welbach's banner and colored calico, then success has been secured. It is said by the papers to have been the greatest exhibition ever given before in Washington, but the statement does not impress the visitor with the greatness of former exhibitions. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000 people attended the opening, and the crash can be better imagined than described when it is mentioned that the building and annexes are not much larger than the Victoria hall. Although we are gravely assured that the crowds who surge up and down the aisles between liberal adulation on every thing that meets their gaze, it is a good deal truer to affirm that a party of twenty is seized with any perfunctory display of pleasure in looking at the vegetables, fruit, and machinery which constitute the exhibits. The Star Spangled Banner and other equally appropriate songs were sung every day; there was music by Wagner's band, and every one who is a devotee somewhat tired, and prizes were offered for the fattest baby and handsomest man. A free marriage ceremony took place, at which several couples were publicly married, receiving prizes in the form of furniture with which to set up housekeeping. The exposition on the whole has been disappointing. It closed on the 22nd.

A Wide Open Town. The present mayor was a candidate for election in March. He announced that he would "run the town wide open" if elected, and the town has, in fulfillment of that promise, been run accordingly. There is "low license," and the saloons are never closed, and the freedom given to gambling and other vices, and the fact of law is openly set at defiance. There will be another election next March, but no candidate, Republican or Democrat, who would advocate the mildest sort of reform has been named. It is said that the "high license" with Sunday closing, will stand the ghost of a chance of being elected. At a recent meeting of the city council, an ordinance was submitted to close the saloons for the three days' demonstration in honor of the return of the Washington volunteers from Manila, so that they might not be exposed to the city's temptations. Needless to say the resolution was not carried, so the "high license" will be permitted to plume the "tenderloin" even a brighter red than it usually wears. The volunteers are expected to arrive here from San Francisco on Nov. 3rd, and it is assumed that 50,000 visitors will come to take part in the welcome. Where they are all going to sleep is a question not easy to solve in the present congested state of the city.

Notes. The value of real estate in many quarters of the city and suburbs has doubled itself in the last two years. The latest instance of enhanced value is the purchase of some property on Third avenue for \$62,000, which two years ago was worth \$34,000. The proprietors of the Butler hotel have in contemplation the erection of a magnificent new hotel, which they say will be the finest hotel on the Coast. Numerous large business blocks are in course of erection, and dwelling houses are being built and appropriated to many uses. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of houses have been erected in Seattle during the past six months it is impossible to get a house to rent unless it is taken as soon as the plans are adopted. It is next to impossible to get even a room anywhere within easy distance of the centre of the city, so great has been the influx of people from the East to this city, which has been advertised as the most prosperous city on the Pacific Coast.

It is said that 500 families who came here within the last three months were unable to find home accommodation and had to go to other points in the state to locate temporarily. The labor market is well supplied at present, and unless the immigration from the East is checked there will be some hardships during the coming winter. The Tacoma and Seattle Electric Railroad Company, incorporated last spring, has let the contract for the construction

of the line between the two cities. It will be thirty-one miles in length, or ten miles shorter than the Northern Pacific railroad. Cars will run every hour and will make the distance in an hour and a half. The line, which will cost about \$1,000,000, will be in operation next summer, and the fares 25 cents each way.

The business centre of the city is always under a cloud of smoke. Soot descends on the street and unjust, the unkempt tramp and the soiled woman. So much damage is done to stocks of goods and the costumes of pedestrians that the city council is going to some day—enforce the ordinance compelling the owners of smoke-stacks to affix smoke consumers to their chimneys, but the latter threaten to resist compulsion, because it is "inefficient to lose the time which would be required to adjust the equipment." The wet season is setting in, and between rain, smoke and fog Seattle will be murky, miry city for the next few months.

JUNIUS.

THE PLAGUE.

In these latter days the plague is not its former self. In ancient times it raged for years, and even centuries, with extraordinary virulence. The first accurate historical record which exists is that of the great pestilence which spread over the Roman Empire in the sixth century during the reign of the Emperor Justinian. This visitation is estimated to have lasted from 542 to 549, and it wrought frightful devastation wherever it appeared. This outbreak gave the plague a firm hold over Europe, which lasted for more than a thousand years. In the fourteenth century there was another great outbreak, which swept over the whole known world, and human beings succumbed in Europe, or about a quarter of its population at that time. Throughout the fifteenth, sixteenth, and first two-thirds of the seventeenth century the disease continued frequently to appear; but at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries it was observed to be retreating southwards and eastwards.

In England the last great epidemic was that of the Plague of London in 1665, when 70,000 people died. In France the last outbreak occurred at Marseilles in 1720, and spread thence through Provence. The epidemic in Marseilles was one of the worst recorded in history. In Germany also the disease appeared for the last time early in the eighteenth century. As the area of the plague in Europe became narrower, and the channels of its diffusion became more clearly marked, the more definitely did Turkey stand revealed as almost the sole point of departure in Europe for every inroad of the pestilence, and it was there that it found its last abiding place.

From the middle of the eighteenth century only those southern parts were a permanent seat of the disease; from there it frequently made excursions northwards, but hardly ever got beyond the Balkan Peninsula and the countries immediately adjoining. Since the beginning of the present century it is only in this region that plague has been epidemic from time to time, on the last occasion in 1814.

With the exception of a slight epidemic in the winter of 1878-79 in the Government of Astrakhan, plague had practically disappeared from the soil of Europe since 1840; and now for the first time in the last half-century it appears to have caught on at several points. It has made its appearance at Alexandria, Lisbon, Oporto, Astrakhan, and other spots in Europe, and at the same moment is undergoing a recrudescence in India.—St. James's Gazette.

BEAUTY V. FACT AS AN ART MOTIVE.

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A NEW DEFINITION OF LARCENY.

In the city of Washington a certain colored attorney was once retained for the defence of a negro youth who had entered a shop and appropriated some articles, but before he could make good his escape the boy was detected and forced to surrender the stolen property. The stand the lawyer took was that no larceny had been committed, inasmuch as the defendant had been relieved of the stolen matter before he had left the premises from which it was taken. He quoted, as parallel, that a man might enter the field of his neighbor and drive off his horses or cattle until he reached the boundaries of the field, but unless he passed them, no charge of theft could be made, as that property was guarded by those animals, and therefore still in the owner's possession. "No matter what evil intentions may have been entertained by the man," said he, "the failure to pass these limits precluded his guilt, or rather prevention for the same. An' yo' see, yo' honor," he remarked in conclusion, "the whole entire conception of what constitutes larceny may be summed up in a few words; and dat is, in dat it is takin' away of somethin' from whar it am, an' settin' it down in whar it am not!"

WHO'S THAT CALLING?

Conan Doyle's New Poem On the Transvaal War.

Who's that calling?
It comes from far away,
The voice of a brother o'er the sea.
It says: "Am I a stranger,
That you leave me in my danger,
Oh, my brothers, will you stretch a hand to me?"
Send us the flag!
The red cross flag!
Send us the banner we love!
We long for it as for life,
To live for it, to die for it,
God save the red cross flag!"

Who's that calling?
It comes from far away,
The voice of a brother in the West.
"We are loyal, we are true,
We are flesh and blood of you,
We are coming with our bravest and our best."

Bearing the flag,
The red cross flag,
Bearing the banner that we love,
And is it stormy weather?
Then we sink or swim together,
God save the red cross flag!"

Who's that calling?
It comes from far away,
A voice from the far Pacific main.
"And shall we be behind
When the banner's in the wind,
And the old game is playing once again?
We're for the flag,
The red cross flag,
We're for the flag that is our own,
Do you ask a heart to care for it,
A hand to do and dare for it,
God save the red cross flag!"

Who's that calling?
The old sea-mother calls,
In her pride at the children that she bore:
"Oh, noble hearts and true,
There is work for us to do,
And we'll do it as we've done it of before,
Under the flag,
The red cross flag,
Under the flag our fathers bore,
They died in days gone by for it,
And we will gladly die for it,
God save the red cross flag!"

DOES MARRIAGE LESSEN CRIME?
The statistical investigations of Dr. Frederick Pringle seem to show that married men are more law-abiding than bachelors, and that widowers are more transgressors than either. We quote, says the Literary Digest, an abstract given in The American Journal of Sociology (Chicago, July). Referring to the breaking of laws relative to trade, commerce, and public health, forcible detention of pieces of property, bankruptcy, etc., the forms which offences against property usually assume.

Among those married at an extremely early age (eighteen to twenty-five) transgressions against the rights of property are much more common than among the unmarried of a corresponding age. This is probably explained by the fact that in such marriages poverty, if not a constant, is frequently a result. Incentive is most largely found among the unmarried, the greatest proportion falling to the account of widowers and single men. In the sphere of crime and offence against human life, the unmarried are greater sinners than the married, though not so markedly so in the offences against the rights of property. Only in the matter of careless and negligent killing and wounding do the married surpass the unmarried. The difference in the criminality of the married and the unmarried grows less with advancing years. Between the ages of fifty and sixty years it is small; after that period it is still less.

It is of interest to note in this connection that drunkenness claims the major share of its victims between the ages of thirty and fifty years. The criminality of widowers decreases with advancing age. Their share in crime between the ages of thirty and fifty is notably greater than that of either of the other classes mentioned. It has been said, in attempted explanation of this fact, that widowers are especially prominent in offences against property; but they also stand first in the series of those guilty of other classes of crime. The loss of the wife very frequently leads to demoralization, and it is probably true, as well, that certain types of self-control are peculiarly difficult for this class to exercise.

He is only exempt from failures who makes no efforts.—Whately.

Mail news from how inaccurate have of the intelligence governmental expect therefore, that a Boer forces is as 5,000; advancing on Mafeking, 4,000; at Colerberg, 3,000; at the border, 7,000; total

Exact information tillery is lacking, but General Joubert's force was reinforced, and field pieces of the heavy Creusot siege for the opportune a naval brigade, was Ladysmith untenable

An Interesting In connection with most interesting attention has been succeeded at Capetown with serviceable at Lady British cruiser Terr on a Scott travelling in the same way as tire success. The Tiber of guns thus mother way to Du the guns cannot now they may be of the

NOTICE. IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF SAMUEL GIBBLESTONE LEWIS, LATE OF GEORGETOWN, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, DECEASED.

All persons who are indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount forthwith; and all persons who have claims against the above estate are required to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, to Fell & Co., Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. Solicitors for the estate. The undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the above named deceased, after which date the Administrator will be deemed to have taken the estate to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as may be sent in.

WANTED.—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland in the above estate. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan, and is published every six weeks and is the only Magazine of this kind in the great Central West. A handsome premium, given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland, and premium, given to each subscriber. The Midland is published by the Midland Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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