

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1899.

NO. 50.

## The War in Africa,

See the display of  
Diamonds in our  
windows, which  
we are offering at  
the old prices.....

If it should not result in an absolute suspension of diamond mining, will probably render the scarcity of desirable goods more serious, and still further increase the prices.

Nothing could be more certain than that prices will not be lower. Nothing can be gained and much may be lost by delaying purchases for holding requirements. Impaired assortment and much higher prices will, no doubt, be the rule later.

The above is a clipping from the New York Jewelers' Weekly of Oct. 18th.

Challoner & Mitchell, JEWELLERS,  
47 GOVERNMENT ST.

## THE WESTSIDE

For High Class Dress Goods  
Mantles . . .  
Jackets . . .  
Gloves . . .  
Hosiery . . .  
Domestics . . .

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

70 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## Queer Queries.

WHAT NOISE ANNOYS AN OYSTER? A NOISY NOISE ANNOYS AN OYSTER.



DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

## Demanding the Best

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.  
Cor. Yates and Broad Streets,  
Victoria, B.C.



**Picture Frames**  
OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER  
AT LOWEST PRICES.  
J. W. MELLOR, - - - 76-78 FORT ST.

Broken  
Sweet  
Cakes  
FOR A FEW DAYS  
AT  
M. R. SMITH & CO.'S  
57 FORT STREET.

WILLIAM F. BEST  
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST  
(Heidelberg and Leipzig). Late  
Analyst for the Province of New  
Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad Street,  
opposite Drury Hotel, Victoria.

Lee & Fraser,  
Real Estate and Insurance Agents

\$3,200 WILL PURCHASE one of the finest cottages in James Bay—7 rooms, electric light, in splendid condition, lot 6x66.

\$2,200 NINE-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, with modern conveniences—a snap.

9 and 11 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B.C.

## FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP

500 ACRES in plots to suit 100 acres under cultivation. Easy terms. Apply to A. GLENDENNING, on the premises, or B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

## FOR SALE.

Several very cheap cottages, from \$450 up to \$1,000, on easy terms. One of the prettiest and quietest localities in the city; fine situation; a bargain. Several cheap lots throughout the city.

**Best Coal, full weight, \$4.25 up;  
Good Dry Wood, \$3.50, full cord**

Thousands of dollars to loan at low rates. Fire and Life Insurance.

When you require anything in the above, like it pays to call on:

**P. C. MACGREGOR,  
92 GOVERNMENT STREET.**

## CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1847

Canada's Oldest and Strongest Company

OFFERS

LOWEST PREMIUMS.

GREATEST PROFITS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

A. W. JONES, Agent.

**F.G. Richards & Co**

Real Estate, Financial and  
Insurance Agents.

NO. 15 BROAD STREET

We are offering bargains in residence, residential sites for building, business properties, and farming lands. Prices low and terms easy. Inspect our lists before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you.

General Agents: Phoenix Fire or Hartford.

Money to loan in sums to suit, at low rates of interest.

Notaries Public and Conveyancers.

NEW VICTORIA COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton  
Sack and Lumps, \$5.50 per ton

Delivered to any part of the city.

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Fort Street.

J. E. CHURCH. J. C. V. SPRATT.

Tivou Avenue, Yates and Store St.

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.

Cor. Broad Street and Tivou Avenue.

Telephone Call 647.

Wharf—Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

W. JONES

AUCTIONEER,

THE CITY AUCTION MART, 73 AND 75 YATES ST.

Auction sales conducted in all parts; highest prices obtained, satisfaction guaranteed.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

SALE, hotel in Vancouver, fully furnished;

good bar trade, doing live business; satis-

factory rent, etc.

Particulars on application to principal only.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Small house,

near central part of the city, for cash.

Business with stock up to \$2,500, dry

goods or groceries preferred.

WANTED, furnished, also unfurnished,

houses to rent, good clients waiting.

MONEY TO LOAN—Private funds, Open evenings.

Arriving FRESH every Steamer

SHELLS . . . . . 40c DOZ

QUART TINS . . . . . 75c each

Manitoba Creamery Butter . . . . . 25c lb

Manitoba Dairy Butter . . . . . 20c lb

Johnson's Fluid Beef . . . . . 51

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We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

## Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS  
VICTORIA, B.C.  
For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

### SAMOAN ISLANDS.

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

(Associated Press)

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 negotiations that the United States will be one of the two powers to be represented, and that the island of Tutuila, on which the harbor of Pago Pago is located would naturally fall to the lot of the United States. It is understood the British authorities quite coincide with this view, and that while the former seemed to regard it favorable, it was left open for more mature approval by the Berlin authorities. In conceding this island and harbor to the United States, account was taken of the fact that an agreement was reached on that point, it would still be for the United States to give its approval to the arrangement.

Of the remaining islands, Upolu is of much value, while the other, Savaii, is practically valueless. It is suggested that Great Britain should cede the Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Germany, the latter retiring from Samoa.

The Fiji Islands and some other points have also been considered during the discussion, but thus far Germany has not acted favorably on the suggestion, and there have been evidences that she preferred to retain her interests and make compensation to Great Britain.

This remains open and appears to be the chief point remaining in the way of a final adjustment.

#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marconi's Successful Experiments From United States Warships.

New York, Nov. 1.—The battleship Massachusetts and the United States ship New York returned to-night to the anchorage off Thirty-sixth street, North river, after being engaged for three days in evolution for the purpose of demonstrating the working of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, under various practical conditions.

The result of the working of the three sets of instruments occupied in the tests of the past three days was to show the government board that there is practical utility in the system. The members of the government board will, however, be obliged to call attention to the fact that during these tests it was possible for any instrument located within the circumscribed radius of transmission to destroy the sensitivity of other instruments at any time. Mr. Marconi said he could prevent this interference on the part of a third station, but that he would not demonstrate it during these tests, because he had not yet received his patents for that feature.

Over 20 miles of the Atlantic ocean, over long, low, church spires and towering office buildings, the Marconi electrical signals successfully carried and dropped messages between the two moving warships. The naval test proved that within a radius of 20 miles messages can be transmitted with wireless telegraphy with all the accuracy and precision of an ordinary land line.

Operations on board the New York were conducted by Marconi himself. One of his assistants, named Bradford, operated the instrument on the Massachusetts; while Telegrapher Bowden, another Marconi expert, was stationed in the lighthouse on the Highlands of Navesink.

The message which the New York sent to the Massachusetts, lying at her anchorage at Thirty-sixth street, was read plainly in dots and dashes at Navesink, sixteen miles away. It was: "Follow us down at 1 p.m."

This message was the overtone to the telegraph testing programme, which included about 75 messages, all of which had been prepared by the naval board, and were especially difficult. Every five minutes during her course down the river the New York telephoned over the constantly increasing distance to the Massachusetts, and the battleship replied to the signal without a break. All the messages in the correspondence were caught at Navesink, and a careful record of them was kept. It was during the voyage down the river that an official test for "interference" was made. Without any warning to Marconi, the operator at Navesink, at the direction of Lieut. Blash, sent several messages in quick succession to the flag ship, the result being a message from the Massachusetts to the New York, "Navesink has successfully interfered." But a few minutes later the lighthouse caught Marconi's explanation that one of the ground wires on the New York had not been secured properly, which allowed the stray messages to break in on the conversation between the two warships. It was a long time after the telegraphing began before either of the warships were visible from the lighthouse. Without a wire, without any apparent connection, messages kept dropping out of space as if some supernatural power were hurling them down from the clouds.

The New York came in sight about 11 o'clock, and although messages from the Massachusetts continued to rain down as fast as the receiving instrument could read them off, it was fully two hours be-

## British Casualties

Excluding Monday's Loss They Already Number Over a Thousand.

London Press Comments on Reverse Near Ladysmith—Husars' Narrow Escape.

for she could be made out creeping slowly toward the flagship. Then the New York suddenly disappeared, keeping careful account of your distance."

The smoke of the Massachusetts a few moments later showed where she was observing.

The telegraphing continued for more than an hour with just as much accuracy as that with which two telegraph operators converse between Yonkers and New York.

Then, when about 14 miles of ocean were between the two ships, syllables began to drop out of words. Sentences were received in which articles and prepositions were missing. Longer longer words began to disappear, until finally the Massachusetts' messages became unintelligible at the lighthouse, although she was evidently in communication with the New York still.

The last intelligible message from the Massachusetts was sent at 3:12 p.m., when she was 21 miles from shore and 18 miles from the New York.

#### ABOUT ARMORED TRAINS.

The armored train has already become a prominent feature of the Transvaal war. So far as we can gather from the dispatches there are now three fully equipped armored trains in South Africa, or rather, there were three prior to the destruction by the Boers of the one from Mafeking.

Armored trains are easily constructed affairs, consisting of a locomotive and a few wagons, the wagons generally being loaded along the middle of the train.

The wagons and locomotives are covered by bell-pulling three-quarters of an inch thick, as firmly riveted as time will allow.

One of these trains was constructed at Mafeking, where there are several railway shops, the town being on the new main line from the Cape to Bulawayo.

The locomotive is the only part of the train that does not carry guns, the steel casing being solely to protect the mechanism of the engine from the shot of the enemy. The remainder of the armor, however, is thickly perforated with port-holes, through which guns of varying calibre, the Maxim, Nordenfelt, and Gatling being the most serviceable weapons for this kind of work. The smaller holes are for the rifles of the marksmen, and

Usually the Deadliest Shots :—

In a regiment are, when possible, selected for the position. It takes an expert marksman to shoot with satisfactory results from a quickly-moving train. Usually an armored train is also supplied with a powerful searchlight, in view of a possible night attack.

Of course the boiler tubing can offer no resistance to artillery. In fact, rifle shots fired at short range will sometimes penetrate the plates, and to meet such possibility sand-bags are often provided, as was the case in the Egyptian campaign, when the Sirdar found the armored train of great service.

Narrow Escape of Hussars.

A telegram from Ladysmith describing Monday's fight, says:

"A couple of squadrons had a narrow escape from disaster early in the day.

They found themselves suddenly confronted within easy range by an overwhelming force of Boers, who seemed to spring from the bowels of the earth.

The Hussars were splendidly handled, and were extricated with only one man wounded."

White, the British commander in Natal, and predicted

A Grand Review in Pretoria

next March. Referring to Emperor William's celebrated telegram to President Kruger at the time of the failure of the Boers, Mr. Lord Lansdale said: "His Majesty's dispatch had been rightly understood; it would have had an entirely different effect. It was not antagonistic to Great Britain. I have pleasure to know the views of the German Emperor, and they are in accordance with the views of England."

The Earl of Seaborne, under secretary of state for the colonies, speaking at Dumfries to-day, said: "It is not the fault of the statesmen of the Transvaal that we have become embroiled with some European power. If hostilities had not come when they did, they would have come at some other time."

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# OLD COUNTRY SHOE STORE

Has Removed to

89

Government St.

## Dick's Old Country Boots

ARE DAMP PROOF.

WILL KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.

We are Making a Big Cut on Some Lines to Clear.

H. MUNDAY, No. 89 GOVERNMENT STREET.

### News of the North

Rich Silver Bearing Ledge Found  
at the Headwaters  
of Bonanza.

A Railway for the Dalton Trail  
Scows Wrecked-Mineral at  
White Horse.

News comes from Dawson that an extensive ledge of silver bearing ore has been discovered on the ridge between the headwaters of Bonanza creek and Stewart river. The ore assays 130 ounces of silver to the ton. The site is quite accessible. The discovery is considered a most fortunate thing for Dawson. Already preparations are being made for working the ledge on a large scale.

Capt. J. H. McLean and J. W. Lee, who arrived by the Danube, give news of the wreck of some of the scows enroute to Dawson during a hurricane on Lake La Barge. Capt. Lee was pilot on the Low when the scows were lost. He left his vessel and acted as pilot of one of the scows, and endeavored to put her ashore to save her from being engulfed. He says the wind was that of a hurricane and a heavy sea running; and as there were only himself and another man aboard, it was impossible for them to patch the craft in places where she opened. The scow sank 300 yards from shore. She was laden with hay and grain belonging to Lieutenant Adair, and machinery belonging to Mr. Padden.

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Double Screened Lump  
Run of the Mine,  
Washed Nuts and Screenings

SAMUEL M. RORING, SUPERINTENDENT

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Published every day (except Sunday)  
by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

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Telephone ..... No. 45

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Yates street.

H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance,  
Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY  
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T. N. HUGHES & COMPANY, 69 Govern-  
ment street.

F. CAMERON, Tobacconist, 22 Govern-  
ment street.

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Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER, (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt  
road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

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GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.

T. REDDING, Craigleaver road, Victoria  
West.

BRAITON'S FRIENDS.

Italy alone of all the continental na-  
tions seems to have had the good taste  
to remember the benefits which she has  
received at the hands of Great Britain,  
and to express through her public press  
sentiments of sorrow and sympathy for  
the brave soldiers who died with their  
faces to the foe at Ladysmith. It will  
be remembered that at the time of the  
terrible reverse sustained by the Italian  
army at Adowa, at the hands of  
Menelik's fierce warriors, the British  
press offered to Italy sincere expressions  
of regret for the unfortunate affair, and  
that our press was practically alone in  
that expression. Italy has not forgotten  
that, nor the numerous other instances  
she has had of British friend-  
ship.

Of course the ferocious journalists of  
Paris gave themselves up to a paroxysm  
of savage glee at the tale of death and  
surrender, and read into the report re-  
venge-for-the-humiliation-of-France-in  
the Fashoda affair. That was to be ex-  
pected; but nobody in his senses would  
have been affected by what the more  
raffish section of the Parisian press  
says. Austria was rather pleased than  
otherwise, and Germany was not dis-  
pleased at the news, especially the military  
critics, who have always bitterly  
smacked at the British army and its  
methods. What the Russian press thinks  
of the disaster is not yet known, but it  
can easily be guessed.

According to a dispatch yesterday af-  
ternoon Germany will attempt to get  
Britain to consent to mediation. But  
there are three serious obstacles to that.  
First, the British people will, probably  
resist as a piece of officious impertinence  
any such proposal. Second, the Boers,  
flushed with a little temporary success,  
would probably laugh at the very sug-  
gestion. Third, what would the media-  
tion be about now? The war has changed  
the conditions entirely. The Ultimatum  
question is dead; the suzerainty ques-  
tion is suspended forever, whenever  
the war ends, for if it end with the  
British in possession, there will be no  
need for it. If it end the other way (as  
the Boers hope) it will be impossible.  
The war now in progress cannot be stopped,  
at least for some time yet, both  
sides being equally determined to press  
it to a conclusion. If it be correct that  
the Germans have appealed to Britain  
to arbitrate, it would be interesting to  
know what reply has been returned to  
them.

In one sense the offer does the Ger-  
mans credit; that is it sprang from  
a sincere desire to stop the shedding of  
blood, and the possible spread of the  
war into a European conflagration.  
That is the only excuse for the action  
that is alleged to have been taken.  
But all that for the diplomats and  
statesmen, what rejoices the people in  
the face of this stern fact of war's  
fickle fortunes is the unswerving loyalty  
of the colonies which have once more  
declared their undying allegiance to the  
Empire, and offered to stand by to the

last that the flag may be upheld. What  
is the glee of the continental critics and  
enemies compared with this splendid  
display of loyalty? To the British people  
those messages from Canada, Australia,  
and New Zealand, flushed under  
the sea, that they will fight to the last  
for the banner of the Empire, must have  
come most cheerfully after the news of  
the disaster and the fierce joy of the  
continental press at our loss. Great  
Britain with the colonies united so  
strongly has nothing to fear from for-  
eign malice.

### FOR HOME DEFENCE.

One of our correspondents suggests to  
the citizens the advisability of forming a  
citizen's guard, or trained band, for the  
defence of the city in case of foreign in-  
vasion, following upon reverses to the  
Empire.

At the market-park, where several thousand  
persons had gathered by 10 o'clock,  
including about 50 men of the Battalion,  
who formed a guard of honor, led by  
Major Sylvester, and about 100 members  
of the Colchester Cadet Corps also in-  
cluded, Major Walters presented an ad-  
dress on behalf of the towns and county  
councils, after which Major E. H. Pop-  
per presented a sword to the commandant  
of the Battalion and Capt. J. W. William-  
son presented Col. Hughes with a valuable  
barometer-compass—a gift from the officers.  
Warden Bryans next delivered a brief address, and presented Colonel  
Hughes with a purse of gold. Colonel  
Hughes made a fitting reply, speaking  
for about ten minutes, after which Rev.  
J. W. Macmillan made a few well-chosen  
and timely remarks. A procession was  
then formed, headed by the band and  
military, and marched to the station,  
where another great crowd had collected.  
The train pulled out a few minutes  
after 11 o'clock, amid salvos of cheers.

There is a "Smart Aleck" turn in the  
Colonist's interpretation of our para-  
graph about the letter it received re-  
garding internal affairs in the Times  
office. We are quite convinced that the  
writer thereof is not connected with any paper—and above all not with the  
Times. Loyalty to the paper on which  
they work is characteristic of all hon-  
orable newspapermen, and even when  
they sever their connection therewith  
they could not be induced to "give away"  
any information of a private nature. If  
a young man betrays his trust he is not  
long in finding out that honest men  
look upon him as a fool and a traitor.  
The writer to the Colonist whose letter  
was rejected may be one of that class.

That is, supposing in case of a great  
war—Russia or some other first-class  
power decided to attempt to destroy the  
British station here, and hold this place  
as a base for her own operations, the  
Imperial government would meet the  
emergency by throwing into Victoria a  
naval and military force fully equal to  
the task of repelling any attempt of the  
kind. Yet the suggestion of our corre-  
spondent is valuable, considered as a  
general proposition. It is right and pro-  
per that all citizens of the British Em-  
pire, who are able to carry arms, should  
subject themselves to military training  
of some sort, so that in the event of ur-  
gent need arising for the exercise of the  
full strength of the Empire they shall be  
found ready and able to act with the  
resources in defense of their homes.

In short, it is a self-evident proposition  
that every citizen in the British  
Empire owes it as a duty to his country  
to learn at least the rudiments of  
military discipline, and above all how to  
shoot well. Men who would blash-  
mous of their necks to be caught tripping  
on a question of arithmetic or spelling  
are absolutely shameless and callous  
to the charge that they could not hit a  
haystack in an alley with a rifle at two  
hundred yards, yet this is, as things are  
now shaping in the world, the more dis-  
graceful ignorance. Some men are not  
at all ashamed to let it be known that  
they have never fired a rifle in their lives  
and know absolutely nothing about the  
mechanism of the weapon.

This should not be so; in fact, so  
strongly does public opinion rule in mat-  
ters of this kind on the continent of  
Europe that men of that stamp are  
classed with the women—not-efficients.  
But they are few there, for rifle shooting  
is most the pastime of the European countries  
is a national pastime. If this could be  
brought into fashion throughout the  
Empire, thereby creating thousands of good  
marksmen, the Empire would be im-  
mensely strengthened. A Victoria Rifle  
Battalion would be a popular and useful  
corps.

**COLONEL SAM OFF.**  
In spite of the opposition offered by  
Major-General Hutton, Lieutenant  
Colonel Samuel Hughes, of Lindsay, Ontario,  
is off to the front to fight the battle  
of Queen and Country like a true  
British soldier, "A soldier of the Queen."  
Nobody who has the pleasure of knowing  
the genuine Colonel doubted for a single  
moment that he would find a way out of  
the difficulty created by his unfortunate  
row with General Hutton, and he found  
it in just the way that was to be  
expected of him. We admire a man who  
doesn't know when he is beaten; ninety  
men out of a hundred would have  
thought no more about the matter,  
but there are too much of the English bulldog  
about Colonel Hughes for that. Go  
he would do he did, and if there is any  
glory to be got out of the present  
campaign by anybody it will be by the hero  
from Lindsay. We observe the Lindsay  
Post reports the "send-off" the city gave  
its valiant son when he left for the  
Cape, and it shows in what high esteem  
the gentleman is held by his fellow-citizens.  
The report, which headed "A Magnificent  
Ovation," is as follows:

Miss Braddon, the famous novelist, who  
has just published her 60th book, rejoices  
in the fact that the only picture of her  
ever printed was from a photograph made  
so long ago that no one can now recognize  
the original.

The article signed "A Lover of Brit-  
ish Fair Play" is well written and a  
fair statement of the case, but on the  
whole we think it will be prudent not  
to publish it.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

Bonus Checks or Trading Stamps to  
Cash Customers.

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### BETTER NEWS STILL.

To the Editor: I notice a letter in this  
morning's Colonist, signed Good News,  
wherein the writer states that it is owing  
to the Post Angeles ferry navigation  
that Mr. Shanghoose requires the C. P.  
Co. to place a day boat on between  
here and Vancouver. Such is not the  
case. Had Victorians been true to  
themselves we would have had a better  
service than the proposed one years ago.  
As for the car ferry service, which Good  
News mentions in connection with the  
C. P. R., we can get that connection if  
we only ask for it in the right way,  
long before the Angeles scheme is com-  
pleted. I have good reason to believe  
that if our merchants requested the C.  
P. R. to land one freight in Victoria in  
the original cars we would get it. Vic-  
toria freight can be ferried across the  
gulf in cars and landed in Victoria by  
the E. & N. railway, saving our mer-  
chants 50¢ per ton on all freight coming  
to or leaving Victoria.

BETTER NEWS.

A SIMPLE ORGANIZATION.

But the Boer Army Suits the People and  
the Country.

The Boer army is one of the simplest  
organizations in the world. The republic  
is divided into twenty districts—each  
with a commandant, under whom are  
sub-district field-cornets, whose business  
is to keep a record of, and communicate  
with, the men whom it may be their  
duty at any time to "commandeer" or  
order out, for active service. An average  
"commando" would appear to be about  
equal to one of our battalions, but these  
Boer units are all of mounted infantry  
—an arm which was first devised in this  
country by Robert the Bruce, when, after  
Bannockburn, he mounted his foot-folk  
on hardy little nags—with a bag of oat-  
meal and a "Giraffe," or disc of metal, for  
baking this meal—hangs "hammocks" at  
their saddle-bows—so as to raid the  
northern counties of England. For oat-  
meal hammocks substitute a hunk of "bit-  
ting," or sun-dried beef, and replace the  
spears and swords of the Scottish raiders  
with the Mauser and cartridge han-  
doller of the Boer riflemen, and in

The Rough-Riding Busters

of President Kruger you have the exact  
modern counterpart of the mounted in-  
fantry of King Robert the Bruce.  
The discipline and deportment of these  
rough-riding busters would send the  
drill-sergeants of Potsdam into apoplexy  
fit; but at the same time those Prussian  
martinetts would be lost in admiration  
of the marksmanship of the Boers and the  
wonderful adaptation of their field tactics  
to the nature of their armament and the configuration of their country.  
True their marksmanship is said not to be  
so good as it was at Bronkhorst  
Spruit, at Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and Mag-  
uba, for the reason that the growing  
scarcity of the big game with which they  
were wont to fill their pots gives them  
fewer opportunities of practice with the  
rifle; and the statistics of the Krugers-  
dorp Jameson raid might rather confirm  
this conclusion. While, on the other  
hand,

The Marksmanship of British Soldiers

is very much better than it was at Mag-  
uba, the Northumbrian regiments, which shot so poorly on that occasion, being now the champion riflemen of the army—a proof that straight shooting, like wisdom, is only to be learned in the bitter school of experience and misfor-  
tune.

The Boers have no cavalry proper—that  
is to say, for the purpose of shock  
tactics, and their riflemen despise the use  
of bayonets, though before the war is  
over they will probably be taught to fear  
their effect, as well as that of the British  
lance and sabre. But, as in the coming  
campaign we shall, for the first time in our  
wars with the Boers, put into the  
field a formidable force of cavalry—  
eleven regiments in all, after the army  
corps is landed—also, we shall have  
to reckon with a new Boer development  
of their artillery, which they used  
not at all in the Majuba campaign, and produced  
for the first time at Kranes-  
dorp. But myths, as of the infant Her-  
cules, already surrounded the Steelpoort  
Artillery of the Boers—a corps, which some  
writers describe as of the first water,  
with its seven complete batteries  
of quick-firing guns (42), projecting their  
terrible shrapnel shells containing 300  
bullets, while others compare it to the  
chomps of a third-rate opera prima.  
"In mello tutus manus his" the truth will  
probably be found to lie between those  
two extremes—the truth, namely, that  
the Boer artillery, as far as its personnel  
is concerned, is

Not Above The Average

of our own volunteer corps. The Staats  
Artillerie of the Transvaal, which is the  
only branch of the service that aspires to  
a regular uniform, has a nucleus of  
some 350 officers and men, though a good  
many more are in reserve. It is supposed  
to have enjoyed the advantage of being  
instructed by German officers, one or  
whom, Colonel Schiel, was its virtual  
organizer, as he is now its head, while a  
countryman of this resolute Schiel—  
Count Zeppelin by name, and a Wurtem-  
berger by birth—is to lead into the field  
against us a Tentonic legion variously  
estimated at from 300 to 4,000 strong.

"Beneicia non obtrudatur" will be the  
motto of these South African sons of the  
Fatherland, who evidently prefer Boer  
servitude to British freedom. The Free  
State has an artillery force of about 300  
men and fourteen various kinds of field  
guns.

With six seven-pounders, a full comple-  
ment to serve and ammunition where it  
ought to have been, the Boers could have  
held off the Boers.

But as things went it is very fortunate  
that under Carlton was got twice the  
size it was, for the same fate would  
have overtaken ten thousand men with  
out ammunition, opposed to an enemy  
in force with plenty.

Unhappy public! It is announced that  
no fewer than six new magazines, to be  
ranked as first-class in size, style, illus-  
tration and price, are now in course  
of preparation for issue early in the  
coming year, in New York and London.  
At this rate the century is likely to be  
pretty well-supplied with pick-me-up  
literature.

The Kaffir Population

of South Africa—numbering four and a  
half millions—in view of the racial war  
between Boers and Britons—aggregating  
about \$20,000—remains to be seen; but,  
on the whole, the Boer is much more  
popular with the black man than the  
Boer, for the reason that he is at once  
just and more humane. Yet the Kaffirs  
are a capricious race, so that it is said  
that when Sir Redvers Buller was asked  
whether he would take supreme com-  
mand in the war, "Yes," he replied, "but  
not at the head of 50,000 men."

"Fifty thousand men!" was the astonish-  
ing reply, "but then there are not so many  
Boers."

"No, sir, that may be," was the  
reply, "but there are more than a  
hundred times as many blacks."

—London Graphic.

No man fatters the woman he truly  
loves.—Tuckerman.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Men who are weak, nervous and debili-  
tated from any cause will find it to their  
advantage to write to Mr. D. Graham,

No. 4574 Richmond St., London, Ont.

Mr. Graham has nothing to sell, but has

something to say which is worth knowing.

Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.00. Seats

on Sale at Victoria Book & Stationery  
Store.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

# CHAPPY

HANDS AND  
FACE may  
result from  
heat, cold, dryness, impure soap, etc.  
**Our Buttermilk Toilet Lotion** soothes  
while it heals. It is delightful to use—  
neither greasy nor sticky and it  
softens and whitens the skin. 25c.  
per bottle. For sale only at our store.

**C. H. BOWES & CO.**  
Chemists, etc.  
"Everything For  
Tobacco and Drugs"  
100 Government St.  
Victoria, B.C.  
N.E. corner of Fort and  
Government Streets.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria  
Meteorological Department.

**Victoria, Nov. 2 - 8 a.m.** The barometer  
remains abnormally high from the Great  
Lakes to the Rockies, while along our  
Coast it is slowly falling in advance of  
the approaching cyclone. The weather  
is still centred over Vancouver Island. The  
weather has been fair from the Coast to  
Vancouver, but has been poor in the interior  
where the lowest temperatures  
range from 34 in Alberta to 12 in Mani-  
toba.

**Victoria-Barometer:** 30.05; tempera-  
ture, 46; minimum, 42; wind, 5  
miles E.; weather, fair.

**Nanaimo-Wind:** S. W.; weather, cloudy.  
**Kamloops-Barometer:** 30.32; tempera-  
ture, 38; minimum, 38; wind, calm; weather,  
cloudy.

**Barkerville-Barometer:** 30.00; tempera-  
ture, 40; minimum, 34; wind, calm; weather,  
clear.

**Noah, Wash.-Barometer:** 30.04; tempera-  
ture, 56; minimum, 48; wind, 6 miles E.;  
weather, cloudy.

**Oregon-Barometer:** 30.08; tem-

perature, 46; minimum, 46; wind, 8 miles  
E.; weather, clear.

**San Francisco-Barometer:** 30.12; tem-  
perature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, 5 miles  
E.; weather, clear.

## Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Friday.  
**Victoria and vicinity**-Fresh easterly  
winds, mostly cloudy, with local showers.  
**Lower Mainland**-Fresh easterly winds,  
cloudy, with occasional rains.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

**Victoria Cafe,** 51 Fort street.

**Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Ex-**

**GLASGOW BEEF HAM** at Jame-  
son's, 33 Fort street.

**Superfuous hair and all facial blemishes** removed by Electrolysis. Electric Barbers,  
114 Yates street.

**Don't you often hear it said that ad-**  
vertising is a fine art? You require the  
truth neatly and plainly put. When you  
hear that "HONDI" Ceylon Tea is the  
best and purest on the market you have  
it.

**J. A. Johnson**, proprietor of the Tril-  
by-theatre, announces the closing of that  
popular place of entertainment at the  
end of this week. This step has become  
necessary because Mr. Johnson has ac-  
cepted the position of general manager  
of the Savoy theatre, the leading vande-  
ville house of the city, owned by Messrs.  
Jackson and McDonald. The choice of  
Mr. Johnson as manager is happy one  
as he is thoroughly well versed in music  
hall business, and may always be relied  
upon to keep the entertainments strictly  
up-to-date.

**"A Yemine Gentleman"** is the title  
of Ben Hendrick's latest play, which  
will be seen at the Victoria Theatre on  
Saturday evening with an excellent com-  
pany and a scenic investiture of an elab-  
orate description. Mr. Hendrick has  
always been considered capable of more  
pretentious effect than has characterized  
his past triumphs and the large follow-  
ing enjoyed by him will cordially wel-  
come their favorite dialect star in a  
new play. The management say "A  
Yemine Gentleman" is not simply a  
vehicle for the display of Mr. Hend-  
rick's well known abilities, but a fin-  
ished comedy drama abounding in well  
drawn characters and possessed of a  
dramatic construction of a high order  
of merit.

To make room for the new block to  
be erected by Mr. Vernon on Govem-  
ment street, the old fire hall is being  
pulled down. This is the first building  
erected in the city by public subscription,  
and it was built in 1890, shortly  
after the organization of the Union Hook  
& Ladder Company, of which Mr. W. H.  
Oliver, now of San Francisco, is the  
only surviving charter member. The  
building was first erected on Bastion  
street, being removed to its present site  
ten years later. It has not been used as  
a fire hall since 1890. Chief Deasy yes-  
terday had a photograph taken of the  
old landmark, and also secured the name-  
plate and a piece of the wood, from  
which he will have a gavel made  
for presentation to the Pacific Coast Asso-  
ciation of Fire Chiefs.

**Hoyt's "A Mill White Flag"** is in-  
tended to tell a connected and amusing  
story illustrating the club life of a New  
England militia company called the  
"Banshee Guards," and their frantic  
efforts to outdo in every particular a  
rival company called "The Daily Blue." It  
necessarily requires a large number  
of people to present the piece properly  
and the company producing it numbers  
fifty people. The stage settings are  
elaborate and of a spectacular order,  
while the costume is bright in color-  
ing and expensive texture. This play  
is entirely different from other Hoyt  
comedies, but it is thought by many to  
be his best effort as it has no doubt  
brought to him the largest financial re-  
turns of any of his theatrical ventures.  
There is a large number of attractive  
young ladies who appear in the piece as  
messengers boys, vivandieres, color bear-  
ers, etc., and who incidentally dance and  
sing and do much toward making the  
performance a success. A brass band  
is also carried by the company for stage  
use only. "A Mill White Flag" comes  
to the Victoria Theatre on Monday night.

**Victoria Cafe,** 51 Fort street.

**Victoria Cafe,** 51 Fort street.  
French lessons by Prof. A. Dumars,  
B. A., Paris University, 90 Douglas  
street.

**Mr. and Mrs. Kosche** have removed  
the hair store to 55 Douglas street, near  
Fort.

**Have you seen the \$1 per dozen**  
Painted Cups and Saucers of R. A.  
Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street?

**Lord Mayor's Pudding Bowls, Pudding**  
Moulds, Pudding Bowls and Jelly  
Moulds, all sizes, at R. A. Brown &  
Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

**The British Pacific Gold Proprietary Co.**  
apply for a water record for mining pur-  
poses from Penny creek in Alberni.  
They ask for 1,000 inches.

Tenders will be received by W. S.  
Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and  
works, up to November 18th, for the  
erection of a bridge across the  
Courtney river in Comox.

**A Scotch social** will be given by the  
ladies of the First Presbyterian church  
Wednesday, Nov. 14th inst. Arrangements  
are now in hand and details will be  
published later.

**The Island**, revenue returns for this  
period October were: Spirits, \$754.57;  
malt, \$2,186.87; tobacco, \$429.98; raw  
leaf tobacco, \$320.40; cigars, \$744.20; total, \$17,302.02.

**This afternoon** the members of the  
Y.W.C.A. are discussing the best means  
of establishing and conducting a  
Women's Exchange. This evening the sec-  
ond lesson in plain cooking will be given  
in the rooms, 32 Rae street.

**The Dominion Express Co.'s Victoria**  
delivery wagon was brought over on  
this morning's boat and shipped to  
Winnipeg, where the company has all  
the repainting and fitting of their wagons  
done. It is a long way from home  
to send work-Vancouver Province.

**Latest betting on Jeffries-Sharkey**  
contest at Savoy Theatre.

**All Saint's Day** was celebrated yes-  
terday morning by special services in the  
Anglican and Roman Catholic  
churches, in the evening a special choral  
service being held at Christ Church  
Cathedral in which all the Anglican  
church choirs participated.

**Reduced rates to the East** over  
the Northern Pacific Railroad effective  
September 12th; the second-class rate  
to Chicago will be reduced to \$46; sec-  
ond-class rates to all points east of Chi-  
cago will be reduced also—E. B.  
Blackwood, agent.

**M. Blair**, a New Zealand artist,  
who contemplates opening an art school  
in this city, has a fine collection of  
sketches from his pencil and brush on  
view in a room in the parliament buildings.  
The studies are principally his  
own, a few representing the work of his  
pupils in the antipodes.

**Next Tuesday evening** in Sample's  
Hall a supper and concert will be given,  
the proceeds of which are to go towards  
the new gymnasium building for the  
Victoria West Athlete Association. Tickets  
will be set and supper served prior to  
the concert, and it is hoped that a  
large number will avail themselves of  
this opportunity of giving a "lift" to the  
athletic boys of the western sub-  
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large number will avail themselves of  
this opportunity of giving a "lift" to the  
athletic boys of the western sub-  
urb.

**October 31.** The following regi-  
mental order is issued to the 5th Regimental C.A.  
Commander.

**COL HUTTON PLEASED.**

Congratulates All Concerned in the Dis-  
patch of Volunteers.

The following regimental order is is-  
sued to day:

**5th Regimental C. A.**  
Commander.

**Regimental Headquarters.**

**Victoria, B.C., Nov. 2, 1890.**

The following communication from the  
district officer commanding is published  
for the information of all concerned:

**"October 31, 1890.—The following tele-  
gram is published for general informa-  
tion."**

**Louisville, Que., Oct. 31.**

"D. O. C., No. 11, Distinct; Convey to your  
district that His Excellency has  
pleased to express his cordial satis-  
faction at the soldierly appearance and  
disciplined embarkation of our comrades  
and representatives of the Second Spec-  
Service Battalion Royal Canadian Regi-  
ment yesterday. Express my congratulations  
to all concerned upon this aus-  
picious event in Canadian military history."

**"GENERAL HUTTON.**

"J. Peters, Lt.-Col. D. O. C. II.

"(By Order.)

"Sgt. T. E. Pooley, Lieut.  
"Acting-Adjutant.

**The receipts at the Victoria customs  
house during the month just closed am-  
ounted to \$141,256.61, of which \$71,-  
889.21 was the amount collected at Ben-  
nett on dutiable goods going down the  
Yukon. The collections at the northern  
ports were larger than those of the Victoria  
customs by 2,421.81, the total  
receipts here being \$69,467.40, of this  
\$6,319.67 was received for duty and  
\$4,147 in other revenues. The imports of  
the month amounted to \$343,708, of  
which \$207,753 was dutiable and \$75,-  
935 free.**

**The boy**, John Bullock, who was in  
the police court some weeks ago, accused  
of stealing brass, and discharged, has  
left home, and his mother, Mrs. Bul-  
lock, of Johnson street, has enlisted the  
services of the police in the effort to find  
him. He is only 11 years of age and left  
home on Monday, presumably to go to school. He has not been heard of  
since.

**Bicyclists** have fallen into a bad  
habit of cutting on to the sidewalk at  
the corner of Belleville and M'enzies  
streets, opposite the James Bay club  
house. A little girl had a narrow escape  
from serious injury at 1 o'clock to-day  
by being run over at this place by a  
youthful and reckless rider. The police  
should take note.

**This afternoon** Mr. Justice Walken-  
ton, holding county court and the first  
business transacted was the naturaliz-  
ation of the regular batch of aliens. King-  
ham v. Knox was the first case taken  
up, and in it plaintiff sued for balance of  
legal account.

**President Cushing** of the Port An-  
geles and Eastern railway arrived here  
yesterday to search the Australian central  
desert to find if possible some traces  
of the actual fate of the exploring party  
of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, lost in 1844.

**News** comes of the murder of a white  
missionary on Tanna Island in the New  
Hebrides.

**Mosquitos** have become epidemic in the  
Purcell group.

**From Honolulu** comes news that Spe-  
cial Agent Sewall, at Honolulu, has  
handed the Hawaiian government an  
official letter from Washington referring  
to claims of British and other residents  
for damages for imprisonment during  
the rebellion of 1895. In an opinion of  
Attorney-General Griggs the merit of  
the claims is established. It is recom-

**A case of smallpox** has developed in  
Seattle and about thirty-five people have  
been quarantined in consequence.

**This evening's attraction** at the J.B.  
A.A. rooms is progressive whist. The  
game will commence at 8 o'clock.

**Crockery, china, glassware, cutlery**  
and every household requisite at Weller  
Bro's.

**Victoria Cafe,** 51 Fort street.

**THE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.**  
No Appointments Made—Another Unim-  
portant Issue of the Official Organ  
of the Government.

Owing to the absence of the Legal  
Gazette in the East this week's issue of  
the Gazette contains no appointments  
and is otherwise unimportant. The fol-  
lowing notifications are given:

A revision court will be held for the  
Lillooet district at Clinton on November  
23rd.

The British Pacific Gold Proprietary Co.  
apply for a water record for mining pur-  
poses from Penny creek in Alberni.  
They ask for 1,000 inches.

Tenders will be received by W. S.  
Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and  
works, up to November 18th, for the  
erection of a bridge across the  
Courtney river in Comox.

**Lord Mayor's Pudding Bowls, Pudding**  
Moulds, Pudding Bowls and Jelly  
Moulds, all sizes, at R. A. Brown &  
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## 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, pictures to the authorship 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 portion 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 anything can be obtained shafts are needed, and these are required to be 6000 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 costly and highly scientific processes are needed to win the gold, all involving heavy outlay of capital.

It is in this way that two classes 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 allied to 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 £2 a day. The return of the wages for 1898 gives an average of over £1 a day to each white man, and 80 per cent. of them have rooms in addition free, 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 workers in 1898 only 41 paid dividends. He knows the Boer and his mode of government well, and how an industry is hampered by the corruption at Pretoria. He is aware of what he may expect in the administration of so-called justice, particularly if his interests and the Boers' are opposed; and he sees 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 potential prosperity 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 that gives plausibility to the statement 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 alone 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 further hamper and 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. Pake-

**Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea**  
Ask your friends about it.

man, the editor of the Leader, for high treason. A panic ensued, people being afraid to leave. The news that 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 man may be arrested on a capital charge, bail refused, business ruined, physical and mental suffering to a large circle inflicted at the issue 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 is grotesque 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 situation.

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 of 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 and almost ruined many, and most of the mines have 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 cannot go on for ever, or, indeed, much longer. I have heard many loyal men, very bitter on this, and some even say that if it is not really ended this time, and finally ended, they will throw in their lot with Boer or any other authority that has power really to govern the country. Such remarks jar upon an 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 I am convinced that the Boer's strength lies in His Obscenity 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 fitness, and he does not yet believe in it. Our recent consideration and hesitation even to appear to prepare for more active measures have stiffened his neck. I have heard it say, it has been almost openly suggested in the Boer organiza-tion, as to us 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 at all, but whether Great Britain is to be the predominant power in South Africa. The suzerainty must be not only acknowledged, but clearly and definitely acknowledged, and Great Britain recognized as the only interpreter of what that suzerainty means. This would establish without question the equal treatment of all white men. It really is 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 and we have to take possession, many who know the Boer well are of opinion that a real force behind us and visible fighting will not be serious, and that at the first defeat many of the Boers will go to their homes.

"Seeing is believing." You can see what Hoot's Sarcastic has done for others, and must believe it will do the same for you.

Joseph Harris, vice-president of the Dominion Elevator Company, and ex-president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, is dead.

A seven story building at 139 and 141 West Lake street, Chicago, collapsed last evening. Three men are known to have perished, and three are missing. The building was valued at \$200,000.

The trial of J. W. Anderson for the robbery of \$63,000 from the Molson Bank branch of Winnipeg in October last year was begun at the assize court yesterday.

A splendid range of useful and ornamental articles for presents, etc., at Weller Bros.

**\$1 BOX OF MEDICINE FREE.**

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN IN a few days will make an old man of 60 feel as young as ever. It costs only 12 cents to repay postage, full regular one dollar box, with valuable medical book rules for health, will be sent to what to avoid. No cuts, unopened by Queen Victoria, written Canadian Company. Write at once; if we could not help you we would not make this honest offer.

QUEEN MEDICINE CO.

P. O. Box V. 547, Montreal.

**MEN OF ALL AGES**

suffering from the effects of early folly quickly restored to robust health, manhood and manly energy. Errors of Youth, Varicose

for ever cured.

**FOR ALL AGES**

old age, infirmities, rheumatism, etc., etc.

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## SHELLING LADYSMITH.

Continued from page 1.

were about to begin shelling the camp and town.

## Camp Evacuated.

When the shells from their heavy guns began to fly again it was apparent that it was absolutely necessary for us to evacuate our camp, and Gen. Yule ordered the preparations made in all haste. All the while the shelling continued and the projectiles were falling in every direction.

The British forces retired quickly out of range, leaving behind them the camp, the hospital and a great quantity of stores and equipment.

The retirement of the Imperial forces created much excitement among the townsfolk of Dundee, and when the report was circulated that General Yule had advised the chairman of the local board to see to the immediate evacuation of the town, the excitement was greatly increased. During the evening a report was received at Dundee that Gen. White had arrived at Glenrothes and that he would probably join the Dundee forces in the morning and would order a combined attack on the Boers. But even this news, which it is needless to say, afterward proved untrue, did not stay the exodus.

## Flight of the Refugees.

Nearly all the inhabitants of Dundee got ready to leave during the night. The flight of the refugees on that memorable night was a most terrible experience. It was pitch dark and a heavy rain fell incessantly. The people fled from the town on horseback, hardly knowing whither they were going. Some found their way to Rowan's farm and other made for Dekker's farm both under the Inhambane mountain. The refugees reached these places in a most miserable plight. Both homesteads were crowded, many of the Dundee town guard having sought safety there during the flight.

## Panic Among the Fugitives.

At about midnight Mr. Riley, the chairman of the Dundee local board, arrived at Dekker's farm with the information that General Yule had strongly advised the refugees to retreat instantly upon Ladysmith, as the Boers were all around Dundee. The excitement then gave way to a veritable panic and hurried consultations were held. As a result small bands of people commenced the long, weary tramp toward Ladysmith, walking throughout the night and drenched to the skin by the torrents of rain, which continued to fall without a let-up. There were about 300 Dundee refugees in the retreat. Several of them were women, and the picture was a heartrending one.

The difficulties of the journey were terrible in the extreme. The refugees formed a long line, plodding hour after hour over the sodden veldt.

I went back to Dundee. A few shells were thrown into town at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening without accomplishing much. On Monday morning the few inhabitants who believed that the British troops were still to be found in the neighborhood were startled to discover that the column had retired during the night and was falling back quickly upon Ladysmith.

The equanimity of the few who had held on until the last was now entirely gone, and they made rapid preparations for flight. By this time the Boers were to be seen swarming the surrounding hills. They were in great force upon South's Hill, whence they had been driven on Friday by our gallant fellows.

## Boers Fire on the Hospital.

The enemy opened fire again from Impala mountain. One shell struck among the hospital tents which were still standing upon the site of the old camp. Thereupon a small party was sent out from the hospital with a flag of truce and informed the commandant of the Boers that they were shelling the hospital which contained their and our wounded.

The commandant, who happened to be General Erasmus, expressed his regret and immediately gave orders that the firing should cease. He said in extenuation that he had mistaken the Indian hospital for the soldier's tents.

At 10 o'clock a small party of Boers entered Dundee and were followed almost immediately afterward by a large number, all of whom were mounted and armed.

A riotous scene followed, the burghers shouting, yelling and rushing through the streets, commanding every house they could find. Soon, however, the more disciplined contingent of the Boers arrived, carrying the Transvaal ensign, and proceeded to the court house. They took possession of the building and planted their flag outside the door.

## The Looting of Dundee.

Dundee was now in the hands of the enemy. The Boers informed the few inquiring residents that they would harm no one, but that they needed provisions badly.

It was not long before the burghers got entirely out of the control of their commanders, and wholesale looting was commenced. Stores were broken open and the contents either appropriated or scattered about, or handed to onlookers with impartiality, irrespective of nationality.

All Monday afternoon the Boers came single-handed and went off laden with loot. Some of my old acquaintances among them recognized me as a former enemy, and I was taken a prisoner. But the loot on the road and the liquor in their bottles were too abundant for them, and I finally escaped away.

I still wanted to see the whole thing through and went back to Dundee. The enemy had mostly returned from the town in the evening, but a decent set of fellows remained, the looting having been done by those Boers who had got away from the main body and come into Dundee with the sole object of plundering. No exception could be taken to the behavior of the Boers who formed the town guard. No one was molested, and only the stores were looted.

## The Burial of Symons.

Our spirits were further dampened in the evening by the news that General Symons had succumbed to his wounds and was lying dead in the hospital. He had passed away at five o'clock in the afternoon, dying as a soldier should. He had fought a good fight, and we all regarded him as what a British officer should be. We buried him in the cemetery attached to the English church at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. There was no coffin. His body simply was enshrouded in a Union Jack, the emblem for which he had fought so gallantly. There had been a short burial service in the English church, held an hour previously, which was attended by only a handful of us. The scene was impressive to a degree.

Meanwhile the Boers had established some semblance of government for the town and appointed garrison patrols, who moved around continuously. A proclamation was issued promising safety to the well behaved and ordering all the inhabitants within the town to remain quiet. The Boers also appointed a magistrate. His first duty was to deal with some difficulties which had arisen the previous day for looting.

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## Unpatriotic Officials

An English Newspaper Man From the Philippines Makes Grave Jilt.

PHILIPS SHOOTING ALL IT CAN IN munition--Otis and Schurman.

Reports which have reached here from Manila have hitherto been almost entirely from an American source, and have therefore been colored according to the preferences and political prejudices of those responsible for them.

Occasionally, an opportunity offers to learn of the progress of the war from some one not of American blood, who can view current events there without the drawbacks mentioned, and from such a one a dispassionate and correct estimate may be obtained. The statement is all the more worthy of credence, when it is a statement of facts as they came under the notice of the correspondent of a reliable paper.

Such a one is Mr. C. Clayton, who arrived in the city this morning on the steamer Willapa. Big mounds of boxes, packages and all sorts and kinds of swash "ictars" were piled up on every available space. When the steamer sailed for Kynmen and intermediate ports she was loaded to her capacity with a heterogeneous collection of freight. She had a number of saloon passengers, and between decks an army of Indiana returning to the Coast after their labors in the Sound hop-fields, on the sealing schooners, and at the canneries. So great was the demand for freight space that the C. P. N. Co. were obliged to put another vessel on the route to accommodate the shippers. The steamer Thistle is now loading and will follow the Willapa to Kyuknot this evening. The Thistle will carry few passengers, outside of the number of swashes left behind by the Willapa. She is loading heavy shipments of lumber for different coast points.

Mr. Clayton will be no stranger there, for he has served in the Rhodesian horse and was with "Dr. Jim" in the famous raid. In that ill-starred expedition he was wounded in the left wrist and left shoulder, which has rendered his arm almost useless.

Speaking of the campaign in the Philippines Mr. Clayton says the work of subjugation is far from accomplished. Indeed he clings to the belief that the task will ultimately be abandoned by the United States, who will turn over the islands to Britain in return for some of the latter's West Indian possessions. The campaign still drags weary along, although had the fight been vigorously pushed in September of last year it might have been speedily ended.

At present he has the highest opinion.

He is an exceedingly clever astute young man, with all the tact of a trained diplomatist. With him is an army of men who live contentedly on a plate of rice, while his American anarchist talks desert if he does not get a liberal allowance of canned salmon and coffee. Time with the Filipinos is a master of no moment, and thanks to his shrewd administration of affairs, which allowed the arsenals of the U. S. army to be drawn upon by the natives, who were then allies of the States.

Some more prisoners joined our party, and our guard openly discussed the policy of shooting us rather than take us any further. Their tempers were not improved when they found that General Meyer had removed his quarters six miles away. We went on amid bitter and coarse abuse. There my complaints ended. General Meyer treated us with courtesy and satisfied himself that our explanations were genuine. He identified Simpson personally, and though he looked at me keenly, he did not open the old sore or ask any questions that would have discovered my identity or connection with the former Transvaal trouble.

Execution Proposed.

There are no expressives eyes. The expression of the eye is really in the lid. The eye itself, independent of its surroundings, has no more expression than a glass marble.

"Observe for yourself and you will see that the average voter is a good fellow, and in his capacity of good fellow cannot afford to be too critical and particular."—From "A Letter to a Political Optimist," by Robert Grant, in the September Scribner.

Letters received by Capt. J. D. Wan-

der from Capt. Buckholz, of the steamer Alpha, dated at Dutch harbor on October 19th, report that the steamer had a rough trip northward, but did not jettison cargo as reported. Capt. Buckholz reports that the steamer Bertha will leave Dutch harbor bound down, with 400 passengers and \$2,500,000 in gold on board. She is going to San Francisco. The Alpha made the voyage from Vancouver to Dutch harbor in nine days.

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It is feared that the Salvadorean steamer Maria, which sailed from San Francisco on September 30th, to return to El Triunfo with general cargo, has been lost. Cables were sent by San Francisco underwriters to El Triunfo, Acapulco and San Diego, at which port she was to call for coal, but each place replied that nothing had been heard of the vessel. She should have reached her destination long since.

Captain Stratton, which was reported yesterday as having been wrecked on the Yukon near Selwyn, was lost under strange circumstances. According to a late arrival from Dawson she ran into a wedge-like ice formation and was held as though in a vice. In a short space the ice jammed, and piled up over the imprisoned steamer crushed her and forced her beneath the ice.

Steamer Hammondy, from Skagway, reached Seattle yesterday with forty Klondikers, who left Dawson on October 13th, and will probably be the last to leave this season from the district to water. The Yukon and its head-waters closed for steamer navigation on October 20th.

While going over from the Roads to Tacoma on Monday with the barge Richard H. the big Sea Lion lost her propeller. The Wandering, on the receipt of the news of her helpless condition, went out to her and brought her and her tow to port. The Sea Lion will have a new wheel fitted today.

Steamer Daniels will sail this evening for Skagway and Alaskan ports. Few passengers have been booked as navigation having closed on the rivers none can go to the interior until the ice is in condition for travel.

Ship Two Brothers, 1,263 tons, has been chartered to load coal at Comox for Santa Rosalia. The Two Brothers is now on her way up to her loading port from San Francisco.

Steamer St. Irene of the N. P. line is due from the Orient on Sunday. Steamer Hammondy, from Skagway, reached Seattle yesterday with forty Klondikers, who left Dawson on October 13th, and will probably be the last to leave this season from the district to water. The Yukon and its head-waters closed for steamer navigation on October 20th.

PECCULAR HAIL.

The St. Petersburg Academy of Science was interested recently by a note from Prof. Karpenko, describing some peculiar half which fell in Russian Poland. The grains were pear shaped and contained black granules. Chemical analysis showed that they consisted of iron, nickel, cobalt and tin. This satisfied Prof. Karpenko that they were of cosmic origin. The iron was magnetic. The grains, probably the debris of meteors that had been burned in the upper air, would have escaped detection had they not been enclosed in the transparent ball pellets, where the contrast of color quickly called attention to them.

NOT INCLINE.—Fonthillstone.—Com-

bobby hating him a quarter, how man-

relatives have called on your sister this

week? Bobby—Let's see—five. "That

doesn't include me, does it?" "Oh,

she says you don't count."—Brooklyn

The guests included the First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. G. J. Goschen, and other naval men. The admiral in charge of the dockyard entertained the distinguished party at luncheon.

## AVERAGE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

We have before us an every-day spectacle of eager aggregations of capital putting aside scruples as visionary and impractical, and hence "un-American," in order to compass success; and at the other side of the counter the so-called representatives of the people, in their verbiage, but susceptible to occult influences, are bent on making themselves rich.

That an acquisition steamer will be put on the Sound route shortly, there is little reason to doubt. As already stated in the Times, Mr. C. V. J. Springer has had the project under way for some time, and now comes a statement from the Port Townsend Leader in regard to it.

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