

The Hearing Resumed

Defamatory Libel Case Occupied the Police Court's Attention This Morning.

Several Witnesses Examined—Case Finally Adjourned Until Monday.

The case of George Sheldon Williams, charged with publishing a defamatory article concerning the Lieut.-Governor in the Kamloops Standard on January 11th last, was resumed in the police court this morning. Several manuscripts were produced, Mr. Sarel having secured these while at Kamloops during the week. The original "copy," however, of the article complained of was not produced, Mr. Sarel being unable to find it.

Several witnesses were examined this morning, including Messrs. Sarel, F. Young, and Case of Kamloops, Q. D. H. Warden and C. A. Gregg, of the Col.ist.

Proceedings were opened with the re-examination of Mr. Sarel, who was questioned by Deputy Attorney-General McLean regarding articles written by him in the Standard subsequently to the appearance of the article complained of.

Mr. Walls, for the defence, objected on the ground that subsequent matter written by the witness had no bearing on the case.

Mr. McLean maintained that his questions were directly material to the issue, as he was so much in doubt as to what portion of the article was really written by the witness.

An interruption at this point from Mr. Walls caused the deputy attorney-general to ejaculate, "My learned friend wants to talk all the time."

The magistrate remarked that the deputy attorney-general's examination was quite material to the issue, for if he could not prove which portion of the article was written by the defendant he would have no case.

In response to a question as to whether a certain article had been written by the witness, the latter stated that he had himself been informed that proceedings were to be taken against him in this case, and he was not inclined to answer the question.

The magistrate informed Mr. Sarel that he was entitled to enter his objections while answering the questions. Several manuscripts signed "Observer" were then put in, the witness stating that he was unable to find the original manuscript of the article complained of.

Mr. Sarel, questioned the deputy attorney-general, producing one of the manuscripts, "whose handwriting is that?"

"I can't say for a certainty," replied the witness.

"Whose handwriting do you think it is?" persisted Mr. McLean.

"I think it is Williams'," replied the witness, "but I would not swear to it."

"Why do you think it is Williams' handwriting?" inquired Mr. McLean.

"Because it is written by hand," answered the witness. "Mr. Williams has no typewriter."

"Where did you find this?" questioned Mr. McLean, producing a manuscript.

"Eh! In the waste paper basket," replied the witness.

"Is this your handwriting?" asked Mr. McLean.

"It might be; I really can't say," replied the witness.

"Is this in your handwriting?" repeated Mr. McLean, a little nettled. "Mr. Sarel, I want no more nonsense."

"I tell you I really can't say, as my handwriting varies from day to day. Now this line, for instance, resembles my handwriting."

Compared with exhibit 3 witness stated that the first sheet of exhibit 4 was in the same handwriting as the first sheet of exhibit 3. The second sheet of exhibit 4 was in the same handwriting as exhibit 3.

"Whose letter does exhibit 4 purport to be?" asked Mr. McLean.

"Observer's," replied the witness.

Continuing, the witness said he could not say whether exhibit 4 appeared in his paper. He could not find the manuscripts of the letter which was headed "The House Agents," and appeared in his paper on January 11th.

"Where is that manuscript?" sternly asked the deputy attorney-general.

"I can't say. I believe it to be lost," replied the witness.

Continuing, Mr. Sarel asserted that when he went to his office it was clean, and the present manuscripts he found among the sweepings. He thought that the manuscript referred to was lost.

Mr. McLean then read an article appearing in a subsequent issue of the Standard in which it was stated that the correspondence could not be traced as his correspondence was accepted subject to correction.

"Who was that correspondent referred to?" thundered the questioner.

"I can't say," replied the witness.

Mr. McLean persisted but could get no satisfaction from the witness as to the identity of the correspondent.

"Have you ever written a letter to Williams?" asked Mr. McLean. "Yes," was the reply.

"Has he ever replied?" queried Mr. McLean. "No," he never replied," was the answer.

"That is peculiar. Did you ever have a talk on the article published on January 11th?" "I met him on the street, and mentioned it casually to him, and he only laughed and passed on," replied the witness.

Referring to this conversation, he could not remember it in its entirety, but the impression it left on his mind was that the prosecution did not amount to much, as they had got hold of the wrong man.

Witness may have held other conversations with defendant regarding this article, but he could not remember when or where. He could not even remember where this conversation referred to occurred.

"Was there anyone else besides Wil-

liams who wrote correspondence to you under the nom de plume of "Observer?" asked the deputy attorney-general. "I sometimes wrote it myself," replied witness.

He could not remember, in fact he could not remember but very little regarding what appeared in his paper.

"Do you ever remember anything else?" asked the attorney. "My memory is very defective. I can give you any amount of evidence on that point," replied the witness.

As regards the editorship of the paper, witness attested that the publication sometimes edited itself.

In reply to Mr. Walls, witness said he just met the defendant when he (witness) came down, in Hibben's store, when he had no conversation on the matter under consideration. Subsequently defendant had told him that the government had got hold of the wrong man, and "Joe" had got a in for him (witness). Witness had made a careful search for the required manuscript.

Referring to some correspondence appearing in the issue of February 1st, witness said he could not remember from whom it came, as he could not find it. He may have written it himself.

"Did you write it?" asked Mr. McLean.

"I couldn't say," responded the witness.

The witness was then bound over to appear to give evidence in the event of the case coming up in another court, after which Mr. C. A. Gregg, reporter for the Colonist, said he had had an opportunity as editor of the Globe to make himself familiar with defendant's handwriting. As to exhibit 3 and 4 he would say that they were in defendant's handwriting. In response to Mr. Walls, witness stated that all the pencil matter was in defendant's handwriting, in exhibit 3. In fact with the exception of the word "ignoramus," he would swear that all the handwriting of exhibit 3 was Mr. Williams'. As to exhibit 4, the body of the letter was certainly, as far as his knowledge went, in the defendant's handwriting.

Fred Young, a commission and insurance agent of Kamloops, was next called.

Mr. Young stated that he was not on the staff of the Standard, although he sometimes assisted the editor. He could not say who the editor was, but Mr. Sarel generally acted in that capacity. When Mr. Sarel was in Kamloops he had nothing to do with correspondence or anything else in connection with the paper. He had nothing to do with the article published in the Standard on January 11th. He did not think he wrote the headlines. He should think that Mr. Sarel had written the headlines.

Frank H. Case, of Kamloops, was then called. He had been in Kamloops six weeks, and was in the office of the Kamloops Printing & Publishing Co. on January 11th. He did not know who the editor was, in fact he did not know if there was an editor. Mr. Sarel and Mr. Young wrote the editorials.

Mr. McLean remarked that the editor was not a man who went around with the label "editor" on his back.

Mr. Walls objected to this line of cross-examination, while the Deputy Attorney-General said he was not cross-examining the witness. He was merely helping him out.

Witness did not know who the editor was, in fact he did not know what the duties of an editor were.

This Mr. McLean explained, and witness answered that he believed Messrs. Sarel and Young performed these duties. He did not know who set the type for the article published on January 11th. It might have been set up previous to his employment on the paper. He had nothing to do with the insertion of the article.

Q. D. H. Warden was then called. Under examination by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Warden attested to having had a talk with defendant regarding the appearance of the article. In this conversation he would infer from defendant's manner that he had written the article, but in reply to his specific question, defendant replied that he did not write the article.

Mr. Walls submitted that all the evidence of the last witness he took out as it merely amounted to a question of impressions which certainly could not be admitted.

The magistrate ruled otherwise and under cross-examination by Mr. Walls, witness stated that he believed exhibit 3 and 4 to be in Mr. Williams' handwriting.

After the last witness was duly bound over, Mr. Walls submitted that no case had been made out against his client in regard to his connection with the article complained of.

The case was finally adjourned until Monday morning, Mr. Walls having announced his intention of bringing witness to contradict the evidence of the last one.

PIONEER GONE

Death in Edinburgh of One of the Pioneers of Victoria and Vancouver Island.

The sad news was received in the city today of the death in Edinburgh, Scotland, of Jas. Yates, one of the pioneers of this city, at the advanced age of 81 years. The telegram was received by Mr. J. S. Yates, his son, and contained no particulars. His death marks the departure of one of the few survivors of the old Hudson's Bay regime, and one who was held in high esteem not only by the early settlers but by those who know him in later years.

James Yates was born on January 21st, 1819, at Dalnithgow, Scotland. While he was still a child his parents removed to Fifeshire, where Mr. Yates grew up to manhood and was educated. In 1849 he came to British Columbia as an article clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was stationed at Victoria for eighteen months, and on the arrival of the company's ships, from England, Mr. Yates had the work of superintending their discharge and freightage. At the end of 18 months he applied for the cancellation of his articles and was successful. He then started in business as a trader. He had seen the opening there was for a man of energy and intelligence and decided not to lose the opportunity. He was very successful in all his ventures and made a great deal of money. He was elected to the first legislative council of Vancouver Island in 1855 to represent Victoria city. In 1860 he took his family home to

Scotland, where he left them, and in 1862 returned to British Columbia. Here he put his affairs in order, and in 1864 returned to Scotland, where he settled. He lived in the town of Portobello, a suburb of Edinburgh, until his death.

FROM ALBERTA

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Things are picking up in this district. Mr. Childs and party are building cabins, etc., in the vicinity of Sunahine camp in Uchuclut. Several men have been working on properties in Snug basin, and the recent snow has checked development work for the present. Work will be resumed as soon as the snow clears off.

Mr. Toy returned to Albert on Saturday. Work still continues at the Golden Eagle and Mr. Newton is expected in shortly.

Several men have been working on Granite creek, but the weather has put a brief stop to it.

I understand things are going to move on Mineral Hill shortly. Mr. Lindsay is going up to Sprout Lake to develop the Jingo Bird, which gives great promise of turning out a valuable property.

There is a steady demand for developed copper properties.

The Lake Shore on Anderson Lake is looking remarkably well.

THE BIG COLONIES

What They Cost the Great Powers in the Course of a Year

Although the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, extending throughout this article as England, for the sake of brevity—is not the oldest of the colonial powers, being outdistanced in that respect by Spain, France, Holland and Portugal, her colonies are to-day by far the most important, both in regard to their extent and population, while the commerce of the British colonies is greater in volume than that of all the colonies of all other powers put together.

If we include India, the colonies of England cover an area of 9,000,000 square miles, and if to this we add the area of British protectorates and spheres of influence, the total area subject to British rule is 11,000,000 square miles. The smaller area, that of the colonies of India alone, support a population of 387,000,000, or about 420,000,000, or, roughly speaking, six times the population of the United States. As to colonial power France comes next to England, but at a great distance behind. The French colonies, including Algeria, Tunisia, and all protectorates and spheres of influence, gave an area of 3,500,000 square miles and a population of 53,000,000. Next comes Germany, whose colonies and protectorates have an area of 1,000,000 square miles and a population of 11,000,000. The Dutch colonies have an area of 800,000 square miles and a population of 35,000,000. The expenses of France yearly are about \$14,000,000, and Germany about \$5,000,000. It has been stated that, although England's colonies are not a source of direct expense to the Mother Country, they are indirectly, for it is the possession of colonies which necessitates such enormous expenditures for the British navy. This is a mistaken idea. Even if England owned no colonies, she would still have to keep her navy at its present strength for the purpose of defence, and because her carrying trade, which forms about 60 per cent. of the carrying trade of the world, must be protected.

It is seen, then, that so far from colonies being a source of direct revenue to the Mother Country, they are the case of both France and Germany a source of great expense.

About Trade.

But what of trade? Does not the possession of colonies imply an important commercial development, in which the Mother Country reaps great profit? Here again we will compare France, Germany and England. First, in regard to imports from colonies. In 1897, England received from her colonies the value of \$470,000,000, her total imports from all countries, including her colonies, being valued at \$2,250,000,000. In other words, she received more than one-fifth of her imports from her own colonies. In 1898, France imported from her colonies goods to the value of \$700,000, her total imports being valued at \$750,000,000. That is to say, she received less than one-tenth of her imports from her colonies. Germany received in 1896, imports from her colonies to the value of \$1,000,000,000. That is, she received about one-fifth-hundredth part of her imports from her colonies.

Turning now to exports, we find that in 1897, England exported British and Irish produce to the value of \$1,170,000,000, of which \$400,000,000 worth went to the British colonies—roughly, one-third of her total exports. In 1898, the value of her exports of French merchandise amounted to \$850,000,000, of which \$88,000,000, or one-tenth, went to the French colonies. Germany exported, in 1896, home merchandise to the value of \$700,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 worth, or one-three-hundredth and fiftieth part, went to the German colonies.

If we consider these figures for a moment, we shall perceive several curious facts. England exported to the British colonies goods to a value six times as great as that of the exports from France and Germany to their respective colonies; and she also imported from her colonies six times more goods than France and Germany put together imported from their colonies.—McClure's Magazine.

FOR THE BABIES

There is no letter medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and children alike. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, prevents pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it eases the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Provincial News.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood's electric light plant, which is owned by a private company composed of local men, was given a test on Saturday evening with very satisfactory results. W. P. Dickson, of the Kootenay Electric Supply & Construction Company, Nelson, had charge of the construction work for the Greenwood company.

NELSON.

The last report from the quarantine at Beaver creek stated that the unlucky dozen were getting along nicely. The smallpox patient is recovering. None of the remaining men have developed the disease.

The city fathers on Monday night granted Freeman Alfred Jeffs, who was seriously injured a week or two ago during a brigade practice, the sum of \$150. The grant was made as an evidence of the city's appreciation of the department's services and as an expression of the principle that the men should not be losers if hurt in the performance of duty.

Miss Tamblin and Miss McDermid, who were injured in the hockey match at Rossland, are recovered. The former was rendered unconscious by the shock of a collision with another player, and Miss McDermid injured the ankle, which was hurt in practice a few nights previous.

After Monday night's council meeting the board resumed as a board of health, Chairman Houston presiding. Aid. Hall suggested that a medical man meet every incoming boat and train to inspect passengers and require such to produce certificates of vaccination, or failing such to operate. The chairman and the remaining members of the board fell in with the idea readily and action was taken. The inspection of boats and trains will be continued for a month.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

William Roberts, an Indian, who was acquitted on Monday last by the Special Trials Court by His Honor Judge Bole on a charge of stealing \$220 from another Indian at Chilliwack in December last, appeared before Captain Pittendrigh, S.M., in the District Court on Tuesday on a charge of breaking jail at Steveston, the summer of 1898. He was remanded to stand trial at Chilliwack.

At a meeting of the City Council on Monday, the report of the light committee, recommending that Thomas Proctor be appointed city electrician, was taken into consideration. Mr. J. J. Healey be appointed engineer of the steam plant at the electric light station at a salary of \$90 per month, vice J. S. Grant, resigned; his appointment to date from the 19th inst.; that J. Parke be notified that, as three firemen are unemployed, his services will not be required after March 20th, was adopted. Mr. Thomas Proctor, the newly appointed city electrician, is a resident of Port William, Ontario, and is city electrician of that city at present.

The Presbytery of Westminister at its annual meeting on Monday night sustained and forwarded the call of the first church of Vancouver to Rev. Mr. MacBeth, of St. Augustine's, Winnipeg.

Mr. Law, of Port Hammond, who has been undergoing an operation in St. Luke's hospital, Vancouver, has sufficiently recovered to enable him to return home.

The wedding took place on Wednesday morning at the residence of the bride's parents on Ash street, New Westminister, of Mr. J. H. Diamond, assistant manager of the National Steamship Company at Vancouver, and Mrs. Ewins, eldest daughter of Mr. James Leamy, Dominion crown timber agent. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Morgan. James Farquhar, of Shoal Bay, acted as best man, while Miss Freese and Miss Blanche Millard attended the bride.

VANCOUVER.

The following are the officers of the newly-formed Shipmasters' Association for the current year: President, Captain Scott; vice-presidents, Captains Anderson, Cooper, Newcomb and Wilson; secretary and treasurer, Captain Moore; executive committee, Captains Bissett, Johnson, Gosse, Woodworth, Nicholls, J. P. Hamilton and Rush.

The sad death occurred on Monday evening of Miss Lizette McKean, nee Cooper, Newcomb and Wilson; secretary and treasurer, Captain Moore; executive committee, Captains Bissett, Johnson, Gosse, Woodworth, Nicholls, J. P. Hamilton and Rush.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co. yesterday sent their engineers \$10 a day each to go to work, but they refused. The crew worked, and an attempt to get the Seamen's Union at San Francisco to stop them failed.

A man drank a quart of gin on a bet and narrowly escaped death. He was unconscious twelve hours.

A pretty wedding took place in Christ church on Wednesday morning, the Rev. L. Norman Tucker officiating. The contracting parties were Mr. Alfred Henry Parkes and Miss Jessamine Freeman Gray, both of this city. Miss Gray was a very popular young lady in society and church circles, and Mr. Parkes is equally well known, being a member of the firm of Parkes Brothers, the painters.

It is intended to celebrate the relief of Ladysmith in Vancouver by a monster torchlight procession. This is to be held on the evening of the day on which the news is heard. A permission was granted by an energetic committee to the matter up, and it was decided that this should be done, and to have one of the largest citizens' demonstrations ever seen in Vancouver. Colonel Worsnop has very kindly given his permission for the use of the battalion band, and it is proposed not to leave any feature unprepared, so that the procession will be a monster one.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held on Wednesday. It was decided on the recommendation of the medical officer that the health inspector give seven days' notice to the

residents of Dupont street and the Chinese quarters throughout the city that they must be vaccinated. At the termination of that period the medical authorities will take steps to see that the order has been complied with. This step has been decided upon owing to the fact that nearly all epidemics that have visited the city first made their appearance in Chinatown.

NANAIMO NOTES.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Feb. 23.—Steamer Boscowitz arrived here last evening from Port Harvey with 500 tons of concentrates taken from the damaged barge Colorado. About 1,000 tons of concentrates remain on the barge, which can now be towed to its destination. The Boscowitz left for Tacoma with her cargo about 8 o'clock last evening.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Mitchell, of Chase River, was severely burned yesterday. Mrs. Mitchell was playing with matches when her clothing caught fire.

Mayor Bate has decided to declare a civic holiday when definite news of the relief of Ladysmith is received.

JOHANNESBURG OF TO-DAY.

How the War has Affected "The Golden City"—Mines Are Still Being Worked.

In all the storm and stress of war the attention of the public is necessarily directed more particularly to the trend of events at the front rather than to what may be termed the material financial interests of the gold mining industry of the Witwatersrand.

Only a very few months ago all news from South Africa seemed to radiate from Johannesburg. Nowadays the city of gold is as silent as the grave. Nothing is heard from there in the public prints, and, judging by the lack of information, the place might be a city of the dead.

But this is by no means the case. Although Johannesburg is no longer in the forefront of politics, it is only dormant, and the few items of news that leak through are not without interest to those who have read of the mushroom gold-mining camp in its more flourishing days.

After the declaration of war, all strangers were warned to leave the city with the exception of those who received special permits to remain. These were issued to the number of 43,000 Residential Permits in the whole mining district, including Boksburg and Krugersdorp, which are about thirty miles apart. Of this total, only some 1,200 were granted to British citizens, and a list of them was published in the local Standard and Digges' News of October 12, 1899. Many of them have, however, since that date left the town either of their own free will or on a polite hint from that government that unless they did so their permits would be peremptorily rescinded.

A perusal of this list is instructive, although it would convey little to English readers. A general perusal thereof, however, suggests that a considerable proportion of the names are those of bank officials, and it is quite noteworthy that not one name appears of any financial or social importance. Indeed, some names are as aggressively Boer in character, such as du Plessis, du Preez, Goetze, Nande, Te Water and Marais. Of these they may be loyal Cape Colonists, and, as such, they would be

None Too Leniently treated by the powers that be in Johannesburg.

Accounts which are fairly reliable state that the town, after a period of unrest and mitigated turmoil, has settled down to a state of comparative orderliness and peace. There has been little confusion, rioting, or disorder. At the same time "commandeering" in all its quaint forms has been rampant, and has been made the excuse for a good deal of looting. A commandeering officer has no hesitation in breaking open a shop and selecting the goods required by government according to a list supplied to him by the commission of peace and order.

His usual procedure is to make some excuse to absent himself for half an hour, and to leave the door of the shop open. A crowd of loafers immediately flocks in, and looting proceeds merrily until his return, when he is contentedly blind to what has transpired in his absence. It is reported that Birch & Co., the big clothiers, have lost £22,000 worth of goods, including a very large quantity of little boys' sailor suits, which, one would surmise, would hardly be of use on the battlefield. Many other firms have lost heavily, including Gordon, Mitchell & Co., Coetzee & Atterley, Greener & Co., Jolly & Atterley, Cherrington, Strachin and Bentfield.

Private property has not been any too carefully respected, and many of the beautiful furnished houses of the wealthier class have been occupied by the fallen Boers.

Any Dutch family desiring to take up its abode in any particular private house finds no trouble in obtaining Commandant Schutte's permission to do so. Such well-known mansions as Hohenheim, Kva Lam, Swallow's Nest, The Deacons, Julius Teppe's house, Alderman Solomon's house, Geo. Goch manager's house, Klooflands, and the Robinson manager's house are all tenanted by dirty denizens of Veldschoendorp, which is the brickfields, or lowest quarter, of the town.

Price of all Household Commodities have risen enormously, although there is no immediate talk of a famine. Sugar is 55s. a bag; condensed milk, 50s. a case; fresh meat is 1s. 6d. a pound; fowls are 3s. 6d. each; and eggs 1s. 6d. a dozen. This last item is described as being a drug on the market.

The wives and families of the Rand burghers and police who are away fighting at the front were at first on full rations of 7lb. flour, 4lb. coffee, 1lb. sugar, 1lb. rice, one piece soap, two candles, and two boxes of matches per week. But these rations have now been cut down by one-half, so that one piece of soap has to last a large Boer family for a fortnight. It is reported that

Boer women are looting provision stores in the outer parts of the town in gangs of fifty to a hundred. This has already occurred at Rodepoort, Jeppestown, and even in the lower or Fordsburg end of Commissioner street.

Commandant Schutte, who is appointed governor of the town, has issued stringent orders that no natives are to be allowed to sell newspapers in the streets. With a view to the establishment of an army clothing factory, he called a general meeting of all master tailors, working tailors, cutters, trimmers, basters and other hands in the town.

The same worthy has been instrumental in assisting in the formation of a Relief Society

for the families of burghers killed or wounded in the execution of their duty. Mrs. Paul Kruger is the president thereof, and the committee includes Mrs. Landrost von Brandis, Mrs. Consul Biermann, Mrs. C. Schurmann, Mrs. C. Rolles, Mrs. Bruus, Mrs. L. Dierling, Mrs. Landrost Dietsch, Mrs. G. Hesse, Mrs. H. Michaels, Mrs. Jahn, and others. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £700 have been announced.

The following proclamation has been issued by President Kruger: "Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the government of the South African Republic, that furniture and goods, in addition to other articles, have been found in the mines of the Republic in conflict with the mining regulations, therefore do I, Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, hereby proclaim and establish that all furniture and goods, as also other articles and stuffs found at the mines of the Republic in conflict with the mining regulations, shall be confiscated for the benefit of the State, and shall be sold by public auction at the government of the Republic."

Under the general supervision of Mr. E. F. C. Osterloo, late manager of the May Consolidated Gold Mining Company, some of the highest class producing gold mines are being run for the benefit of the government. The Robinson, the Bonanza, and the Ferreira are all under direct government control, and the Villare Main Reef, the Worcester, and the Pioneer by the company's officials under government supervision. The Rose Deep, the South Randfontein, the Jumpers Deep, and the Crown Reef are also running.

The monthly output of this well-known group of mines is not stated, but it is understood that the gold won is commandeered by government.

Conveyed to the Mint at Pretoria, and there coined into "Oom Paul's" or Transvaal sovereigns. Government is supposed to give each mining company an indemnity for the gold used, with a view to compensation on an equitable basis after the war is over. There is much promise in this suggestion.

Of course the mines are not being worked up to their full output power, indeed it is doubtful whether chlorination is being employed at all; it is thought that the old-time rough and ready extraction over the plates is all that is put into operation. If that is the case, the value of the tailings heaps will be a considerable asset to the shareholders in the future. Whatever may happen in Johannesburg, even if the machinery, headgear, and batteries be destroyed, the energy cannot do away with the richest gold reef in the world.—London Daily Mail.

THE OUTPOST.

On lonely outpost duty stands a Soldier of the Queen, As sadly falls the weeping night, o'er the hillside scene.

That pictures battle's wrath unchained, Where dead and dying lay, Where fell the gallant heroes in the charge that won the day.

He stands amid the boulders strewn upon the kopje's side, A silhouette against the gloom where trailing shadows glide; His head upon his breast sinks low, while all tears roll down his cheeks, And there in spite of hardened war his tender nature speaks.

A comrade whom he loved and proved had fallen in the fray, He could not stop to succor him, although he longed to stay; To stay beside the dying friend, whose love had proven true, But war is Hell and lone he died upon the waste Waro.