List of the Cavalry and Infantry Divisions in the Army Corps

As Originally Constituted -- Names of Brigade Commanders--Communication Defenders.

The following list of regiments in South Africa will be of imterest to readers of the Times. The particulars have been culled from old country papers. It should be pointed out that the tables gives the cavalry and infantry divisions of the army corps, etc., as they were originally constituted, but the crisis in Natal since the force commence to embark caused a fresh constitution to be made on arrival of transports at Capetown. For instance the 3rd or Highland Brigade originally belonged to the 2nd division (Lieut.-Gen. Clery), but was, on disembarkation, posted to the 1st division (Lord Methuen). The list does not include the 6th divis-Bart. K.C.B., now about to be dispatched

In addition to the troops mentioned, there is of course a large force composed of Naval Brigades, Marines, Cape and Natal colonial troops, contingents from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and local volunteers.

1ST DIVISION CLIEUT GENERAL LORD METHUEN. 1st Brigade, Major-General Sir H. Col-

3rd. Battn. Gremadier Guards. 1st. Battn. Coldstream Guards. 2nd Battn. Coldstream Guards. 1st Battn. Scots Guards. No. 18 (Beaver) Co., R.A.M.C. Field Hospital, No. 18, R.A.M.C. Supply Column, No. 19, A.S.C.

2nd Brigade, Major-General Hildyard. 2nd Battm. Devonshire Regiment. 2nd Battn. West Yorkshire Regiment. 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment. 2nd East Surrey Regiment. No. 2 (Beaver) Co. R.A.M.C. Field Hospital Supply Company, No. 26, A.S.C.

Divisional Troops. Squadron 14th Hussars. 7th Battery, 14th Battery and 66th Battery, Royal Field Artiblery. 17th (Field) Co. R.E. Flield Hospital, No. 19, R.A.M.C. Supply Column, No. 20, A.S.C. nunition Column.

2ND DIVISION (LIEUT.-GENERAL 3rd Brigade, Major-General Wauchope

2nd Battn, Black Watch. 1st Batto, Highland Light Infantry. 2nd Battn. Seaforth Highlanders. 1st Battn. Argyil and Sutherland Highlanders.

No. 1 (Beaver) Co. R.A.M.C. Field Hospital, No. 8, R.A.M.C. Supply Column. No. 14, A.S.C. 4th Brigade, Major-General the Hon. N. G. Lyttleton.

1st Bastn, Durham Light Infantry. 2nd. Battn. Scottish Rifles. 3rd Battn. King's Royal Rifle Corps. 1st Batm. Rifle Brigade No. 14 (Beaver) Co. R.A.M.C. Field Hospital, No. 14, R.A.M.C. Supply Column, No. 16, A.S.C. Divisional Troops.

Squadron 14th Hussars. Battery, Royal Field Artillery. 11th (Field) Co. R.E. Med Hospital, No. 3, R.A.M.C. Supply Column, No. 24, A.S.C. Ammunition Column.

3RD DIVISION (LIEUT.GENERAL SIR W. GATACRE). 5th Brigade, Major-General Hart,

1st Battn, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 2nd, Battn. Royal Irish Rifles. 1st Battn. Connaught Rangers. 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Beaver Co., No. 16, R.A.M.C. Field Hospital, No. 10, R.A.M.C. Supply Column, No. 30, A.S.C. 6th Brigade, Major-General Barton, 2nd Royal Fusiliers. 2nd Battn. Royal Scots Fusiliers. 1st Battn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. 2nd Battn. Royal Irish Fusiliers. Beaver Co., No. 17, R.A.M.C. Field Hospital, No. 11, R.A.M.C.

Divisional Troops. iadron 14th Hussars. 74th Battery, 77th Battery and 79th attery, Royal Field Artillery. 12th (Field) Co. R.B. Field Hospital, No. 7, R.A.M.C. Supply Column, No. 33, A.S.C.

Supply Column, No. 36, A.S.C.

mmunition Column CORPS TROOPS. dquarters Cavalry Regiment. G. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, P Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 4th Battery, 38th Battery, 78th Bat-tery, 37th Battery, 61st Battery and 65th Battery, Royal Field Artillery

1st Battu, Telegraph Division, "A" Pontoon Troop, 1st Balloon Section, 1st Field Park, 26th (Field) Co. and '10th (Balway) Co., Royal Engineers. 1st Battn, Royal Scots. Field Hospital, No. 5, R.A.M.C. upply Column, No. 21, A.S.C. nunition Column, gun and S.A.A.

Supply Park-No. 4, No. 29 and No. 42. Army Service Corps. Field Bakery, No. 40, A.S.C. Ammunition Park.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION (LT. GEN. SIR F. FORESTIER-WALKER.)

6th Fortress Co., 20th Fortress Co., 31st Fortress Co. and 20th Fortress Co. (railways). Royal Engineers. 45th (Steam Transport Co.), Royal Balloon Field Factory, Royal Engi-

2nd Battn. Somersetshire Light Infan-2nd Battn, Northumberland Fusiliers. 2nd Battn, Duke of Cornwah's Light

Infantry. 1st Battn. Welsh Regiment.
2nd. Battn. Northamptonshire Regt.
2nd Battn. Shropshire Light Infantry.
1st Battn. Gordon Highlanders. No. 6, No. 8, No. 35 and No. 28 Cos. (auxiliary), A.S.C.

"A" and "B" Cos. (remount) A.S.C.

No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 5 Cos., Army Ordnance Corps. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, stationary field hospitals. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5, general hospitals. Two base depots, medical stores; three advance depots, m dicat stores; two hos-

pital trains; army pay corps; one infantry depot, at the base; one general depot, at the base; two hospital ships. CAVALRY DIVISION (LIEUT.-GEN.

FRENCH). 1st Brigade, Major-General Babington. 6th Dragoon Guards. 10th Hussars. 11th Lancers.

R Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

1st Battn, Mounted Infantry. (Consisting of sections from 2nd Northumberland Fusillers, 1st East Lancashire Regt., 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st Rifle Brigade, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Scottish Rifles, 2nd Devonshire Regt., 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd East Kent Regt., 1st Suffolk Regt., 1st West Riding Regt., 2nd Liverpool under Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. M. Clarke, Regt., 2nd Norfolk Regt., 1st Royal Irish Regt., 2nd Cheshire Regt., 2nd Manchester Regt., machine gun, 1st Berkshire Regt., machine gun, 1st Welsh

> Field Troop R. E. Beaver Co., No. 9, R.A.M.C. Field Hospital, No. 9, R.A.M.C. Supply Column, No. 13, A.S.C. Ammunition Column.

2nd Brigade, Major-General Brabazon. 1st Royal Dragoons. 2nd Dragoons, Scots Greys. 6th Dragoons, Inniskillings. O Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

2nd Battn, Mounted Infantry (consisting of sections from 1st Royal Scots, 2nd Hampshire Regt., 2nd Lincoln Regt., 1st Yorkshire Regt., 1st Royal Wellsh Fusikiers, 2nd South Wales Borderers, 1st Worcestenshire Regt., 2nd Wiltshire Regt., 2nd Bedfordshire Regt., 2nd Dorsetshire Regt., 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 4th Rifle Brigade, 2nd Leicestershire Regt., 4th King's Royal Rifles, 1st Connaught Rang rs, 1st York and Lancaster Regt., machine gun, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, machine gun, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.)

Beaver Co., No. 12, R.A.M.C. Field Hospital, No. 6, R.A.M.C. Supply Co., No. 11, A.S.C. Ammunition Column

5th DIVISION (LIEUT:-GENERAL SIR C. WARREN

9th Brigade, Major General Woodgate, 2nd Battn. Royal Lancaster Regt. 2nd Battn. Lancashire Fusiliels. 1st South Lancashire Regt. 1st York and Lancashire Regt. Beaver Co., 6th Co., R.A.M.C. Fiell Hosp tal. Supply Column, 25th Co., A.S.C. 10th Brigade, Major-General Coke. 1st Battn, Yo.kshire R.gt. 2nd Battn. Warwickshire Regt. 2nd Battn. Dorsetshire Regt. 2nd Middlesex Regt. Beaver Co., 10th Co., R.A.M.C. Field Hospital, 10th Co., R.A.M.C. Supply Column, 32nd Co., A.S.C.

Divisional Troops. Two squadrons 14th Hussears. 19th Battery, 20th Battery, 20th Battery and 28th Battery, Royal Field Ar-37th (Field) Co. R.E.

Field Hospital, 16th Co., R.A.M.C. Supply Column, 27th Co., A.S.C. Ammunition Column Reinforcements. 1st Battn. Suffolk Regt.

1st Batta. Essex Regt.

1st Battn, Derbyshire Regt. 4th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison 9th Co. Army Ordnance Corps. 15th Co. Western Division Royal Garrison Artillery (siege train). Composite Regiment House Cavalrysquadron 1st Life Guards, 1 squardon 2nd Life Gua ds and 1 squadron Royal

Horse Guards. BEFORE THE WAR. Garrison in Natal and Cape Colomy

Before the Outbreak of Hostilities. Cavalry. 5th Dragoon Guards. 5th Lancers

9th Lancers. 18th Hussars. 19th Hussars.

Royal Field Artillery. 13th, 18th, 21st, 42nd, 53rd, 62nd, 67th, 69th and 75th Batteries. Mountain Battery No. 10. Royal Garrison Artillery.

No. 14 Co. W. D. No. 23 Co. W.D. Royal Engineers. 7th (Field) Co. 8th (Railway) Co. 23rd (Field) Co.

29th (Fortress) Co. Section Telegraph Battn. Balloon Section. Infantry. Ist Battn. Liverpool Regt, 2nd Berkshire Regt.
2nd Battn. Yorkshire Light Infantry.
1st Battn. Loyal North Lancashire

1st Pa ta, Border Regt. 1st Battn. Munster Fusiliers. 1st Battn. Northumberland Fusiliers. 1st Batta, Leicestenshire Regt. 1st Batto, King's Royal Rifle Corps. 2nd Battn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. 1st Battn. Devonshire Regt. 2nd Battn, Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battn, Gloucestershire Regt. 2nd Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps. 1st Battn. Liverpool Regt. 1st Battn. Manchester Regt. 1st Battn. R.oyal Irish Fusiliers. 1st Battn. Royal Irish Rifles.

2nd Batta, Rifle Brigade.

1st Battn, Border Regt,

THE WOUNDED IN WAR. Chance of Recovery Far Greater Than in the Past.

If in recent years the conditions of the soldler's life on active service have vastly improved, there has been an even greater improvement in his treatment when he is wounded. In the carly eighteenth century practically no attention was paid to the richest man in the world. The assertion wounded. In 1741, for example, in the expedition against Carthagena there were knows how rich he is. His fortune may hospital ships, but there were neither certainly be counted by millions of dollars, nurses nor attendants. The miserable suf- but how many millions is purely conjecturferers were literally left to rot; nothing al. It is enough to say that he is very was heard but "groans and lamentations and the language of despair" in the charnel-houses where the dead and dying lay packed as close as they could lie. Wellington, with his sterling common sense, saw that, taking the meanest view, it was bad economy to allow British soldiers to die miserably of neglect. He established in the Peninsula regimental hospitals, and though, without question, the sufferings of the wounded were still terrible and the care far from that which is shown in our day, the improvement was

was not to die wretchedly. In the Crimea a step backward was tak Our whole organization collapsed. The awful hospital at Scutari Till Florence Nightingale Appeared

very marked. Men at least received some

medical attention, and to be struck down-

on the scene was more deadly to our army than any Russian rain of hullets. To be sent there was almost equivalent to a sentence of death. There was no proper mbulance corps; no such thing as hospital ships; there were actually no trained nurses in the miserable establishments at Scutari and Constantinople. Between No. veinber, 1854, and February, 1855, 8,898 British soldiers died in these terrible fernes, and it may safely be asserted that 95 per cent, of these lives would be sayed by the medical system of our day, while perhaps 60 per cent. could have been saved by a proper use of the knowledge possessed

To-day how great is the change! Not To day how great is the change! Not of wheat. He got labor for nothing and only does the modern small bore inflict a his great crop of ric. was almost clear far less serious wound than the old musket or Minie rifle, but the advance in surgery is such and the care shown to the tent with the rations and the miserable sufferers is so great that the chances of ecovery are all in favor of the wounded. In the old days men died from blood-pois oning, gaugrene, erystpelas, shock, hemorrhage, or the severity of their wounds. risk of blood-poisoning and gangrene has been almost entirely removed by the use of the precautions which modern sur- diers in the Pechlii province. Then he gery compels. Shock and hemorrhage must was chief supreme of the custom houses was accepted; but Steyn's financial posikill as of old, but the shock caused by a for a long distance around the Gulf of tion did not warrant him in setting up bullet of the calibre of a lead pencil; drill- Pechli, and there was nothing mean about housekeeping just then. He had plenty of ing a clean hole, is vastly less than that the stream of gold that poured into his brains, but few briefs to exercise them on. inflicted by the huge bullet of the old strong box through this channel. It has There was nothing for it but to wait and musket, sixteen or twenty-four to the long been notorious that one of the meth- work. pound, and is less than half as severe as ods he employed was to import large quanthat caused by

The Martini Bullet. The Snider, again, made a wound which was from four to five times as bad as that of the modern small bore. Certainly men could not against any of the old rifles have been shot through the head and through the abdomen and yet be on the road to recovery, as are several men so wounded in the present struggle. A greater boon and saving of life than

even the diminution in the size of the bullet is the use of antiseptic or asceptic surgery with which operations can now be performed with absolute impunity which would have been fatal in the past. In the had killed them all while he was alive. date operations on the abdomen could not be undertaken, whereas now they are perwere so powerful themselves that he could loyally to his trust despite it all. formed every day. Lord Lister may be said not with impunity inflict personal ven- When Steyn returned to Bloemfontein covery of antiseptics than any man living. In the present war the treatment of the wounded will be ideal. Skilled surgeons at the head of their profession have volunteered to give their aid in South Africa, while the Army Medical Staff is excellently organized. Great hospitals and com fortable hospital ships are provided and equipped with every requisite and every dainty for brave, suffering Thomas Atkins, The stream of presents that will presently descend upon him will prove to him that a country where no legal rate of interest he is not, as in the past, sent far away is fixed this business has brought enorto fight, overlooked and forgotten, but mous returns to Ld Hang Chang. that warm hearts at home are ever thinking of him, and that prayers "to Him who

TRUE SOLDIERLY SPIRIT. How Our Sailors and Soldiers Die for Their Country.

Extract from a speech by Mr. Goschen: There was a gallant young naval officer, gladly have bestowed substantial rewards 100, and win a charming bride.—London commander Rawson, who was appointed by Lord Wolseley to guide the Highland Brigade in that dark night by the light of the stars. Commander Rawson brought the brigade to the point, the action commenced, and Commander Rawson fell mortally wounded. The news was brought to Sfr Garnet Wolseley on the battle field of Tel-el-Kehir, and in the very flush of vietory he galloped off the field to see Comnander Rawson and bid him farewell. And what were the words with which the wounded man received him? 'General,' he said, 'did I not lead them straight?' There you have the spirit of the English navni officer, 'Did I not lead them straight?' Could any statesman at the close of his the Swedish government. The gross in ally fixed on the ground. He rarely laughs, career wish to utter prouder words to his come amounted to \$10,136,780, which shows and does not often even smile. Of danger

Private. Charles Miles wrote the followhis parents at New Swindon, Wilts: "Dear Father and Mother:-I am sorry to lings are set down at \$3,858,129 for 1898, let you know that we are going to the war in South Africa. I hope this will not upset you, for remember I am a soldier; and have to do a soldier's duty. I am in grow 1856, the gross earnings have the constant of the state's down has many guests at his table. He eats down has many guests at his table. He eats down has many guests at his table. He eats down has many guests at his table. He eats glad I um going, though not for your amounted to \$163,838,908, and the operatsake, as I know what it will be like-a ing expenses to \$104,998,204. n.edal or a bullet. It can't be helped as The pay roll contains 6.494 names. The

tion at Ladysmith, Oct. 24th.

A Manila dispatch says: Gen. Santa to \$2,079.219, and this welded an income Ana, with a force of insurgents estimat- of \$184.028. The disbursements from the ed at 300, attacked a garrison at Subig two above mentioned funds were, respecyesterday. A body of marines were sent lively, \$157,473 and \$55.860. from Olongapo to reinforce the garrison and the Filip nos were driven back, sev- motives, 428 baggage cars, 892 coaches, 3 eral being killed. There were no casual- dining cars, 45 postal wagons, 6 combined ties on the American side.

An earthquake destroyed every brick flat cars, and 12,161 freight cars. building in San Jacinto, Cal., on Christmas Day. At the Sababa ludian reserve eight squaws who were sleeping on States of which we have definite knowthe effects of liquor were killed.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S LIFE ROMANCE. RING-OF PAWNBROKERS

Such Li Hung Chang is Said to have Been He is Hugely Wealthy.

Li Hung Chang, the most conspicuous Chinese of the age, is often called the is easier made than proved, for nobody wealthy, and he accumulated nearly the whole of his fortune by taking advantage of his opportunities during his long service as Viceroy of Nanking and Pechili. The Statesman's Year Book says that

Chinese politicians prefer to be governors or viceroys of the provinces than to hold offices under the general government, owing to the superior opportunities that they have for getting rich while at the head of the provincial governments. This is her arms, another running by her side stating the case mildly, for the politicians clinging to her skirts. In later years, when of any western governments who should the Boers had settled down to cultivate amass fortunes by the devious methods their farms and the Wessels were able to employed by many of the Chinese viceroys would be called boodlers and plunderers of the public treasury. Li Hung Chang is the most progressive and enlightened that had passed, a phrase that Steyn and of Chinese statesmen, but he was not a his brothers heard often from their grandwhit better than his fellow governors in mother's lips was, "You are free men. his method of using his exalted position see to it that you remain free." Steyn to feather his own nest; and having a dwells upon the memory of this noble longer head than most viceroys and a very woman with affection and pride. keen eye for the main chance he is supposed to have accumulated a much larger fortune than any other vicercy.

Quite a Scheme.

els of rice every year than the benanza if he should ever see her again. farmers of North Dakota used to raise profit. He simply turned his soldiers loose in the rice fields and they had to be conpittance paid to them by the government The great man also became his own contractor for army supplies. He would se'll his rice to the government for army rations at an enormous profit, and pocket a handsome rake-off on all other supplies furnished to the tens of thousands of soltitles of goods through his agents without the payment of a cent duty, and then sell the goods at a round figure to his countrymen. This method of money-making finally involved the old gentleman in trouble: charges were made against him and he came near losing his official head; but his power was so great and his real services to the state were so valuable that he was almost invulnerable in spite of the many

There was once a viceroy named Tselcont leaving a single enemy behind him, man was according to his satirical countrymen, he geance upon them.

King of Pawnbrokers. One of the greatest sources of moneygetting employed by Li Hung Chang dur- the gentleman who had been acting as his ing the later years of his career as vicercy. "postman" and inquired the meaning of was a money lender. There is little doubt it all. He roared with laughter when he that he was the king of pawnbrokers the heard of the conclusion his fellow-townsworld over. His loan offices were scatter- men had jumped to; and how surprised ed far and wide over his province; and he those good but misguided folk were when and on pledges of personal property. In

as a reward for his services in the suppression of the Taeping rebellion. In his ably prepared official reports on the events of this war Id represented himself, at Gordon's expense, as the saviour of the throne and as having secured peace in the Empire; but, on the other hand, he would on the leader to whose military genius he Dally Mail. was indebted for his success. Gordon was chagrined by Li's failure to recognize his invaluable aid in the reports he sent to Pekin, and his wrath was only aggravated by the offer of money. The British soldier. had forgotten his hitterness of feeling and to prove of unusual interest. The volume warmth.

RAILWAYS IN SWEDEN.

There were, at the close of 1896, 2,284 confirmen than 'Did I not lead them an increase, as compared with 1897, of \$461,402, or about 4.77 per cent.

our regiment is one of the best, and we are traffic has at times made it necessary to two-horse carriage, and he wears a uni-"Cheer up, for I will try to do my duty to my Queen and country. Remember me to my relations, and if I am killed, tell them I died a good soldier's death.—Your way who have been relired on account way who have been relired on account way who have been relired on account to the regular for pensions for the servants of the rational states. add to the regular force, and there have form almost always, for he does not like Private Charles Miles was killed in ac- from which was obtained an income of of age or injury amounts to \$2,282,164. \$249,003: The fund for the widows and to wear civilian's attire in the Parisian children of deceased employees amounts ceremonies.

The rolling stock consists of 502 toca coaches and baggage, 21 prison vans, 216

ledge was built in 1780.

How He Wooed and Won a Charming Bride.

---President Steyn, whose proclamation annexing a portion of Cape Colony north or the Vaal river," created mixed feelings of amusement and indignation in Loudon, spent his earlier years with his maternal grandmother at Bloemfontein.

This good lady was the wife of the fammemory the Boers hold in the highest reverence. Mrs. Wessels was a fit wife for such a husband-brave, determined, patriotic, gentie, and loving.

The natives disputed every step the "trekking" Boers took in their country; but they were hardly more dangerous than the Hons which prowled about in large and it is on these occasions that he seems numbers. Many a time in the dead of most happy. A firm believer in popular night Steyn's graudmother, when a young education is Nicholas; married woman, had to fly from impending death in one form or another, one child in look back on

The Stormy Days

The marriage of the President of the

Free State is quite a little romance in itself. He was intended for a legal career, and when nineteen years of age left South One way in which til for many years Africa to pursue his studies in Europe made an enormous sam of money was to On the same ship was a sweet, winsome use thousands of soldiers in his own prilassic of twelve, and the boy and the girl vate enterprises without paying them a became boon companions to the end of the night while I write. The immense camp cent for their labor. In the course of voyage. Steyn studied with diligence and of 11,000 men is almost as silent as the time he purchased extensive estates in the success. Sometimes he thought of his grave. The burghers have gone to sleep rice growing regions and raised more bush- little travelling companion, and wondered fully anticipating a forward movement

Six years passed, and Steyn returned to Bloemfontein a full-fledged barrister. He morrow. Before to-morrow night or the had only been home a few days when he next night they hope to be at the very attended a social function, and one of the throat of the enemy. The strictest guard first guests he was introduced to was

A Beautiful Young Lady of Eighteen, in whom he quickly recognized his ship buttoned up in great coats, and the muzcompanion of six years before. Under zles of their Mausers showing just above similar circumstances young people are apt | the shoulders. Now and then the stillto call such a coincidence "destiny," and ness is broken by a "Halt!" and the Steyn and his sweetheart were no exception to the rule. His offer of marriage

Steyn travelled a great deal in circuit. and the letters for his sweetheart he addressed secretly to a mutual friend, upon whom Miss Fraser-for such was the young lady's name—called every day for her billets-doux. Bloemfontcin even now is no bigger than a decent-sized English village: in those days it was so small that everybody made a point of knowing everybody else's business. Consequently people were euemies who have always been ready to quick to notice the friendship that had sprung up between Miss Fraser and Steyn's friend in the barrister's absence, and the consider any reasonable proposal for a wo-Fan who was said to have died with- general impression was that this gentle-

Trying to Steal Steyn's Sweetheart American Civil War and Franco-German War—as late, that is to say, as 1870— Ching is said to have followed this illns. to Steyn and unworthy of recognition by tillery getting orders shortly before noon knee were almost invari- trious example, but for many years he any honest, fair-dealing resident of Bloemably fatal. They are now treated with has been too powerful to think it worth fontein! Friends deserted the unhappy and bustle. Baggage wagons were loadwhile to pay the slightest attention to his man; where once he was met with smiles

people received him with varied expressions of commisseration. Stevn could not understand it: he hastened to the residence of "postman" and inquired the meaning of loaned great sums of money on mortgages they saw the rising young barrister and "the base deceiver" walking arm-in-arm through the streets may be readily imagined. At last Blocmfontein learned the trath; They had much to ask forgivenness No wonder that the old statesman could for from the man upon whom they had too not understand the character of such a quickly passed judgment, and he was fe ed pired at 5 p.m. That hour was awaited made this world of strife, And gave His man as "Chinese" Gordon, who refused to children Pain for friend," are going up for accept the \$150,000 which Li offered him this sake.—London Daily Mail. Praser rounded off a pretty little romance; the camp that the republics would have but whether "the postman" acted as "best to back up their dictum by force of nun"-if there is such an office at a Boer arms. wedding-deponent saveth not.

In this wise did the man who is figuring so prominently in the Transvaal war meet,

THE CZAR IN PRIVATE LIFE.

So little is known of the private life and personal habits of Czar Nicholas of Russia left the country in high dudgeon, but when that a volume on this subject, which has he revisited China, fifteen years later, he just been published in Germany, is bound met his old comrade with cordiality and is entitled "Czar Nicholas II. and His Court," and the author is Bresnitz von Sydacow.

Nicholas, we are told, is one of the most eserved monarchs that ever sat on a nulles of rallway owned and operated by throne. He specially his eyes are generhe has no dread, resembling his fearless letter from India, on Sept. 16th, to parents at New Swindon, Wilts:

On account of the increased expense in and de for Russia; how I die I care not operation, repairs, etc., the net income was not as large as in 1897. The net earn—
The Czar's grandfather in this respect. "I will live and d'e for Russia; hew I die I care not," The Czar's

to work a good deal," and he drinks very little wine. He drives about in a small civillan active. Indeed, it is said that he therefore su had no frock coat until he visited Paris a of Greek. few years ago, and that the court tailor. In respect to the other studies no spe-who was only accustomed to making his dad comment is needed. Their gains are uniforms, was in despair, because he knew most gratifying, though not so surprising that his Imperial master would be obliged us the guin in Latin and even in Greek.

Being a man of resource, however, he went hastily to Paris to study the latest fashion in men's dress, and he finally purchased a suit for seven hundred roubles. This suit the Czar wore during the festivities in Paris, and the story goes that he felt very uncomfortable in it.

An Unwearled Worker.

on them with a red pencil. His memory is wonderful, and it often happens that months after he has given an unimportant order he will ask as to the manner in which it was carried out. Summer and winter he the first to arise in the morning, and he is working hard while the others are

still sleeping. Of his little daughters the Czar is wonderfully fond. When the first one was born instead of the expected heir, the Czarina, it is said, went to her husband with ous Boer leader and ploneer. Wessels-a tears in her eyes and begged him to forman with some sterling qualities, whose give her for not having presented him with an heir. The Czar is reply kissed her tenderly, and said that he was glad to have a daughter.

When the Czar wants to shake off ail

Plays With His Children,

While he was heir-apparent he once sai "Russia has had a Czar who was a liberact or; it also needs a Czar who will, be ali educator," and the people have not forgotten these words. Of the Czar's interest in popular education, there are many evilences. Hardly a day passes that the Russian papers do not contain articles about new schools, new libraries, and the new educational societies.

NIGHT IN THE BOER CAMP.

A correspondent of the Chicago Record

What the Burghers Did Just Before the Invasion of Natal Began.

from Zandspruit, Natal border, under the date of October 11th, says: To-morrow the invasion of Natal commences and terrible bloodshed can be the only result. It is now close on midto the border line of Natal, most likely into Natal itself, at an early hour tois being kept. It is bitterly cold and the pickets are marching up and down the outer lines of the different laagers. customary challenge, as a messenger from a neighboring langer or some lately arrived patrol approaches the lines. Here in Pretoria laager the men are all ready to move at a moment's notice. A stone's throw away is the state artillery, stationed in two divisions on either side of the main road. They left their original encampment at noon to-day. The horses are tethered to the gun carriages, with saddles to hand, and the gunners asleep at their posts, all ready to advance at

daybreak. False Rumor of Peace. This morning many still hoped for a peaceful ending to this crisis. It was reported that in reply to the Transvaal ultimatum Britain had protested an anxiety to avoid war and a willingness to settlement the republics might care to submit. Unhappily this turns out not

to be the case. The first sign of the way things were to strike camp. Very soon all was hurry ed, tents packed, horses fed and saddled and field pieces drawn up in order. Very soon they turned up the main road and formed on the spot they now occupy. Meanwhile there was exceptional activity in the different burgher laagers. Additional ammunition was served out. Inaddition to his regulation supply each man got 300 rounds of cartridges. The commissary was also supervised and the field cornets' assistants were busily engaged in compiling returns. The men individually were not idle. Each gave attention to his baggage and saddlebags and left things snug for marching or-

It was known that the time allowed Britain for a reply to the ultimatum exwith keen anticipation. It came, and gradually the news circulated through

Singing Familiar Psalms. A council of war, presided over by the commandant-general, and attended by all the burgher officers, was immediately held and the final plans were formulated. At dusk the commandants and field cornets galloped back to their commandos and there gave instructions to their subordinates, the camp corporals.

After the evening meal on all sides the burghers could be heard singing their familiar psalms. Occasionally one would detect an English hymn, sung by more Anglicized Afrikanders. Gradually these died away. A hush settled on the camp. Now all is still.

GREEK THE SCHOOLMASTER.

It is to be expected that though Alafin without Greek will prove adequate for the wants of the majority of the scholars, it will not prove so satisfying to those who want the best Latin, says Andrew F. West, in the December Atlantic, When a class of beginners in Latin is differentiated, after a year of study together, who is it that add Greek to their Latin? It is usually the finer students, those who will naturally want the best Latin. And so Greek suits them, not only because of its attractive excellence, but because the longer they study it the more they come to realize how much it does to illuminate their Latin. The two are one study, after all, and the one is Greek. The influence of the swift recent advance in Latin is therefore sure to quicken the slower pace

They have not been compelled to hold their ground against repeated attempts to dis-place them, nor to make their swift advance in the face of depreciatory attack. Their gains are the gains of long peace followed by sudden prosperity. But the gains in Latin and Greek are conquests. They have been achieved flagrante belle. and have an air of victory about them, Andrew F. West, in December Atlantic.

James Burnett, a prominent Monteen citizen, was killed on Monday through All documents submitted to him he reads being thrown from a sleigh against carefully, and he frequently makes notes telegraph pole.

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