

MARK THESE TOWN NAMES!

They Will Frequently Occur in War Reports.

WHERE BATTLES WILL RAGE.

Ladysmith was until recently the terminus of the Natal Railway, leading to the Transvaal border. It is a town of some 2,000 inhabitants, laid out on a slope near the Klip River, at a distance of about 30 miles from the foot of the Drakensburg Range, at an altitude of 3,284 feet above the sea. It is 189 miles from Durban, and it claims as a town to be third in importance in Natal.

HARRISMITH.

Harrismith, which has already been mentioned in the despatches as a scene of Orange Free State activity, is 249 miles from Durban and stands on an elevation 5,250 feet above sea level, and is built of beautiful white stone, found in the neighboring Table Mountains. Although its population is only about 1,300, it is one of the most important trading centres of the Free State, and is the present terminus of the railway. As a health resort, it is largely patronized by residents of Natal.

MAFEKING.

Mafeking, a thriving little town, and business centre in the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, almost due east of Johannesburg, has already been attacked by the Boers. It is 873 miles from Cape Town, and was, until about two years ago, when the railway extension to Bulawayo was completed, the terminus of the Cape Railway system. Prior to the advent of the British, the Ba-Mangwata, a highly developed native race, lived in the vicinity, but they have now moved to the neighborhood of Palapye.

INGOGO HEIGHTS.

Ingogo Heights, occupied by the advancing Boers, are traversed by the railway from Natal to the Transvaal. Beyond Ingogo Station, which is 283 miles from Durban, and at an elevation of 4,000 feet, the train crosses the Ingogo River, and ascends the heights by zigzag, passing the Ingogo battlefield, famous in the last Transvaal war. The line skirts the base of the most renowned of the heights—Majuba Hill—almost crossing the footpath from Nell's house, whence the British troops started for the top, and where the preliminary treaty of peace was afterwards signed. Round Majuba Hill is the grave of General Colley, the luckless commander who met with the succession of disasters which are now about to be wiped out. Quite near are Lang's Nek and Col. Deane's grave, and the burial places of the soldiers are scattered about and surrounded by a low wall. Descending the heights towards Charlestown, the railway passes through a tunnel 2,213 feet long. Between Charlestown and Majuba Hill was the site of the Boers' camp. It was about Ingogo Heights, therefore, that the most humiliating British defeats were experienced. General Sir George Colley, the Governor of Natal and commander-in-chief of the forces, marched to relieve towns that were beleaguered in the Transvaal, then a British dependency, with a small army of 1,000 men, altogether inadequate for the purpose. His progress was arrested by a Boer commando under General Joubert, and it was while attempting to force the passage of Lang's Nek on the 28th of January, 1881, that Colley was driven back on Mount Prospect with heavy losses. Then ten days afterwards came the crushing reverse on the Ingogo Heights. There was a fortnight's delay, during which reinforcements arrived, and Colley, with 600 men, executed that amazing night ascent of Majuba Hill. His position was attacked at dawn by a small party of Boers, and nearly half the British force, which ran short of ammunition, was killed or wounded.

DUNDEE.

Dundee, where a British force, constituting the right wing of Gen. White's army is entrenched, and where it is expected that an attack will be made by a column of the Boer army marching from the west, is 230 1/2 miles from Durban. Near it is a famous gorge at the angle of the Natal territory, close to Vryburg, formerly the capital of the New Republic. The British force at Dundee, consists, according to the despatches, of between 5,000 and 6,000 infantry, several hundred cavalry and mounted infantry, and about twenty guns. This is the centre of the best coal fields in South Africa, with the exception, perhaps, of those at Middleburg, in the Transvaal. Coal is now being raised there which not only supplies all the requirements of the railways, but a considerable quantity for shipment. The country is also rich in iron.

VAN REENEN'S PASS.

Van Reenen's Pass, where the left wing of Sir George White's army is entrenched, is close to the Orange Free State, on the railway between Ladysmith and Harrismith. Here the railway pierces the Drakensburg, and here an engagement may be expected with the Free State Boers. The actual strength of the British position at this point is not known; but the force would probably be about 1,500 strong. The line from Ladysmith up to the pasture land, with occasional Kaffir kraals. The last part of the ascent up the pass is accomplished by means of three zigzags, and Van Reenen is at the summit of the pass, 5,500 feet above sea level.

KIMBERLEY.

It is expected that no time will be lost by the Free State Boers in mak-

ing a dash at Kimberley, the great diamond centre. The despatches state that about 3,500 burghers have already been massed, chiefly at Boshof, eight miles from Kimberley. A warm reception has, however, been prepared for them in the shape of cannon and Maxim guns. Kimberley is practically impregnable. The mine mounds have been mounted with guns, and constitute splendid forts. The town guard has been enrolled under the Imperial authorities, and the famous mining centre is defended by a large force. The town itself is of considerable size, and the population numbers about 30,000, of whom 14,000 are whites. Its existence dates from the year 1870, when diamonds were first discovered on the farms of Du Toits, Pen, and Bullfontein. The rush that followed soon led to the creation of an extensive mining camp, which in course of years gradually developed into the substantially-built township of to-day. It is the most important town on the railway between Cape Town and Bulawayo, and is 647 miles from the capital of Cape Colony. The town is striking among South African cities by reason of the want of uniformity and regularity in its thoroughfares. It has some handsome buildings, chief among them being the Court House, post and telegraph offices, public library, the Kimberley Club and the hospital.

VRYBURG.

Vryburg, where the armored train was blown up, is the ancient capital of Bechuanaland. It is situated on the western section of the Cape Railway, on the main line south of Mafeking, and about half way between Mafeking and Kimberley, about 127 miles north of the diamond fields. It is a town of about 800 inhabitants, and has always been a Bechuanaland centre of considerable importance. It is the headquarters of the Bechuanaland mounted police, and is defended by a small British force forming part of Col. Baden Powell's command at Mafeking. The surrounding country is thickly peopled by Bechuanas, the most intelligent and industrious of the Kaffir races.

WHEN ARMIES MEET.

Something About the Tactics of Real War.

Most people have wondered at some time or other exactly how a battle is fought. When squads or scouting parties meet each other they either fight in an irregular fashion or run away. With a systematic battle it is different. Before a systematic battle one army selects some place at which to resist the advance of the other. The advancing army usually cannot leave the other side and go on by another route to the capital city, which it wants to reach, because if it did the army left aside would quickly destroy the advancing army's "communications," and cut off supplies of food and ammunition.

The army which takes the defensive selects some point that can be most easily defended—some point where a river or a creek, or a line of hills, serves to give it the advantage in a fight. The enemy must either attack that army here, or drive it out of its position, or must "flank" it out if it is itself to go forward.

When one army has planted itself in a position of its choice, and the other advances to attack it, the army that is standing still throws out lines of pickets to watch for the enemy's advance. The enemy, as he advances, also throws out a cloud of skirmishers to "feel" the positions and avoid traps and ambushes.

In the same way the general who is awaiting attack tries to discover through his skirmishers what his enemy's plan of battle is, and what points he most needs to concentrate his own men.

While awaiting this information he posts his men where he thinks they will be most useful, and also stations men at points a little in rear of the line of battle, from which he can order them to any point where strength may be needed.

When the skirmishers of the advancing army meet the skirmishers of the resisting army there is apt to be hot fighting for a time, but this is a mere preliminary to the actual battle.

The army standing on the defensive holds its lines in position—every battery placed where it will do the most good, and every infantryman lying down and taking the utmost advantage of every tree, stump, log, or inequality of the ground, to protect himself as much as possible.

While the skirmishers are doing their work the heaviest strain of war falls on the nerves of the men in line of battle. They have nothing to do but wait. Then comes the uproar of battle—the dust, the blood, the advance, the retreat, the shock of arms, the murderous volleys of the infantry, the thunder storm of artillery; in short the final desperate conflict of determined men for the mastery, all of them directed by cool-headed commanders, sitting on their horses at points of vantage for observation, and directing a reinforcement here, a withdrawal of men there, the hurrying of artillery to one point, an onset of cavalry at another, and at a critical moment an up-and-at-them charge with the bayonets.

Whenever there is advantage on either side the general commanding that side throws troops forward in as heavy masses as possible to make the most of it. If one line or the other is broken, every conceivable effort is made to convert the breach into victory. And if victory comes the cavalry thunder forward in pursuit and in an endeavor to convert the enemy's defeat into rout.—London Herald.

The jest loses its point when he who makes it is the first to laugh.—Schiller.

A man can get ready for a journey in five minutes, but a woman is never really prepared for it, even after she has started on it.

It will always do to change for the better.—Thomson.

THE WORLD'S EYES ON BRITAIN

Dazzling Display of Military Strength and Activity.

London cable says: All Europe is watching Great Britain at this critical moment in her military affairs. Foreign statesmen and military experts regard the result of the war with the Boers as a foregone conclusion. What they seem with such anxious interest is her tremendous preparations for the contest. By the result of these efforts will her strength be gauged.

In assembling an army twice as large as that which she sent to the Crimea, and considerably greater than Wellington's force at Waterloo, Britain is offering an illustration, for the first time in many decades, of her ability to fight on the land. Gangs of men are working incessantly at the ports that dot her shores, transforming liners into troopships. Largely augmented forces are ceaselessly turning out ammunition and ordnance stores. Some idea of the activity in this branch is gained from the fact that three million rounds of small arm ammunition left Woolwich last week.

Although the manufacture of the favorite new bullet, "Mark 5," has been retarded by an outbreak of lead poisoning among the employees, this department is working day and night.

Tons of scrap are being shipped to make gas for the war balloons, which are being taken out on a more extensive scale and with a more complete equipment than ever before.

WONDERFUL ACTIVITY.

Meanwhile, the men for whom these implements of war are being made are pouring out of barracks to the ports, standing by to embark, drilling, manoeuvring and practising at targets every spare hour. The reserves are swarming into Aldershot in unheralded batches, and re-shouldering their rifles as if the transformation

from civil to military life were merely an every-day occurrence.

The huge mobilization at Aldershot is now in charge of Major-General Thomas Kelly-Kenny, Inspector-General of auxiliary forces and recruiting, who has succeeded Gen. Sir Redvers Buller. All the work is new. It is the first time that anything of the kind has been attempted since the short-service system went into effect. A visit to Aldershot produces the impression that everything is going like clockwork; but it is too early yet to express a definite opinion regarding the British mobilization.

EAGER VOLUNTEERS.

A number of reserves who were not called out have asked to be allowed to serve in South Africa; and a similar spirit of spontaneous, practical patriotism is seen on all sides. Sir Redvers Buller's force includes the flower of the English nobility. The excellent Boer marksmanship, combined with the fact that it is an unwritten rule in the British army that officers must always stand under fire even though the men are lying down, makes mourning probable in many a British house.

The most remarkable point in connection with the transportation arrangements is that about eighty ships can be taken into the Government service without materially disturbing the shipping trade.

The new battleship Bulwark will be launched on Oct. 18th. She will have been under construction less than seven months. This will create a launching time record and a weight-record for time under construction, her displacement being 15,000 tons.

The Admiralty is experimenting with a new wireless telegraphy invention, the contrivance of Mr. W. H. Sullivan, which includes a device for determining distance between ships.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V

OCT. 29, 1899.

Psalms of Deliverance.—Psa. 85 and 126.

Time.—Following Ezra's return, after B. C. 458. Place.—Canaan.

Persons.—Israel.

Commentary.—Interpreters are generally of the opinion that Psalm 85 was penned after the return of the Jews from Babylon, when they still remained under some tokens of God's displeasure, for the removal of which they pray.

1. Thou hast been favorable—Thou hast dealt graciously.—Bib. Mus. It was by the favor of God that Israel got and kept possession of Canaan, and if He had not continued very favorable to them they would have been ruined many times. The bringing back of their captivity was then an instance of God's favor to them, when it was accompanied with the pardon of their iniquity.—Com. Com. The captivity of Jacob—This is naturally applied to the return from Babylon; but it suits recovery from any calamity.—Bib. Mus.

2. Covered all their sins—As Thou hast freely forgiven sin, its offensiveness and abominable nature no longer appear. The whole is put out of sight; and as we are restored from our captivity the consequences no longer appear.—Clarke.

3. Taken away all Thy wrath—Thou hast collected all Thy wrath and carried it away with all our iniquities. Clarke. Fierceness of Thine anger—The captives might well rejoice that the wrath of God had been limited, and so they had not been wholly destroyed.—Bib. Mus.

4. Turn us—Thou hast turned our captivity; now convert our souls. The Israelites were not restored from their captivity all at once; 50,000 returned under the leadership of Zerubbabel, B. C. 538; others, numbering about 7,000, went with Ezra, B. C. 458; others with Nehemiah, B. C. 445; and a great number still remained in Babylonia, Media, Assyria, Egypt and other parts.

5. Wilt Thou be angry with us forever?—Continuously? Delivered from Babylon the exiles hoped for rest, but, instead, found increasing distress and anxiety, which to them indicated God's continued anger.

6. Wilt Thou not revive us again?—We have long had the sentence of death in ourselves, and have feared an utter extinction. Shall not our nation yet live before Thee? Shall we not become once more numerous, plous and powerful?—Clarke. May we have joy in Thee; so Thou wilt have the glory of it. If God be the Fountain of all our mercies He must be the centre of all our joys.—Com. Com.

7. Show us Thy mercy—The cry for mercy always recognizes that judgment is deserved.—Bib. Mus.

8. I will hear—Wait and listen with expectancy.—Bib. Mus. The Psalmist goes as a prophet to consult the Lord, and having made his request waits an answer from the spirit of prophecy.

9. Salvation is nigh—Ready to be granted as soon as there is readiness to receive.—Bib. Mus. That complete salvation and deliverance, even the redemption of Israel by the Messiah. That glory may dwell in our land—That we may once again see glorious days in our land; may recover our ancient glory, the tokens of God's presence with us, the most eminent of which we have now utterly lost.—Benson. God gives grace and glory. Israel when

fully pardoned enjoyed peace with God; for where He dwells He manifests His glorious power.

10. Mercy and truth are met together—And therefore appear as united and co-operating harmoniously in consequence of God's glory or majesty again dwelling in the land when the people should become converted to His fear.—Lange.

11. Truth—Responsive to God's great mercy, there shall be man's fruits of good works.—Bib. Mus. Righteousness shall look down—When a people return and adhere to God in duty He will return to and abide with them in mercy.—Com. Com.

12. The Lord shall give—When the glory of the Gospel dwells in our land then it shall yield its increase; for soul-prosperity will either bring outward prosperity with it, or sweeten the want of it. See Psa. lxxvii. 6.—Com. Com.

13. Righteousness shall go before Him—Christ, the son of Righteousness, shall bring us to God and put us in the way that leads to Him. Righteousness is a sure guide, both in meeting God and in following Him.—Com. Com.

1. The Lord turned again the captivity of Zion—The writer here recalls the rejoicing which filled the hearts and mouths of the Israelites on their return from captivity, in the midst of the acknowledgment by Gentiles and Jews that this deliverance was a wonderful and mighty deed of Jehovah.—Lange.

2. Filled with laughter—A laughter of joy in God, not scorn of their enemies. The heathen had observed their calamity and had triumphed in it. Jer. xxvii. 8-9; Psa. cxxvii. 7. Now they could not but observe their deliverance and admire that.—Com. Com.

3. We are glad—The heathen were but spectators; but the people of God spoke of it as shares in what God wrought.

4. As the streams in the south—The torrents and the brooks in the southern deserts run off and dry up in the summer months; but after the watch-care and dwell in His love periodical rains they return again, and the channels are filled for the refreshment of the thirsty traveler.—Scott.

5. They that sow in tears—Israel was in captivity for the punishment of their degeneracy. God sent them into captivity just as gold is put into the fire to be refined.

6. Goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed—There are tears which are themselves the seed that we must sow; tears of sorrow for sin—our own and others'; tears of sympathy and tenderness.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Great mercies were extended to Israel. God gave to His people a land "with every blessing blessed." He promised His presence to His people and His blessing in temporal and spiritual interests. The only condition was obedience. His hatred for sin made Him jealous for His people, lest they should in any way be separated from Him through the deceitfulness of sin. As long as they would remain under His streams of blessing should flow unto them, and they should be His peculiar treasure and receive from Him their abundant supply of every good.

Expressions of joy spring from the redeemed ones. So far beyond every expectation is the experience which God gives, that it seems too good to be true. So changed is the prospect that the full heart finds comfort in laughter and song. There is "beauty for ashes; the oil of joy for mourning; and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Love for souls springs up when we are brought into fellowship with God. The remnant of Israel yearned for the scattered of their nation who re-

mained in the land of their captivity. Though they had been filled with joy unspeakable, they were the more affected for their brethren. They besought God to deal with those in the land of captivity as He had with them. In comparison to the number who were still far from home they were but as the small proportion of grain which the farmer sows, and from which he expects many fold more in the harvest. God had brought them back, and this remnant should be the example, the few to draw the many to their own land because they were the first to repeat and accept the offer of God, under King Cyrus, to return to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple. In many tears they would prevail with God for their brethren until they should see the answer to their pleadings, and with joy see their brethren return.

SUSPENDED RULE.

Congestion of Grain Elevators to be Promptly Relieved.

The unprecedented accumulation of wheat at Fort William has compelled the Government to temporarily suspend the sections of the coasting law preventing the carriage of freight between Canadian ports by American vessels. The general opinion of shippers is decidedly in favor of the action which the Government has taken. The grain merchants generally consider the movement wise, but some of the ship-owners are naturally not so well pleased. They are inclined to think that the action will permit of the surplus being exported from eastern American ports. The grain merchants, on the other hand, are correspondingly pleased, because they think that the suspension of the coasting law will bring the shippers to time and break up a corner which, it is claimed, they have had upon western transportation.

Soldiers of Canada, Hail!

'Tis settled, you're going abroad, boys,
And going immediately, too;
To fight for the Queen and her sod,
Boys,
Now, show what Canadians can do.
You're going with joy and delight,
Boys,
Beneath the old red, white and blue,
Along with brave Britons to fight,
Boys,
So, show what Canadians can do.

You're going to prove to the world,
Boys,
That you're part of the peerless old crew,
Who ne'er 'neath a foe have been hur'd, boys,
So, show what Canadians can do.

You're going to measure your swords,
Boys,
'Gainst men of a mightier hue,
Though meaner, than Kaffirs or Kurds, boys,
So, show what Canadians can do.

Great Britain's oft emptied the earth,
Boys,
Of all the old valor in view.
Accomplish a similar death, boys,
And show what Canadians can do.

With bravery bred in the air, boys,
Where the metal that moulded you grew,
Already you've proved you can dare,
Boys,
Now, show what Canadians can do.

Already you've, bright in your brains,
Boys,
More lore than great Wellington knew,
Now, show, on old Africa's plains,
Boys,
What loyal Canadians can do.

Your fathers in Canada, once, boys,
Some vanished invaders o'er threw,
You now have another choice chance,
Boys,
To show what Canadians can do.

Descendants of those under Brock,
Boys,
Grim death who could willingly woo,
Be steady and strong as a rock, boys,
And show what Canadians can do.

Remember, both morning and night,
Boys,
Such chances, so choice, are but few;
And show that Canadians can fight,
Boys,
As well as the doughtiest do.

Your numbers, 'tis true, are not great,
Boys,
But was it great numbers that slew
The giant that staggered a State,
Boys?
So, show what Canadians can do.

You know you will all be sustained,
Boys,
By prayers from pulpit and pew;
So, whether you're cancelled or caned,
Boys,
Display what Canadians can do.

You know what you fondly profess,
Boys,
That Britain can count upon you,
To help her when she's in distress,
Boys;
So show what Canadians can do.

You're watched by all nations on earth, boys;
All eager to clutch at a clue
Whereby they can guess at your girth, boys;
So show what Canadians can do.

You're noted by nations that hate,
Boys,
The Empire that daringly drew
The sentence that settled their fate,
Boys,
So show what Canadians can do.

You'll fondly be followed by us, boys—
By hearts that are trusty and true;
So, now, without fary or fuss, boys,
Display what Canadians can do.

A syllable more from the bard, boys,
And then he'll be thorough and through;
You'll reap a right royal reward,
Boys—
You're Queen and your Country's regard, boys,
So show what Canadians can do.

—William Murray.