

French Fighting, Heilbrun Butler Moving

The Intrepid Cavalryman Does His Work Well.

Fought the Boers Throughout His March North of Johannesburg and Took Their Positions—Nice Quarters Prepared for Kruger in Amsterdam—Speculations Regarding Boer Intentions.

London, June 2.—1:30 a.m.—Lord Roberts reports to the secretary of state of war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, as follows:

"Johannesburg, May 31—9:40 a.m.—French's report of his operations during May 28 and 29, reached me at 3 a.m. today. He was opposed throughout his march, but managed to drive off the enemy from the strong positions they successively held, with very little loss, and is now holding the place to which I directed him, north of Johannesburg.

"Two officers were wounded and two men were killed and 27 wounded."

NOTHING ABOUT PRETORIA.

London, Saturday, June 2.—3:45 a.m.—Lord Roberts continues silent regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot write of events from his knowledge. Lorenzo Marquez, where all the news from the Boer side is handled, cables that communication with Pretoria is now suspended. Some messages by courier have reached Lorenzo Marquez, but none of later date than Wednesday. These assert that the burghers are in a state of panic, and that Pretoria is being controlled by a vigilance committee.

Lorenzo Marquez again sends the report that President Kruger has been captured.

This news blank gives rise to a suspicion that the citizens' committee at Pretoria may not have been able to carry out their plan of securing the peaceful entry of Lord Roberts and sparing the city the horrors of a siege.

THE PEACE PARTY appeared to be in the ascendant, and as soon as President Kruger and his cabinet left Pretoria to organize a new capital, the citizens' committee persuaded the commandants of the forts to withdraw some of the troops from the defenses, perhaps with the view of keeping order in the town.

If messengers were sent to the British, or if the British, being two hours' march from Pretoria on Wednesday, entered it then or at any time prior to Friday, Lord Roberts would certainly have telegraphed the fact.

MAY HAVE HARD FIGHTING.

Hence it looks as if there was a Boer force between Pretoria and Johannesburg. These soldiers, falling back toward Pretoria, some of them fresh from the fight with Gen. Ian Hamilton, would have brought a new element into the situation, and would probably over-rule the peace committee, taking the direction of affairs out of their hands. If this has happened, the British may, as the Daily Chronicle says, see some hard fighting before the British flag flies over Pretoria; for even if the Boers held only three forts, standing close together on the hills south of the town, they would be in a position to stand a siege.

Butler

MOVING AGAIN THE BOER FIANKS.

Gen. Butler is moving slowly against the Boer flanks.

The Boers, according to a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, have re-entered the northeastern territory of the Free State, and are engaged with the British near Ventersburg and Harpersburg.

Winburg, May 31.—After considerable fighting the Boers, with two guns and several Maxim-Nordenfledt guns, are making a plucky stand eight miles east of Senekel. Gen. Rundle has succeeded in driving off the federals, thus permitting, unopposed, the reoccupation of Lindley.

BOER PLANS.

The London Times' correspondent at Lorenzo Marquez states that enormous quantities of provisions are being collected by the Boers in the Lydenburg district. It has been said by believers in the determination of President Kruger to fight to the end, that this mountainous region would be his last stronghold. The present stories about the collection of provisions may be merely an echo of these predictions, or they may point to actual preparations. In the latter case it would seem that the Boers no longer entertain the hope of carrying on a successful struggle, since retreat into the mountains can only be a counsel of despair. The Lydenburg district may be all very well so long as provisions can be got through Delagoa Bay, but if the Boer resistance were once confined to these mountains the railway would be promptly cut in Transvaal territory and the consumption of their stocks would only be a question of time. Resistance of the kind would ruin tens of thousands of Boers, and would probably cost a great many lives, but it would not alter the final result to be a Boer's death. What that result is to be is settled by the determination not only of the mother country, but by that of all the colonies who have shed their blood in the imperial quarrel.

BOUND TO GET THERE.

Although Consul Hay's cable to the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, does not mention the conditions prevailing at Pretoria, there is a disposition here to regard it in some measure as a kind of semi-official endorsement of the statements made in Lord Roberts's dispatch to the Daily Mail, of London, announcing the im-

Reached by Gen. Colville After Hard Fighting.

General Dispersal of Boers in New-castle District—Orange River Staters Did Not Cross the Vaal.

London, June 2.—3:02 p.m.—It is officially announced that Gen. Colville has arrived at Heilbrun, northeast of Kroonstad, in the Orange River Colony, after meeting with great opposition.

WAR IS NO PICNIC.

London, June 2.—3:14 p.m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Johannesburg, June 1.—3:25 p.m.—Sir Henry Colville, in reporting the arrival of the Highland Brigade at Heilbrun, May 29, states that he was opposed more or less the whole way from Ventersburg. Eight men were killed, and 4 officers and 32 men were wounded. Colville says the Lancashire battery of field artillery did excellent work. Grant's natural guns were most valuable, and the troops behaved in a most soldierly manner throughout the trying march. "Rundle telegraphs that his casualties were 32 killed and 150 men wounded."

IN NATAL.

There is a general dispersal of the Boers in the Newcastle district. Large numbers of the burghers surrender daily. Trustworthy reports say the Boers are totally demoralized.

An Englishman named James Torpey has been sentenced by the British authorities to serve five years in prison, and to pay a fine of £100, for grinding medals for the Boers. The charge against him was treason.

DIDN'T CROSS THE VAAL.

London, Saturday, June 2.—According to a dispatch from Vereeniging, dated May 27, none of the Free State Boers crossed the Vaal River. President Steyn and a certain number of his followers are reported to have fled to Vrede.

OUTRAGES BY THE BOXERS

Party of 30 Foreigners Attacked and Several Killed.

Presence of International Guards at Peking Has Good Effect—Cabinet Crisis in Japan.

Tien Tsin, June 1.—The French consulate has received information from priests at Pao-Ting-Fu that 30 foreigners, including six ladies and a child, who were attempting to escape from Pao-Ting-Fu to Tien Tsin in boats, were attacked by over 700 Boxers armed with rifles and spears. Many of the foreigners were wounded, four were killed outright, but the fate of the remainder of the party is unknown. Having little ammunition, however, it is considered impossible that they could hold out against their assailants.

Yokohama, June 2.—The cabinet crisis continues. The Marquis Ito will probably be called upon to form a ministry.

Peking, Friday, June 1.—The Americans and other foreign guards, numbering 349, arrived here in the midst of the dragon festival. The streets were unusually crowded, and though the people were excited, no manifestation of hostility was made. The presence of the guards has already had a marked effect upon the behavior of the Chinese towards foreigners. The excitement in the adjacent country has been much allayed, but many Christian refugees are still flocking into the city.

The Boxers are evidently moving off. Unfortunately no leaders of the Boxers have been arrested, though their capture would have been easy.

22 WARSHIPS AT TAKU.

London, Saturday, June 2.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says that nine Russian, three British, three German, two American, two Japanese, one Italian and three French warships are at Taku. The Russian warships have 11,000 troops on board.

CABLE NOTES.

The German Sugar Trust begins operations by withdrawing all price offers.

Labor Matters.

Ottawa, June 2.—Ottawa is threatened with a strike of the type which will seriously interfere with building and manufacturing operations, unless a settlement is reached. The Builders' Laborers' Union have intimated to the bosses that they will order their members to refuse an increase in wages to 20 cents an hour is granted.

Now the union maulers and machinists and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal and Ironworkers' Union are agitating for an increase in pay. The maulers and machinists ask for a 15 per cent increase, and the employers offered 10 per cent. This is not considered satisfactory, and it is said that unless the bosses meet the men's demands today, they will not return to work on Monday. The Sheet Metal and Iron Workers' Union are asking for a minimum wage of \$2, extending up to \$2.50 and over. At present the wages run from \$1.50 to \$2. They will hold a meeting next week to consider what course they shall adopt in the event of their demands being refused.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

Russia in Europe has a forest area of about 500,000,000 acres. One-third of the country is forest.

The Copyright Bill Given a Second Reading—The Appointment of Colonels and Major-Generals.

Ottawa, June 1.—Sir Charles Tupper seemingly is anxious that the government shall not get the credit for the legislation on the copyright question, and immediately the house met this afternoon raised a discussion on the measure introduced by Hon. Sydney Fisher, which now stands for second reading. The opposition leader, in a rather patronizing manner, suggested that the government obtain the opinion of the department of justice as to whether Lord Monckwell's copyright bill now before the Imperial Parliament contains the same protection for Canadian rights as were embodied in the bill prepared by the late Lord Listerdale. The premier, however, in the view that the Dominion Parliament enjoyed paramount power in regard to the question of Canadian copyright, although that power was disputed by the Imperial authorities. The bill before the house was quite consistent with the position assumed by the government before. He suggested a discussion of the bill at the proper time, and promised to get an opinion later on from the department of justice as to the merits of the bill. Mr. Fisher added that his measure dealt with one single phase of a complex subject, which ought to be disposed of without touching upon the broad question of copyright, otherwise the fate of the measure might be imperiled. He could state emphatically that the government did not base this legislation upon the authority of the Imperial Parliament.

Dr. Borden's bill to permit the appointment of colonels in the militia, and giving power to appoint major-generals in time of war, was discussed in committee for almost the entire afternoon, and demonstrated the ability and readiness of the opposition to waste time over the merest trifles. The bill, in addition to the objects mentioned, makes provision for recognizing the long services of lieutenant-colonels by making them honorary colonels of their regiment on retirement. The honor is not to be restricted to officers in the militia, but may be extended to distinguished citizens. It transpired during the discussion that a number of distinguished civilians have already been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonels, and opposition members, led by Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. Montague, Mr. Macdougall, and Mr. Macdonald, incessantly against the practice of admitting those who did not possess a military training to honorary colonelcies, and also questioned the legality of the procedure. The response of the minister to this was that the best way of securing office upon wealthy patrons of a regiment is desired by the officers themselves, as it is considered an advantage to have these gentlemen associated with the army. That there was no authority for such appointments, Dr. Borden showed by quoting from the Queen's regulations, which are applicable to the Canadian militia equally with the militia act. This explanation failed, however, to commend itself to the Conservative critics, and Mr. Osler, who frequently professes political independence and makes the most partisan utterances in the same breath, introduced a personal tone into the discussion. He attacked civilian appointments, on the ground that they would be converted into mediums for political favoritism, and intimated that if the practice were continued they might expect to have the celebrated Capt. Sullivan raised to the rank of colonel. Sir Wilfrid Laurier administered a stinging rebuke to the member for the practice, asserting that the latter was talking in entire ignorance of the subject. The practice of appointing civilians to the honorary command of regiments was one that obtained in all countries. Before the talk ended, Mr. Laurier said that he reported, Mr. Davin referred in these terms to Col. Domville: "There is need of a change in the act when such things as we have listened to can be tolerated."

The bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Terminal Steamship Company and the act changing the name of Merchants' Bank of Halifax to the Royal Bank of Canada were read a third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Canadian National Railway and Transportation Company was passed through committee and stands for a third reading. An amendment by Mr. Clarke to insert a clause that the government might at any time expropriate the road on one month's notice was defeated.

The house then went into committee on the bank act and put it through without amendment.

The house then went into committee on supply, passed several items and adjourned at 2:10 a.m.

The Largest Arched Bridges in the World.

The largest arched bridges on the Continent of Europe, which span the Rhine, represent a type of bridge which, although very popular on the Continent for large spans, has not found much application in Great Britain. Although it originates in the old-iron arch of the Coalbrookdale bridge of 1779, over the Severn, which has a span of 102 feet. Up to 1893 the Dom Luiz bridge over the Douro, with its arch span of 95 feet, was the largest bridge of its kind in the world. The Bonn mild steel bridge, with its one arch of 616 feet span, and the Dusseldorf bridge, with two arches of 594 feet 3 inch span, now ranks first in Europe. But the Niagara and Clifton bridge of 1398 surpasses them all with its span of 840 feet. The Rhine, according to "Engineering," has but few bridges, considering its great length. At Bonn it extends to 450 yards wide, and although the town has 50,000 inhabitants, and Poppelsdorf, adjoining, 22,000 inhabitants, there is no bridge. Railway lines run along both banks; but up to recently there was no bridge on either bank. Coblenz and Cologne, a distance of 55 miles, and the cross traffic depended upon ferries, and further upon a railway trestle, two miles above Bonn, consisting of three ferryboats, each carrying 200 tons, worked by engines and cables. Caesar's much disputed wooden-bridge is now supposed to have been, not at Bonn, but considerably higher up the river. Near Welschbarm, where important Roman fortifications have recently been discovered. The ferryboats and the pontoon bridges of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when Bonn was still the residence of the sovereign Archbishop of Cologne, suffered much during the recent wars. The French

THE FIGHTER OF THE FLAMES

The firemen of our city are a brave and hardy body of men, and have often proved their worth in time of disaster. Yet the fireman, like any other individual, must be in good health to do properly his arduous and oftentimes dangerous work. When the stomach is deranged, when indigestion, constipation and kindred ills have fastened their clutches on the body, good work and contentment are impossible. Here is where our foods, GRANOSE and GRANOLA, prove their excellence. They cure these ills where they already exist, and prevent them attacking the healthy. Taken in conjunction with CAMEL CEREAL, a harmless and palatable substitute for tea and coffee, they insure happiness and the contentment that comes therefrom. One of London's brave and efficient firemen writes us:

LONDON, July 23, 1899.
GENTLEMEN.—I am pleased to assert that I have been entirely cured of indigestion by using your Health Food.

ALEXANDER BORDLAND, Central Fire Station.

Leading Grocers Sell Our Foods.

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA ONLY BY

Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co.,

651 Colborne Street, - - London.

revolutionary army of 1795 requisitioned all the ships of the district and placed the army crossed the Rhine—to return a few days later and to destroy their work.

LIQUOR DISGUISED AS INNOCENT SODA

Complaint Made to the License Department that Druggists Are Mixing Wine Flavors With Drinks.

Complaints have been made to the Ontario license department by a number of prominent people that druggists and confectioners, who have got in improved formulas, are selling soda water and other effervescent drinks with wine flavors. This is contrary to law. Druggists are specially prohibited from selling liquor with soda water, Apollinaris, or any effervescent drink, under a penalty of \$50, while confectioners are subject to a fine of the same amount under the general act. Young persons, it is said, are taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain liquor under the guise of cooling drinks.

CURRENT NEWS

Rev. C. E. Mavery was elected president of Montreal Conference on fourth ballot.

Mr. J. B. Wells, of St. Marys, died at Stratford from taking an overdose of morphine.

Fire Chief Powell, Ottawa, was badly injured by being struck on the right foot by a six-footed.

Fox Bay people have at last consented to leave Anticosti. They will go to Mantouba, where they will take up land.

President Diaz of Mexico has designated 100 picked rurales to attend the exposition at Buffalo as a complimentary bodyguard to the president of the United States.

Mr. George Gooderham, of Toronto, has expressed his intention of presenting to the city a bronze statue of Lord Roberts. It will be mounted on a granite base.

The commanding officer of the Watertown, N. Y., company has sent a check to Kingston to pay for the flag torn down by a member of the company on May 24.

Mr. John W. Munro is the Liberal candidate for the Legislative Assembly in North Renfrew. The election takes place on June 20 and the nominations a week earlier.

The Dominion postmaster-general has awarded the contract for the erection of a new postoffice at Hull to Mr. Joseph Bourque, of that city. Hon. Mr. Macdougall has placed in the contract stipulations which will have the effect of protecting the rights of labor.

At the late session of the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum, held in Montreal, Judge MacWatt, of St. Marys, was elected a member of the committee on appeals. Judge MacWatt was the only Canadian elected to office in the Supreme Council. The council meets next year at Asheville, N. C.

The board of degrees of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada passed the following candidates for divinity: Preliminary—Rev. Horace S. Boyle, Montreal College; Rev. Cecil A. Heaven, Thomas B. Holland, John J. Willis, Trinity College, Toronto; W. H. Hartley, Huron College (conditional in two subjects). First B. D.—Rev. H. B. Morris, Charlotte town, P. E. I.; Rev. H. S. Molinson, Granville, Que. Second B. D.—Rev. Oswald W. Howard, Montreal College.

HOW CARELESS.

A father and son were standing at the end of the Old Chain Pier at Brighton, when the dear little boy tumbled into the dancing waves. A bystander, accoutred as he was, plunged into the sea, and buffeting the waves with lusty sinews, succeeded at last in setting the dripping child at his father's feet. "And what have ye done with his sixpence?" said papa.—Globe, London, England.

A Well-Grounded Fear.

[London British Empire Review.] We fear, however, that a section of the British population has not hesitated to utilize the materials of race antagonism for purely partisan ends, by bringing against the French-Canadians a general charge of disloyalty. Englishmen at home it is certain, and something more than difficult in regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose popularity in this country is exceptional, in such a character, which they would dismiss summarily as a mere caricature; and it is evident to the friendly looker-on that if Canada is to maintain her position, both as a great "power in the west" of the Empire, and as a great "power in the north" of the American continent, the time has come for all her patriotic sons, of whatever origin, to close their ranks, and by a common effort to make renunciation of those disintegrating elements which threaten otherwise to prove fatal to the realization of her ideal as a united nation.

DIVINING RODS

Electricity Is Now Supplanting the Old Time Witch Hazel Branch.

[Chicago Record.]

The most notable patent for divining rod or metal under was issued in March last to F. H. Brown. Several patents had previously been granted for mechanical and electrical contrivances designed to locate gold, silver and other ores, and a great many applications have been rejected for various reasons.

The commissioner of patents would not, for example, issue a patent for a witch-hazel, divining rod, because that has been in common use for centuries, and comparatively few of the devices that have been offered in this line involve original or meritorious features.

To secure a patent the usefulness and practicality, as well as the novelty of an invention must be demonstrated, and the divining rod in various forms has been in use ever since the time of Jacob. Few people realize the extent to which the divining rod and its substitutes are used at the present day to locate minerals, springs of water, subterranean rivers, hidden treasure, etc. There are people in New England who still earn a living that way, and that is supposed to be the seat of our highest civilization and greatest intellectual attainment, although, as I have frequently stated, the statistics show a higher degree of education in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Large numbers of successful oil wells in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, have been and still are bored at points designated by "oil smelters," as they call them; prospectors in the mining regions use magnets and electrical apparatus, and in almost every county of the United States in the agricultural districts you will find farmers who still believe in the efficacy of a split rod of witch-hazel.

As late as 1876, Mr. Charles Lattimer, of Cleveland, a well known engineer, wrote a book to demonstrate its usefulness in determining subterranean water passages. The "divining rod," for such purposes, is made of two prongs of whalebone, with one end of each fastened firmly in an empty can, or a tin can, and the other end, which is used in the time of Moses and Marco Polo found them in China, Philip Melancthon, the religious reformer and friend of Martin Luther, testified to their efficacy, and defended them from the inquisition, by which they were denounced and prohibited. Divining rods have commanded the faith and confidence of all races in all countries in all times, and there has been little improvement in the device.

Electricity is now used for such matters, there is no doubt, but the patent granted to Mr. F. H. Brown, the operator usually connects with an ordinary battery two wires which are attached to two stakes driven into the place where he expects minerals may be found, he draws the stakes in the earth, turns on the current, and if the circuit is completed by a body of ore in the earth, a bell or some other annunciator connected with the battery will announce the discovery. Springs of water and subterranean streams can be located in the same way.

A simpler device consists of a rod with an electrical battery at one end and a wire running down the center. This rod is driven in the ground, and if the end comes in contact with ore or mineral of any kind the result is felt by the operator.

THE CULTIVATED RUBBER TREE.

[Modern Mexico.]

Native Indian gatherers, intent only upon present gain, cannot be expected to be more thoughtful of the future of a tree than they are of the tree itself. They either cut it as to injure the woody fiber of the tree, or leave it with great gaping wounds that cannot heal. It is inadvisable to draw too heavily from the tree, for other reasons than the direct loss of its sustaining fluid. Owing to the soft nature of the tree, a clean incision made in it will drain but a comparatively small area before the swelling closes the wound and the flow of latex ceases.

In order to drain the trees more completely the short-sighted natives do not stop at making a cut, but chop out a piece of the bark to prevent the wound filling up. Such an injury renders the tree a prey to water, fermentation, ants and beetles, that enter the wound and get under the bark.

In a plantation where proper supervision is possible, scientific culture will doubtless do much to overcome many of the evil results of the crude methods of the forests. If only a small percent of the results obtained from isolated trees can be secured in a rubber plantation, the investment will be a good one. Those who hold out the bait of 1,000 per cent profits in rubber culture have no means of knowing that such results can be obtained. Experienced planters, who have faith in rubber culture, who are planting rubber trees, and who have no land to sell, are not contemplating any such profits.

A conservative planter, who has had years of experience in the tropics of Mexico, figures that at the end of eight years his rubber trees will yield one pound of rubber to the tree. With 275 trees planted to the acre, and his estimated profit of 40 cents gold per pound, it is easy to figure out a profit of more than \$100 per acre. After eight years, as the trees grow older, the yield will gradually increase until it may reach two pounds. This many look upon as the limit to which a tree may be tapped without danger of injuring the tree and curtailing the life, or at least the production the following year.