POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1899

WOLSELEY ON WAR.

THE MOBILIZATION OF BRIT ISH TROOPS WAS AN EXAMPLE

For the Military Nations of World and & sample of What the British Army Organization Is -The Question Now Discussed.

Lord Wolseley, speaking last week at a banguet in London, said: I think that all people who know anything about the army should rejoice extremely that our first experiment in mobilization has been as successful as it has been. (Cheers.) Your chairman has mentioned the name of one, a most intimate friend of mine—the present military secretary. I think the nation is very much indebted to him, not only for the manner in which this mobilization has been carried out, but still prove for heving laid that foundation on have taken place lately to dishearten the Lord Wolseley, speaking last week at a mobilization has been carried out, but still more for baving laid that foundation on which our mobilization system is based and for making those preparations which There are many other names I might mention; others who have also devoted themselves for many years past in a very quiet manner and with all the ability which now, I am glad to say, se largely premeates the army—have devoted them-selves to making these preparations and

or twenty years ago when the great re-forms were begun in the army by the ablest war secretary who has been in office, I mean Lord Cardwell. His name omce, I mean Lord Cardwell. His name is now almost forgotten by the present generation, and also the names of many other distinguished officers in their day, whose names were associated with many of the brightest moments of English victory and English conquest, and who set their faces honestly against alteration, their faces honestly against alteration, and firmly believed that the young men and firmly believed that the young men of those days were a set of madmen and a set of Radicals, who were anxious to overturn not only the British army, but the whole British constitution with it. (Laughter.) This projudice spread into high places, until at last we were looked upon as a lot of faddists, who ought to be banished to the furthest part of our dominions. (Renewed laughter.) But I am glad to say that the tree which we planted then took coot, and there gradually grew up around us a body of young officers, men highly instructed in their professions, who supported us, carried us through, and enabled us to arrive at the perfection at which I think we have now arrived. (Hear, hear.)

Military Education. There has been abroad in the army for a great many years past a most carnest desire on the part of a large section certainly to make themselves worthy of the nation by whom they were paid and for whose good they existed. That feeling has become more intensified every year, and at the present moment if you examine the army list, you will find that almost all the staff officers recently gone out to South Africa have been educated at the Staff-College established to teach the higher science of our profession and to educate a body of men who will be able to conduct the military affairs of the country when it comes to their turn to do so. Those men are now arriving at the top of the twee, thank God; while many of those magnificent old soldiers under whom I was brought up have disappeared from the face of the earth, and There has been abroad in the army for

under whom I was brought up have disappeared from the face of the earth; and others who are to be seen in the clubs have come round—they have been converted in their last moments (laughter)—they have made a mistake. They recognize that they were wrong and that we were right. (Cheers). The Boer Character.

I quite endorse what the chairman says about the success of the mobilization, and I will slightly glance at the state of affairs as they at present exist in South Africa. I have the advantage of having spent some time in South Africa and of having them. spent some time in South Africa and of having been not only general commanding, but governor and high commissioner, with high sounding titles given me by her majests. I know, consequently, not only a little of South Africa, but a good deal of the Boet character. During my stay as governor of the Transvael I had many constructions. as givernor of the Transvaal I had many opperunities of knowing people whom you have recently seem mentioned as the principal leaders in this war against us. There is the principal leaders in this war against us. There is the proper that in their character for van't I have the greatest possible admiration. They are a very strongly conservative hope—I'do not mean in a political sense it all; but they were, I found, anxious to preserve and conserve all that was best in the institutions and ideas handeds down to them from their forefathers. But of all the ignorant people in the world that I have ever been brought in contact with I will back the Boers of South Africa as being the most ignorant. At the same time, they are an honest people. When the last president of the Transvaal handed over the government to us—and I may say within parentheses that the last thing an Englishman would do under the circum-Englishman would do under the circumstances would be to look in the stances would be to look in the till (laughter)— there was only four shillings and sixpense to the credit of the republic (Laughter.) Within a few weeks or days of the hoisting of the British flag in the Transvaal a bill for £4 10s. 4d. came in against the Boer government and was dishonered. (Renewed laughter).

The Question at Issue The Boers at that time perhaps we did not manage them properly—certainly set their faces against us, and things have gone on from bad to worse until the aspiration now moving them is that they

should rule, not only the Transvaal, but that they should rule the whole of South Africa. That is a point which, I think, I the English people must keep before the English people must keep before them. There is no question about ruling the Transvaal or the Orange Free State; the Transvaal or the Orange Free State; the one great question that has to be fought out between the Dutch in South Africa and the English race is which is to be the predominant rower—whether it is to be the Boer republic or the English monar" (Cheers.) Well, it at all anderstand and know the people of this nation I can see but ore end to it, and it will be the end that we hope for and have looked for. (Cheers.) have looked for. (Cheers.)

War Not a Game of Chess. But I would warn every man who takes an interest in this subject not to imagine that war can ever be carried on like a game of chess or some other game in which the most powerful intellect wins from the very first. War is a game of have taken place lately to dishearten the English people has had a good effect. It has brought us as a nation closer together, the English speaking people of the world have put their foot down, and no matter what may be the consequences. (Cheers.)

The British officers and Soldier. which now, I am glad to say, so largely premeates the army—have devoted themselves to making these preparations and to try and bring this curious army of ours up to the lavel of the modern armies of the world. (Cheers.)

Opposition to Army Reform.

Although I say it myself, I think I may claim for rayself and for those who have worked with me a certain need of praise, for we have worked under ordinary difficulties in dealing with a very complicated armengement, but we have had to work in the face of the most dire opposition on the part of a great number of proportion of officers sufferers as people the ought to have been the first to help us. (Hear, hear.) The chairman has referred to the opposition of the opposition of the opposition we have met with in our own profession—the profession of the officers of the opposition we have met with in our own profession—the profession that the profession tha I am extremely obliged to you for the It has been a very great pleasure for me to come here. I thank you sincerely for having listened to me, and hope you will make every allowance for any defect in a speech which certainly had not been prepared. (Loud cheers.)

> CONDITIONS IN NATAL. The Advance Toward Ladysmith Has

On Nov. 28 J. N. Ford cabled the Tri bune as follows:—

The British advance toward Ladysmit

The British advance toward Ladysmith has begun in earnest. Gen. Hildyard has taken up positions at Frere, not far from Colenso with the bulk of his brigade, and Major General Barton's Fusilier brigade has moved from Mooi River to Estcourt, while the reserves under Major General Littleton are going forward from Howick near Pietermaritzburg to Mooi.

Railway communication has been quietly restored as far as Frere, where the British line was broken in the middle by the Boers before their metreat toward Colenso. The main body of the raiders which was entrenched between Estcourt and Mooi has fallen back upon Colenso through Weenen, and Gen. Hildyard probably has not succeeded in intercepting them.

ing them.

A Brilliant Maneeuvre.

Gen. Buller in giving his official account of the night attack upon the Boer position at Beacon Hill on Thursday last highly commends Major General Hillyard's tactics, and places the brilliant sortie and the enemy's subsequent retreat in the relation of cause and effect. Every belated account of that action has imported new lustre to it as a feat of arms. The affair was not attended with large loss and to the British side the casulties officially reported not exceeding 64. It was an adroit tactical manoeuvre, which can be set down to the credit of the staff college where Major General Hildyard was commandant.

Gen. Buller was evidently anxious when he took ship for Durban, and his sense of relief is apparently so keen now that he has mastered the details of the situation that he takes the public into his confidence and explains in his bulletin that all is going well in Natal. A Brilliant Maneeuvre.

Troops in Natal.

Troops in Natal.

Military writers speak vaguely of a military column of 10,000 men as available for the relief of Ladysmith, but the reinforcements sent from Cape Town to Durban by careful tally, include three brigades of infantry, several battalions for the protection of communications, three batteries of artillery, about in all 10,000, and with the cavalry and mounted infantry a grand total of 16,938 men.

As there were 4,000 men including the naval brigade in Lower Natal before a single fresh battalion landed, the actual British force below Frere now exceeds 21,000 men, and the relief column can easily be increased from 10,000 to 16,000 men.

The operations will undoubtedly be difficult above Colenso where the great railway bridge has probably been destroyed, but General White with his cavalry will, no doubt, be in touch with the relieving column during the final stage of the advance, and Commandant Joubert's force will be caught between

Field Artillery Arriving. Field artillery is now arriving rapidly at Cape Town with 15-pounders capable of throwing in shrapnel shells a distance of 4,000 yards. Three Howitzer batteries with resources for discharging lyddite shells at a range on even terms with the

best Boer guns are still at sea. A fresh

naval contingent with heavy guns specially mounted has been sent to Estcourf from Durban.

LINEN DOYLEY CO.

UTTERANCES ON THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF GREAT

BRITAIN.

He Rejoices in the Good Will of the United States - A Taoit Alliance With Germeny Intimated-Will Prove a Source of Strength

London, Nov. 30.—Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain, in a speech at a luncheon at Leices-ter today, said that ever since the great split in the Liberal party he had found himself a mark for the slanders and misrepresentations of the "baser sort of politicians." But, he added, he had found ticians." But, he added, he had found compensation in the generous appreciation of the majority of his countrymen. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory, and he asserted that the country owed a deep debt of gratifitude to Lord Selection.

tory, and he asserted that the country owed a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position.

"I rejoice," he said, "and it is perhaps natural, for I have taken a personal interest in the matter, in the friendly feeling which I have is now permanent because which I have is now permanent. ing which I hope is now permanent be-tween the two great branches of the Anglo Saxon race. I have so many friends in the United States—almost as many as I have here—and I can conceive of no greater disaster to the two countries than to find themselves hostile to each other. Yet, I remember when I first visited America, my surprise and astonichment. America, my surprise and astonishmen at the evidence given me by statesme and politicians and in articles in the pres of constant suspicion of the objects of Great Britain, constant doubts as to be cluney vs. Steevens, a Moncton such, was of constant suspicion of the objects of Great Britain, constant doubts as to her integrity and a general unfavorable estimate of our prospects and character.

"This ill-feeling was due, no doubt, to many causes. Due to the fact that the United States has never been at war with any great power but England; due to their traditions, extending over a century; to a feeling that the sympathy of Great Britain was not with them in their civil war, and to the general belief that the people of Great Britain would see with satisfaction any harm that might befal them. The assurance that was given the United States in the course of the Spanish war will, I believe, never be the Spanish war will, I believe, never be defendants.

Cluney to action brought by fought and bloodiest of the three.

Cluney to recover certain surplus value of fought and bloodiest of the three.

Cluney to recover certain surplus value of fought by men who had had was fought by men who had had had was fought by men who had had neither food or drink, and under a blazing execution pending submittal of the question of offsetting costs of defendant neither food or drink, and under a blazing sum, against a strongly intrenched stating sum, against a strongly intrenched to the feed or drink, and under a blazing execution pending submittal of the question of offsetting costs of defendant and was fought by men who had had neither food or drink, and under a blazing sum, against a strongly intrenched stating and was fought by men who had had or drink, and was fought by men who had had was fought by men who had had was fought by men who had had Spanish war will, I believe, never

have spoken in the case of America, might, if extended to Germany, do more, perhaps, than any combination of arms to preserve the peace of the world. The world, he asserted, was not governed entirely by interest. Sentiment was one of the greatest factors.

Referring to the attacks of the foreign press, Mr. Chamberlain said these newspapers had not even spared the "Almost sacred person of the Queen." This, continued the speaker, provoked natural indignation "which may have serious consequences if our neighbors do not mend their ways." An outpurst of cheering greeted this threat of the colonial secretary. It was a matter for congratulation, Mr. Chamberland afterwards asserted that the worst of these "disgraceful attacks" did not appear in the German papers. A new alliance between the Tentonic race and the great branches of the Anglo-Saxons would, said the secretary, be a potent influence in the future of the world. The speaker explained that he used the word "alliance," but, he added, it mattered little whether they had an alliance committed to paper or an understanding, which existed in the minds of alliance committed to paper or an under standing, which existed in the minds of the statesmen of the respective coun-

for favorable motives upon the part of those with whom friendship was desired would be an ernormous advantage to both the nations concerned and others.

A SOLDIER'S CHANCES OF DEATH. Greater Through disease Than Through Bullets-What Statistics Show.

As is well known, the soldier's risk of death in battle is not hearly as great as of finding a grave as the result of dis-

ease, says the Chicago Chronicle. The most competent authorities state that on most competent authorities state that on the average it takes a ton of shot to kill one man. For instance, it has been es-timated that in the Crimean war the British and French troops fired betwen them the enormous amount of 45,000,000 projectiles, resulting in the death of only 51,000 Russians, while on their side the czar's adherents killed some 46,000 of the allies with an expenditure of over 50,009-000 projectiles, this representing a death

allies with an expenditure of over 50,009-000 projectiles, this representing a death for ever 1087 shots fired.

The American civil war returns, which were got out with very great care, showed that the loss of both the Federals and Confederates was about seven per cent of the forces engaged, to bring about which involved the expenditure of nearly twenty-two hundred weight of amunition

appalling. Again, when the American marines landed at Santiago, during a fusmarines landed at Santiago, during atts, ilade upon the enemy lasting two nights, the machine guns and rifles alone accounted for the consumtion of over 25,000 rounds of amunition. Sixty-eight dead Spaniards were found as a result of

Great Britain's experience in recen wars has been very little if any better than the results just recorded. Take, for instance, the Chartered Company's expe-dition into Matabeleand. Every one will dition into Matabeleand. Every one will remember how the warriors of Lobengula were mowed down by the Maxim guns like skittles, but even in this instance, which perhaps is the most effective on record, as the impi advanced on the British lines in solid masses, it would have puzzled a blind man to miss shooting some of them. The mortality was yery small, considering the vast number very small, considering the vast number of cartridges expended, but this is accounted for by the fact that on examination some of the dead bodies contained more than fifty bullets each. On another of a patent on a larger some twenty at an attack on a laager some twenty miles south of Buluwayo, 14,000 rounds of ammunition were disposed of with a re-sult of 346 dead Matabele.

Military authorities now regard rapidity of fire as being more essential than range and precision, and content themselves with giving general orders to aim selves with giving general orders to aim leaves with giving general orders to aim low, and this perhaps acounts for the fact that most wounds are inflicted on the enemy's lawer extremities, statistics showing that on the average 45 per cent. of wounds occur in the legs, 33 per cent. in the abdomen, 21 per cent. in the arms and chest and only one per cent, in the and chest, and only one per cent. in the

WESTMORLAND COUNTY COURT.

This was an action brought by

Liberal party in New Brunswick, will visit Queens county this week, holding public meetings and organizing in the several parishes. Hon. L. P. Farris and Senator King will be at a number of the meetings. The meetings will be at 7.3% o'clock on the following evenings:— Chipman, Wednesday, Dec. 6. Northfield, I bursday, Dec. 7.

Canning, Friday, Dec. 8.
Cumberland Bay, Saturday, Dec. 9.
Waterboro Hall, Monday, Dec. 10.
Brunswick, Tuesday, Dec. 11. Cody's, Wednesday, Dec. 12. Shannon Hali, Thursday, Dec. 13. Narrows, Friday, Dec. 14.
Jemseg, Saturday, Dec. 15.
Gagetown, Monday, Dec. 17.
Hampstead, Tuesday, Dec. 18. Armstrong's Corner, Wednesday, De

Welsford Station or Broad River Thursday, Dec 20.



Once or twice a year the good housewife has a thorough house cleaning. The house has been swept and dusted every day in the year, but the housewife knows that in spite of vigilance dust accumu-lates in cracks and corners, and is only allies with an expenditure of over 50,000 projectiles, this representing a death for ever 1087 shots fired.

The American civil war returns, which were got out with very great care, showed that the loss of both the Federals and Confederates was about seven per cent of the forces engaged, to bring about which involved the expenditure of nearly twenty-two hundred weight of amunition per man.

At the seige of Mezieres, in the Franco-German war, the Prussians threw no fewer than 197,000 projectiles into the il-fated town, but, strange to say, less than 400 people were killed by, them. Then, at Trouvile, two people only were kiled after some 27,000 odd shells had been discharged. At Sedan, however, aim of both the Germans and the French showed a marked improvement, for after 240,000 projectiles had ben fired nearly 3,000 French and Prussians were killed. Tor the Spanish-American war the results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and governative for the meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and governative for the meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and governative for the meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and governative for the meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and governative for the meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and governative for the meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and governative for the meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and governative for the spanish for th

LONDON ANXIOUS.

METAUEN'S BRIEF MESSAGE.

such news had been received.

General Methuen's march from the Orange River is a most notable achievement. In the course of a wek he has marched his column nearly fifty miles fought three battles and won three victories The fight at Belmont was fierce enough, with its deplorable loss to the Guards. The engagement at Enslin or Gras Pan had melancholy notoriety for

Dorchester, Dec. 3.—In the Westmorland county court yesterday, the case of the naval brigade, but the Modder River battle is likely to prove the hardest fried. This was an action brought by

Weish for plaintiff; Grant & Sweeney for defendants.

The civil case of Masters vs. Bleakney, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. The union, the alliance, if you please, the understanding between these two great nations is indeed a guarantee of the peace of the world. But there is something more which. I think any far-seeing English statesman must have long desired, that we should not remain permanently isolated from the continent of Europe, and I think it must have appeared evident to everybody that the natural alliance is between ourselves and the great German Empire. We have had our differences, quarrels and contentions, but they have all been about petty matters. I can for see many things in the future which must cause anxiety to the statesmen of Europe, but in which our interests are clearly the same as Germany's, and in which the understanding of which I have spoken in the case of America, might, if extended to Germany, do more, perhaps, than any combination of arms to preserve the peace of the world. The

north.

A fourth battle must almost inevitably take place there, but Colonel Kekewich will probably try to take the enemy in reverse. The engagement must occur tomorrow or Saturday, and if all goes well Kimberley should be relieved by Surday or Manday.

Sunday or Monday. THE GRASS PAN AFFAIR. Boers Evidently Beat a Very Hasty

London, Thursday, Nov. 30.—The Daily

London, Thursday, Nov. 30.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Orange River says that after the engagement at Enslin, he climbed the kopie where the enemy's main battery had been. He found that a gun pit had been constructed of ironstone boulders, which practically commanded the railway. Fragments of British shells were a dozen horses, all of which had been killed by shells.

Inside the fort there was evidence of a hasty Beer retreat. Saddles, overcoats, rugs and cartridges were abandoned.

A British cavalry cap was found in the fort on the next kopje, where there were over a hundred dead horses.

The correspondent adds that it is impossible to estimate the Boer losses, as they carried off many of their dead, but there was evidence that the British guns had done terrible execution; nearly all the Boer wounded were injured by the shell fire. Packages of dum-dum cartridges were found in several places.

The Daily Mail's correspondent says that the wound caused by a dum-dum bullet is small where the missile enters, but where it leaves the body the wound is the size of a five-shilling piece.

Under the auspices of the Apollinaris Company, London, a very valuable mineral water, adapted for medicinal purposes, has been introduced into this country under the name of "Apenta."

This product is a bitter water, derived pure and in a perfectly natural condition, from springs situated near Budapest, Hungary.

It belongs to the class of purgative waters; but its action happens to be of a mild and non-irritating character, due to the presence of a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, which exceeds in quantity the sulphate of soda. The former is the milder purgative, and the somewhat crude action of the soda sulphate of other waters is therefore said to be avoided in "Apenta."

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received by Mayor Sears \$200, Campbell-ton's subscription, from the mayor of that town, Dr.D. Murray; \$8.80 from the mayor of Grand Falls, C. McCluskey, and \$35 from Allan Ritchie, mayor the size of a five-shilling piece.

AN EXPERT'S SUMMARY. The following was written for the New York Herald by Major William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States army, Chief of the military infor-

mation division:—.

Details so far received of General Meth-Details so far received of General Methuen's battle with the Boers are not sufficient to give an accurate idea of the situation. It would seem, however, that the Boers made a determined effort to defend the crossing of the river and failed, and therefore, even if the British met with considerable loss, it was a distinct success for them.

Methuen's advance will probably be stubbornly contested, and within a short time we may have news of another battle between "Kimberley and the Modder River. If the British are again successful the road to Kimberley will be open, and the garrison there, so lately beleagured, will be in a position to give great assistance to its friends and will be an embarrassment to its foes.

Methuen fought his first battle at Bel-

Methuen fought his first battle at Belmont, was successful and advanced. He fought again at Gras Pan, was successful and again advanced. Now, at the Modder River, he has again been successful and will probably continue his advance.

Meanwhile the situation in Natal is encouraging to the British. Ladysmith, as was predicted, has held out, and the relief column is getting nearer and nearer. Communication with Estcourt, which has been cut off, has been re-established, and the advantage to the British of the Boers the advantage to the British of the Boers being driven back on Ladysmith with greater than the similar operation on the western line, since the force beseiged

at Ladysmith was stronger than that at at Ladysmith was stronger than that at Kimberley and contained a greater pro-portion of regular troops. The operations of the last few days would thus seem to put the situation, from a British stand-point, in a much better light. They have been successful in their recent operations on the eastern and western lines.

Continuance of these successes will,

Continuance of these successes will, it is thought, cause a great diminution in the morale and numerical force of the Boers. There are, of course, a large number of them who are making the fight one principle, and who will keep up the astruggle to the last ditch. There are many who perhaps secretly sympathing with the Boers, but who were Petitish subjects. When the chances of the Boers seemed to be bright, they were willing to be on the winning side at all flocked to the Boers standard. There are many others who have been "commandeered." This is a very comprehensive word, and is applied to a forced requisition of any kind, whether of men, money, stock or provise whether of men, money, and it is thought, cause a great diminution in the morale and numerical force of these successes will, it is thought, cause a great diminution in the morale and numerical force of them who are making the fight on principle, and who will keep up the struggle to the last ditch. There are many who perhaps secretly sympathic with the some principle, and who will keep up the struggle to the last ditch. There are many who men who have been the successes will, it is thought Not. 30:—
London had quite a shock last night. In the midst of the rejoicing over Lord Methuen's great victory at the Modder River the late editions of the evening papers came out with placards of big black type, "Surrender of Ladysmith." The revulsion of feeding was, only momentary, as the thousands who eagerly bought the papers soon, found out that the reported surrender was contained in a very circumstantial agency despatch from The Hague, Dr.Leyds' headquarters. Inquiry at the war office elicited the information that no despatch containing such news had been received.

When who have joined because they ad to, and for no other reason, will leave as soon as they have an opportunity, and will become, on the approach of the British, "muchos amigos," as we say in the Philippines. Should the Boers suffer a succession of defeats their prestige, which would disappear, and with it would disappear that part of their forces included in the last two classes.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

An Important Judgment—Minister in the City-Rate of Tayation

An Important Judgment-Minister in the

importance was delivered by Judge Wilson in chambers Saturday. Plaintiff Anderson recovered a judgment against Defendant Shaw on an offer and consent. ful in an appeal on a side issue in the supreme court. The plaintiff being a man of no property and having left the counsummons was taken out by defendant.

Under the new city valuation the rate of taxation per hundred will be about \$4. The old rate was 6.08 per hundred. THE KHALIFA'S DEATH.

'After His Defeat He Sat Down and Wait-

Cario, Dec. 1 .- Officers from the Soudan, who have arrived here say that when dan, who have arrived here say that when General Wingate's force overtook the Khalifa the latter tried to outflank the Anglo-Egyptians, but failed. Seeing his position was hopeless the Khalifa told positition was hopeles, the Khalifa told his emirs to stay with him and die. He then envend a sheepslin on the ground. then spread a sheepskin on the ground, and sat down on it, with the emirs on either side of him. The Khalifa was found shot through the head, heart, arms and legs, and the emirs were lying dead beside him. The members of his bady. and legs, and the emirs were lying dead beside him. The members of his body-guard were all dead in front of them. General Wingate's forces swept over them without recognizing the Nhalifa and his-emirs, but they were identified later...

A GOOD THING FROM HUNGARY

Under the auspices of the Apollinaris Company, London, a very valuable min-eral water, adapted for medicinal pur-

castle. The latter explained that a sub-scription had been raised in Newcastle and given to the soldiers, and that the \$35 was his own subscription of \$10 and

\$35 was his own subscription of \$10 and \$25 collected at the recent meeting of the Teachers' Institute. James R. Ruel, Esq., treasurer of the Transvaal Contingent Fund, has received from Geo. J. Clarke, Esq., mayor of St. Stephen, the sum of \$785, the very hand-

ARCHIE STEWART GETS A JUDG-

Ottawa, Dec. 3.-In the Exchequer Court, yesterday, judgment was given in favor of Archie Stewart, in his case against the government, for expropriation of his Rockliffe quarry. Mr. Stewart gets \$20,000 for the use of the quarry and will be allowed \$7,500 for stone used and also \$1,500 as costs in petition of right. The government drops its case against him for \$30,000 and the only claim to be decided now is the taking away of his contract on the Soulanges canal.

"Why do you—aw—sigh, Miss Dolly?" asked the callow bard, after reciting one of his soulful effusions.
"Because it is not good form to snort," replied the wearied maiden.—[Harper's Weekly.

