

They Swept The Heights!

How the British Won the Battle of Talana Hill.

Boers' Almost Inaccessible Position Carried by Storm.

Counterpart of the Majuba Fight, With Results Reversed.

British Bravery and Good Marksmanship Win the Day.

Terrific Hail of Shot and Shell—Magnificent Charge of Infantry.

Precipitate Flight of the Boer—Retreat Cut Off—Great Slaughter.

Boer Loss About 800 Killed; British 31 Killed and 151 Wounded, Including Gen. Symons—Pierce Fighting Around Mafeking.

A dispatch dated Glencoe Camp, Oct. 20, 2:50 p.m., says: "After eight hours of continuous heavy fighting, Talana Hill was carried by the Dublin Fusiliers and the King's Rifles, under cover of a well served artillery fire by the Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth Batteries. The Boers who threatened the British rear have retired. The fight was almost an exact counterpart of that of Majuba Hill, except that the position of the Boer and British forces were reversed. Gen. Symons was severely injured. He was shot through the thigh."

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
A later dispatch from Glencoe says: The battle today has been a brilliant success. The Boers got a reverse which may possibly for a time, at any rate, check all aggressive action. The British artillery practice in the early part of the day decided the battle. The seizure of Dundee Hill by the Boers was a surprise, for although the pickets had been exchanging shots all night, it was not until a shell boomed over the town into the camp that their presence was discovered. Then the shells came fast. The hill was positively alive with the swarming Boers until the British artillery got work with magnificent energy and precision. The batteries from the camp took up positions to the south of the town, and after a quarter of an hour's magnificent fighting, silenced the guns on the hill. Shells could be seen dropping among the Boer pieces with remarkable accuracy, and doing tremendous execution, for the enemy were present in very large numbers and in places considerably exposed. At this time the enemy held the whole of the hill behind Smith's farm and Dundee Kopje, right away to the south, in which direction the British infantry and cavalry moved at once. The fighting raged particularly hot at the valley outside the town. Directly the Boers ceased firing, Gen. Symons ordered the infantry to move on the position.

THE INFANTRY CHARGE.
The infantry charge was magnificent. The way the King's Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers stormed the position was one of the most splendid sights ever seen. The firing of the Boers was not so deadly as might be expected from the troops occupying such a fine position, but the infantry lost heavily going up the hill, and only the consummate brilliant way in which Gen. Symons had trained them to fighting of this kind saved them from being swept away. Indeed, the hill was almost inaccessible to the storming party, and any hesitation would have lost the day. The enemy's guns, so far as the correspondent could see, were abandoned, for the Boers had no time to remove them. A stream of fugitives poured down the hillside into the valley, where the battle went on with no statement. Gen. Symons was wounded early in the action, and the command then devolved on Major Tule.

THE ENEMY FLED.
The enemy, as they fled, were followed by the cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery. The direction taken was to the eastward. At the latest report the cavalry had not returned. Some say four and some say five guns have been captured. The Boer artillery firing was weak. A lot of plugged shells were used. Although the enemy's position was carried soon after 1 o'clock, scattered firing went on almost all the afternoon. The British losses are very severe, but those of the Boers are much heavier.

THE FINAL RUSH.
The final rush was made with a triumphant yell, and as the British troops charged to close quarters, the enemy, turned and fled, leaving all their impediments and guns behind them in their precipitate flight.

While this was going on one battery of artillery, the Eighth Hussars, and the mounted infantry, with a part of the Leicester Regiment, got on the enemy's flank, and as the Boers streamed wildly down the hill, making for the main road, they found their retreat cut off.

but they rallied for a while, and there was severe fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. Many of the enemy surrendered.

THE LOSSES.
A rough estimate places the British loss at 31 killed, 151 wounded and that of the Boers at 800.

A newspaper correspondent states that through his glasses during the fight today he noticed how much the Boers seemed to be nonplussed by the tactics of the imperial troops, especially at the well-drilled, swift-moving horsemen. The enemy are still, as it were, a mob. They are without horses and forage, and many of them rely for food on what they can obtain by looting. Their animals are mostly in a wretched condition. It is understood that before today's battle several Boers had left their farms, and many others are now likely to follow.

FALLING BACK.
Many Boers are reported to be falling back on their old position. They have been raising a series of fortifications between Sandpruit and Dannhauser, their object being to prevent the grand entrance of the imperial troops. Near Sandpruit camp they have a laager with several pieces of artillery and another behind Volksrust. There are guns at Mount Pogwail, overlooking Laing's Nek and Logend, and the Boers are still, as it were, a mob. They are without horses and forage, and many of them rely for food on what they can obtain by looting. Their animals are mostly in a wretched condition. It is understood that before today's battle several Boers had left their farms, and many others are now likely to follow.

Another Account.
A Glencoe camp correspondent, telegraphing the 20th, says: A force of 5,000 Boers, led by Commandant Gen. Joubert, have been defeated severely by a force under Gen. Symons, and the enemy at this moment are in full retreat. Nobody in the camp save Gen. Symons and his staff were aware that the Boers intended to attack the hill. The Boers were seen in the morning, and that he would get within three miles of his position before making his presence known to all concerned. It was known, however, that the enemy was advancing still farther south, and precautions were taken against a surprise during the night. Just after dawn the Boer artillery opened fire from Glencoe Hill. The range was ill-judged, and the quality of the ammunition bad. During two hours and a half scarcely a dozen shells burst within our lines. Our gunners, on the contrary, made excellent practice, which soon began to tell upon the enemy. At half past seven Gen. Symons ordered a general advance of the infantry brigades, which he himself accompanied. The Dublin Fusiliers were well in front, with the King's Royal Rifles upon the right and the Leicester Regiment upon the left.

TERRIFIC ARTILLERY FIRE.
The advance was covered by a terrific fire from our three batteries, and several Boer guns were silenced before the Fusiliers began to climb the hill. By the time the Fusiliers and Royal Rifles got within a hundred yards, the Boer batteries had been completely silenced, our own guns having pounded them at 2,500 yards' range, with crushing effect. The Boers' machine guns, which were in heavy rifle fire, which thinned our ranks considerably. By nine o'clock the Fusiliers and Royal Rifles had swarmed over the hill and the Boers were on the run. Meeting the 18th Hussars and all the colonial mounted infantry and the Leicester Regiment had been moved north and east, thus practically cutting off the Boer main line of retreat, and the enemy caught between two lines of fire, lost heavily. Our losses were probably 200 killed and wounded, and that of the Boers three or four times as many.

THE BOERS RETIRE.
It is officially announced at Durban that the Boers retired from Farning-spruit this morning.

GENERAL SYMONS MORTALLY WOUNDED.
Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons last night, read the following telegram from Major Tule, dated at Glencoe camp at 1 o'clock last evening: "I regret to state that Gen. Symons is mortally wounded. Other casualties will follow. The important success is due to Gen. Symons' courage and fine generalship, and the confidence he gave to the troops under his command."

THE FIGHTING AT MAPEKING.
London, Oct. 21.—The Boers began the investment of Mafeking in real earnest at 6 o'clock this morning. For some days they have been skirting the town in small bodies, but they have begun to mass in force on the Transvaal side. Col. Baden-Powell ordered the armored train and a part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate regiment to go out against them and see if they could break up the strongest force. They went out a distance of four miles and directly they came in range opened fire with their Maxim's, scattering the Boers.

The enemy at once rode off in hot haste further into the veldt and away from the railway, but the troops pursued and overtook them. The enemy were in a sheltered position, where our men were in the open. Volley firing was started at 900 yards, and soon became hot on both sides. A number of

our men were wounded, and many riderless Boer horses rushed across the plain. Our fire soon scattered the enemy, but at that moment they were reinforced by a large force, and a hot engagement ensued. Our men behaved superbly. Reinforcements were hurried up by Col. Baden-Powell from Mankoring. The artillery soon got the range and the Boers were splendidly shelled. A second armored train was dispatched from Mafeking, together with a reinforced police force, and a fierce general fight followed. Ultimately the Boers, demoralized by the splendid work of our men, began to withdraw, and by 11 o'clock they were completely driven off. They undoubtedly suffered heavy loss. Our loss was two killed and fourteen wounded.

TREMENDOUS BLOW.
Dispatches received at Cape Town, dated Mafeking, Saturday, Oct. 21, state that Col. Baden-Powell inflicted a tremendous blow on the Boers nine miles north of Mafeking. Two trucks loaded with Maxim's were sent to the town to be shelled, and in the hope that the Boers would shell and explode them. And so it happened. When the engine had been uncoupled from the trucks and proceeded about three miles, it was shelled by the Boers, with the result that a terrific explosion occurred, killing, it is estimated, 100 Boers.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.
London, Oct. 21.—The transport Yorkshire, carrying the first troops of the special army corps, came out of Southampton yesterday afternoon, the other transports following at intervals. The public were excluded from the docks during the embarkation, but immense throngs of people gathered on the shore, cheering, singing and bidding farewell to their friends as the trains passed in.

The mobilization is practically completed, and it is said that more than 90 per cent of the reservists have rejoined the colors. This is considered a record. The army corps has been speedily equipped, and the admiralty of the German headquarters staff, and they have sent a semi-official message of congratulation to the British military at Berlin to the service. The London press regard this as a well-deserved compliment. It is the aim of the South Africa unless he has had at least a year's service.

Posters placarded in Limerick yesterday urging the Irish to enlist for service against the Boers, were torn down by the police.

MILLIONS MAY STARVE

Famine Menaces 50,000,000 in India.

250,000 Sufferers Are Now Being Relieved.

Lord Strathcona Spoken of for the Rectorship of Aberdeen University.

Simla, India, Oct. 21.—Yesterday's meeting of the supreme council of India. C. M. Rivaz said the famine-affected area comprised 100,000 miles of British territory and 250,000 miles of territory of native states, each section containing upward of 15,000,000 of people. The situation in the central provinces, and particularly in Berar, Gujarat, North Deccan, and the central Punjab, Baroda, Indore and Rajputana, was distinctly grave. Rivaz said he thought the extreme limit of what could be done, had already been reached and that food supplies from Nurma and Bengal would prove sufficient. He estimated that the direct relief would cost 1,500,000 rupees, and said that a quarter of a million people were already receiving assistance.

ABERDEEN RECTORSHIP.
London, Oct. 21.—Lord Strathcona has been asked to become a candidate for the lord rectorship of Aberdeen University. This is one of the oldest educational institutions in the kingdom, having been founded by Bishop Elphinstone of Aberdeen, in the year 1494. The office of rector, etc., have been held by many notable men. The rectorship is at present held by the Marquis of Huntley, who desires that a Lord Strathcona should express his willingness to become a candidate.

AGAINST ARBITRATION.
London, Oct. 21.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says: The suggestion of submitting the Samoan question to arbitration has been met with approval in authoritative quarters here.

WILLIAM GOING TO ENGLAND.
London, Oct. 21.—The Cologne Zeitung announces officially that Emperor William will start for England on Nov. 11. The Daily News says: "There is no reason why he should not meet with a hearty reception. The emperor's neutrality and peaceful advice to the Boers has won for him his famous Kruger telegram."

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.
London, Oct. 21.—The London manager of the Bank of the South African Republic made the following statement to the Associated Press: "When one considers the average weekly gold exports from the Transvaal to England, which you may estimate at £240,000, to say nothing of a considerable amount that goes weekly to the continent, it is impossible to believe that the complete cessation of such large amounts will not create some stringency, especially as the only way to meet the increased British expenditure in South Africa, is to ship out gold. These conditions are keenly felt by the larger financial houses, and throughout the week the stock exchange has been in a state of anxiety regarding the measures the government will adopt the necessary funds."

Anti-imperialists wound up their Chicago meet by organizing the "American Imperialist League" under the presidency of George S. Boutwell, of Maine.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, will deliver addresses in Petrolya on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Twenty clerks working on the state records of Michigan are reported to have died of consumption, contracted from handling the books.

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that in November a second dividend of 33½ per cent on the notes of the Banque Ville Marie will be paid.

PLUM PUDDINGS AND MINCE PIES often have had effects on the small boy who over-indulges in them. Pain-killer as a household medicine for all such ills is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, they are but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

UNIVERSAL ENTHUSIASM

Stimulated by the News From Natal.

England in General and London in Particular Full of War Talk.

Troops Being Inoculated Against Enteric Fever.

Boer Election Canvass on Boer and Anti-Boer Lines—Royal Love Affairs—Society Gossip.

[Special London Cable Letter.]
London, Oct. 21.—War talk reigns supreme everywhere in England. London is teeming with people notable socially, but what cares London for society when troops are piling into transports and when everybody, from her majesty down, is saying "Good-bye," and "Good luck to you."

The newsboys are fairly reveling in their "Orrible slaughters," and the ordinary pacific stock broker talks incessantly of strategic and military tactics.

The news of yesterday's fighting in Natal made a tremendous sensation, and the pluck and dash of the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers greatly stimulated the universal enthusiasm. The total British force at the battle of Talana Hill, according to the reports immediately preceding the announcement of the engagement, included the 18th Hussars, the Natal Mounted Volunteers, the 1st Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment, the 2nd King's Royal Rifles, the Devonshire Regiment, the Dorsetshire Regiment, several companies of mounted infantry, and three field batteries, a total of about 4,000 men, opposed to the Boer force, estimated at twice that number, and possibly reaching a higher figure. It is very dispiriting to the Boers, and gives an additional element of fascination to the history of the day.

BYE-ELECTION ON CURIOUS LINES.

The forthcoming parliamentary bye-election in Lower Hamlets, London, is being fought strictly on Boer and anti-Boer lines. The Liberal candidate is Mr. Harold Spencer and the Conservative candidate Mr. Wm. Bothwell. Both John in a wish that victory may attend the British arm, but this does not deter the electors from creating a little war of their own.

INOCULATING THE TROOPS.

One of the most curious features of the mobilization has been the inoculating of the troops against enteric fever. This was not made compulsory, but the company commanders were instructed to urge the men to allow themselves to be inoculated and must of them have undergone the ordeal. Although medical men differ greatly as to the utility of the virus, the percentage of enteric fever in the British ranks will be eagerly watched by foreign military experts. Should it turn out to be remarkably small, it is more than likely that all the European troops will be inoculated before going to countries infested by the enteric germs.

PLENTY OF VOLUNTEERS.
The war office continues to receive offers for volunteer service from all parts of the country. Colonel Sir Charles Edward Howard-Vincent has officially repeated his proposal to raise a thousand marksmen for service in South Africa at his own expense. Col. Vincent is the commandant of the Queen's Westminster volunteers, one of the crack regiments, and ever since his offer was first published he has been inundated with requests from anxious to serve. Many of the applicants are of good social position, including several clergymen. The hail from points as far apart as Bombay and San Francisco. A Canadian volunteer has offered to bear the entire expense of one hundred men throughout the campaign.

THE STRICKEN GENERAL.
The news of the wounding of Gen. Symons in yesterday's engagement was read with much regret in London. Probably no other officer in the British army has seen more fighting than General Sir William Penn Symons, the commander of the fourth division, under Gen. Sir George Stewart White. The general has been seen more in the front of the campaign in the Transvaal and Zululand revealed his splendid qualities in the most brilliant fashion.

NON-COMBATANTS.
One of the problems left entirely to Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, in supreme command, is the punishment of non-combatants who take part in the hostilities. The task of distinguishing their status is very difficult, as comparatively few Boers wear a uniform. It is said that the treatment he will administer to the German and French volunteers under the Transvaal flag will not be more merciful than were Von Moltke's dealings with the French.

The bitter anti-Boer feeling that exists in France is voiced in its extreme manifestation by the Echo de Paris, which says: "We shall join in the whipsper of the great court scandal of Europe, made her thoroughly disgusted with the formalities of court life. Emperor Francis Joseph and King Leopold of Belgium have both given their approval to the marriage. Count Lonyay threw up his diplomatic career shortly after becoming privately engaged to the archduchess, and he has since been preparing a home for his royal bride."

ROYAL LOVE AFFAIRS.

Rumors of royal engagements and marriages multiply. It is now said that the czarevitch has fallen in love with Princess Margaret of Connaught, with whom he has been associating a great deal in Scotland. The announcement of the betrothal of the Austrian Archduchess Stephanie to Count Elmer Lonyay, former secretary of the Austrian embassy in Rome, seems to be correct. It is said that her sad experiences as the wife of the Imperial Crown Prince Rudolph, whose tragic death with Baroness Marie Vetere was one of the great court scandals of Europe, made her thoroughly disgusted with the formalities of court life. Emperor Francis Joseph and King Leopold of Belgium have both given their approval to the marriage. Count Lonyay threw up his diplomatic career shortly after becoming privately engaged to the archduchess, and he has since been preparing a home for his royal bride.

Vanity Fair predicts the forthcoming

"APENTA"

The Best Natural Purgative Water in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

divorce of Prince Herbert Bismarck, who, since the death of his father, has resumed his bachelor mode of living.

ALL SORTS.
Castletown, in county Kildare, has been purchased by Mr. Eugene Kelly, the New York banker. It was the country seat of the Conolly family for 150 years. The mansion is one of the handsomest in Ireland. It was recently occupied by Sir Peter O'Brien.

The Prince of Wales has created considerable comment of late by eating at restaurants, quite contrary to his precedent. During a recent swell affair at Claridge's, the prince and his party sat near a table reserved for Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin.

Peggoty's house at Yarmouth, the scene of some of the most touching episodes in Charles Dickens' novel, David Copperfield, has just been sold at auction for £450.

The appointment of Miss Munro to the pastorate of the Brotherton Congregational Church is believed to be the first instance in England of such a proceeding. Speculation is rife as to whether she will adopt the title of "reverend." In any event, the appointment marks a new era in Congregationalism.

The London authorities have decided upon the novel municipal step of demolishing £10,000 to the erection of a building to shelter families whose houses are in process of disinfection after outbreaks of infectious disease.

The uncertainties of theatrical production were never better exemplified than in the chilly reception given Mr. Hall Caine's "The Christian," which, despite its successes in the United States and the reception given it at Liverpool, has totally failed to meet the requirements of London theatergoers. On the other hand, Mrs. Langtry has successfully moved "The DeGenerates" to the Garrick Theater.

Sir John Murray's Fascinating Investigations.

The Profoundest Bottom Over Five Miles Below the Surface—The Deep Sea Animals.

[Montreal Gazette.]
One of the most fascinating of the subjects dealt with at the late meeting of the British Association was the exploration of the ocean's depths, and it was dealt with by Sir John Murray, F.R.S., the man who of all living men is best fitted to treat of such a theme. For through his hands, as he tells us, passed nearly all the samples of marine deposits collected during the last thirty years. Never before has Sir John Murray been somewhat oblivious of the services of a man of true desert when he dates the recognition of oceanography as a science at the commencement of the Challenger investigations. More than a dozen years before that great enterprise began its fruitful labors, the little volume of Lieut. Maury on the physical geography of the sea had charmed and instructed many a reader on both sides of the Atlantic. Some years after its appearance he had been obliged by conscientious motives to give up his post at Washington and in the year before the Challenger sailed he had closed his sadly broken career. Humboldt lived just long enough to greet Maury as the founder of a new branch of science. To the Challenger expedition, indeed, the final volume of which did not issue from the press until 1885, the world is indebted most profoundly, but to Maury it also owes a debt of honor in the creation of direction which Cyrus Field may have indirectly shared.

The debts of the ocean, are, however, known today to an extent and with an accuracy which fifty years ago the most sanguine forecast could hardly have contemplated as possible. The general results are given by Sir John Murray. He assigns 7 per cent of the entire sea bed (computed to be 109,000,000 geographical miles), equal to over 7,000,000 geographical square miles, to the areas between the shore and the 100 fathoms. Between the latter depth and that of 1,000 fathoms the assigned bottom is 10,000,000 geographical square miles. Above 1,000 fathoms and under 2,000 fathoms there is an area of more than 22,000,000 geographical miles. By far the largest area belongs to the next division—the space set down for 2,000–3,000 fathoms being more than all the other classes together—57,000,000 geographical square miles. The foregoing computation leaves 7,000,000 for the portion of the ocean's floor which has a depth of over 3,000 fathoms. The areas of the deep are of two classes, namely, a relatively rapid descent of the sea floor along the continental slopes between 100 and 1,000 fathoms. Sometimes, indeed, there are not only steep inclines but perpendicular cliffs beneath the ocean's surface. The areas that exceed 3,000 fathoms are termed deeps—each deep having a name, like the dead volcanoes of the moon and the seas and canals of Mars. Within these deeps are deeper profundities, some surpassing 4,000 fathoms and some reaching the marvelous depths of over 5,000 fathoms. The profoundest bottom yet touched is 5,157 fathoms of 520 feet above five geographical miles—2,000 feet more below, than Mount Everest is above sea level. This fathoming was taken in the Aldrich deep of the Pacific, east of the Canadian and Friendly Islands. Some of these deeps (which are specially colored on Sir J. Murray's map), are quite extensive areas, and in two or three cases the deeper profundities are also great areas. It is rather strange that some of these deeps are comparatively close to the shores. The Jeffreys deep is opposite the Great Australian Bight, but, however, it surpasses on either side. The Wharton deep, a still larger area of depression, lies off the north-west coast of the island-continent. The Ross deep in the south Atlantic which puts out a tongue towards the mouth of the La Plata and stretches on the other hand considerably beyond the meridian of the Cape, is the greatest of these sub-marine valleys. The Aldrich, east of New Zealand, the Tuscar-

ora, east of Japan, along which its deepest depression extends, and the Wharton already mentioned, are also of great extent. Those who like to take Plato seriously will be interested in the great irregular elevation through the middle of the Atlantic, ending in a footlike shape, the toe of which approaches the top of the tongue of the Ross deep. The History of the North Atlantic, by Sir William Dawson (Saltire Point in the Science of the Earth), might be profitably consulted in connection with Sir John Murray's paper and map in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. Life in the ocean's depths is entirely animal-plant life being confined to the shallow waters. Fishes—some blind, some with large eyes—and a great variety of invertebrate species are found at all depths. They live largely by eating mud or ooze, and Sir J. Murray is disposed to believe that three-fourths of the deposits on the ocean's floor have passed through the alimentary canals of marine creatures. Some of the mud-eaters are of gigantic size. Phosphorescent organs play an important role in deep sea life—sometimes serving as built-in lanterns to the owners when in search of prey. Sir John Murray not only sketches the past record of the ocean but briefly forecasts its future. It is not a cheerful outlook. As there was a time, he says, when (the temperature being about 400 Fahr.) the waters of the great deep existed as aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, so there will come a time when the waters of the ocean shall have become solid rock over which "will roll an ocean of liquid air which forty feet in depth." By that time the wicked shall have ceased from troubling.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Six armed tramps resisted arrest in Brantford Wednesday. The police effected the arrest of only two.

P. McPherson, of Campbellton, has purchased a farm near Brandon, Man., for which he paid \$8,000. Mr. McPherson intends to move to the Prairie Province in the spring.

Wm. Hutton, a Waterloo Engine Company employe in Brantford, fell dead while at his work last Wednesday morning. He was in the act of stopping to lift a casting when he fell over dead. He was 45 years old, and leaves a wife and family at his home in Paris.

W. A. Bothwell, of Milford, Wis., scored the highest points on cheese at the state fair held in Milwaukee Sept. 11 to 15, scoring 99 brands out of 100. Flavor, 44; texture, 30; color, 13; melting, 10; make-up, 6. W. A. Bothwell is an Elgin boy, having made cheese five years in Dunboyne factory and two years in M. Hepburn's factory, Union.

At the Washington assizes on Friday, the case of Mrs. Campbell, who claimed \$8,000 compensation from the Acton Tanning Company, or Guelph, for the death of her husband, an employe of the company, alleging that he died from anthrax, contracted in handling hides, was finished. Mrs. Campbell was given \$1,000 and the two children \$500 each.

Wm. Cooney and George Grant, the Detroit boys who broke jail at Belle River, where they were arrested on suspicion of picking pockets, and were afterwards captured on the Windsor market, were up for trial before Magistrate Bartlett at Windsor Thursday morning. Detectives Kane and Cotter, of Detroit, said that both boys had police records there. They were sentenced to four months each in the Central Prison.

WOULD I WERE A BOY AGAIN.

I'd like to be a boy again, without a care, and see the world as it is. With freckles scattered o'er my face, and hay seed in my hair, I'd like to rise at four o'clock, and do a hundred chores.

And cut the wood, and feed the hogs, and slam the stable doors; And herd the sheep, and watch the bees, and take the stock to

And teach the chickens how to swim, so that they would not sink; And milk about a dozen cows, and stand out in the sun all day, and churn, and churn, and churn;

And wear my uncle's cast-off clothes, and walk two miles to school; And get a licking every day for breaking some old rule;

And then go home again at night, and do the chores once more; And milk the cows, and feed the hogs, and duck and geese and

And then crawl wearily upstairs to seek my little bed, And hear old Uncle Sammy say, "I'd like to be a boy again, a boy as much fun;

His life is just one round of mirth from risk to get of harm; I guess there's nothing pleasanter than closing stable doors,

And herding cows, and chasing bees, and doing evening chores." —Detective Thomas Flynn.

DRYGOODS AND CLOTHING

NEW DRESS GOODS
in Crepons, Serges, Cashmeres, Tweeds, etc., —all prices.

MEN'S FINE CLOTHING
in Double and Single Breasted Suits, Men's Overcoats in Beaver, Melton and Tweed, from \$7.50 upwards.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
in J. D. King & Co.'s best makes.

WHITE BLANKETS
in 5, 6, 7 and 8 lb weights. Gray Blankets from \$2 up.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.

EASY TERMS.

S.G. LITTLE & CO
680 Dundas St. W.

J. T. HOWELL, Manager.

"77"

Bulletin about GRIP

Changes every week

The headlines "77" for Grip and "77" for Joids are known to every newspaper reader, but the bulletin underneath changes every week; it pays to watch it for valuable hints on the treatment and cure of Colds and Grip; tells how to avoid taking Cold, how to check a Cold at the beginning, how to "break up" stubborn Colds that "hang on," how to fight Grip, and sustain the vitality during an attack, coming out vigorous and strong; how "77" restores the checked circulation (indicated by chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins and "breaks up" a Cold.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c and \$1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Inc. William and John streets, N. Y.