## "SONS OF THE WIDOW

## Records of Regiments Now Fighting for Queen and Country.

THE REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY in Natal at the moment with Sir George White, V. C., are the 5th Dragoon Guards, 5th and 9th Lancers and the 18th and 19th Hussars. These are likely to have a few brushes with the enemy before the arrival of the reinforcements from Great Britain. The service records of the 5th Prin-

cess Charlotte of Wales' Dragoon Guards are second to none. They were raised in 1685 by the exertions of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who became colonel, and were known as the 71st Horse. They fought at the Boyne under William III. Under Mariborough they showed their valour and powers Malplaquet, which are borne on the ard. The regiment was then a as "Cadogan's Herse," and at Hespen is captured the standards of the Bavarian Horse Guards after several desperate charges led by Mariborough in person. Their long, heavy swords did terrible execution, writes the compiler of the Historical Records. In 1707 the regiment assumed the culrass to discard it in 1714. In conse quence of its facings (green) the 5th " Green nicknamed the the army alter-1788 the regiment became the 6th Dragoon Guards. During the unhappy rebellion in Ireland in the latter part of the last century, the 5th were actively engaged. Their second title was bestowed in 1804 and in 1811 the regiment went to Spain, and under Wellington played a gallant several regiments of the French line and captured the staff of the drummajor of the 66th regiment of the line, and to this day it remains a trophy of the fight. They missed their share of glory at "Waterloo," though in their old colonel, Sir William Ponsonby, who commanded them throughout the Peninsular war, and who was killed there, they had a noble and brave represent-Garrison duty was their lot until the breaking out of the Crimean war, when they formed part of the Heavy Brigade under Sir James Yorke Scarlett, which smashed the Russian cavalry at Balaclava. Since then the 5th have not seen any active field service, though they have done a good deal of Indian duty. Col. Baden-Powell, now the commanding officer at Mafeking, and hourly threatened by the Boers, is the senior colonel of the gallant 5th. The notto of the regiment is "Vestigia Nulla retrorsum," uniform scarlet, facing dark green, brass helmet and red and white plume

THE 9TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LAN-CERS

has the great honor of being the first cavalry corps "raised" after the peace of Ryswick in 1697, and was commanded by General Wayne. The first engagement was at Preston, where the riment fought on foot. In 1798 the 9th behaved loyally and well during the troubles in Ireland. In 1806 they in the South American campaign, again fighting on foot on several occasions. In 1808 they took part in the siege of Flushing, where they lost severely through the pernicious climate. In 1811 they joined Wellington's army and took part in all the principal actions of the Peninsular war. After a period of home service they embarked for the East Indies and were on their metal at the "twin victories" of Punniar and Maharajahpore. They fought under Lord Gough at Sebraon against an army of 37,000 cavalry at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, where an eve witness described the Sikh horse as "numerous as the waves of the sea." The gallant Sikhs astounded at the impetuosity and valour of the British cavalry and cried with rage at their own defeat. During the terrible mutiny the steriing qualities of the 9th were brought out in brilliant relief. They faced any odds and their lances and swords avenged their slaughtered women and children and comrades at Delhi, Lucknow, Charsalah, and these names are borne on their standards. Their next war service tells of their deeds with "Little Bobs," Lord Roberts, in Afghanistan, their rout of the enemy's cavalry at Cabal and their splendid work on the famous march and atat Candahar. Since then they have had a quiet time at rome stations, but their lances and swords have not become rusty, as Oom Paul's will soon find out. They wear tunics with scarlet facings, cers helmet with black and white

THE 19TH PRINCESS OF WALES OWN HUSSARS

The ancestor, so to speak, of the present regiment, came into the army in 1781 as first the 23rd Dragoons, and two years later numbered the 19th. Its existence was brief, and a brilliant one. The two first honors on the present regiment standards chronicle as daring exploits as any in the long list of the famous British deeds of valour. At Assave, Sir Arthur Wellesley's crowning victory over the hosts of Scindiah, the 19th played a gallant cavalry charged, the slender British line, the 19th made a counter charge, under a heavy fire from archarge, under a heavy fire from artillery in disorder in all directions.
When the enemy's infantry wavered,
Col. Maxwell called on his troopers,
who soon put them to flight. Thus
ended the battle "which still ranks
amongst the hardest fought of those
that have been gained by the illustrious Wellington," and in rememberance
of that victory, to which their predecessors in title so greatly contributed. cessors in title so greatly contributed. the 19th Hussars hear the word "Assaye," the other, "Niagara," comes nearer home to Canadians and recalls the American war of 1812-14, when British regulars and Canadian militiamen fighting shoulder to shoulde against odds, successfully defended Canada, and drove the invaders back. ent organization has a war re-

of more recent events. In the Egyptier, campaign, extending from 1882 to 1885, the 19th Hussars were engaged in every important operation. were present at Tel-el-Kebir and Kassessin; went up the Nile to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum, and is the only cavalry corps that bears had several troops at the relief of Tokar, and at El Teb, under Col. Barcharged and put to flight the dense masses of the Dervishes under Osman Digna. Sergeant Marshall received the Victoria Cross for saving the life of Col. Barrow, who was unhorsed and severely wounded. On the esert march to Khartoum the 19th on their little irony gray Egyptian stalliors did all the scouting, and the te general, Sir Henry Stewart, the vlogism that they were "the cme of light cavalry." At Abu Klea by a dashing charge on the right flank they saved the imperilled square. A squadron served with General Earle's column, and under Col, Barrow fought at the battle of Kirbekan, where they captured the enemy's camp. On learning of the death of General Stewart, the 19th made a forced march in the hope of being on time for his burial at Gakdul Wells, but they only arrived in time to erect a large cavin on the spot where he had been buried. They served under him in previous campaign... On their return march across the desert, under Sir Redvers Buller, from Metemneh, they were inspected at Korti by Lord Wolseley, end highly praised by him On their achievements and appearance. They have beer on Indian service since 1891, and are commanded by Col. Wolseley-Jenkins. Their colonel of a few years ago, Major-General I. D. T. French, will have them under him again, he having been appointed commender of the cavalry division against the Boers.

THE 5TH (ROYAL IRISH) LAN-CERS.

The old 5th Dragoons, the "Royal Irish," of the wars of Marborough were disbanded in 1798, leaving to their successors a name inferior to none courage and soldierly qualities The Lancers, as at present constituted, were only raised or re-organized in 1858, but they can claim a kinship of descent with the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and the 27th foot, tracing back as each corps does to its enrollment by the Protestants of Inniskilling for the service of William III. The 1690. The crest of the 5th is "The Harp and Crown," and the motto, "Quis separabit." On the standards are emblazoned the names of "Blen-"Ramillies." 'Malplaquet," "Suakim, 1885." At Rallies, the 5th captured a battalion of rench Grenadiers, in recognition of which they were permitted to wear grenadier caps, until their disband-ment. Lord Moleswoth, the colonel of the life of the Duke of Marlborough, who was attacked and almost Slain by several French cuirrassiers. At denarde and Malplaquet they overthrew, by sheer valour and splendid swordsmanship, the well-mounted and cquipped household troops of France. In 1858 the regiment of dishanded ted as the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers and four years later was ordered to India. In 1884 two squadrons formed part of the forces sent to Egypt with result that "Sunkim" the list of names upon its standard. Lt.-Col. J. F. M. Fawcett is the present commanding officer of the regi-

THE 18TH HUSSARS The first enrollment was as the 18th light Dragoons, in Ireland, in 1789 The regiment took part in the expedition to Jamaica and in that under Sir Ralph Abereromby in Holland, and in 1807, under its new title of Hussars, oined the army of Sir John Moore in Portugal. Throughout the Peninsula the 18th distinguished themselves even in that army where all won fame They fought at "Vittoria," "La Nive," "Toulouse." At Waterloo, where they lost a quarter of their number, the 18th, with the 10th Hus sars, claim, says Archer, "the distintion of being the brigade which first completed the final rout of the French." Then came a long peace and with it the 10th Hussars ceased to exist, being among the regiments disgiment was reorganized in 1858, and the only active war service seen by it since then was the Nile expedition of 1884, when a strong detachment formed part of the Light Camel Regiment which did such good service. The notto of the corps is "Pro Rege, pro lege, pro Patria canamur." sent comanding officer is Lt. Col. B. D.

ments with Sir George White in Natal are the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, con-sisting of the 102nd and 103rd regiments of foot, derived from the old East India company's service. The war record of the Fusiliers is, indeed, glorious and eventful one. They ought under Lawrence and Clive and nelped to lay the foundation of the British power in Southern India. The first battalion, 102nd, was raised in 1645, for English Interest in India, but did not come on the establishment until 668. In all the early battles of the seventeenth century they fought gal-lantly, and whenever the English dominion was threatened, this Madras European regiment was ever to the fore and relied on to defend it. was under the great Clive that the 102nd fought at "Pondicherry,"
"Plassy," "Mysore," "Trichinopoly," ed forth all the powers" of the great commander. Though few in numbers, cord no less glowing because speaking they attacked and drove the French | der them; "they will find them to be

"Arcot" and routed they formed part of the army of 11,000 which defeated and put to flight Hyder Ali's army of 60,000 with 70 guns. They fought at "Cuddalore," where amongst the French prisoners made was young sergeant named Barnadotte, known in after years as King of Soudan. They also took part in the assault and capture of the frowning fortress of 'Nundy Droog," in comm ration of which they wear the "Royal Tiger" on colors and appointments. The assisted in the apture of "Am-boyna," one of the slands then belonging to the Dutch, and were present at the fall of "Ternate" and "Bunda" the capture of to be followed at a short interval by the brilliant charge at "Maheidpore and the hard battles of "Gusperat," "Kirkee," Scringapatam," "Beni Boo Ally" and "Aiden." The 102nd was next engaged with the Sikhs in the "Punjaub," and gallantly charged at 'Mooltan" and "Goojerat." egiment formed part of the army sent against the Burmese and were at "Ava" and "Pegu," and suffered terribly during the campaign from dis-Mutiny, 1857, the 102nd were the only European troops armed with the nev eld rifle, which in hands like They marched to the relief of "Cawn pore," and at "Futtepore" their bril-liant charge against terrible odds carried the Sepoys' guns and won Sir Henry Havelock in his report specially mentioned their charge The horrible scenes that met their eyes in Cawnpore, made the veteran soldiers cry bitterly, that they were late to save the "women and babies. but they swore a deep oath to have terrible revenge, and they kept it on every occasion. Their commanding of ficer, Colonel Neill, being commandant of Cawnpore, issued orders which are now remembered with awe by the natives. "Whenever a rebel 's caught he is to be instantly tried, and unless he can prove a defence, he is to be sentenced to be hanged at once; but the chief ringleaders I make first clean up a certain portion of the pool of blood still two inches deep, in the shed where the fearful murder and mutilation of women took place. blood is most abhorent to the highclass natives; they think by doing so they deem their souls to perdition. Let them think so." . About this time the Madras Fusiliers acquired the soubriquet of "Blue Caps" from the color of their headdress. At the relief or "Lucknow," General Outram Havelock, on seeing that the "Bagh" bridge was swept by heavy guns, "Who is to take "Chur four the Promptly came the answer, 'My Blue Corps," and take it they did with a rush none could withstand, but with the loss of "their brave and most beloved commander." the vices of this crack and famous fight-In 1862 title "Royal" was conferred, and in 1871 | ing rifle corps. the regiment came to England for the first time as the 102nd. The second battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers consists of the 103rd, formerly known as the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and like the first battalion, has a splendid In-The motto of the Fusiliers is "Spectemur Agendo," and

tadges "Royal Tiger" and "Elephant" THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS is well known in the army as the famous 60th Rifles, and consists now of four battalions, but early in the century had 12 battalions. That distinguished French-Canadian soldier, Cok de Sala berry, the hero of Chateauguay, served as a lieutenant in the 4th Battalion at the capture of the West India Islands. The 60th was raised by royal warrant in New York and Philadelphia, ir 1755, and were first known as the "Loyal American Provincials" and numbered the 62nd

The first colonel-in-chief was the Earl of London, and it is worthy of note that the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade are the only infantry regiments the chief officers of which are denominated colonel-in chief and colonel-commandant. The Household Cowboy have the former officer and the Royal Artillery the latter. Another distinctive feature of the corps is that no fewer than six acts of parliament have been passed concerning it. Their first active service was on the Canadian frontier at Charleston and the "serious affair" at Fort William, Hewrig, Lake George. Their first distinction was won at "Louisburg" under brave Wolfe 1758. The number was now changed to 80th. Six companies under Abercromble were with the army repulsed by Montcalm at "Ticonderoga," and they ere the only regiment now in existence which was represented at the siege of Fort Duquesne, where George Washington served as chief engineer. In 1759 they fought at Fort Niagara, and the 2nd and 2rd battalions climbed the heights of "Abraham" and fought so bravely that, according to tradition, the gallant Wolfe himself bestowed on hem their motto, 'Celer et Audax.' The Rifles' next service was in the West Indies, where they were engaged at "Martinique" under Albermalie, at the capture of Havannah, in Florida. St. Vincent, and throughout the American revolution they were always to the forefront of the battle. They next fought under Abercromby at "St. Lucia" and "Guadaloupe," the gallant De Salaberry being with the 4th Battalion. In 1798, forty-three years after their institution, they performed their first duty in the United Kingdom, sharing in the repression of the Irish rebellion. The following year they took part in the unsatist actory invasion of Holland and the expedition against "Surinam." Then came the long struggle against Napoleon's veterans in the Peninsula war, from the blood-red battle fields of which the gallant 60th reaped a rich harvest of renown. It is to the 5th battalion raised in 1797 and disbanded in 1817, that the King's Royal Rifle Corps of today owe their garland of Peninsular distinctions. The 5th battalion was drawn from the foreign corps of Homfesch and Fowenstein. They opened the affair at "Obidos" which preceded the battle of "Rolcia," their eager pursuit of the enemy on this occasion exposing them to some danger. At "Vinrena" they fought side by side with the 95th, now the Rifle Brigade. Sir Arthur Wellseley at this time directed general officers to pay particular attention to the companies of the "Ali Musjid" under Lord Roberts.
5th battalion, 60th Rifles, serving un- They fought at "Pelwar Khotal" and

most useful, active and brave troops in the field." They were specially thanked for their conduct at the passage of the "Douro," though the name is not on their list of honors. They fought at Salmondo and with the Guards Brigade led the attack. At "Telanera" they were "most conspicu-bus in steadiness and gallantry," and at "Busaco" won the approval of the

They led the assaults of the strong fortresses of "Ciudad Rodrigo" and Badajoz" and the 6th battalion shared n the memorable charge which won 'Salamanca" for Wellington from the French General Marmont, Heavy was their loss and heavy again at Vittoria, They were at "Adour" and the battles of the "Pyrenees." They fought at "Nivelle." "Nive" and others, and shared in the conflicts of "Toulouse" and "Bayonne." In 1826 the 60th were represented in the expedition to Portugal, and now followed an uneventful career until 1846, when the 1st Battalion (in the charge at Glencoe), were engaged under Lord Gough and Six Colin Campbell, in the Panjaub war, and refeated the Sihks at "Moultan" and "Goojerat." Their next service was the Kaffir war at the Cape, where again they were successful against the clacks and Boers. They were not at the Crimea, but luckily were in India when the mutiny broke out, and fired he first shots of the British army on the rebel Sepoys at "Mecrut" 'Delhi." At the storming of the latter city they bravely led the assault, and were always to the fore through out the long and terrible campaign. They took part in the China war of 1860, and at the capture of the "Taku Forts" Sir Redvers Buller led a com-The 1st and 4th Battalions served in Canada in the sixties, and were popular in Quebec and Montreal and wherever quartered. The 4th returned to England in 1869, and the 1st in November, 1871, consigning the keepng of the Quebec Citadel to the soldiers of the dominion of Canada, 111 years after its first capture, in which the 60th had a share. The 1st were the only imperial troops in the Red River expedition of 1870 under sir Garnet Welseley. Then came the Afghan war of 1878-1879, in which the 2nd Battalion did such good work at Guzmi, and the march under Roberts from "Cabul" to "Candahar." The 3rd Battalion were also engaged at the same time with the Zulus and Ginghiloro and "Ulundi." Then followed the Boer campaign under Sir George Colley, in which the 60th gave the Boers a dressing down at the "Ingogo," in the same asked district as the recent victory at Glencoe. Then came the Egyptian war, and at "Tel-el-Kebir" the 60th were again in the midst of the battle. Ther were also at Tokar. El Teb. and Tainai under Graham and Buller, and later at "Tainanieh" and "Abu Klea. ' This last rounds off the important war ser-

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGI-

The Leicestershire Regiment, consisting of the old 17-foot "Bengal Tithe line of the Stuarts displaced in favor of William of Orange. The first active service was in the Netherlands in 1694 and the following year they greatly distinguished themselves at the siege of Hanover. Following "with drums beating and colors flying," the storming party of grenadiers. On the conclusion of the peace, they returned to England, but two years later were again in action at Venloo, Ruremonde, Hay and other operations on continent. A few years later, under Lord Gallaway, they formed part of the army supporting the claims of Charles of Austria to the throne of Badajos, Cindad, Redriez and others which a century later saw British troops again gaining honor and victory in contention with the soldiers of France. In 1715 the rising in Scotland called them again to action, and they gained great distinction at Sheriffmuir. After a snell of ten years' home service, they were sent to Mincrca, and in 1727 several companie assisted in the defence of Gibraltar. In 1758 they served under the great Wolfe at the capture of Louisburg, but were ham, doing good service at other points under Lord Amherst. After the conquest of Canada, they were ordered to the West Indies, and were at the capture of Martinique, and the Morro Fort, of Havannah, With the rest of the British troops, they suffered terribly from the climate and disease. After a few years of peaceful duties the War of Independence in the United States broke out, and the 17th were called on for active service. great valour," and at "Trenton," by a "brilliant bayonet charge," which wor the admiration of Washington and the continental troops, they broke through the foe and continued their march to Maidenhead. They next fought at "Brandywine," and "Germantown," and "Stoney Point." In the action at Guildfort Court House they charged through four thousand Amertean troops, and after a gallant resistance became prisoners of war at Yorktown. They burned their colors before surrendering. In 1786 they re-turned to England, and ten years later fought at St. Domingo. They were next in the Helder cam-

paign and engaged at "Bergen." After a rest of five years they were despatched to the East Indies and there in many fierce battles maintained their

high renown as a fighting regiment "Comona" and "Gonowie" forgotten battle now witnessed their wess. In 1822 they returned to England, after 19 years of hard fighting in India. In 1839 they returned India and took part in the Afghan war. At the siege of "Ghuznel" they led the assault on the citadel and in a few hours their colors were waving triumphantly on the fortress. Croker let the 17th in person up the heights and blew open the main gates. The took part in the Crimean campaign, and after the fall of "Sebastopol" they took part in the capture of Kinburn. On the conclusion of the war they came to Canada for a long period of service. In 1878 they were engaged with the Afghans once more and took part in the capture of

"Futtehahad" and throughout the

campaign won high praise, from Genmender-in-chief. THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CAR-BINEERS).

The Carbineers have inscribed on their standards "Blenheim." "Ramilies." "Oudenarde, "Malplaquet," "Sevastopol," "Delhi." "Afghanistan, 1879-80." The uniform is blue with white facings and brass helmet with white plume. They were raised at the time of Monmouth's rebellion, and were then known as the 9th Horse. The regiment began to be called "Car bineers" in 1691 and is the only regi ment in which the appelation survives In 1692, when ordered on foreign service, a strong spirit of dissatisfaction snowed itself in consequence of arrear of pay not being forthcoming, their colonel (Wood), who was very popular with them, smoothed matters with great tact, so that suller murmurs were in a few minutes turned to cheers. At Blenheim "no regiment distinguished itself more," and at Ramillies they captured the colors of the Royal Regiment of Bombadier and in the fierce battles of Oudenarde and Maiplaquet they proved more than a match for the famous cavalry of France. In 1788 the name of the rement was altered from the 9th to its esent designation, and in 1812 helmets were substituted for the cocked hats previously worn. They were no under Wellington's command in the Peninsula or Waterloo and saw no active service until the Crimean war, but throughout the aveful scenes of the Indian Mutiny the "Carbineers" were kept busy in expeditions of succor and vengeance. At Meerut they shared with the 60th Rifles the stern joys of revenge as they cut down the flying perpertrators of that terrible Sunday massacre. Through the ranks ran the cry "Remember the ladies, remember the babies," and quarter to the rebel Sepoys was ruthlessly Throughout the great siege of Delhi the 6th played an important part on sil occasions, a large squadron under Lt. Col. Seaton took part in the advance and attack of Cawnpore, and ther scouted all over the country to catch the blood-stained traitor Nana Sahib. In the massacre of the women and children at Meerut, the rebels showed no mercy to age or sex. They burned and tortured them, cutting off their breasts, fingers and noses. Small wonder then that there was little mercy shown by the British army in India of which the Carbineers formed part. Though engaged in the Afghanistan war of 1879, the nature of the country prevented much employment of cav alry. Amongst the sobriquets given to various regiments, it may be mentioned that a well-known "cause celebre" conferred on the carbineers that of "Tichborne's Own."

AN AUSTRALIAN'S ANSWER.

Hon. John Alexander Cockburn agent general for South Australia, now a guest in the city of Toronto, interviewed by the World on Wednesday. The following is quoted from the

"There has been an outcry in certain quarters in Canada, led by Tarte and Goldwin Smith, that the sending of the contingent was unconstitutional, as parliament was not consulted. What

do you say to that?" The Australian laughed, as he re plied: "If your ox or your ass fall into a pit, you don't stop to consider the cost or look up any law before you pull them out. No, this response to the mother country's "trouble," and the agent general's eyes now flashed. "was no call of duty, but an irresistible instinct throughout the empire, and it was worth this war to see how magnificent the instinct is."

MANILA HEMP SKY HIGH.

severe scarcity of Manila hemp and

(Bangor News.) The cordage trade is suffering from

prices of the various grades are at the present time quoted at a higher level han for thirty years. The chaotic condition of affairs in the Philippines, the result of the long drawn out military operations in the islands, is responsible for the present famine in Manila hemp and the at-

tendant high prices. The market is described as being in demoralized condition, and recent sables from England omit the price of the standard grades, the quotations on "fair current" being estimated as being nominally 14.25c. lb., or only 1-4c. below the high point touched during October and November, 1869, thirty

TO CERE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 26c. E. W. Grove's signature is each box.

INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION OF

Some time ago the government asked the famous firm of Krupp to send them some sample field guns, such as were supplied to the Boer artillery, for experimental purposes at Shoeburyness, the great school of gunnery. The guns were duly sent, and closely studied at the new ranges there. Finally a battery of Royal Artillery were put to practice on them, and a fitting drill was devised. The object may be understood from the fact that the battery in question is now on its way to the Transvaal. The idea of Colonel Barron, the head of the school, was that, when the Boer guns were cap-tured, there would be men on the spot who knew how to handle them and could turn them on the enemy.-Manhester Courier.

CAN'T CHOKE HER OFF.

"How does your new neckel-in-the lot telephone work?"
"All right." "Does it keep that irrepressible Mrs. (heke at a distance?"
"No. She telephones as much as

"It must cost her a pretty penny." "No. She invariably borrows the necessary nickel from me."—Cleveland

CANCER. FOR TWO STAMPS, Stott a Jury, Dept. 1 Bowmanville, Ont., will give you full particular of a painless method for curing cancers an NO KNIFE. NO PLASTER.

STOTT & JUSY, Dept 1, Bowmanville, Ont.

THE NAME OF THE SOAP

that has peculiar qualities for washing clothes and is good for all uses.

HIGHEST IN QUALITY. 

## ADMIRAL DEWEY MARRIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Mrs. Hazen and Admiral Dewey were married at 10 o'clock this morning. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's church. Father Mackin officiating. The cereony was strictly private and of the simplest character. The bride was accompanied by Mrs. W. shington Mc-Lean, her mother, and Mrs. Ludlow, her sister, while Admiral Dewey was accompanied by Lieut. Caldwell, his aide. There were no other guests, and after the ceremony the admiral and Mrs. Dewey entered a carriage and went to the residence of Mrs. Washirgton McLean, where a wedding breakfast was served and at 11.45 they left for New York.

"GLENCOE."

Here's to you, Uncle Kruger! slainte! an' slainte go leor!
You're a dacint ould man, begorra; never mind if you are a Boer!
So with heart an' a half me bouchal, we'll drink to your health tonight;
For yourself an' your farmer sojers gave us a damn good fight.

was dramin' of Kitty Farrell, away in the Gap of Dunloo,
When the song of the bugle woke me, ringin' across Glencoe;
An' once in a while a bullet came pattherin' from above,
That tould us the big brown fellows were
sendin' us down their love.

'Twas a kind of an invitation an' written in such a han'
That a Chinaman couldn't refuse it—not to spuse of an Irishman;
So the pickets sent back an answer, "We're comin' with right good will."
Along what they call the kopje, tho' to me it looked more like a hill.

"Fall in on the left," sez the captain, "my men of the Fusiliers:
You': see a great fight this morning—like you haven't beheld for years!"
Faith, Captain dear," sez the Sergeant, "you can bet your Majuba sword If the Dutch is as willin' as we are, you never spoke truer word!"

So we scrambled among the bushes, the boulders an' rocks an' all.

Like the gauger's men still-huntin' on the mountains of Donegal:

We doubled an' turned an' twisted the same as a hunted hare,

While the big guus peppered each other over us in the air.

Like steam from the Divil's kettle the kopje was bilin' hot: For the breeze of the Dutchman's bullets was the only breeze we got. An' many a fine boy stumbled, many a brave lad died, When the Dutchman's message caught him there on the mountain side.

Little Nelly O'Brien, God help her! over there at ould Ballybay, Will wait for a Transvaal letter till her face an' her hair is grey, For I seen young Crohoore on a stretcher,

"Steady there!" cried 'he captain, "we must halt for a moment here."

An' he spoke like a man in trainin', full winded an' strong an' clear.

So we threw ourselves down on the kopje, weary an' tired as death, Waitin' the captain's orders, waitin' to get a breath.

It's strange all the humors an' fancies that come to a man like me;
But the smoke of the battle risin' took me across the sea—
It's the mist of Benbow I'm seeing; an' the rock that we'll capture soon
Is the rock where I shot the eagle, when I was a small gossoon.

I close my eyes for a minute, an' hear my poor mother say:
"Patrick, avick, my darlin', you're surely not goin' away
To join the red-coated sojers?" but the blood in me was strong—
If your sire was a Connaug'it Ranger, sure where would his son belong?

Hark! whisht! do you hear the music comin' up from the camp below?

An old note or two when the Maxims take breath for a second or so,
Liftin' itself on somehow, stealin' its way up here, Knowin' there's waltin' to hear it, many an

Augh! Garryowen: vou're the jewel! an'
we charged on the Dutchman's guns,
An' covered the bloody kopje, like a Galway
greyhound runs.
At the top of the hill they met us, with
faces all set and grim;
But they couldn't take the bayonet—that's
the trouble with most of thim!

So, of course, they'll be praisin' the Royals an' the men of the Fusiliers,
An' the newspapers help to dry up the widows' an' orphans' tears,
An' they'll write a new name on the colors—that is, if there's room for more:
An' we'll follow wherever they lead us, the same as we've done before!

But here's to you, Uncle Kruger; slainte!
an' slainte go leor!
After all you're a dacint Christian, never
mind if you are a Boer!
So with heart an' a half me bouchal, we'll
drink to your health tonight,
For yourself and your brown-faced Dutchmen gave us a damn good fight!
—William Heary Drummond, in the Montreal Star.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

DR. PARKER MYSTIFIED.

Dr. Parker, in a recently published sermon, referred to a curious incident in the preacher's own history. He was n the company of some friends who were occupying themselves with plan-hette. Dr. Parker promised that if it would answer a silent question of his he would believe in it. It spelt out a certain name, upon which he "That is the roost mysterious thing I have ever known. The ques tion which I mentally asked was, 'Who is to be the architect of the City Temle?" " The toy had actually written the name of a man who had that very day submitted plans .- Young Man.

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