## DETAILS OF ONE FIGHT.

Roberts at Cape Town-What Ibsen Thinks of the War-Fencing in Johannesburg - Barn Burning-The Canadians in England-Will Sail for Home To-morrow.

Pretoria, Dec. 6 .- It is stated that the Boers suffered heavily in the attack on the British convoy that was proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenburg. Their casualties are estimated at 100. They were also frustrated in their attempt to obtain supplies.

London, Dec. 7.—Lord Kitchener in forms the War Office that it is re-ported that De Wet's force has gone east and northeast from Odenical cast and northeast from Odendaal.

Gen. Knox is following it.

He also confirms the despatch from Ahwal North, that a Krapp annumition wagon had been captured, and

that all the British prisoners take

that all the British prisoners taken at Dewetsdorp, with the exception of the officers, have been released.

Lord Kitchener states that while the British, at the request of a Boer field cornet, were hinding over some women to the Boers near Belfust, under a flug of truce, the Boers vigorously attacked a neighboring infantry post, which held out until relieved.

#### Bridges Washed Away.

Pretoria, Dec. 6.—It was hoped that direct railway communication with Johannesburg, which has been interpreted owing to the destruction of a bridge at Irene, would be restored in a day, and that the use of a deviation of a day, and that the use of a deviation of a day. tion from the regular line would not be necessary. Owing to the heavy rains, however, it has been impossible to repair the break caused washout, and it is now reported that another bridge has been another bridge has been washed away, making a further deviation ne-cessary in the line between here and the Cape. Heavy supplies are now be-ing sent here to gaard against any shortage that might be caused by

In the breaks.

It is probable that a town guard of British residents will be established here similar to the one at Johannes-

Mounted Rifles to Stay Longer. Ottawa, Dec. 7.—The Department of Militia is still without advices from South Africa as to the probable date of the departure for home of the sec-ond contingent.

## Canadians at Woolwich. London, Dec. 7.—Colonel Buchan and eight officers and 100 Canadian sol-diers were guests of the War Office

diers were guests of the war office at Woolwich to-day, and were shown through the war factories.

The gun-carriage factory was hand-somely decorated with flags and maple leaves carved in wood, and mottoes such as "Welcome, Canadian

Cousins."
The Canadians were entertained at The Canadians were entertained at ancheon at the Royal Artillery baracks, and especially honored in their arch through the decorated streets by the presence of the band of the fenth Hussurs.

To-day marks the close of the enertainment to the Canadians.

The fox was still running when Gen. Kitchener's bulletin was sent out yesterday morning, but was hard pressed on all sides, and well-nigh

Has Returned to Duty. London, Dec. 7.—It is announced by the War Office that Major Sanders. of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was wounded near Reitfontein Major Chalmers was killed, has discharged from hospital on Nov. 25th, and has returned to duty with

#### Ill-Treating the Women. Heidel, Transvaal, Dec. 4.-The Boers are driving the Boer women and chil-dren from their homes because their kinsmen refuse to fight any longer.

and hungry, were brought in by the Warren Appointed.

# Lendon, Dec. 7.—The Westminster Gazette says Lieut, Gen. Sir Charles Warren, at one time commissioner of the Metropolitan police, has been nominated commander of the British

troops in Canada, Kruger Will Tell Everything. London, Dec. 8.—A despatch to the Daily News from The Hague says ex-President Kruger and Dr. is intend to show the world that yaylon of Natal by the Boers

gecouragement gropean Govern

for the peace of the whole world, could not allow h mself to be influenced by an h popular and con life all will of opinion. For him three was put one

welfare and interests of the Faciliand.

Aliwa North, Cape Colomy, Dec. 7.

—Gene Lee Wet appears to be in a most dangerous position, and to need a has strategy to extricate his fort, With strong British columns on three sides and two swollen rivers barring his front, the British commanders begin to be hopeful that the great chase for four weeks, which as been one of the most exciting operations of the war, will result in the capture of De Wet.

Definite news of his whereabouts was first received, Dec. 2. The next morning Gen. Knox started in hot pursuit. Plicher's and Herbert's columns were detached to make a turn-

umns were detached to make a turning movement. After three hours'
march Gen. Knox learned that during the night De Wet had doubled
back past the British right, necessitating a complete change of plans.

#### The Chase is Hot.

During the night of Dec. 3, Geh. Knox encamped on the Carmel farm, the site of the Boer laager which the site of the Boer larger which had evidently recently and hurriedly moved. Gen, Knox started again at daylight, hoping to corner De Wet while crossing Karreporturit, but he crysted to lette. The Beitish exwhile crossing Karreportdrift, but he arrived too late. The British ex-perienced very great difficulty in fol-lowing De Wet owing to the rise in the river, but they succeeded in crossing without the loss of a man or a beast. From that time on the pursuit of the Boers was taken up without baggage, the troops being supplied by foragers, enabling them to make more rapid movements, by supplied by foreigers, enabling the to make more rapid movements, by which the British were able to keep in touch with the Republicans.

#### Abandons His Horses.

Abandons His Horses.

London, Dec. 8.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Kitchener at Eloemfontein, dated Dec. 8th—Have just received news from Knox, at Rouxville, that De Wet's force, having failed to force Comassi bridge, which we held, has trekked northeast, abandoning five treased horses and many carts. His attempt on Cape Colony, therefore, has failed. He is being pressed on all

Boers Capture Sheep. Johannesburg. Dec. 8.—The Boers have captured 17,000 sheep from a small detachment of British troops in the vicinity of Krugersdorp.

Roberts at Cape Town Cape Town, Dec. 8.-Lord Roberts arrived here to-day from Port Elizaarrived here to-day from Port Elizabeth. He was accorded a splendid reception. The Mayor, Councillors, the Citizens' Committee, and thousands of sightseers met him at the docks, and escorted the Field Marshal to Government House.

#### Will Milner Be Relieved ?

Will Milner Be Relieved?
New York, Dec. 8.—Although, says a London despatch to the Tribane, Mr. Chamberlain did not expressly state in his speech in the House of Commens on the future of Scath Africa that Sir Affred Milner would be relieved of the duties of Cape Colony, it is generally understood that Sir Affred will be succeeded in that post by Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchiluson, present Governor of Natal. present Governor of Natal.

London, Dec. 9 .- The fox chase has gone on in the worst possible weather, with drenching rains and swollen rivers. De Wet, having failed in a second attempt to force the pagsage of the Orange river, doubled back northeast on a third zig-zag. with Knox's troops in hot pursuit He was not overtaken at Rouxville, and was apparently heading for We-pener over the road taken by Olivier in his retreat from Aliwal North ast spring. But there was a chance

military men were convinced last night that General Kitchener had night that General Kitchener had not neglected to send a strong col-umn to Wepener from Dewetsdorp, and if this had been done they could not perceive how the great raider could escape.

His abandonment of horses and

His abandonment of horses and earts they considered a sign that he was hurried nearly to death, and they confidently predicted news of his capture any hour.

The British mounted forces are riding as never before during a campaign. One secret of their remarkable mobility is explained by military men as the adoption of Boer tactics. The British columns are moving light and have horses to spare for re-mounts. The accounts of their wopderful marching have revived into

#### Knox in a Hot Fight.

Pretoria, Dec. 9 .- One hundred New Pretoria, Dec. 9.—One nundren New Zealanders who were in Gea. Knox s fight at Rhenoster kop, had all their officers and thirty men killed or wounded. They fought with dogged courage for seventeen hours

without moving.

An incident of this fight deserve An incident of this light desertes mention. A guinner of the Seventh Battery was lying wounded on the flat glacis which sloped toward the Borr position. One of the British curreons tried to remove him, but Beer riflemen made a target of The doctor crept back

d brought

on a foraging expedition, which ended disastrously, Lieut. Alford, Conductor Robinson, and five of Marshall's Horse being captured.

De Wet came up and reinforced the chall's Horse being captured.

De Wet came up and reinforced the enemy, who now numbered 2,000 men. He attacked from the west, south, and north, with his guns and pom-poms, and sniped on three sides heavily at long ranges. In the dusk the convoy and troops, except the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who held two kopjes to the south, moved from the plain on to a hill to the east, at the same time holding the river, and making the railway station at the bend of the line, the hospital, which, though beyond the picket lines, was within range of all the guns and pom-poms. Two guns and a pom-pom were on the shoulder of the bill, the naval gun and two field guns being on the summit, and the others at the base. Early in the morning the enemy's pom-pom from the northwest beyond the river opened on our convoy, and fired 150 shells into it with marvellous accuracy before it could retire, killing six oxen and wounding fifteen. The convoy then retired to the west side of the hill, losing one mule, shot, while crossing the ridge. The guns, including the 4.7, returned the fire, but failed to locate the enemy's pom-pom.

For three days the enemy continued to snipe, especially our position on the kopjes, where they killed Lieutenant Finch, and wounded several others. On the morning of the 25th the

to singe, sepeciany our position of the koples, where they killed Lieutenant Finch, and wounded several others. On the morning of the 25th the enemy's pom-pom opened fire from the south on the convoy in its second position, and killed one ox, until silenced by a shell from the 4.7 gun. Meanwhile it was found that some of, the enemy had crept up during the night, and held the water about a mile and a half from the river bridge, which they had crossed. At 10 a. m. the column, having been reinforced by the Essex Regiment and half the Dulin Fusiliers, and some 500 of Strathcona's Horse, with ammunition for all arms, it, was decided to turn the enemy out of the ditches on each side of the line, and so recover the water. Three companies of the Welsh Fusiliers therefore advanced on the north side of the line, and one company of the Scots Fusiliers on the south side. They were received with a terrible to the strate by Rosse on both sides of the

the Scots Fusiliers on the south side. They were received with a terrible fusilade by Boers on both sides of the line, but continued their attack to within fifty yards of the ditches, when the enemy deserted their cover, and streamed out into the open north of the line, having in the meantime killed Capt. Baillee and 22 men, and wounded two officers, Capt. Bock and Lieut. Best, and several men. The Welsh dashed forward at the charge, but before they had gone more than a few before they had gone more than a few yards they were stopped by heavy shells from our guns bursting over-head, while shrapnel thrown forward

mowed down the enemy before their

From this moment the infantry became mere spectators of the scene. The guns kept up one continuous roar south, east and west, whilst the pompoms from two sides emptied bolts with incessant rattle. The en The enemy, botts with incessant ratts. The enemy, about 120 strong, found the miscress in an inferno of lead that raked them from three sides at once, and while pom-poms ploughed through and through their ranks shells burst on all des. Our gun practice was excellent, and pursued the enemy as they ran, crawled or walked over a field that for a mile and a half was strewn with dead, dying and wounded. Only 35 reached the river, where the 4.7 mayal gun, with deadly accuracy, drove them into the bushes by throwing shells in their midst, leaving it a matter of con-

their midst, leaving it a matter of con-jecture whether any single Boer who started on that terrible march through the storm of lead escaped untouched. Thirty six bodies were picked up in a mangled condition, 30 wounded were found lacerated and torn, while 26 who had not dared to face the fire, were taken prisoners on the field. Three of the latter were afterwards tried for firing on and killing our soldiers, after having surrendered, and, being found guity, paid for their treachery with their lives. One wounded Boer, as he lay on the ground, deliberately shot a young officer, Lieut. Field, as he stood behind him, and was bayoneted on the spot. Our casualties amounted to one officer and 22 killed, and between 50 and 60 26 who had not dared to face the killed.

#### Roberts in Cape Town.

Cape Town, Dec. 9.-Lord Roberts arrived here from Durban yester-day afternoon on the transport Can-He was received at the whar 50h. He was received at the want by Col. Hanbury Williams, represent-ing Gov. Sir Alfred Milner, Admiral Harris, and Gen. Sir Frederick For-estier Walker. When the transport came in the cruiser Doris fired salute.

The streets through which the commander-in-chief rode were crowded, and he was enthusiastically cheered. Yesterday's reception was informal and spontaneous. The pub-lic reception is set for Monday.

General Roberts attended the ser-vices at the cathedral here to-day. He is residing at the Mount

#### Fencing Johannesburg.

London, Dec. 10.—A despatch from Johannesburg says the town has been fenced round with barbed wire prevent the inhabitants getting to the Boers.

Ibsen's View of the War.

Christiania, Dec. 9.—The Ocre-bladet publishes an interview with Mr. Henrik Ibsen, on the subject of

the Transvard war.

He said that the Borrs had themseives taken unrighteous possession of their territory atter driving out the original inhabit atts. The Borrs came as a semi-civilized people, and not with the intention of spreading civilization. On the contrary, they had for a long time done much to hinder the spread of the higher civili-

gation.

If, then, the British, who had a nen, the British, who had a conture, came, and wished to ir way into the country. worse, and, indeed, not the Boers themselves

letter written by a bushman to his

mother—
Burning farms is rather an exciting pastime. You ride up and tell the
people to remove all their things, as
you propose burning their residence.
The women and children all start howling at once. There is no time to lose, however; all hands start cart-ing out the things and a fire is soon

going.

"It is necessary to keep away from the burning place, as the roof and cellings are all full of cartridges, which explode as soch as the fire gets to them, and if you are not careful the women are not above taking a rife and having a shot in the general complete.

#### Canadians in London.

Canadians in London.

London, Dec. 9.—The reception of the Canadian contingent at the Imperial Institute last evening was a notable affair. Over a thousand invitations had been issued, and the great hall and adjoining galleries were thronged with Canadian residents of London, who had longed for an opportunity to welcome and honor the heroes of Paardeberg.

Lord and Lady Strathcona received their guests at the head of the great staircase, and the Canadian soldiers had a foretaste among their own people of the welcome which awaits them across the Atlantic. Among the visitors were Lady Aberdeen and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker.

A circle was formed before the close of the reception, and a series of hearty speeches were delivered. Lord

A circle was formed before the close of the reception, and a series of hearty speeches were delivered. Lord Strathcona undertook to express the satisfaction and pride felt by Canadians in England over the gallantry of Colonel Otter's men during the

of Colonel Otter's men during the campaign, and the wonderful recep-tion which had been tendered to them since their arrival in London. Lord 'Aberdeen followed him with sentences ringing with appreciation of the good work done by the Queen's royal and devoted Canadian soldiers, and singled out Lord Strath one's con-

and singled out Lord Strathcond's conduct in equipping at his own expense a large body of mounted men as one of the notable events of the war.

Col. Otter made a manly and soldierly reply on bchilf of the Camadian Regiment, and Lord Strathcona, after reading a despatch of God-speed from Mr. Chamberlein, who had been de-Mr. Chumberlain, who had been de-tained by a Cabinet meeting, proposed three cheers for the regiment. These were given heartily, but Col. Otter at once-proved what discipline could do by calling upon his men to cheer for Lord Strathoun and Canada. Cheers followed like volleys of masketry with a "tiger" like a lyddite shell at the

#### Met Lord Aberdeen.

London. Dec. 9.—The visiting contingent of the Royal Canadian Regiment attended service yesterday at St. Paul's Cathedral, returning thence to Kinsington barracks, where Col. Otter had arranged that they should have an opportunity to meet the Earl of Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada, and the

Lord Aberdeen, in a warm address of farewell, said they had nobly fulfilled their mission and he was sure they would be glad to get back to their own country again. He asked them to convey the greetings of Lady Aberdeen and himself to mutual friends in the Dominion. Lord Roberts is expected to arrive

Lord Roberts is expected to arrive in London on January 3rd. He will be met by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and will proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, where a special service of thanksgiving will be held. A report is being circulated at Lorenze Marquez by the Portuguese that 150 British were killed and 50 wounded at Loundache on Friday by Boers estimated at 1,200 strong, who returned to Swaziland after the massacre.

The Afrikander Congress. The Afrikander Congress.

Meanwhile the great Afrikander Congress at Worcester, Cape Colony, has passed in an orderly manner, owing perhaps to the presence of a garrison of 1,500 Canadian and Australians in the town, and ten guns on the hills commanding it.

About seven thousand persons attended the Congress, coming from a

tended the Congress, coming from a radius of 60 miles. The weather was extremely warm, and the people as extremely warm, and the people assembled in a grove of bine gum trees.
Considering the strong feeling, the
general tone of speeches was moderate, though occasionally some of the
speakers were furiously bitter, especially against Governor Sir Alfred
Milner. The Government sought to
counteract the influence of the Congress by distributing memorandum in
English and Dutch, denying such credited stories as Gen, Buller's surrender
with several thousand troops in the with several thousand troops in the

ited stories as Gen. Buller's surrender with several thousand troeps in the Transvaal, and stating the actual military situation.

After a number of violent speeches—the speakers, however, repudiating all idea of rebellion, and keeping within stricter limits than had been anticipated—three resolutions were carried by acclamation, and a delegation was appointed to submit them to Sir Alfred Milner.

The first resolution demands the termination of the war with its untold misery, protests against the devastation of the country and the burning of farms, which "will leave a lasting heritage of bitterness," and declares that the independence of the Republics will alone ensure peace in South Africa.

The second urges the right of the colony to manage its own affairs, and

colony to manage its own affairs, and censures the policy of Sir Alfred Mil-

rener.

The third pledges the Congress to "Labor in a constitutional way," to attain the ends "sined in the two preceding resolutions, and directs that they be sent to Sir Affred Milner for submission to the Imperial Government.

The Government is distributing broadcast a leaflet showing up the falsity of many of the anti-British storles and pointing out the hopelessiness of the Boer resistance, saying

Cause of Dutch Huff The tension between Portugal and Holland appears to have been empha-sized, perhaps not altogether uninnally, by the peculiar warmth Charles to Queen Victoria,

the British

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Salisbury Says the War Must Go On.

### NO INTERFERENCE ALLOWED

Lord Rosebery Makes a Spirited Attack-In the Commons Chamberlain is Bitterly Assailed-The Liberals Wild - Chamberlain

London cable-In view of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, a large number of pecresses and diplomats gathered in the galleries of the House of Lords to-day. The Earl of Lathom (Conservative) moved the address. He thought it could now be safely said that the end of the war was in sight. The volunteers had made their mark, and the colonies had shown they were united to the Mother Land

never to be separated.

Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, animal verted strongly on the sudden dissolution of Parliament and on the imputation of Parliament and on the imputation on the Liberals during the 'election. He objected to the brevity and abruptness of the Queen's speech, and demanded a definite pronouncement of the Government's policy in view of the novel and dangerous character of the re-crudescence of hostilities in South

#### Lord Salisbury's Reply.

Lord Salisbury paid a tribute to the skill of Lord Roberts and General Kitchener, and to the bravery of the

Kitchener, and to the bravery of the officers and soldiers.

In relation to South Africa, His Lordship said the Transvaalers, the Free Staters, and the world, should understand there could be no deviation in the policy of the Government as already outlined. Anything resembling independence never could be granted. The war must proceed to the invitable issue. We must let it the inevitable issue. We must let it be felt that no one by the issue of an insolent and audacious uitimutum could force the British Government to humble itself and abandon its rights. He could never allow that a shred of independence should be left. How soon the Free Staters and the Transvasiers would have anything like self-governing powers depended upon themselves. It might be years and it might be generations. Regarding China, Lord Salisbury said

he was unable to reveal anything, as it would be betraying Governmental

He would be betraying dovernmental secrets.

He was happy, however, to be able to quiet the fears of Lord Kimberley, and regarding the pursuit of the Emperor and the Empress, he had never heard of such a suggestion.

The feature of the session was Lord

The Duke of Devonshire replied to

The Duke of Devonshire replied to Lord Ros-bery, and Lord Tweedmouth closed the debate for the Liberals.

The address was then agreed to, and the House of Lords adjourned until Monday.

#### In the House of Commons

London cable—The 15th Parlia-ment of the reign of Queen Victoria

The Government is distributing broudcast a leaflet showing up the falsity of many of the anti-British stories and pointing out the hopelessness of the Boer resistance, saying the British hold 14,007 prisiquers, and all the principal towns in the two Republics.

Chamberlain's face, and declared that any man who published private letters for political purposes (referring to the Clark-Ellis correspondence) would be excluded from the society of all honorable men and ostracised for life had he resorted to such action as a private individual.

Mr. A. J. Balfonr. First Lord of the

private individual.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bamerman's suave regrets at the departure of Mr. George J. Coschou and Sir Mr. George J. Goschen and Sir Mi lev from the front lieved that Sir, Henrous that he would Mr. Chamberlain shoremoved to another A Liberal should draw the

sides of the line somewhere," an hter. interrupted, Once Mr. Chamber and leaped to his fe through the House. is not so, l to deny the said that any

the recent election was one sold to the Boers. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, had given notice of the intention of the Government to absorb the whole time of the session, the Speaker read the Queen's speech, and the Hom. J. E. Gordon, Conservative, moved the address in reply. In so doing, he made a lengthy defence of the war.

Chamberlain's Address. Chamberlain's Address.

It was nearly 11 oclock before he rose to reply to the avalanche of attack launched against him. How great a strain he had undergone was evident in the scarcely suppressed excitement of tone on the part of one rarely known to show feeling in the House. He denied that he had ever accused Mr. Ellis of being a traitor. He denied, also, that he had decried any accusations against his own He denied, also, that he had decried any accusations against his own personal integrity. He declared that the special purpose of the meeting of Parliament had been forgotten in the attack upon himself. Irritated beyond control by frequent interruptions and disturbances, he called one of the Liberals, amid the excitement, a "cad." The Speaker called him to order, and Mr. Chamberlain withdrew the epithet, apologizing for its use. After defending the publication of the Ellis correspondence he was

use. After defending the publication of the Ellis correspondence he was cut off by the midnight adjourn-To-day the Opposition will move an amendment to the address, forth grounds for an early announce-ment of the Government's policy.

Mr. Balfour's Announcement. Among the other leading features of the opening session was Mr. Bal-four's announcement that no member of the Cabinet had ever said that he had ever dreamed the Boer Republics would remain permanently under the Crown colony form of government. Mr. Balfour said he realized deeply the terrible danger of embittering the Dutch in South Africa. ed deeply the terrible danger of em-bittering the Dutch in South Af-rica. In order to show the difficul-ties confronting the British in dis-tinguishing between combatants and non-combatants, he read an extract from the United States. from the United States army regalations, showing the severity with which persons alternating as com-batants and non-combatants were treated under the American organi-

zation.
Henry Campbell Rannerman's arraignment of the Government was long and satirical. He declared that the Liberals were perfectly agreed that the Boer Republics should be annexed to Great Britain, but said they

nexed to Great Britain, but said they wanted to know definitely what the Government proposed to do in the future before voting money.

All request for information elicited from Mr. Balfour nothing more than generalizations, Sir Henry contended, and therefore the Opposition would oppose the progress of the vote in general. The War Estimate.

At a late hour the Government laid on the table of the House of Com-mons the supplementary war estim-ate. The utmost secrecy is maintained ate. The utmost secrety is maintained regarding it, but report says that it is for £143,000 000 for South Africa and £30,000,000 for China.

Sir Charles Dilke, it is said, will propose an amendment throwing a part of the cost of the South African war was the Netterland Paliway and the

## on the Netherlands Railway and the underground mining rights of the late Transvaal Government. CHAPLAIN WAS A HERO

The Rev. James Robertson, of

The feature of the session was Lord Rosebery's spirited attack on the Government. He was unsparing of his criticism of the dissolution of Parliament, the conduct of the war, the polky of the Government towards China, and everything handled by the Cabinet. He caustically commented on the reconstruction of the Cabinet, congratulated Lord Salisbury on being the chef of a family numbering so many capable administrators, the reference being to the inclusion in the Cabinet of so many of Lord Salisbury's relatives.

Lord Rosebery's comment on the Cabinet of so many of Lord Salisbury's relatives.

Lord Rosebery's comment on the Cabinet of so many of Lord Salisbury's relatives.

Lord Rosebery's comment on the Colonies, was severe. He deprecated charges against Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was severe. He deprecated the charges, but said it was evident the head of the Cabinet had failed in proper supervision, and the pride of England in the parity of its public men had suffered.

The Rev. James Robertson, of the Highland Brigade.

South Africa, was the subject of notice in a recent issue of the "Sanuary." Strand." The write is H. C. Snelley, the war correspondent, and it is his purpose to Indicate the unselfish and lateroic labors of "Padre" Robertson. Here is an extract from he article way he identified and buried 31 bodies besides identifying 35 more. Most of this heart-trying work was accomplished close to, the Ber treaches. besides identifying 35 more. Most of this heart-trying work was accom-plished close to the Boer trenches, and such of it as had to be carried out within 600 yards of those trenches was performed by our bear-ers bilindfolded, as the Boers would allow no one within their lines with uncovered eyes save Padre Robwith uncovered eyes save Padre Rob-ertson. This meant that 35 bodies which lay within the 600 yards' limit had to be handled by him single-hand-ed. And those poor bodies had been exposed to an African sun for three

ment of the reign of Queen Victoria opened yesterday. Before the lights went out in the ancient chambers almost every leading politician had spoken. Such fierce personal animosity and such bitter invective and scarcely ever before marked proceedings at Westminster.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the centre of the storm. The policy of the Empire regarding South Africa and China, the conduct of the war against the Boers, and, in fact, all the questions vitally affecting the Empire Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the centre of the storm. The policy of the Empire regarding South Africa and China, the conduct of the war against the Boers, and, in fact, all the questions vitally affecting the Empire were gravely discussed and explained; criticism of Mr. Chamberlain permeated almost every utterance from the Liberal benches.

For hours this target of satire and abuse sat with his arms clasped around his gaiters, his head on one side, listening intently, unmoved by groans or cheers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman shook his notes in Mr. Chamberlain's face, and declared that any man who published private letters for political purposes (referring to the Clark-Elis correspondence) would be excluded from the society of all honorable men and ostracised for life land he resorted to such action as a private individual.

Indicately in the hardest death was not even yet fully gathered in. First he laid to their rest those 35 he had identified on Wednesday and then 15 more who were only found that day. This was the fifth day since they were striken down, and it needs no further who were bodies were. Only by keeping his bearers well piled with spirits was the Padre able to keep them at their gruesome task. He himself, as I well know, was seized with intolerable retching for many days. In conclusion let me say that if such labors as these do not merit the Victoria Cross, then there is no reason in recognizing heroism at all; and certainly there is no officer who is more worthy to bear upon his breast that decor. The hardest death was not even yet fully gathered in. First he laid to their rest those 35 he had identified on Wednesday and then 15 more who were only found that day. This was the fifth day since they gathered in. First he laid to their rest those 35 he had identified on Wednesday and then 15 more who were only found that day. This was the fifth day since they gathered in. First he laid to their rest those 35 he had identified on Wednesday and then 15 more works the

#### Unjudicial, But Human.

Not many weeks ago, says the Sydone of Supreme, the other of the minor Bench-settled a little difference of opinion on a question of honor in the good old-fashioned way with bare fists. Preliminaries were fixed up in a few minutes at a fash-ionable club, and the legal imminarionable club, and the legal iuminaries retired with their seconds to a well-known private boxing hall, where they vigorously pounded one another for lifteen minutes. The minor Judge eventually established his claim to precedence—probable for the first time in Australian history—by a knock-out blow under tory-by a knock-out the Supreme Court jaw.