

PEER OF ENGLAND
RECORD OF THE NOBLEMEN WHO
FOUGHT IN BRITAIN'S WARS
Some of the Veterans—Sixty-eight Peers
Took Part in the Boer War—They
Have Cease of Duty.

However, controversy may rage round the legislative powers of the peers, says the Pall Mall Gazette, no one, unless blinded by a bitter prejudice, can deny that they have an experience of the dangers and discomforts of war beyond all other classes of men. No fewer than 68 living peers took part in the Boer War. That is, roughly, about one peer in nine, a very high proportion when he remembers that a large number of them were, even ten years ago, past their careers. Some of the names, and some of the work they did in the field, too. Lord Derby went five of his brothers, Lord Dunsford was at the head of the forces which relieved Ladysmith. The Duke of Montrose and Lord Graham, Lord Leicester and Lord Coke, the Duke of Richmond and Lord March, Lord Valentia and Captain Ansell, Lord Downe and Major Dawsey formed instances of both father and heir taking a hand in the game. Lord Downe's younger son was also in the field. Lord Albemarle commanded the C. I. V. Lord Curzon, Lord Darnley, Lord De La Warr, Lord Clanmorris, Lord Long, Lord Massereene and Ferrard, Lord Sempill, Lord Vivian, and Lord Loch were wounded, the two last named severely. Lord Dunham was in four engagements. Lord Darnley was as well as his cousin and heir presumptive, Colonel Wyndham. Lord Granard and his brother, Donald Forbes, Lord Liverpool and his half-brother, Captain Mackenzie, the Duke of Roxburgh and his brother, Lord Allaiter, Lord Sondes and his brother, Captain Miles-Lade, are additional instances of peers and their heirs-presumptive taking part in the war. Many others also went to the front, and they can show many medals and many decorations among them. Some were, while others were too young to bear arms.

BATTLE SCARRED.
But many of those who were too old to go to South Africa bear the scars of former campaigns. Lord Tredegar, for instance, rode at Balaikwa, while his brother, Colonel Morgan, the heir-presumptive to the barony, was, it may be added, also in the Crimea. Lord Muncaster, Lord Lucan, Lord Galloway, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Sinclear, and Lord Amherst are old-time veterans. Lord Alexander Bell was severely wounded. Lord Clifford was in the Ashanti expedition and the Zulul war. Like Lord Roberts and Lord Dunsford he has the Victoria Cross. The aged Lord Bunsford served in the Kafir war of 1851-2. Lord Elbank, who had a son killed in the Boer war, was himself a naval man in the Cuban expedition of 1895. Lord Balhaven was in the Zulul war. The Duke of Bedford and Lord Bateman have the Egyptian medals of 1883. This list could be greatly extended.

WHAT ONE DUKE DID.
Now, to return to the Boer war. The Duke of Norfolk gave up the post-master-generalship and over two thousand a year to go to the front, where his brother, Lord Epsom, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Epsom, Lord Lovat raised and commanded the corps of THREE PYERS DEAD.
It is probably forgotten by now that three of their lives were lost there. Lord Winchester, the premier marcher of England, was shot down at Magerfontein; Lord Alrild was killed at Diamond Hill, and Lord Kensington died of the wounds he received at Vaal Krans.

In cases where the fathers, from age and other causes, could not go, the sons responded gallantly to their country's call. Lord Faversham, the Duke of Devonshire's son, Lord Landowne sent his two sons, Lord Roberts lost his only son. The three sons of the Duke of Atholl all went. Lord Tullibardine, the popular heir (peculiar to the family), commanded the Scottish Horse, a corps which distinguished itself greatly. Another Scottish peer, Lord Rutven, who had himself served in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, and Abyssinia, sent his Master of Rutven and his youngest surviving son. Both came back with the D. S. O. His second son, Captain Alexander Horne-Rutven, had always shown the mettle of which he was made. This year before the Boer war he won the Victoria Cross for saving the life of a brother officer under heavy fire. Lord Carlisle sent two sons, including Lord Morpeth, and another had just before fallen at Omurman. Four out of five sons of the Duke of Buccleuch went.

SENT THREE SONS.
Lord Erskine sent all his three sons, and one was wounded. Lord Dalrymple, the only surviving son, but not the heir, Lord Faversham, who, the D. S. O. Lord Achson, heir of Lord Gosford, was wounded at Modder River. Lord Harberton's two sons went and the younger was severely wounded. Captain Rupert and Major Walter Guinness, sons of Lord Iveagh, both M. P.'s, and both London county councillors, fought in the war. The latter was wounded. Captain Freeman Mitford, heir of Lord Rodesdale, was severely wounded, and a younger brother was dangerously wounded. The Duke of Wellington, and Lord Devereux and Lord Richard Wellesley. The latter was wounded. Three of Lord Wilmot's sons served, including the heir, Lord Gwent. Lord Thurston's heir was slain at Magerfontein. Altogether the living heirs of no fewer than 64 living peers took part in the campaign. This record shows the British peerage have at least as high a percentage of duty to their country as any section of the community.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH NAVY
Important Rearrangement of Divisions—Projected Railroad From India to China—Newcastle Sheriff Resigns

LONDON, Jan. 5.—An interesting proposal for the construction of a railway between India and China is advanced by Mr. Noel Williamson. Mr. Williamson is a political officer in the service of the Indian government, who, while stationed in Upper Assam, has found an opportunity for exploring the Lohit branch of the Brahmaputra up to the Tibetan frontier. He found no serious natural difficulties in the way of his progress up the Lohit valley, and believes it could be an easy matter, as a beginning, to connect India with the borders of Southeastern Tibet by a good mule track. The distance from the plains of Assam in the border of Tibet is less than fifty miles in a straight line and little more than a hundred miles by the river valley. The route traverses a country occupied by a quiet, peaceable people, and the proposed power, and the road could be constructed not only at comparatively little cost but without risk of war.

The highest altitude occurs in the outer (or first) range of hills, where there is a rise of 4,000 feet, after which no high altitudes obstruct the way. The route is a level, and appears specially suitable to serve as a trade route. Large flat tiers running parallel to the Lohit, with easily surmounted spurs extending to the river itself, rise gradually from the conclusion of the Tidding river with the Lohit to an elevation of 3,100 feet at Sati near the frontier. A section of 1,500 feet in length, short, the valley opens, says Mr. Williamson, a natural highway into Tibet, which only requires the hand of man to render it easily and expeditious.

At present trade along the route is infinitesimal. It may reasonably be hoped, however, that improved communications would lead to a speedy development of trade. At present Southeastern Tibet (or the Bonpo) and the Lohit valley is called has no industries because there is no incentive to the development of its resources. A great quantity of wool is wasted annually because there is no market for its sale. This is true not only as regards wool of ordinary quality, but as regards the costly variety called shawl, from which shawls are made. If communications were improved along this natural outlet for the trade of Southeastern Tibet, facilities for export would be brought within the reach of all. Mutual intercourse is impossible at the present moment, because Tibet is a forbidden land; but a good trade path leading down from the frontier of Sadya, a place in close proximity to the terminus of the Eibyne-Sadya Railway, would attract Tibetans to trade in Assam.

Moreover, the Chinese government is known to be taking steps to strengthen its hold on Tibet, and it has been reported that a new Chinese province will shortly be formed out of the Rong. In any case the enterprising Chinese ally to the advantages of easy communication to the eastward. Mr. Williamson, in addition to his modest proposal for the opening up of a mule track along the Lohit Valley, emphasizes the fact that, so far as engineering obstacles are concerned, the construction of a railway up the Lohit towards Sechaunt would be a distinctly feasible project.

As far as Rima, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, the route is not so very difficult in building the line. Beyond that the country is difficult. To reach Sechaunt various high passes would have to be crossed, as well as the Salween, Mekong, and Yangtze rivers. This is undoubtedly a formidable array of obstacles in the way of railway communication between India and China, and great by any route. The altitudes of the passes do not represent their heights above the surrounding country, nor are the rivers the giant waterways into which they flow. The route is not so difficult as it appears. Mr. Williamson believes that compensation would be found in the facilities afforded for quick communication between India and western China.

Such facilities should lead to an enormous expansion of trade between the two countries. At present, exports from India to Sechaunt have to be carried by sea to the mouth of the Yantse, and there commence another long and difficult voyage up the river. Sechaunt were placed in direct railway communication with India an immense impetus would be given to the development of the natural resources of the province, one of the richest in China. Next year changes of great importance will be made in the distribution of the British naval forces in the home fleet, consisting of the eight battleships of the King Edward class and the second cruiser squadron, consisting of the armored cruisers Shannon, Natal, Achilles, Warrior and Cochrane will be permanently based in the Orkneys. These twelve large ships will be supported by twenty-four destroyers.

THE SOCIAL ORDER
Suffragettes Hurt the Cause
—They Are Too Violent

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Miss Ethel Arnold, sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who has just arrived on her second visit to the continent, has written of the great American fortunes brought into her country.

PORTUGAL'S KING FOUND NO BRIDE.
MISS ARNOULD HAS TALKED TO THE KING OF PORTUGAL IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

MUST PAY OR GO UNDER.
IT IS A STERN ALTERNATIVE—PAY OR GO UNDER—but in this beggar-my-neighbor game, which has replaced actual war, as the test of the resources and stamina of nations, there is no middle way to escape.

DULL LIFE OF MARRIED WOMEN IN PORTUGAL
Courtship is Romantic Enough, But What Follows Would Not Suit Canadian Women.

acquaintance told me she had not been beyond the garden for four years. "And you are not bored?" I exclaimed in astonishment. "You do not want to go out?"

ESTATE OF A. E. CHAPMAN
PROBATED AT \$50,000
Left to His Wife With Numerous Generous Legacies to Monastic Institutions, Payable on Her Death.

DOORCHESTER, Jan. 5.—The will of the late Alfred E. Chapman of Moncton was admitted to probate yesterday, letters testamentary being granted to the widow and Percy C. Black of Amherst, a nephew. The real estate is three thousand four hundred dollars; personal estate forty-six thousand dollars. C. A. Stevens, probator. The estate was given to the wife subject to the following generous legacies, payable after her death: Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, five thousand; sustentation and superannuation funds of the same church, five thousand each; Mount Allison, five thousand; Central Methodist church, Moncton, one thousand; Moncton Hospital, two thousand; Y. M. C. A., Moncton, one thousand; W. C. T. U., Moncton, two hundred and fifty; Salvation Army, Moncton, two hundred and fifty.

IF NOT SHE WILL DROP BEHIND IN THE RANKS OF
World Powers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—In a cable dispatch to the American, Mr. W. S. Shaw says: "The Old World confronts the New Year without any sanguine confidence in the gifts that may be in store for it. It is that the twelve months bring us no war, many will be content, but no one is daring enough to hope that 1910 will see any pause in the appalling expenditure on the preparation for war. Indeed, the pace of 'beggar-my-neighbor' competition promises to be swifter than ever, for the New Year finds Great Britain at the starting of the war."

THE IRONY OF GLADSTONISM.
Will she flinch, or will she pay, pay? That is the supreme question for which the New Year awaits the answer.

MISS ARNOULD HAS TALKED TO THE KING OF PORTUGAL IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.
The Princess of Connaught, who is engaged to the Duke of Gloucester, is the only matron in the company of the king. The king refused to return to England to fight for her husband's election because he did not believe in woman suffrage.

ESTATE OF A. E. CHAPMAN
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WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Three important developments today marked the increased cost of living. The Senate Finance Committee today reported that there was a deficiency of \$1,595,535 for the subsistence of the army during the present year, mainly because of the enhanced cost of food, and Secretary Wilson declared he would cast his investigation if Congress interfered.

TOBACCO HABIT
Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only the tobacco is destroyed. Price \$2.00.

LIQUOR HABIT
Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the cure of the habit. Y. M. C. A., Moncton, one thousand; W. C. T. U., Moncton, two hundred and fifty; Salvation Army, Moncton, two hundred and fifty.

MILK
FIGHT

Mrs. M. Tho

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