

tying feature of these dispatches is the admirable behaviour of the troops throughout the operations."

## General Warren

TELLS HIS STORY.

London, April 18.—Gen. Warren sets forth the fact that the Spion Kop operations had not entered into his original plans, as his instructions were to occupy a plain north of it. On consultation with the commander-in-chief, Jan. 21, however, when the question of retreating from or attacking Spion Kop was discussed, Warren expressed his preference for attacking. This was successfully accomplished by Gen. Woodgate. Then came the order from the commander-in-chief to put Thorneycroft in command on the summit. In the meantime, Warren had sent Gen. Coke up to reinforce him, with orders to assume command. Ineffective efforts were made to telegraph Thorneycroft, and ask whether he had assumed command. Towards sunset he was finally enabled to get orders through, and concluded the position could be held the next day, if guns could be provided, and shelter obtained. Both these conditions were about to be fulfilled when, "in the absence of Coke, whom I had ordered to command and report in person on the situation, the evacuation took place under orders given on his own responsibility by Thorneycroft. This occurred in the face of Coke's brigade major and others."

In conclusion, Gen. Warren said: "It is a matter for the commander-in-chief to decide whether there will be any investigation into the question of the unauthorized evacuation of Spion Kop."

## WILKINSON GOES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

London, April 18.—The publication of Lord Roberts' dispatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24, is severely criticised by Mr. Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post today. He characterizes it as ill-advised. "The effect of it on the army in Natal," he says, "must be positively demoralizing, unless great changes are made in the commands; changes, which, if necessary, should have been made without any preliminary public ventilation of mistakes and cross-censures."

"By the publication of Lord Roberts' dispatch, the position of Sir Redvers Buller is rendered untenable, and his resignation of command is a foregone conclusion. But the government cannot be credited with arranging the matter with consideration or generosity. There was no need to trumpet these things to the world. The dispatches must have slept in the archives for the use of future historians, and Gen. Buller's recall might have been arranged with diplomatic delicacy."

"Gen. Buller was appointed by the government and by the government he should have been recalled without exposure. Can it be that the government shrinks from taking the responsibility, and seeks to shelter itself behind Lord Roberts and behind the expression of public opinion, which the dispatches are sure to occasion? If that be the case the government is certainly not setting an example to its generals in the field."

"The government is in supreme command and ought to assert its authority without further indirectness to the man in the street."

## THE TIMES' VIEW.

Commenting on the same subject, the Times says: "Lord Roberts' severe condemnation is justified only too clearly by the official narratives of what took place."

"The story is painful, but it is well for the party that it should be told clearly and simply, without concealment or exaggeration."

"It is not the least of great services that Lord Roberts is now rendering the country, that he exposes with judicial impartiality and wise, wholesome severity, errors and omissions in high quarters wherever they cost us so very much."

## Press Comment.

ON ROBERTS' DISPATCH.

London, Wednesday, April 18.—The government has chosen this as the moment to publish a dispatch from Lord Roberts pronouncing censure upon Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, two of his most important subordinate commanders. This dispatch, written Feb. 13, has been in the hands of the war office for five weeks. Just why it is published now, in the middle of the campaign, is not understood, unless it is believed that Gen. Buller and Gen. Warren will ask to be relieved of their commands. The revelation of their incapacity must tend to undermine the confidence of the troops in their leaders. Lord Roberts' dispatch, with the inclosures, is the great feature of the London press this morning.

In a long editorial the Daily News speaks of the "scathing, scolding language" of the dispatch, and then goes on to say: "Upon the whole, these dispatches are disquieting and disheartening in no ordinary degree. Following immediately upon the result of the Cateca, they will create a widespread feeling of uneasiness and anxiety."

The Standard, which is supposed to be in the confidence of the government, says: "It is scarcely likely that the publication of Lord Roberts' dispatch is without a purpose. It irresistibly suggests whether it is not to be followed by further important changes in

the South African commands. Painful as such measures may be, there must be no hesitation in carrying them out."

## Militia Orders.

Ottawa, April 18.—A militia general order states that corps using the white helmet may wear a puggaree thereon, after the pattern and color have been approved by the militia department. The puggaree will not be worn unless adopted regimentally.

The following changes in Western Ontario militia establishments are announced:

21st Essex Battalion Fusiliers—To be second lieutenants (super-numerary), Sergts. E. F. Girard, W. H. Isaacs, G. L. Foster.

22nd Battalion, the Oxford Rifles—Provisional Second Lieutenant H. N. Orr resigns.

27th Lambton Battalion of Infantry, St. Clair Borderers—To be second lieutenant, provisionally, M. D. Mackenzie, to complete establishment.

30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles—To be lieutenant-colonel, and to command the battalion, Major G. M. Macneil, Lieut.-Col. W. W. White, transferred to the reserve of officers.

33rd Huron Battalion of Rifles—Provisional Second Lieut. S. E. Kent having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia; to be second lieutenant, provisionally, Sergts. J. A. Boyd, J. A. Snell, T. C. Johns.

## MAJUBA DAY

How the Canadians Aided in Cronje's Capture.

Montreal, April 17.—Richmond Smith, the Star's special correspondent, writing from Bloemfontein on March 17, quotes articles which appeared in a Bloemfontein French newspaper, by Mr. Blaislock, correspondent of the London Standard, entitled, "Canadians on Majuba Day."

After describing the fearful rifle fire on Majuba Day morning, Mr. Blaislock says at the first streak of dawn the advance to the Canadian trenches on the river bank enabled one to learn wherefore the night ambulance stood up the south bank of the river to the position of the ferry which was plying from bank to bank with Canadian wounded, nearly all of whom were suffering from bullet wounds, but some had accidentally been struck by the bayonet.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Smith then quotes Gen. Smith-Dorrien's official account of what really took place from the moment the Canadians advanced from the trench 550 yards from the enemy, until they established themselves and made a new trench within 93 yards of the Boer trenches.

Gen. Smith-Dorrien says: At 2:15 a.m. the Royal Canadians, with 240 men in the front rank, the latter with rifles slung and entrenching tools, and about thirty officers and men of the Royal Engineers, under Lieut.-Col. Kincaid, forming the right of the rear rank of the Canadians, moved steadily near the trench, shoulder to shoulder, in the dark night, feeling their way through the bushes and keeping close by the night. At 2:30 a.m. they were met by a terrific fire from the enemy's trenches, now only 60 yards in front of them. The line was forced to fall back, but only a very small distance, the right of it, under Capt. Stairs and Macdonnell, of the Royal Canadians, 20 yards, where they lay down in the open and returned a steady fire, for the next one and one-half hours. The left also had to fall back, with the two captains named, with Lieut.-Col. Kincaid and his engineer, officers and men, but a Canadian working party remained in that part of the trenches, in spite of a galling fire, and by daylight completed the most admirable work, which gave a grand cover from fire in all threatened directions, and was so well traversed with banks and sand bags that not a single casualty occurred after it was occupied.

As the day dawned, a ruined house was noticed on the river, from which this work could be enlarged. The company from the reserve left the bank to occupy it, to cover the early morning attack. As soon as the fire opened at 2:30 a.m. the Shropshires, in order to hold the enemy in the main, engaged them with long-range volleys, whilst the Gordons remained partly in the open and partly in the most advanced flank trench. Later they lengthened and enlarged, ready to move forward in support. After daylight

THE WHITE FLAG  
was flying from the Boer trench, 93 yards from our nearest constructed trench. Soon the Boers came trooping over our line and stated that they had no orders from Cronje to surrender, but he intended to give in on Feb. 28. The result of this gallant operation was that Cronje altered the date one day earlier, our losses were comparatively small for the results gained, considering the heavy fire, which continued nearly two hours, at 80 yards' range.

G COMPANY'S LOSS.

Richmond Smith adds: The reason why the number of casualties by G Company is so much larger than those of the other supporting company is that in advancing G Company proceeded along the open, level ground of the enemy's trenches, and when the main firing line retired, they found scanty cover along the top of the slight fold in the ground, along which the new trench, the afterward occupied, was being dug, while H Company, being on the right, advanced and occupied a position after the advent of the main firing line under cover of the river bank.

THE LOYAL FRENCH-CANADIANS  
The Bloemfontein Friend, now conducted under the auspices of the military authorities, in a leader, prophesies the collapse of the rebellion. Adding that the two races can live together, says it looks as though the land of the maple leaf had wished to press home our justice and the unswerving loyalty of all races of the Dominion.

As the first company of her detachment, that company which suffered most in wiping away for the mother country the nineteen-year-old stain, of the French, obeyed orders in French, and collected its decimated ranks in the gray dawn of that famous morning with whispered "Vive La Reine."

What Is Needed  
By every man and woman if they desire to secure comfort in this world is a corn sheller. Putnam's Corn Extractor shells corn in two or three days and without discomfort or pain. A hundred imitations prove the merit of Putnam's Patented Corn Extractor, which is always sure, safe, and painless. See signature of Putnam & Co. on each bottle. Sold by medicine dealers.

## AMEER WANTS RUSSIA CHECKED

Says He Has Been Britain's Ally for 21 Years.

The Queen in Dublin—Drives to Donnybrook—A Request From Soldiers' Wives and Widows.

THE QUEEN AT DONNYBROOK.

Dublin, April 18.—After her morning drive Queen Victoria received a number of the daughter of Serjeant-Major Hartigan, now at Colenso, Natal, who presented her majesty with a bouquet from the wives and widows of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish regiments in South Africa. The Queen's afternoon drive included Donnybrook.

Belfast, April 18.—At a meeting of the corporation yesterday the lord mayor read a letter from Queen Victoria, expressing her heartfelt thanks for the invitation to visit Belfast, and her great regret at being compelled to abandon the idea of making any journey during her stay in Ireland, on the ground that the risks of fatigue would counteract the benefits derived from the change and rest which her Majesty finds necessary for her health.

THE AMEER'S COMPLAINT.

Lahore, Punjab, April 18.—That Britain's attitude towards Afghanistan in connection with Russian designs on Herat does not meet with approval at Kabul (the capital of Afghanistan) is indicated by an autograph letter, published with the ameer's consent, in which, after referring to the various rumors, he adds:

"Now, when Afghanistan is overwhelmed on all sides, the British Government does not seem to take any interest, but enjoys the pride of aloofness and reserve. Whenever I have suggested a check to Russian aggression, I have had no response from the Government of India, except the suggestion that Afghanistan might consent to the construction of railways and telegraphs. This is impossible, as the Afghans consider that such a step would mean their ruin. Notwithstanding all these troubles, I have proved for the last 25 years the ally of Great Britain. But now, at the last moment, I have had no response from the Government of India, that the present is the time for deeds, and not for talk."

PROSPECTS OF A BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

London, April 18.—Mr. James Lowther, Conservative member of parliament for the Penryn division of Cumberland, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House of Commons, and deputy speaker, speaking last evening in Cumberland, and that while he had no special information on the subject, indications pointed almost certainly to the concurrence of a parliamentary general election during the coming summer.

MME. MELBA.

London, April 18.—Considerable attention was caused in London last evening by the publication of a dispatch from New York saying that Mme. Melba was about to marry Mr. Haddon Chambers, the dramatist. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chambers is already happily married.

WORK OF VANDALS.

The historic church of Notre Dame des Vertus, in the village of Aubervilliers, on the outskirts of Paris, was entered on Sunday evening or Monday morning by vandals, who, after pillaging the church, set on fire the men were badly injured by burning brands, and Abbe Bernard received slight injuries. Three men were seen leaving the church just after the fire was discovered.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POPULATION.

The British Empire now has a population of four hundred millions, a capacity of almost unlimited increase in the sparsely settled regions of her colonies in the temperate zone. Add the population of the Yangtze Valley of China under the British "sphere of influence," and we have an aggregate of nearly one-half the total population of the globe.

CABLE NOTES.

Pope Leo has decided that hereafter no Catholic congregation or order will be allowed to take any part in politics, this decision applying particularly to the Assumptionists in France and the Paulists in America.

Spain's queen regent has issued a decree forbidding any Hispano-American congress for November next in Madrid.

Navigation will open at Toronto on Monday.

Brooms are to be advanced 25 cents per dozen by the Cincinnati manufacturers.

Rev. O. B. Wilson was fatally struck by lightning yesterday, while using a telephone in his study.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, road instructor, will address meetings in Bruce county this week.

J. C. Farrar, whose accounts as teller of the Waterbury, Vt., National Bank are said to be short \$25,000, was arrested at Boston.

While waiting for a street car in Winnipeg yesterday afternoon, Mrs. John Curley dropped dead. She was 60 years of age.

Jonas Harris, while walking through the yard of Joseph Fowler, in Kokomo, Ind., last night, hanged at the stable door. Fowler mistook him for a burglar and shot him dead.

Mrs. Lottridge is held in Chicago on a charge of murder in connection with the mysterious shooting of Millionaire Rufus Wright. Mrs. Lottridge is held as an accessory. The case will be heard April 24.

Rosa Zoega, a child of Icelandic parents, who came out on the steamer Turlan, died at the immigration shed, Halifax, N. S., on Tuesday morning.

The ship's medical officer said starvation was the cause. Investigation is being made.

A representative of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, will meet on Sunday to hear Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Knox Church, with a view to reporting on his eligibility for the pastorate of Westminster, which pays a stipend of \$5,000.

The increased demand for accommodation

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sations at the railroad Y. M. C. A. building at the St. Clair tunnel yards has already made an enlargement of the building necessary. Architect Geo. L. Harvey has completed plans for a large three-story addition, which will probably be built the present season.

## Pure or Bogus Maple Syrup.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

My mind has been exercised of late over this maple syrup question—"Pure vs. Adulterated." Perhaps 100 persons sample our syrup every Saturday on the market, and almost invariably the question is asked, "Well, now, is this really pure maple syrup?" And sometimes, by way of variation, I say, "That is hardly a fair question to ask, for if I were dishonest enough to offer adulterated syrup for pure, a falsehood would not bother me one bit." It is said that dishonesty lives in the city, and "the good, old honest farmer" is a proverb that has been handed down from posterity. Now, I am not in a position to endorse or dispute either side, for possibly both are overdrawn. I fear that a few enterprising farmers may use artificial means to increase their flow of sap; but a leading tinsmith of your city told me that he made more five-gallon maple syrup cans for a firm on Dundas street than for all Middlesex put together, for the tree on Dundas street begins work a little earlier in winter and continues right along, wet or dry, cold or hot (for being in the cellar it does not feel atmospheric changes), and continues fruitful until other trees are in full leaf.

That the bulk of the syrup brought to market is pure is without doubt. Then why should we have to bear the onus of the few whose trees have cane roots? I will send your city council to have this matter settled at once and forever by appointing an inspector to take samples of all syrup brought to market next Saturday, and let us know what is pure and what is not, if any. Why, if the milkman should milk the cow with the wooden pail, he is snatched up like a June bug. Just a word more on syrup and I have done. Among a hundred cans offered on the market by different persons, I will venture to say that no two taste exactly alike, even if all are pure, for there are many ways of spoiling it or giving it a peculiar taste in the making. I will name a few. The barrels in which it is gathered and stored; the sort of weather we have when the sap runs, frosty nights and fine days and the earliest made is always the best; the amount of dirt boiled in it; the amount of smoke and ashes it has to endure; a wide unfat that rain water and snow affect it. Sometimes it tastes watery and thin or has a greasy or pot taste. The Champion evaporator, which is the best on the market, overcomes the most of these defects.

But there is another element not generally taken into account. I refer to the soil the tree grows on. If the tree grows in clay or clay loam, the syrup will be very different to that grown in sand. Trees growing on sand produce a sweet, mild, soft, melting, buttery syrup, too lovely and delicious to think of without the opportunity of being able to taste. Such syrup is made by Mr. Campbell, of Carleton Place, while trees growing in clay loam produce a syrup which is a stronger syrup, still just as delicious as the other, and having in addition that peculiar maple flavor which almost every person desires to have in buying. Again, it is unfair that the low grade shall rule the price on the market, as it appeared to do last Saturday. Good syrup is truly a luxury and should command a very different price to some which I would regard and take more as a medicine than anything else. Now, I do not desire to insinuate that no syrup is good except that made in a Champion evaporator; for my recollection of sugar-making goes back 55 years ago to the old caldron kettle and the roasting camp fire, lighting up the band for an evening, and a quarter of a mile on a dark night, kept going by the lads, not unfrequently assisted by the lassies; and in addition to the pleasure of boiling the syrup I have reason to believe that many of our ships could be traced back as having been warmed into life watching the caldron kettle over the old camp fire. Your truly,

A. C. ATTWOOD.

Vancouver, April 18, 1900.

IT'S THE OLD STORY.

A Well-Known Toronto Gentleman Tried the Catarrh Cures Heard of for Years, and Found Them to Be the Best. Removed Every Symptom of the Disease. It Cures Permanently.

Mr. W. B. Williams, 254 Church street, Toronto, writes: "I have used Japanese Catarrh Cure for catarrh, and believe it to be an article of superior merit. It has given me immediate relief, and cured me completely of acute catarrh, which had troubled me for years. I believe I have tried every other remedy known for catarrh, but in each instance my catarrh returned. It is now some time since being cured with Japanese Catarrh Cure, and I have since been free from every symptom of the disease. I can highly recommend this remedy. Price, 50 cents. Anderson & Nelles, drug-lists."

Cape Town is ordinarily calculated as 22 days distant from Southampton.

Don't Tell Anybody.

If no one should tell you about it, you would hardly know there was cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion, the taste is so nicely covered. Children like it, and the parents don't object.

The smallest colonial pension is paid to Matin Whitiki, a Maori, who has 64 a day for life.

What a Tale It Tells.

If that mirror of yours shows a jaundiced look, much patches and blemishes on the skin, it's liver trouble; but Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, purify the blood, give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c. For sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

Ten years ago New South Wales and Victoria were about equal in population, but the former is now considerably ahead of its sister colony.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. CURES COLIC, SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Every box of our Native Herbs is stamped with a registered number, and contains a guarantee that, if taken as directed, this remedy will cure all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The name of every purchaser is registered, with the box. Should the remedy fail to benefit him, he has only to sign the guarantee slip and mail it to us to get back the full price of the box.

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rheumatism  
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eczema  
itch  
catarrh  
jaundice  
cough  
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Our Native Herbs tablets is sold by druggists at \$1.00 a box (also in powdered form). If you can't get it of your druggist, we will mail you a box—200 days' treatment—on receipt of price.

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Tribune Models are all built of the highest grades of materials.

They are locally guaranteed. They are designed artistically and beautifully.

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