nesting south of the Tugela, while Lyttleton's brigade held its position on the north bank.

Gen. Joubert has gone to the Boer camp on the upper Tugela, an apparent indication he expects another attack on his right.

The Boers are exhibiting considerable anxiety in regard to the movement of the British flying column which started through Zululand in the direction of Vryheid, about the time Buller began his move toward Springfield. Boer reinforcements from Ladysmith have been hurried back to protect their lines of communication northward.

Gen. Tucker, who came from India to command the 7th division, has gone up to Modder River. This seems to indicate the troops of the division which are now at the Cape, as well as those of the 6th division under Kelly-Kenny, will be utilized along the border of the Free State and take part in the prospective invasion.

The first batch of wounded men belonging to the naval contingents serving in Africa has arrived in England. They are mostly skilled gunners. They say the Boers' Maxim one-pound quick-firing guns have a most demoralizing effect on the British. The guns are made in England, but they are not supplied to British troops.

A dispatch to a London paper from Pietermaritzburg says the appearnce of a flying column of scouts in Zululand has created uneasiness among the Boers over the border.

A number of Boers have been hurriedly withdrawn from Ladysmith and Dundee to Vryheid to protect that place, and to oppose any British advance. The Boer force there is about a thousand men with three guns.

Canadian Patriotic Fund.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Hon. C. Sifton has contributed $100 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Dr. Leyds in Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German foreign office denies that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, is attempting to induce Germany to join in an intervention movement.

Dr. Leyds declines to discuss possible intervention, and denies that he is going to St. Petersburg. He is under medical treatment. The diplomatic agent did not desire to emphasize why there should be a bond of sympathy between the United States and the Transvaal, as it might embarrass Mr. Montague White, the former consul-general of the South African Republic in London, who is now in the United States. The latter, however, is not accredited to the Washington government.

Dr. Leyds has exhibited, with much satisfaction, a specimen of a Mauser used by the Boers and manufactured by Herr Loewe of Berlin. The barrel is almost completely cased in wood to obviate heating.

The Transvaal Agent.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Montague White, agent of the Transvaal, will arrive this afternoon and will spend the night at the executive mansion. Governor Roosevelt says his visit is purely a social one.

Durban, Feb. 4.—Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela River Friday night and is marching on Ladysmith.

No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is relieved.

Presidents Visit Troops.

London, Feb. 3.—A heliograph message sent from Ladysmith yesterday reported all well.

It was also said that President Kruger of the Transvaal and President Steyn of the Orange Free State visited the laager in the neighborhood of the beleaguered town for the purpose of making peace between the troops of the Transvaal and the Free State. It was said that there were grave dissensions between the Transvaal and the Free State forces in regard to the prosecution of the war.

The result of the visit of the two presidents is not known.

Reviewing the Situation.

London, Feb. 4.—Reviewing the situation Mr. Spencer Wilkinson says:

"It is morally impossible for Buller's army, so long as there is a fight left in it, to sit still while Sir George White is invested at Ladysmith. Better than that would be to lose 10,000 men in an attempt at relief. Accordingly it is probable that Buller will try again, and indeed that he is now on the move or fighting. As he has kept Gen. Lyttleton's brigade north of the river, the probability is that his next move will be an advance on Lyttleton's right. He would hardly go to the left, because that would lead to a fresh attack upon Spion Kop and the range of which it is a part. He would not go to the east of Colenso, except with his whole force, less Barton's brigade. The retention of Lyttleton's brigade at Potgeiter's Drift may therefore be taken as a proof that the new move will not be to the east of Colenso.

"East of Potgeiter's there are several drifts, one or two of which Gen. Buller's guns command, and he can therefore cross the river, but the Boers have had ample time to prepare a position beyond the river.

"A frontal attack would as usual be costly, but unless Gen. Buller is prepared for a heavy loss he has little chance of breaking through the Boer defences.

"Lord Roberts will certainly not hurry his move from the Cape. He will first complete the assembling of his forces, which will not all have arrived for another three weeks. Then he will have transports properly organized and in order before he will move. After that he will probably make a rapid move. But no outcry will induce him to start until he considers all is ready."

Destroying the Railway.

Modder River, Feb. 4.—The Boers yesterday were busy destroying the railway building here and at Langeburg, from a point 2,000 yards from the British advance position. Two hundred explosions were heard, and doubtless the line and culverts were wrecked for a considerable distance.

The Navy is Ready.

London, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons this week, Mr. G. J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, roused his hearers to strong excitement, notably when he charged Mr. Bryce, who declared the war unjust and unnecessary, with giving "a brief to every enemy of England." The whole tone of Mr. Goschen's measured language was reassuring and showed the admiralty is keeping a good lookout ahead. There was no mistaking the significance of his intimation that the admiralty had been assiduously, yet undemonstratively, engaged in perfecting naval arrangements to meet all contingencies. Mr. Goschen indulged in the usual reservations and qualifications, but the country reads between the lines a recognition of possible international dangers, and is immensely relieved at Mr. Goschen's assurances that the country thus far has only put out its left arm, and its mighty right arm, with all the muscles hardened, is held in reserve for possible foreign interference in the war or an effort to rob Great Britain of the fruits of victory.

Appeal to Americans.

London, Feb. 3.—Extracts from a remarkable document emanating from the office of the secretary of state at Pretoria, dated December 16th, are published in the papers here. The document, which is countersigned by Secretary of State Reitz, seems specially written for the American public. It says: "We to a great extent depend on America and Europe for foodstuffs. It would be criminal on the part of the great powers to suffer this little nation to perish by famine since the sword has failed. Since in 1880 the President of the United States acknowledged our republic as a sovereign state, Americans have flocked here in numbers. In every instance the hand of fellowship has been extended to them. Not a single case of disagreement is on record. But with the first war note of the oppressor we are informed that America is acting in league with the enemy. If our sister republic has no sympathy with us, if the boasted condescension of the British is to be preferred to sincerity and truth, we will no longer believe in the justice and integrity of Americans, and their professions of Christianity we will consider empty sounding."

Decided by Rifles.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The Magdeburg Zeitung publishes a letter from Commandant Albrecht, the Orange Free State artillery chief, dated Kronstaad, December 17th. He says President Kruger is an unimpeachable character, one of the grandest of patriots. The commandant adds: "The artillery hitherto has proved of little avail on both sides. In spite of the fact that the Boer guns are better than the English, and that the Boers aim better than the English, the battles of Magersfontein and Colenso were decided by the rifle and not by the guns." Gen. Albrecht concludes with saying that, judging from the present war, the losses through the modern weapons are not greater than before, but rather smaller.

THE LATE GEN. LAWTON.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The funeral train bearing the bodies of Major-General Henry Lawton, Major J. A. Logan, killed in the Philippines, and Major E. L. Armstrong, who died in Manila hospital, arrived here from San Francisco last night.

The body of Gen. Lawton was left on the composite car which, with the Pullman bearing the accompanying party, was turned over to the Pennsylvania railroad to be taken to Fort Wayne, where the remains will be in state tomorrow.

Major Logan's body was placed in a hearse and escorted to Memorial hall, where the coffin was placed on a bier and decorated with flowers and flags. There it will remain until to-morrow night when it will be taken to Youngstown, Ohio, for burial.

Selfish people, with no heart to speak of, have the best of it.—H. W. Shaw.

The Jolly Girl

Often changes to the jaded woman. "I can't see what's come over Mary; she used to be such a jolly girl," was the remark of a young woman visiting a married schoolmate. Marriage changes a woman. The drains and pains which are so often the sequence of marriage rob her of all vitality. Give her back her former strength and she'll be as "jolly" a wife as she was a maid. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives back the lost strength by re-establishing the health of the delicate womanly organs. It dries the drains and stops the pains. It cures ulceration, inflammation and female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"For two years I had been a sufferer from chronic diseases and female weakness," writes Mrs. Allen A. Bobson, of 1125 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa. "I had two different doctors, and they gave me medicine which only relieved me for a time. My niece advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I concluded that to open a correspondence with you for your advice would be safest, so I did, and have been highly benefited. I find that after taking six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and following your advice in regard to local treatment, I am now a strong woman. Accept my sincere thanks for the interest manifested in my case and the happy results obtained."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. Correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Campaign in Cape Colony

Strong Force of Brit sh Soldiers Dispatched to Seize Norvals Pont

Boers at Colesburg Are Reported to Be Virtually Surrounded.

Durban Dispatch Says There Was Heavy Fighting in Natal Yesterday.

(Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 5.—The Associated Press learns officially that absolutely no confirmation has been received by the War Office of the report that Buller has recrossed the Tugela River and is marching on Ladysmith. On the contrary, according to the information of the War Office at the present moment, there is every indication that things are quiet at the front and that no immediate movement is anticipated.

Regarding the dispatches from Ladysmith saying that Buller's guns have been heard there, it is surmised that some practice may have been going on with the new batteries which just reach the front.

Officials Decline to Give News.

The War Office statement that it has received no confirmation of the report that Gen. Buller has re-crossed the Tugela River has failed to shake the public belief that preparations of tremendous importance are proceeding at the Tugela. It is thought that either the denial was prompted by a desire to keep the military movements as secret as possible until something is accomplished, or that Gen. Buller is keeping the home officials in the dark for similar reasons.

It is obviously extremely difficult to extract the truth from the conflicting statements shrouding Gen. Buller's movements, but most of the commentators agree that the aggregate of the items tends to confirm the belief that movements of importance are transpiring.

It is true that the correspondents at Gen. Buller's headquarters convey the impression that his main force is still south of the Tugela, but it is easily conceivable that the dispatches are so censored as to convey a false impression.

Preparations Completed.

Whatever may be the actual situation, there seems no doubt that Gen. Buller's preparations for a fresh attempt to relieve Ladysmith were completed on Thursday or Friday, and that news will soon relieve the uncertainty.

Heavy Fighting Reported.

London, Feb. 5, 4:45 p.m.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated today, says: "There is no definite news from Buller, but it is reported that there was heavy fighting yesterday."

IN CAPE COLONY.

British Are Moving to Seize Norvals Pont.

Capetown, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Naauwpoort says:

"There is great activity here and on the Rensburg-Hanover road due to the dispatch of an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norvals Pont.

"The cavalry having completed the reconnoissance, is being retired to recoup losses.

"The Boers at Colesburg are virtually surrounded.

SURPRISED BY THE ENEMY.

London Times Correspondent Tells of the Reverse at Stormberg.

New York, Feb. 5.—A correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from London on January 20th, says extended accounts of British reverses at Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso are coming in by mail.

The correspondent of the Times describes Gatacre's reverse in part as follows: "The infantry had been at work, or in the train in open trucks, or marching since 4 a.m. on Saturday. The actual march occupied seven hours, and it is therefore little to be wondered that the men were wholly incapable of making a supreme effort when at last they were surprised by receiving fire at short range while marching in fours in fancied security.

"On receiving the enemy's fire the companies at hand rushed at once against the kopjes from which it proceeded, and, advancing from boulder to boulder, swiftly commenced to ascend. Indeed, it is a fact that considerable numbers actually reached within a few yards of the lower line of the "Scanses," which could not, however, be reached without ladders.

"But at this juncture our artillery, falling in the yet uncertain light to observe the ascent of the infantry, opened fire upon the enemy, and shells, falling short, dealt destruction among the assailants of the position. A partial retirement instantly ensued and, having been brought to a standstill, the attack gradually melted away until, convinced that the case was hopeless, the general ordered the "retire" to be sounded.

"Had the order been promptly obeyed the troops might not improbably have been withdrawn without any serious loss, and a fresh attempt might even yet be successfully prosecuted. But it was not to be. Many men were loath to retire because they were anxious to go on, while not a few were so utterly exhausted that they simply preferred to stay where they were at all hazards, than to undertake the ordeal of a rapid retirement over the ground at the foot of the hills.

"Eventually, as if on parade, the retirement was executed by those who responded to the order, the soldiers moving back at steady pace, without the least hurry or confusion and halting constantly to fire."

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Recruiting Began To-Day—Contingent Will Not Leave Until March.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Recruiting for Strathcona's contingent begun to-day. Reports from Col. Steele show the only difficulty is the one of selection. It is now a week since Lord Strathcona was communicated with regarding the arrangements for the selection of officers, etc. The delay in the response will probably delay departure until the first week of March. The first train will leave Calgary for this place February 10th, but the last of the three trains is not expected to reach here before February 23rd or 24th.

Nearly a Hundred Thousand.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund is now $98,691.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENTS.

Correspondence to be Presented To-Day —The Question of Pay.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The correspondence between the Canadian government and the British government in regard to the Canadian contingent will be presented to parliament this afternoon, when the debate on the address will be proceeded with. The correspondence will not contain much that is new, but it will add materially in facilitating the debate. In regard to the pay of the contingent it will be shown that New Zealand offered to pay all cost, but this offer was rejected as the colonial office thought it best that all colonies should be on the same footing, and that the arrangements provided by the war office should prevail.

It is not known what course the Canadian government may take in regard to this matter, but there is no doubt that members of the contingent will be paid the difference between Imperial pay and what they would have got if they remained continuously under the control of the Canadian militia and the Canadian government.

The subject will be discussed at length, for Sir Charles Tupper evidently desires to move that Canada stands the whole shot in the field and out of it.

Important Announcement.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—In the House to-day Mr. Gould moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne and Mr. Geoffrion seconded it.

Mr. Gould made the announcement that the government would pay for the Canadian contingents while in the field in South Africa, the difference between the Imperial and Canadian rates, which would be placed to the credit of the men in Canada, or paid over for the benefit of their families, so that members of the Canadian contingents would get Canadian rates until they returned.

Sir Charles Tupper followed, stating that he would not say anything regarding any part of the speech, but that referring to the war. He went into a long history leading up to the second contingent, which wearied the House. He was speaking at 6 p.m.

Contributions to Fund.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Sir Richard Cartwright has contributed $100 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund; Hon. Sydney Fisher has given $50; the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., $1,000; Justice Girouard, $50; and Miss Emily Gould, Montreal, $500

Sailing of Milwaukee.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 5.—The steamer Milwaukee, which will take the last of the second contingent to Africa, is detained at quarantine, the authorities being anxious to avoid any danger from any likely fever before the steamer docks at her berth.

Later—The Milwaukee has passed out of the quarantine and arrived at her dock at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The Milwaukee will sail between Feb. 17th and 20th, carrying the last of the second Canadian contingent to South Africa.

France is Friendly.

Paris, Feb. 5.—As a result of inquiries made in the proper quarters it is learned that the stories of the Echo de Paris that the British ambassador to Italy, Sir P. Curry, coferred here recently on Italian affairs, or that Sir Edmund has gone to Rome to support Sir Philip in representations to Italy regarding the landing of troops in Africa, are quite unfounded.

What is true is that Sir Edmund Monson had gone to the Italian Riveria, not because he is unwell or requires a rest, but because he finds his position very unpleasant at the present moment owing to the strong feeling against Great Britain in the press and society which, perforce is reflected to some extent in the attitude of the French government.

A diplomatic official said: "The French government is undoubtedly friendly to Great Britain, but it is unable to make a display of its real sentiments just now because a demonstration of friendliness to Great Britain would be an act of suicide."

In view of this situation Sir Edmund thought his temporary absence from Paris would have a salutary effect.

DIED BESIDE THEIR GUNS.

How Four Gunners Continued to Fight After Order to Retire Had Been Given.

New York, Feb. 5.—Among the battle accounts from South African war correspondents received here by way of London, is a story from Bennett Burleigh, representative of the London Daily Telegraph, dealing with Col. Long's daring, but unfortunate artillery movements at the battle of Colenso. It contains the following:

"As the men were being shot down very rapidly, Col. Hunt advised that it would be better to abandon the guns. He himself had just been shot through both legs. Long's reply was 'We never abandon guns.'

"Subsequently Col. Hunt called attention to the fact that there was no use firing, there was scarcely any men left and next to no ammunition.

"After that an order was given to abandon the guns, which for over one hour had fought in the face of the fiercest fusilade the battery ever endured, yet even then, all was not over, for four men persisted in serving two guns and remaining beside their cannon. One of either pair carried the shell, the others laid and fired their beloved 15 pounders. But two men were left. They continued the unequal battle. They exhausted the ordinary ammunition and finally drew upon and fired the emergency round of case—their last shot. Then they stood at attention beside the gun, and an instant later fell, pierced through and through by Boer bullets.

"Thus I say, by the light of all my experience in war, these gunners of ours are men who deserve monuments over their graves, and even Victoria Crosses on their coffins."

AN OLD THEORY EXPLODED.

The old-fashioned theory of tearing down disease was entirely changed by the advent of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which cures by creating new rich blood and nerve tissue. Through the medium of the circulation and the nervous system they strengthen and invigorate every organ in the human body.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc.,

INTO EVERY KNAPSACK

Goes Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Skilled surgeons, with their trained nurses and ambulance corps, look well to the sufferings of soldiers wounded in battle, the Red Cross Society has provided comforts for the hospital, but there are other sufferings, which, though not so fatal, are none the less torturing.

Long walks make sore feet, heavy clothing and accoutrement causes chafing and skin irritations, sleeping on the ground and exposure to all sorts of weather brings on torturing itching piles.

Against these miseries the soldiers have been well armed, as each one carries with him a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the gift of the proprietors of the Dr. Chase Remedies.

SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

When in Camp at Niagara, London, Kingston, and other places, soldiers have so frequently expressed their appreciation of Dr. Chase's Ointment that it will undoubtedly prove of very great value to our boys in South Africa. Ex-Sergeant Wm. Johnston, 10th Royal Grenadiers, writes as follows:—"It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles and any itching or irritation of the skin. It is simply invaluable. Many of our men used it while in camp in the hot summer months, and received excellent results."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is prescribed by physicians as the only positive cure for piles. It has entirely superseded surgical operations, which were cruel, expensive and painful. It stands without a rival as the world's greatest cure for itching skin irritations and skin eruptions, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or by mail, on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.