

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

Cardwell Roman Catholics Perceive the Danger of the Remedial Bill.

Colonistic Falsification and Misrepresentation Brought to Light.

Stubbs is Sound on the School Question and the Trade Policy.

Mr. Foster's Little Deficit Has Grown—The Cost of a Premier's Panerak.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—The Gazette, Montreal, says, "John F. Wood, the controller of customs, was sworn in as one of the privy council before His Excellency, the Governor-General, at Rideau Hall."

The result of the Cardwell election has been the greatest blow that the government has yet sustained. The ministry have realized that Ontario, at all events, will not submit to see Manitoba coerced. Liberals took warning from dividing their forces, as in North Ontario, by sinking their preference for their candidate and voting for Stubbs so as to defeat the colonialists and trade restrictionists. Mr. Stubbs is sound on both.

Bord, M. P., the government whip in Manitoba, is here seeing Premier Bowell as to what lines the opposition to the Greenway government will take.

British Columbia ought to stand by Manitoba, as it may be her turn next. Public opinion is growing here against coercion. Roman Catholics in Cardwell voted against it.

The public accounts, which were distributed to-day, show a deficit for the year of a greater sum than was expected, namely \$4,153,875. The public debt is increased by \$6,801,897. Sir John Thompson's financial statement, \$23,831. An additional amount will be asked next session for the Alaska boundary. The cost so far is \$44,565. Additional sums of \$12,857, on account of the paid Royal commission on the liquor traffic and \$4,500 on the colonial conference.

The country's finances are in a terrible shape. Under the head of "Season's Greetings," the Colonist presented its readers on Christmas day with a compound of malevolence, falsehood and misrepresentation which was peculiarly unfitted for the day. Here is one specimen from the nasty mess. The Colonist paraded the following dispatch to the Montreal Gazette as supporting its own side of the case, but it deliberately suppressed the portion which appears here in capital letters:

"Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Mr. John F. Wood, the controller of inland revenue, was honored, this morning, by Sir Mackenzie Bowell with an offer of the office of controller of customs, to which he was appointed temporarily on Saturday, accompanied with appointment to the Privy Council. THE CONTROLLER LOYALLY ACQUIRED IN THE WISHES OF HIS CHIEF AND ACCEPTED THE IMPORTANT POST ASSIGNED TO HIM. ACCORDING TO IT IS BELIEVED THAT AT THE MEETING OF THE CABINET TO-DAY, AN ORDER IN COUNCIL WAS PASSED MAKING MR. WOOD THE PARLIAMENTARY HEAD OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. DUE TIME HE WILL BE SWORN IN AS ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCILLORS. THIS IS SOMETHING MORE THAN AN EMPTY HONOR AND WILL GREATLY FACILITATE THE WORK OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. IT WILL ENABLE MR. WOOD, WHEN OCCASION REQUIRES, TO BE PRESENT AT THE MEETINGS OF THE CABINET, AND GIVE HIS COLLEAGUES THE ADVANTAGE OF THE SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE HE WILL ACQUIRE CONCERNING CUSTOMS MATTERS. The transference of Mr. Wood to the customs department leaves a vacancy in the inland revenue department, to which it is understood, Mr. Prior was appointed to-day. Besides being controller of inland revenue Col. Prior will also be sworn in as a privy councillor. Before coming to Ottawa to take oath of office he will submit himself to the endorsement of his constituents. The bye-election in Victoria will take place at the earliest possible day, so that the new controller of inland revenue may be in his seat in parliament before the session is far advanced. Col. Prior's opponent lost his deposit, paying only 449 votes, whereas the Colonel polled 1031. It is altogether likely that there will be no opposition to his re-election under the circumstances."

The newspaper that would thus deliberately garble in the endeavor to make a point is not to be trusted in any of its statements of fact. That is precisely the view the electors must take for their own protection in this contest; there is no depth of deception, falsehood or trickery to which the Colonist is not ready to descend in the interest of its Ottawa masters. Here is another instance. Though pretending to quote from all the eastern papers on the cabinet minister question, the Colonist pointedly ignores the following dispatch to the Conservative Toronto World:

"Ottawa, Dec. 16.—It is understood that at to-day's meeting of the cabinet Hon. J. F. Wood was appointed controller of customs and Col. Prior, M. P.

for Victoria, controller of inland revenue. Mr. Wood's transfer leaves the greatest revenue-producing department in the hands of an Ontario man, and he gets in addition to considerably more work, the honor of being made a member of the Privy Council. THIS, OF COURSE, DOES NOT MEAN THAT MR. WOOD ATTAINS FULL CABINET RANK. BUT THAT WILL COME IN DUE TIME, as John F. has demonstrated his capacity as a departmental administrator. Nevertheless, it is an honor much sought after and will give him the title of honorable for life.

Col. Prior will also be sworn a member of the Privy Council. The Colonel is admittedly an able man. During the twenty years that he has been in British Columbia, he has built up a successful hardware business, which is the largest in the province. Col. Prior has long been identified with prominent enterprises in British Columbia. He is a Yorkshireman by birth.

"BY CREATING MR. WOOD AND MR. PRIOR MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, WHEN MATTERS AFFECTING THEIR DEPARTMENT COME UP AT CABINET MEETINGS, THEY MAY BE INVITED TO A SEAT AT THE COUNCIL BOARD, BUT WITHOUT A VOTE."

Of course this could not be quoted by the Colonist, since it exactly bears out what the Times said and makes the Colonist's contentions look extremely ridiculous. The omission, however, is all the more significant from the fact that THE TORONTO WORLD'S OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT IS ALSO THE COLONIST'S CORRESPONDENT.

There are a few more extracts from the eastern papers which the organ either ignores or dishonestly endeavors to twist to suit its purposes. The following editorial note from the Montreal Gazette is peculiarly significant:

"It is announced that Messrs. Wood and Prior, the new controllers of customs of the Privy Council. It is not known whether this step is intended to be preliminary to restoring these positions to their old status of cabinet offices, but it seems to be in that direction. The duties of the controllers are quite as important as those which attach to some other cabinet portfolios, and the present plan must often result in inconvenience if not mismanagement. It is a little anomalous to have in the same government members who do not hold portfolios, and portfolios which do not have members in the government council. The plan of having half-ministers was an experiment which the government has not yet developed an affection for, and if it was discarded no one would object."

The editor of the Gazette, like all other newspaper editors and correspondents in the east, failed to see how a man could be a controller and a cabinet minister at one and the same time. The controllership are the "portfolios" which do not have members in the government council. Here are two extracts from the Montreal Herald:

"In the studied refusal of the premier to provide information as to what post the new comer is to fill, it is to be presumed that the genial colonel from British Columbia is to take Mr. Angers' place in the cabinet. Sir Adolphe Caron and Col. Prior are known to be great friends personally, but it is a question whether Sir Adolphe's pleasure in the acquisition of such pleasant companionship in the council chamber will offset his French-Canadian fellow countryman's chagrin that they should be deprived of any portion of that cabinet representation which custom has hitherto allowed them."

The Ottawa Citizen is not very enthusiastic over Col. Prior's accession to the government. It does say, however, that "the Colonel can sing a good song, and is popular with the ladies, but this does not prevent him from possessing those solid qualities such as would make him valuable at the head of a department." No, it does not prevent him, but the gallant Colonel's social graces are the only qualifications he has exhibited during several sessions at the capital.

The writer of the first paragraph could not understand a man being a member of the cabinet without a portfolio, and, therefore, assumed that Col. Prior was to succeed Mr. Angers as minister of agriculture. The Montreal man hit up on the idea which Victorians might have supposed would occur to the government. Why was not Col. Prior made a minister, when there was a department vacant?

Winnipeg, Dec. 26.—The Manitoba legislature has been dissolved, and appeal to the country will be made on the school issues. Polling will take place on January 15, and the new house meets January 25. Premier Greenway, in an address on the issue, says: "I assert that our people are perfectly competent to deal with their own educational concerns, and I resent the imputations that they have treated any portion of the community with injustice or in a spirit of intolerance. I protest against the proposed action of the Dominion parliament to destroy our national school system, without investigation, and in ignorance of the circumstances."

Politics were given a rest yesterday, but the interest was increased to-day. Candidates are being nominated in party constituencies, and there is a prospect of contests in most of them. In the city all three divisions will be contested, with the probability of a three-cornered fight in North Winnipeg.

Norman H. Taylor, a popular young man, died yesterday of consumption.

IS OUTGENERALLED.

General Campos, Spain's Most Able Officer, Badly Fooled by the Cubans.

The Insurgents, by a Clever March, Outflank Him and Get In-side.

Havana, Dec. 24.—Shortly after noon to-day the startling news was received from Matanzas that Gen. Gomez, at the head of the insurgent army, said to number about 12,000 men of all arms, fairly well supplied with artillery, had by a feat turned the left flank of Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos, who, in command of the Spanish forces at Colon, had attempted to stop the advance of the enemy upon Havana, and were all the way back to Santa Clara province. The receipt of this startling news has caused the greatest excitement here, both in official and unofficial circles.

As previously detailed in these dispatches, the insurgents, a little over two weeks ago, entered the province of Santa Clara from the province of Pinar del Principe, at Igua, and, in defeating Col. Segura and a Spanish column, they made a wonderful advance through the province, passing through the flower of the Spanish army assembled there, said to number about 5000 men. After some sharp skirmishes in which the Spaniards were worsted, Gen. Campos transferred them to Cienfuegos, with the announced intention of personally commanding the troops which were to check the insurgent advances.

But in spite of the repeated reverses, the insurgents pressed onward, and passing through Santa Clara, San Juan de las Yaguajay, Ranchuelo and other towns pushed on for the frontier of Matanzas. At one time it was reported that they intended to attack Santa Clara, but their tactics seemed to be to pass all the big towns and press on for Havana. It was only a few days ago that the announcement was made that the insurgents were at Las Lajas and marching onward to Havana. Then came the news that the insurgents had entered the province of Matanzas at Pinar del Principe. Before this, however, Gen. Campos had changed his headquarters to Colon, and he commenced hurriedly concentrating his forces there, intending to compel Gen. Gomez to fight a pitched battle before passing that place.

So ago the insurgent army caused a flourish in Colon. Firing was heard at Ajua, about fifteen miles from that place, and reinforcements were sent to the front, but this turned out to be little more than an outpost affair, and while the Spanish troops made for this point, the main body of the army passed south to Colon near the line of railroad and headed for the frontier province of Havana, turning the flank of the captain general, who, with the bulk of the Spanish forces in the island of Cuba, is now known to be at the head of the insurgent columns.

The latter are moving more rapidly than the Spanish troops, who, utterly unused to travelling in thickly wooded country, without regular roads and with heavy loads and low horses, are not so well adapted to the movement. They thought likely to catch up with the quickly moving Cubans, whose marches clear a road for their advance, and who are much more familiar with the country and accustomed to the climate, and on easily disconcerted the Spaniards, only recently brought into the country.

Gomez, by a beautifully executed counter-march, has turned the flank of the famous Spanish commander, and to-day, with his army, made his appearance close to the town of Jovellano, in the rear of Colon, and commanding the railroads to Cadenas, Matanzas and Havana. The movement of the insurgent army was an example of splendid generalship, accomplished under the most trying circumstances and in the face of heavy losses. The Spaniards, on the other hand, were commanded by the best officers of Spain. The insurgents burned the railroad station of Quintana, east of Jovellano, and destroyed the railroads behind them to prevent the advance of the Spanish troops upon their rear. The last news received was that they had passed Linares, a small town only a few miles from Matanzas, and were pushing for the railroad which connects Matanzas with Havana.

It seems there is nothing likely to prevent them from capturing Havana within a few days, and the Spaniards, who commanders appear to have entirely lost their heads, and unless Campos has accomplished a miracle of daring strategy in allowing Gomez and his friends to slip by, in order that the Spanish troops may be hurried away from the city, the Spaniards from Havana catch them between two fires, the insurgents are masters of the situation. The odds against the Spaniards being able to press on after the triumphant insurgent army are very heavy. Not only have the insurgents destroyed the railroads behind them, thus burning their ships, as it were, but they have in many other ways done everything possible to impede the progress of the Spanish army, and the friends of the insurgents here are confident that the arrival of Gomez before Havana will shortly be announced. As it is, the insurgent cavalry have been sighted within fifty miles of Havana, to the westward of Matanzas, and had apparently taken the rail of the Spaniards joining that seaport to this city.

Railroad and mail communication between Jovellano, Colon and Matanzas are interrupted and it is believed to be only a few hours when the telegraphic communication with Matanzas will be cut off. General Campos has ordered the Spanish commanders nearest to the insurgents, Generals Valdez and Navarro to do everything possible to attack the insurgents under any and all circumstances, but it is not thought likely that these generals will dare to do what the captain general had been unable to do.

A later dispatch says Captain General Campos has managed to get out of Colon, and that he has placed himself at the head of the Spanish forces at Limonara, twenty miles east of Matanzas, where he expects to be able to strike the insurgents.

Thousands of people from all parts of the country around Matanzas are flocking in terror into that city, according to the official dispatches, but other reports say that in the main they offer to join the insurgents, who are being plentifully supplied with provisions by the inhabitants of all the towns along the route they follow. The little town of Jacón, Santo Domingo, where a detachment of soldiers under a captain and two lieutenants of the Spanish army, were attacked and on the most part cut to pieces by the insurgents, is almost deserted.

Christmas evening is ushered in with something like dismay in this city, and the apprehension is hourly gaining ground that Havana will be besieged by armed forces before Christmas day is over.

The insurgents' advance at latest advices seems to be uninterrupted, thus contradicting a report sent out during the afternoon that they had been turning back in pitched battle by Campos himself, and were striving to make their way back into Santa Clara province. This rumor stated in great detail that General Campos in person, at the head of the Spanish forces, were engaged in coming face to face with Gomez and his forces at the plantation of Coliseo, which was in flames. The plantation is situated twelve miles from Cardenas and twenty-one miles from Matanzas. The insurgents, it is said, were hemmed in and were compelled to fight. Desperate engagements were reported, the combatants being surrounded by the flames of the burning plantation. The insurgents, it is said, were dispersed, leaving 100 hundred dead and wounded on the field. The troops' loss, it was reported, was comparatively insignificant, being only fourteen and Generals Valdez and Luque had already started to Semabilla del Incomodum, supported by several other columns, in pursuit of the flying insurgents, who are supposed to be making their way back to Santa Clara province at their best speed. This report had the effect of generally restoring confidence here, and it was generally believed for a time as it indicated that Gomez had given up his campaign for lack of support in Matanzas.

The details of this engagement had hardly become disseminated through the city, however, before there came a further report that the insurgents were marching toward Guanabana, and that Captain General Campos had hastened to that point to oppose the advance, thus once more moving his headquarters westward and nearer Havana, as it was had to do so often within the last few days. Guanabana is only about five miles out of Matanzas and ten or fifteen miles west of Coliseo plantation, where General Campos was said to have won his important victory over Gomez in person.

It became evident that the reports of General Campos' successful stand and rout of the insurgents were either unfounded, or that the force he had met with was merely a wing of the insurgent army sent out to make a diversion, while the main column pushed on to the westward.

All is confusion of mind here, and the authorities are apparently at sea as to what will be the result of the campaign. Whether Matanzas will be seized or whether the advance on that point is merely a feint to hold the Spanish forces there while the insurgents make a way once more in the west of Havana, which is but ten miles from Matanzas, is a question which cannot be decided. The near approach of the insurgents to Matanzas has, in fact, had the effect of concentrating all the available Spanish forces at that town.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN BUFFALO. Feud Between Catholic Factions Creates Much Excitement.

Buffalo, Dec. 2.—A feud which has existed for some time between the congregation of St. Adelbert Polish Roman Catholic church and the dissenters who broke the church of the Holy Rosary, broke out to-day in a riot of serious proportions. The leading cause of the outbreak was the action yesterday of Father Flacek, of St. Adelbert's church, in seizing by replevin a banner of the Holy Rosary church. A number of the latter congregation, however, and the priest, house and stoned the windows until they were driven off by the police.

To-day a dinner was given by Father Flacek to the Polish Roman Catholic priests of the city, in honor of Saint Thomas' day, and the event was made the occasion of a determined attack upon the priests by the dissenters.

When Father Flacek and his guests saw the mob, numbering one thousand, they at once barricaded the doors. The mob yelled and jeered and hurled stones and other missiles through the windows. The police appeared on the scene and dispersed the mob, making thirteen arrests.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUBSTITUTE Coinage of Silver Seigniorage—Redemption of Greenbacks.

Washington, Dec. 26.—A plan has been drafted by ex-Speaker Crisp and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, which will be offered as a substitute for the Republican measures to be presented on Thursday. It is based on the old bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage which was passed by the last congress and vetoed by the president. But to this bill, modified, will be added a feature for the redemption of greenbacks. The principal change in the seigniorage bill will be the omission of that part which rendered available the seigniorage before it had been coined, by the use of silver certificates based upon it. The framers of the bill hold that this feature is not necessary, because there is no immediate deficiency in the treasury. The other feature of the plan will provide for the redemption of greenbacks in silver whenever the amount of gold in the treasury falls below one hundred millions. This may be offered as an amendment to the seigniorage bill, as more votes can be mustered for the former than the latter proposition. The Democrats who favor the plan intend, of course, merely to place themselves on record as consistent in their financial policy.

Mr. Hayseed (in city hotel).—Well, I guess you'll have to blow out the gas, Maundy.

Mr. Hayseed.—Why, John?

Mr. Hayseed.—The porter made me promise not to do it.

BROUGHT INTO PORT

The Strathnevis Towed Into Port Towed Yesterday by the Mineola.

Miwera Had the Disabled Steamer in Tow, but Lost Her in a Storm.

Grave Fears for the Australian Liner, Which Suddenly Disappeared.

Early yesterday afternoon two big steamers were seen to pass Rate Rocks, and hugging the American shore make for the Sound. Immediately the news spread that the Strathnevis was safe, for it was easy to identify her, but not so easy to identify the steamer that had her in tow. Shortly afterwards the City of Kingston arrived from the Sound and confirmed the good news. She had passed the Strathnevis in the straits in tow of the collier Mineola.

The steamer Miwera, of the Canadian-Australian line, had the Strathnevis in tow for five days, but lost her in a terrible storm ten miles off Cape Flattery last Sunday afternoon. Two steel hawsers broke, and the Miwera disappeared in the storm. Grave fears are entertained for the Miwera, as it seems unlikely that she would leave so far and reached so near port.

Here is the story of the Strathnevis' experience as told by Capt. Pattie to the Times correspondent at Port Townsend:

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 26. The Northern Pacific steamship Strathnevis, which sailed past this port seventy-four days ago, bound from Tacoma from Hongkong, was towed into this port last night in a disabled condition by the collier Mineola. The safe return of the vessel was the occasion for great jubilation in the bay last night at ten o'clock. Just as soon as the anchor of the Strathnevis was dropped and all fell secure after the terrible experience, the crew of the disabled marine monster flew forward and gave three cheers for the officers and crew of the Mineola. The cheer was returned from the latter vessel, and the Strathnevis's siren whistle blew out three cheerful blasts. This was replied to a moment later by the Mineola's air siren. The Strathnevis then fired her rockets, and for an hour expressions of goodwill were exchanged.

The morning after the Strathnevis left Victoria her propeller shaft, that necessary adjunct for making headway, broke off near the propeller, which went to the bottom. There was no help for the accident, and all that could be done was to make sail. This was a tiresome task. Days went by and not a sail was seen. Finally the day the bark John Gambles bore in sight, and in reply to signals, came alongside. A statement of the accident was made to her, and having no means at hand to assist, the sailing vessel crowded on all sail and made for Victoria. Here the accident was reported. At the time of the accident the Strathnevis was 1700 miles off the coast. Between the time she broke down and when the mail steamer Miwera picked her up she had drifted into within 700 miles of the coast. The Miwera gave her up, she had drifted in to within 70 miles of Destruction Island, which point was reached Sunday last. That evening the hawsers parted. It was bad weather, and despite the fact that every effort was made it was impossible to pick the Strathnevis up again. The Miwera stood by all night but the next morning disappeared. The sudden disappearance of the Miwera, in view of the dangerous proximity of the shore to the disabled vessel, leaves no conclusion but that she herself met with an accident. It is not thought that she would desert her prize after the long tow successfully made with her. At Destruction Island the second mate and three men were sent ashore in a boat, just before the Mineola here in sight. They were to look for help, and they are still at the light house. The Mineola beat the Costa Rica in the race for the prize by five minutes. While nothing has yet been said, it is expected that at least \$50,000 will be the salvage received by the Mineola and her owners.

It is a conspicuous fact, proving the seaworthiness of the Strathnevis, that despite her disabled condition in the westerly and southwesterly gales which prevailed all the time she was out, she shipped but one sea. Only one fatality occurred during the entire term of the terrible voyage. That was the death of a Japanese foreman in the restaurant business in Tacoma. He was going home to die, but expired en route, and was buried at sea.

The stories about a scarcity of bread and rice and riots among the Japanese and Chinese passengers are untrue. As soon as the larger vessel was emptied the steward drew on the cargo, and had the vessel been out a year no one need have starved hungry. There were two hundred souls at the mercy of the elements for seventy-four days on the Strathnevis. Of these 124 were Chinese, 34 Japanese, and the remainder, 33, were white men, comprising the crew. She was commanded by Capt. Pattie.

On Monday last all hope of saving the vessel was abandoned. The boats were manned preparatory to leaving the vessel as she was in imminent danger of drifting ashore on Destruction Island. Finally she reached safe anchorage, and had her anchors down when picked up. One of the most interesting features in connection with the return of the ship is the enormous amount of money to be made by the insurance men who had the courage to take risks on her.

LOOKS LIKE WAR DOESN'T IT?

The Ottawa Government, in all the Empty War Wind, Disbands Troops.

Bar Portage, Dec. 26.—The war scare cannot be troubling the powers that be at Ottawa to any great extent. They have decided to disband the 98th battalion. Some time ago they decided to disband three companies, but to keep up one at the Sault, one at Port Arthur and one here, but the order now comes for the remaining companies to turn in their outfits, and the officers are now setting the equipment in shape to hand over to the deputy adjutant-general.

THE DISPATCHES DOUBTED. Even Cubans Scarcely Believe Gomez Has Been So Bold.

Washington City, Dec. 26.—The officials of the Spanish legation appear not to be disturbed by the news coming from Havana. They ridicule the idea of the insurgents taking a city like Havana, with its population of 200,000 people. Minister de Lome has received several dispatches from Havana, showing in part the condition of affairs.

A dispatch from Gen. Andueza, who is second in command, reports that at 1 o'clock to-day he had just had a conference with Gen. Campos, then at Limonara. Gen. Campos intended to start for Guanabana, where he expected to pass the night. The latter is a regular point of railroad communication, and is to the west of Limonara. Yesterday, the minister is advised, Campos met the band of Maximo Gomez, the engagement taking place on a plantation where fires had been started by the insurgents. The Spanish loss was twelve wounded, who were taken to the hospital at Matanzas. The insurgents fell back and divided into groups. Gen. Valdez and Luque are in the vanguard of the army, in full communication with the commander-in-chief.

A dispatch received by the minister to-day reported that the bands of Macco and Gomez are avoiding fighting, and burning the cane fields. All the engagements, the dispatch says, have been satisfactory to the government.

New York, Dec. 24.—Members of the Cuban revolutionary party residing in this city express a doubt concerning the authenticity of the reports from Cuba to the effect that the insurgents are rapidly advancing upon Havana. Emilio A. Gramonte, prominently identified with the local Cuban societies, said tonight that he had received no official confirmation of any of the press dispatches received from Cuba. He did not believe there was any possibility of any attempt on the part of the insurgents to capture Havana at the present time. The policy of the Cuban generals was to fight in the open fields, not caring to be surrounded by the Spanish troops in the vicinity of a large city like Havana, where at least 30,000 citizens would be impressed into the Spanish army by the authorities in case of the near approach of the rebels.

CONTINUOUS SUFFERING UNNECESSARY. One or Two Doses of South American Kidney Cure Will Give Relief in the Most Distressing Cases of Kidney Trouble.

It is a fallacy to argue one's self into the belief that suffering when it comes upon us must be patiently endured. Usually suffering can be removed, if one knows of the means and way. Much suffering is borne by those who are troubled with kidney disease. The distress at times is keen. But in South American Kidney Cure, medicine that is a kidney specific and nothing more, though nothing less, a sure, safe, and speedy remedy is to be found. Relief is sure in less than six hours. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

The campaign in Chitral showed England that in spite of its carrying power, the new Lee-Enfield magazine rifle was not effective in checking the onset of an attacking force, as the wounds inflicted by the projectiles in many cases did not disable the men whom they struck. The battalion sent to assist was, though trained to use the Lee-Enfield rifle, which is new, believed to be the better at short range, and will have to learn how to use it as though it were a new weapon. Another innovation is learned from the French-Madagascar expedition. Instead of sending out one of the regular battalions of the army, a composite battalion has been formed, made up of small detachments of volunteers or of drafted men from several regiments. Another lesson has been learned from Madagascar, to form a detachment of two-doctors accompanied the small force.

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