

BLOODY OMDURMAN

The First Full Story of the Last

Furious Stand of Mahdism

Famous British Victory

at Length.

Omdurman, Sept. 4 (via Nasri, Sept.

6 a.m., delayed in transmission.)-My

age of last night briefly reviewing

day's great battle (this cablegram

printed in yesterday's Times)-was

n after I had spent fourteen hours

en after I had spent font of vestas orseback and by the light of vestas ssively lit for me by friends, efore I could hardly hope to con-in adequate notion of the desperate

ter of the fighting or the drama-

tions which signalised the last fur-tand of Sudan Mahdism.

ing back now to the beginning, our ion at dawn yesterday was round

igh mud village of Agaliga, which

is greater freedom both of fire and

sand stretching away for nearly

mile; beyond the sand there was se grass, and hills rose upon our

right about a mile distant. In dared hope that the Khalifa

be so mad as to attack us in this position. Most of us expected

e should have to be under march dawn. At 5:30 a.m. the sound of

rst shell from the bombarding how-boomed down the river from Om-

Immediately afterwards the

flags was plainly visible

which had pickets thrown out,

ed with the astounding good news seven brigades of the dervishes,

five to eight thousand strong, were neing upon us. By six o'clock their

the village. ey advanced in wonderful order,

wadvanced in wohderful order, fierce shouts floating down to us the wind; and at 6:30 the 32nd Battery fired the first shell of the at about fifteen hundred yards Almost instantly the dervisites

and came on quickly at the

Warwicks and the Guards

ired yards-the former the best

and Maxims we could see the der-

e attack spread along towards the and the Camerons, Seaforths, ans, and the 14th and 12th Sudan-

Their shooting was beautiful, distinguished by a coolness unex-

s of our ranks; yet they rushed for-by companies to certain death till

was plainly visible they were inspir-either by a recrudescence of the old

Mahdist fanaticism, or else by the de-termination to conquer and retain their

mpire or never return. Rush followed ush; volley followed volley; regiment

ing into action and resting afternate-

The dervishes were slain by hundreds,

t still they surged on. One old man, rying a white standard, galloped thin three hundred yards of the 14th

danese before horse and man, caught

the same volley, rolled over. All this time the dervishes kept up a t fire, though it was hardly noticeable

nid the crash of ours. Still there was constant dribble of our wounded to the

The C

989

al. The hottest corner was form-the Lincolns, two British Max-

which worked superbly, and the 14th

amerons

heir fire and the working of the Artil-

Regiments successively became:

and distinguished by a conness anex-ampled in the memory of veterans. The firing of shrapnel. Lee-Metfords, and Maxims was utterly annihilating. No dervishes cume within nine hundred

es going down in heaps.

came into action at eleven

egiment in the army. Before

line

W. Steevens Describes the

in the Soudan.

y creditable crossing at the City Not a kick in the Council, That's Let brotherly love continue

Deviled Crabs, 15c tin Mustard Sardines, 2 tins, 25c. Spiced Sardines, 2 tins 25c. Mackerel Soused, 25c. Mackerel Tomato Sauce, 25c. Potted Meats, (assorted) 10c, Owl Condensed Milk, 3 for 25c. Morgan's Eagle Oyslers.



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* apted for Klondike

## ia. Agents.

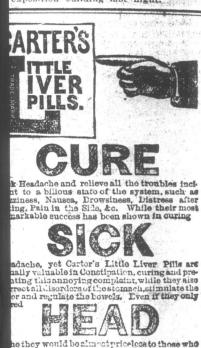
A PRIZE FOR ROBBERS.

cago, Sept. 24.—The Tribune says: ain bearing ten million ounces of bullion from Philadelphia to San sco, is soon to mark a new era in government's method orting precious metals between in The shipment is to be made ial fast freight erain guarded by soldiers and detectives. sed that hereafter by freight and y express will be the method of

not suffer from sick headache a mo-longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small

VICTIMS OF FIREWORKS.

sburg, Pa., Sept. 23 .- Captain George lams, aged 33, and Captain Charles aged 22, his assistant, were inkilled while conducting a fireworks ay and reproduction of the Manila on the Allegheny river in front of xposition building last night.



on this distribution of the set o

THE VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1898.

and thereupon Mahdism belonged to the not engaged at first at all, though in holdhistory of the past. In this advance the 2rd Egyptian Brigade, who as simply ing the village of Agaiga they rendered indispensable service otherwise. Were it vindicated their courage as the blacks by their fine discipline, captured the not for them the baggage might have been endangered, as one of the Khalifa's by their fine discipline, captured the Khalifa's standard. About fifty dead bodies were grouped around it. Finally not more than three of its intrepid de-fenders were left, and they linked arms gunboats was found at the south end of ndurman in fair working order. Three of our gunboats which went up the White Nile have now returned. One goes up the Blue Nile to-day.-G. W. that they might die together fighting. Two of the three were shot, whereupon eevens in the London Daily Mail.

they were doggedly resisted.

brought out their rifles and castridges.

wenty yards before him and ten above

vish guns were taken.

ered.

the one survivor, flourishing his spear, advanced against a thousand rifles. It DUNCAN'S AGRICULTURAL SHOW was an inspiring spectacle. The British officers forbade any one to fire upon the solitary warrior. I can only hope that the splendid fellow escaped. Entries Close on Friday Next-Transportation Arrangements.

The little town of Duncan will be en The attack was finally crushed, and fete a week from to-day on the occasion of the annual exhibition under the aus-pices of the Cowichan Agricultural Asthe moment came for the cavalry to complete the enemy's destruction. The

British on the left and the Egyptians ociation. Mr. G. H. Hadwen, the energetic secon the right charged. I saw long lines of the latter sweeping and piercing and retary of the association, is in the city to-day, and in conversation with the hacking over the plain; but even now Times stated that the indications are The accompanying horse battery lost two guns, the horses being killed, though aftermost favorable for a show which will be more representative of the large agri-cultural resources of this favored diswards the guns were, of course, recovtrict than any previously held by the society. The entry list is already a The 21st Lancers charged an apparlarge one and there will certainly be some displays of farm produce which will ently weak body of the enemy, but become entangled in a khor, which brought be a revelation to those who are not acquainted with the vast possibilities of many of the horses down, and they were set upon by a force of the enemy six times their number; but the fire of the ne agricultural districts on the island. Mr. Hadwen is quite enthusiastic retimes their number; but the fire of the regiment was never for a moment check-ed, and they dashed through the der-vish mass, then wheeled and charged, through again; and then changing front garding the liberal transportation ar-rangements obtained, and certainly they are liberal enough to assure a record at-tendance of people from Victoria. For the modest investment of \$1.50 trans-portation to and from Duncan may be drove the dervishes into range of the destroying fire of our guns. In this charge many were killed and wounded; among the former was Lieutenant Robobtained and admission to the grounds, and the train arrangements are so favorert Grenfell, who was ambushed—his horse fell, and he was cut to pieces. Captain Kenna and Lieutenant de Montable that one may spend a very pleas-ant day in the show grounds and around the pretty little place, not having to un-duly hurry in the morning, for the train morency, not knowing that he was dead, charged alone into a body of fifty or charged alone into a body of nity of sixty fanafical horsemen, kept them at bay with revelovers till help arrived, and the body was recovered. The 21st Lancers, hitherto the only regiment in the British army which had never been in active service, is now well blooded, having over half a bundred casualties. leaves at 9 o'clock, and returning, be in the city again at 8 o'clock. Or if one dces not wish to stay all day, or has engagements necessitating one's presence Victoria in the evening the afternoon train is just the thing.

Liberal concessions have also beeen se-cured for the transportation of exhibits The fight was over now, and the chemy was seeking cover in every direction. There remained the third stage of the day's work—the triumphal entry into Om-durman. The Sirdar and his staff pressfrom Victoria, and in view of the fact that no exhibition is to/be held here it is not unreasonable for Mr. Hadwen and other members of the association to expect that a large number of exhibits ed forward at the head of the 2nd Egyp-tian and 2nd British Brigades. The jatwill be received from here. Entries close on Friday next at noon.

the left just north of the town to water. The Sirdar then met a deputation with a white flag from the inhabitants, who plainly expected that they would be in-continently scruppered. The moment they saw they were safe there streamed out of the house groups and the provin-cial exhibition in New Westminister and will send a collection of farm and gar-den produce which will convince the peo-den produce which will convince the people of the mainland that for farming the out of the houses crowds, mostly women lu-lu-ing to the full capacity of wellisland is still the most favored portion of the province. To enable them to do developed chests, accompanied by many men with their gibbas turned inside out. this a liberal patronage is advisable at their own exhibition next week, and in It was the most astonishing sight, in the world to see these people who hours be-fore were rushing upon us full of ex-tremely resolute savagery now peaceably addition to the valuable information to be derived by attendance at such an exhibition, the day's holiday will be one to be pleasantly remembered by all who grinning and asking backsheish-the very type of unstable savage character. take it in

Now it only remained to find the Khalifa. Accordingly the 2nd Egyptian Bri-gale and the 32nd Battery advanced to-wards the centre of the town, amid salvos VIGOROUS OLD AGE. of acclamation from the populace, of whom the women at least seemed to be

MR. WM. ELLIOTT TELLS HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

genuinely rejoiced at the downfall of the tyranny, till they arrived at the Khalifa's walled citadel. This was entered, and proved a most astonishing labyrinth of walled enclosures, mud-hovels, and straw huts, still thickly peopled. Though the He Has Been Subject to Fanting Spells

inhabitants were mostly of the Khalifa's body-guard they surrendered readily and and Cramps-Was Gradually Growing Weakerer and Weaker.

Why, it may be said, should we take potential resources into consideration, Nevertheless, the search for the Khalifa when war will be over before we have time to utilize them? It is often asserted proved vain, and he is believed to have fled during the evening. Cavalry and a camel corps and gunboats, with Slatin From the Echo, Plattsville, Ont. Dr. Williams' Pink P.I.s have at.ainthat a molern naval war can last but a few months, and that war will be sudcamel corps and gunboats, with Statio Pasha, have gone south in pursuit of him. Anyhow, his power is hopelessly broken. Remnants of his fighting force who escaped northward were streaming in steadily all last night and this morn-ing a steadily all last night and this morn-broken. Community, Probably no other medicine has such a large and increasing sale here. The reason is that this medicine cures. Old and young alike are benedenly declared without any previous in-timation whatever. There is no solid basis for either assertion, unless it he asbasis for either assertion, unless if the as-sumed that our navy is so weak that we shall at the outset be beaten at sea-an impossible condition. We may not be so strong as we should wish, but we are ing. Already thousands of prisoners have been secured, and Madhism is a dead an account of a remarkable cure by a force. Of the better known Europeans who the agency of Dr. Williams' Fink Pills, still in a position to hold our own against any two foreign pwers. Supposing that we are involved " in war with either ng that we have heard Mr. William of another similar case. feld, the German merchant, was left, and France or Germany or both, they are the Sirdar insisted upon releasing him Elliott, a farmer living near Bright, is last night. He still speaks English as a well known figure there. Although an nly vulnerable to us in their commerce a well known figure there. Although an or oversea possessions; but the loss of tonishingly well, though in appearance he is indistinguishable from an Arab. His old man, he almost daily walks to the their sea-borns trade or of their colonies would not bring either France or Gervillage, a distance of a mile, for his mail. Many years ago he came from Scotland to the farm on which he now fetters were knocked off by an armorer-sergeant of the artillery. This morning Wingate Bey visited the surviving men and a lay brother of the former Italian many to her knees. On the other hand, our commerce, which is absolutely vita! lives and cleared it of forest. In con-versation with him he related to an Echo to our existence, cannot be seriously in-terrupted until we are beaten at sea. reporter ethe following: "I am 78 years of age, and strong and healthy for an mission, and found them and other Euro-The weakness of our army would prevent our invading France or Germany; the peans well and full of joy at their delivold man. Mine has been a vigorous constitution, and up till six years ago I hardly knew what it was to have a day's illness. But then my health be-gan to fail. I became subject to cramps in the stomped. I was treated by the strength of our navy would prevent them from invading us. Neither side could Altogether it was the most crowdglorious day we shall any us ever see; the great-fight of half a generation of deal its adversary such a blow as to make it sue for peace. We are in a somewhat different position as regards Russia and Soudan warfare and the most fruitful in the stomach. I was treated by the United States, because with both we have a conterminous land frontier. In-In the stomach. I was treated by the doctors, but received no benefit. I grad-ually grew weaker, and as I was past the three score and ten I thought my time was come. Next I took fainting fits, and often I would have to be car-ried back to the house entirely helpless. victory. Our casualties are not yet offi-cially announced. The Egyptians prob-ably lost over 250, mostly in Macdonald's dia might possibly be invaded by Russia, Canada might be invaded by the United States. We are therefore more vulner-able by either Russia or the United States brigade; the British near 200. Of the Anglo-Egyptian officers, Lieutenant Vandeleur, Captain Smyth, Captain H. de Rougemont, and Lieutenant Micklem than we are by France or Germany. Or the other hand, they are less vulnerable, The doctors said my trouble was general were wounded. In the British brigades Captain Caldecott, of the Warwicks, was weakness due to old age and advised The loss of their export trade would be me to carry some stimulant with me to use when I felt a faintness coming on, killed, and Surgeon-Colonel Sloggett was dangerously wounded; others were less serious blow to both Russia and the but this I refused to do. I had read in the papers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and United States, but it does not follow that seriously wounded. Among the twenty newspaper correspondents Mr. Hubert Howard, of the New York Herald, was killed, and Colonel Rhodes, of the Times, was severely wounded; Mr. Williams of the Daily Chronicle, was slightly wound-ed they would be unable to maintain the struggle. An invasion of either the Unitthought they would be specially adapted to my case. I tried one box, but they ed States or of Russia by us can hardly be contemplated. The conclusion from did not seem to help me; in fact, I thought I felt worse. I decided to con-tinue them, however, and after taking this brief review of the contingencies of warfare between Britain and the leading four boxes there was a marked improvenaval powers of the world is, that so long Mr. Howard, after charging unnurt nent. My strength returned and I spells. In six months' time with this treatment\*I gained fifteen pounds, taking in all eight boxes of the pills. To-day I am a well man, and I owe my com-plete recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink with the Lancers, was killed by the last shot fired. Ten minutes before he had said to me, 'This is the best day of my life." Coionel Rhodes was hit, in the Arriba, in the fleshy part of the shoulder; but there is no cause for anxiety. Mr Williams was wounded very slightly in United States, giving ample opportunity for bringing into play the shipbuilding re-Pills.' These pills cure not by purging the the choice by a splinter from a mud but. To-day most of the troops of the force sources at our command. For supplying the number of men system as do ordinary medicines, but by nriching the blood and strengthening the bi ouacked in line, forming an obuse angle, the 2nd and 1st British and 2nd They cure rheumatism, time of war two courses are open. We locomotor ataxia, paralysis, can either maintain in peace the personnel ierves. ciatica. Exyptian feiring one leg, facing south-westward gunboats supporting each fluck: the 4th Egyptian Brigade remamheart troubles, erysipelas, and all forms of the navy on what is practically a war of weakness. Ladies will find them an footing, or we must have a reserve adeunrivalled medicine for all ailments pequate in numbers and efficient as regards in reserve at the village. training to bring the numbers up from a culiar to the sex: restoring health and The campaign is apparently over, the people being submissive. To-morrow we vigor, and bringing a rosy glow to pale peace to a war strength. Of late years the naval policy of the country has been and sallow cheeks. There is no other medicine "just as good." See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for cross to Khartum to solemnise the tardy opparently directed to attain the first obobsequies of General Gordon. Omdurman, Monday, Sept. 5.-(Via Atject, or, in other words, to make the navy less and less dependent for war Pale People, is on every package you bara, Sept. 8, 11:05 p.m.)—In point of discipline and mobility this was the best purposes on a reserve. Various objections have, too, been If your dealer does not have them buy. they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by address-They dervish army we have ever met. raised to the policy of depending largely on a naval reserve. The first, which carmoved over the ground and changed from Williams' Medicine Co Dr. ing the with amazing rapidity and admirable orweight with naval officers, is that a high Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, New der. They brought nineteen guns into ac-York. tion, moving them without apparent diffidegree of technical knowledge is needed by the crews of modern warships, and culty, and fired shrapnel, but their am-munition and fuses were bad. One offi-cer of the Grenadiers saw shrapnel burst CHINESE INSURRECTION. that this cannot be obtained without a prolonged training afloat. However, it is

The Royal Naval Reserve Will Be a Stern Necessity in the Case of War.

LORD BRASSEY'S PET

While Britain's Ship Building Facilities Are Equal to Emergencies Men Will Be Lacking.

Lord Brassey, the governor of Victoria, who sailed for home on the M owera last evening, speaking of the royal naval re-serve movement, says: The numbers necessary to man the navy to-day cannot be estimated at less than 105,000 men. Or the total number voted for the nayy this year, about 58,000 are to be avai-able for sea service. The strength of the naval reserve, including officers; may be taken at 27,000. These numbers cannot be considered sufficient if we can draw any lesson from the experience of the past, and if we consider that in our pri-vate shipbuilding yards we possess one of the greatest sources of our national strength,

If this country were plunged into war to-morrow with a first-class naval power, or a combination of powers, there would be an immense demand for ships and men. The ships can be had for pay-ing for them. The personnel is not to be had, unless organized beforehand. It is impossible to estimate accurately what number of men would be required in a naval war. It may be put at 50,000 and possibly at 100,000; beyond the number at present available. The experience of the past 150 years, at any rate, shows that the number of men required for the navy in times of peace is no criterion whatever of the number required in time of war. In the three great wars in which we have been engaged during the latter half

of the last century we required from four to eight times the number of men four to eight times the number of men for the navy that we maintained in the intervening years of peace. In the last European war in which we took part we required double the number of men for the navy that we had in the previous period of peace; and this although we were fighting with an ally who was powerful at sea and against an enemy whose

sen power was relatively insign ficant. From details given by commander Robinson, it appears that our shipt alding, establishments, other than goven-ment dockyards, which during a war would be largely occupied with repair work, are capable under ordinary c.r.umstances of undertaking the construction of at least twenty battleships; and more than twice that number of cruisers at the same time. In a period of national emergency our shipyards are equal to the construction of twenty-five battleships and seventy-five cruisers simultaneously, besides smaller craft, torpedo-boat de-

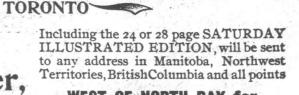
ears

stroyers, etc. A very considerable pro-portion of the cruisers could be completed in less than one year. At least half the battleships and the remainder of the

STRANDED SUPPLIES.

Stores for the Yukon Conting nt Delay cruisers could be completed within two The smaller craft could be comed--More Troops Needed for Dawpleted, of course, within a few months. son.

It is useless for a country to possess such unparalleled resources for creating the Bronzed with exposure to the sun, and materiel for naval warfare unless it is, with his face covered with a hirstute adornment which fell before the razor of at the same time, prepared to supply the personnel which is to use that materiel when it has been created. tonsorial artist before an hour had rolled by, Major Talbot, paymaster of the Yukon force, stepped off the Amur when she steamed in from the North this morning. The major is returning to his home at Quebec on leave as fast to his home at Quebec on leave as fast as steam will take him, for he has re-ceived information of the dangerous ill-ness of his wife, and his errand out is therefore not of a pleasant character. He will hury East to-night, st pping off at Ottawa to communicate important official information to the sovernment official information to the government. Major Tabot went in with the first de-tachment of 63 men, under Col. Evans, arriving at Fort Selkirk on the 26th of Selkirk he went down to Dawson to arrange business with the Bank of Commerce and Major Walsh. The force at once set to work to erect barracks, and by the second week in October they wil be completed, affording accommodation for 200 men. Besides the quarters for the men there will be quarters for the officers and a sergeants' mess.



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s not required; and there is good author is not required, and there is good author ity for stating that more personal quali-ties were required of the gun's crew of the 18-pounder in the days of Nelson than are required of the crew of a 6-in. or a 6-pounder Q.F. gun to-day. It must, certainly be easier for an untrained man for mike good shorting with the beautiful to make good shooting with the beautiful weapons which we have at present than with the inaccurate guns of old days. The objection that a large proportion the mayal reserve would be in distant parts of the world, and therefore unavail-able on the outbreak of war, has but little foundation in fact. Recent experience has shown that there

**The...** 

Canada's

Greatest

is no difficulty whatever in entering as many boys as may be required for the permanent force of the navy; but after due consideration of all the arguments that can be used on either side, we are brought to the conclusion that the true policy of the country is to create a re-serve adequate in numbers and efficiently trained. "Tow can this be done: Two alternatives are open. We can develop the existing naval reserve, or we can follow the French plan and institute a short service system. 'M. Weyl, an ex-cellent authority, estimates that the In-scription Maritime, onitting all noneffectives, could furnish only 40,000 out of a nominal 100.000 men in case of war. The Inscrits Maritimes have p nonopoly of the seamen's and fishermen's profession: they are looked after by the state during their whole life; they are educated as children, and are pensioned in old age The institution of any form of naval cor scription may be dismissed as out of the question in England, but the close connection between the navy and the Inscription

F. J. MACKAY, WINNIPEG, AGENT. Maritime which exists in France might well be imitated in many respects. No. 3 Company-Capt. Thacker, late of

No. 3 Company—Capt. Thacker, late of St. Johns, Quebec. Capt. Pearse is in charge of the sup-plies going around by St. Michaels, and at Wrangel Major Bliss, the supply offi-cer, was met. He had come down from Teslin to settle with the Hudson Bay officials who supplied the troops and officials, who supplied the Hudson Bay officials, who supplied the troops and will go in by way of Skagway. On Sun-day, the 4th, Mr. Ogilvie arrived at Dawson, accompanied by Major Steele and Mr. Girouard, M.P.

The Dawsonites, according to the major, are sanguine about the prospects of the camp and the majority of them will winter there. The present population he puts at about 18,000 or 20,000, and this figure will change but little, for although hundreds are coming out, quite as many were met on the river going in. The bench claims are turning out even richer than was at first anticipated, and their holders would not exchange their prop-erties for the richest of the creek diggings. One man alone, by his own ex-ertions, and without any assistance, paving taken out \$12,000. In conversation w

conversation with Major Talbot came out, Mr. Ogilvie

ACHE many lives that here is where at boast. Our pillscureit wh er's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. y are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or but by their gentlagetion please all who ruggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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## TICE OF ASSIGNMENT

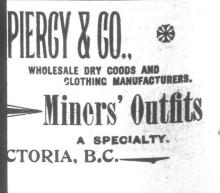
ant to the "Creditor's Trust Deeds Act."

ce is hereby given that Thomas of Fairview, in the Province of Brit-, or sarrylew, in the Province of Brit-olumbia, merchant, has, by deed bear-iate of 29th day of August, 1898, as-d all his real and personal property t as therein mentioned, to John y, of No. 169 Menzices street, in the of Victoria, in the said Province, mer-, and Frederick Arthur Pauline, of 1 Kings road, in the said city. merot as y, of of Vict Kings road, in the said city, t, in trust for the purpose of paying satisfying rateably or proportionately, without preference or priority, the tors of the said Thomas Elliot, their debts

debts. e said deed was executed by the said mas Elliot (the assignor) and the said Plercy and Frederick Arthur Pauline trustees) on the 29th day of Aug., 1898, the said trustees have undertaken the ts created by the said deed. persons having claims against the Thomas Elliot must forward and de-to the said trustees at number 25

Thomas Elliot must forward and de-to the said trustees at number 25 e street, Victoria, B.C., full particu-of their claims, duly verified, on or re the 5th day of October, 1898. All ons indebted to the said Thomas Elliot required to pay the amounts due by to the said trustees forthwith. After said 5th day of October, 1898, the tees will proceed to distribute the as-of the said estate among the parties ded, thereto, having regard only to the us of which they shall then have had pe.

ted the 29th day of August, 1898. MARTIN & LANGLEY, O Government Street, Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for the Trustees.



avity, the Seaforths next, but the loss ughout the army at this stage of the was relatively light. About eight o'clock in the morning,

attack having wholly died away, our ces proceeded towards Omdurman in brigades. There was a dight ridge close to the river to cross, danked by a hill on the right. The 2nd British Brigade was already over, and he 1st British and 2nd Egyptian Brigades were approaching, when suddenly erance. action broke out more fiercely than ed.

most

The force which attacked the been annihilated, as was had of proved by the ground being choked with lead and dying; but, apparently, an even lore powerful body of dervishes had ed due west of our position. These Vere not cut off from Omdurman by leading brigade, which was advancup the river bank; but they delivered urious flank attack on the Egyptian igades and Macdonald's Brigade, formthe old fighting battalions, the

10th and 9th Sudanese. The attack from this quarter, which as apparently unexpected, was met with the utmost coolness and resolution. 13th Sudanese immediately stormthe hill, which formed the left flank the attacking force. General wis's 3rd Brigade forced the right,

d General Macdonald's Brigade ex-nded at right angles southward. The ed. brigades together coolly received extinguished the desperate charge dervish horse, which all but went e, and would have done so if the were not entirely collected. w began the most furious part of The 1st British Brigade movback to give support. But Macdonvas nearly enveloped, and had he een a cool and consummate soldier y might have ended in partial dis-As it was, he wheeled his Sudanrigade through a complete circle, ing every movement of the enemy

nging front and maintaining line with terly readiness to meet and defeat ve of the enemy. this second phase of the fight the

displayed even more devoted oism than in their first attack. At e initial charge they planted their flags perhaps 300 vards before our line, in the great black standard of the chalifa. They gathered round these in lumps, firing steadily and charging reeatedly in sections, so that the batteries Bimbashis Peake and Lawrie had a me of extreme tension; the moment one ush had been quenched by shrapnel they

inst look right or left for another. furious engagement lasted two urs, the dervishes charging again and him, yet he was untouched. All the dergain-first by sections and then single ten would be seen strolling composedly pon death, neither checking nor hurrytill suddenly the white-robed figure n round, and lurched forward in a to the earth. No dervish came with-le hndred yards of us. None the less, onald's Sudanese suffered severely lervish rifle fire was less heavy, but directed, than at the battle. and as man after man dropped he was carried to the rear, or reheaded behind a mimosa bush. last the enemy's fire slackened; the last few life-disdaining fanatics

was with the Lincolns, who fired one hun-dred and thirty rounds per man. The the last few life-disdaining fanatics d themselves into the storm of bul-Macdonald seized the exact mo-to advance. The sparse remnants 2nd British and Egyptian Brigades fred the enemy gave way and fell back, only eighty rounds per man, as they were

London, Sept. 23.—The Pekin correspon-dent of the Times says: The government is anxious regarding the northward movement of the ant<sup>1</sup>-dynastic insurrection, which has already entered the Hunan province.

Our artillery was most hotly engaged and accurately served throughout the The Most Prominent Are Fashionable. day, the batteries advancing with the in-

fantry firing line, and cutting down the enemy by whole companies together. Al-Dyspepsia or indigestion has become a fashionable disease. There are very few together our artillery fired five thousand three hundred and seventy-one rounds. times experienced the miserable feeling tot counting the Maxims, of which the caused by defective digestion. No pea 1st British Battery alone fired ten thousbody and the agony and anguish of mind The highest British infantry average endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La Londe. of 236 Pine avenue, Montreal, says: "When I ever run against chronic cases of dyspepsia I always prescribe petients generally have quick relief."

not necessary that the bulk of men added to the navy on the outbreak of war should be elaborately trained. Provided the men are 'taken from such classes as are accustomed to the sea, to the kinds

of machines used in ships, an amount of preliminary drill, small in proportion to what has been received by the regular individuals who have not at various staff will do. The object of the naval reserve movement is enough to supply not merely a skeleton of highly-trained men. can describe the keen suffering of the but the large majority of the crews which would be needed at the outbreak of war. The complements could quite well be fill-ed up by much less practised hands, pro-vided that they were of promising material to begin with, and that they had been taught the mere alphabet of the sea-Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and my trade. There are many stations on board a man-of-war where high technical skill

A few days before the major left Fort Selkirk the balance of the troops arrived on board of three large scows and a number of small boats. They were under command of Major Young, the second senior officer of the force, and had on board in addition to the remainder of the troops, Faith Fenton, several nur es, and 60 tons of supplies. The craft were loaded down to the water's edge and on this account the progress made was sow. They left Lake Teslin on the 29th or August and it was early on the moning of Sept. 11th that the advance guard of the troops at Selkirk discerned the little flotilla drifting down the river toward the fort.

The health of the troops is excellent, and the commanding officer has detiched the nurses and is sending them to Dawson to attend to the fever-stricken miners there. The major states that there are 400 or 500 cases of fever in the Klondike capital. The Roman Catholic hos-pital and two private ones are full and are not able to accommodate all the suf-ferers, each doctor having from 20 to 30 cases in addition under his charge. The military. force, which is divided into military. force, which is divided into three companies is commanded as fol-OWS:

No. 1 Company-Capt. Burstall, formrly of C Battery, Victoria. No. 2 Company-Capt. Ogilvie, of E Battery, Quebec.

DR. CHASE'S

CatarrhCure

intimated that he was going to ask Col. Evang for a force of about 50 men to be quartered at Dawson at once. reason for this step is that although lawessness has been hitherto sternly repressed the "dark days" are now upon he settlement, when limited sunlight affords sharpers and crooked characters of all kinds a better opportunity of preying upon the miners. To prevent any trouble he commissioner will take this precau tion so that the good name of the place in this respect will be maintained.

This requisition will have been made to Col. Evans before now, for on the 11th the latter was going down to Dawson to purchase six months' supplies for the troops. Both the N.A.T. Co. and Alaska Commercial Co. had tenderthe . ed for the contract, but the colonel's ption on both offers terminated on the 15th. This step is rendered necessary by the fact that the river steamers to which the defunct Boston & Alaska Co. 15th. transferred the supplies for the troops for which they had the contract are stranded down the river, many hundreds

of miles from Dawson. The company did not furnish the ship's officers with company sufficient money to buy wood and the boats are now in American water, and the timber limits on both sides owned by the N.A.T. and A. C. companies. Major Talbot says that Col. Evans is now satisfied that he cannot get the supplies pefore the ice forms on the river and that in consequence he will buy a sufficient quantity to supply the troops until the spring. The officers of the steamer sent a special messenger to Dawson with intelligence of their plight to the officer commanding.

J. W. Baggett, of Oak Grove, Fla., had an attack of the measles, nearly three years ago, and the disease left him with very severe pains in the chest. "I thought I would die." he writes. "but to my great joy I was saved by Chamber-lain's Pain Balm." Pains in the chest nearly always indicate the approach of preumonia, and by promptly applying this liniment on a flannel cloth, which should be bound on the chest, at attack of pneumonia may be prevented. It is always prompt and effecual. For sale at & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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