Allies of the Boers

Something About the Orange Free State People, Laws and History.

Rich in Farming and Cattle Lands --Valuable Diamond Mines Near Jagersfontein.

There are two independent republics in South Africa. The Orange Free State is one. The Transvaal is the other. The former is bounded on its south by the Orange river, which divides it from Cape Colony, a British South African colony. On the north it is separated from its sister republic, the Transvaal, by the Vaal river. Basutoland and the range of the Drakensberg (Dragon mountains) divide it from Natal on the east. On the west it is bounded by Griqualand West, which is better known as the Diamond Fields, a recently purchased British possession.

The Orange Free State has an area of about 50,000 square miles. It is an elevated table land 4,000 feet above the sea level, and is 400 miles long by 200 miles wide, running north and south.

The Present Population

of the country is estimated by its government at about 93,000 whites and 140,000 natives of the Basuto and Barolong tribes. Bloemfontein, which is 750 miles north of Table Bay, 450 miles north of Port Elizabeth, and 400 north of East London, is the capital. The only mountain ranges in the Orange Free State are the Still mountains in the eastern portion of the republic. From the Drakensberg the country slopes gradually to the Vaal river on the northern and western boundaries. The southern part of the Free State is dotted with detached kopjes, or individual hills. Otherwise the interior is an undulating prairie or prairies, formerly covered with coarse grass. This is changed in the south to a scrubby brush or copse, which is excellent grazing for sheep, a sweeter grass supplanting the sour or coarser grasses in places. The Orange Free State is not a forest country. It is virtually treeless. The species of forest now found on the hillsides and in the moist valleys of the rivers is a scant scrub of mimosa thorn, the wild olive, the willow and the camel horn, which is a species of wild acacia.

The principal lands are best adapted to

Pastoral Purposes,

though there is a 30 by 100 mile strip of soil on the Basutoland border considered to be second to none in the world for grain-producing purposes. The pursuits of the people being principally stock-raising and grain-growing, the burghers have leisure for war. The strip noted above produces, without irrigation or fertilizing, and after planting for nearly 40 consecutive years, from 30 to 80 bushels to the acre. This fertile strip of land is known as the Conquered Territory. It was taken from the Basutos about 1864. This little belt of land is the granary of the Orange Free State and of the Transvaal. In this belt of country, 30 miles wide by 100 miles long, are grown wheat, oats, barley, maize, and Kaffir corn. It also carries large herds of cattle, horses, sheep, angora goats and ostriches. Pears, apples, peaches and grapes are likewise grown to a large extent. This is the Boer base of supplies, and the mountains which face British South Africa are depended upon with Boer endurance and Boer strategy to hold these fields inviolate to the homes of the twin republics of the same blood.

Diamonds Are Extensively Mined

on the fields of Jagersfontein, where the famous 900 carat Jagersfontein Excelsior was found, on May 30, 1893, and Koffyfontein, in the district of Fauresmith, which is in the southwestern part of the republic. The importance of these mines can be seen, when it is known that the diamond output of the Jagersfontein field for January was 15,189 carats, valued at $150,000, while that of Koffyfontein for the same period was 1,500 carats, valued at $11,000. This is part of the contemplated war prize in the present conflict.

The inhabitants of the Orange Free State are a peaceful, educated and well-governed people. The country is divided into nineteen districts, each one of which is presided over by a landdrost, or magistrate. Each of these magisterial districts is again subdivided into one, two or more wards, according to its size or importance. Each of these wards sends a member of the volksraad or legislature. In addition to this, each town also sends a member to the volksraad. To this legislature,

The People

delegate the government of the country. The president, who is the responsible head of the executive department, is advised by an executive council and by the high court, which is composed of a chief justice and two puisne judges.

The government obtains about $2,000,000 annually from the revenue of the state to meet its expenditures. This revenue is mainly derived from the following sources: Quit rent on farms, at the rate of 48 cents for each 100 morgen, or 200 acres; transfer dues on movable or fixed property, at the rate of 4 per cent; a 2 per cent. rate on movables; that is, all goods sold by auction; a but or capitulation tax of $2.50 a head on natives. From the custom house there is received about $600,000 a year. This is obtained from a 12 per cent. ad valorem levy on all over-sea goods crossing the border. These dues are, by virtue of a treaty with the Cape Colony government, levied at the ports of Cape Colony. They are also levied on the Natal border by Orange Free State officers in accordance with the provisions of the

Customs Union

existing between the Cape government and the Free State. The former retains 3 per cent. of the 12 per cent. duty levied to recoup itself for the expense of colecting these customs dues for the republic.

The Orange Free State expends about $150,000 annually on roads, $300,000 on bridges, and large sums, for so small a country, on public buildings. In fact, nearly one-third of the entire revenue of the state is absorbed by educational grants and public works. This would be a very fine showing for countries outside of South Africa.

The government of this Boer state is very careful about the education of the children of the land. For this purpose a permanent fund of $1,000,000 is set aside. The educational department is under a superintendent, who has under him a corps of inspectors and sub-inspectors. There are now about eighty

Fine Government Schools,

with a staff of 150 teachers. These schools are exclusive of private and non-aided schools, such as those which are maintained by the Catholics, the Anglicans and other religious denominations.

The great majority of the citizens of the Orange Free State are, from the circumstances of their Dutch origin, members of the Dutch Reformed church. This is the established church of the land. There is a congregation in nearly every little village of the country. The government annually contributes about $40,000 to the support of this religious sect. It is paid into the church synod to be used as that body sees fit. This synod meets every other year in the month of May, at Bloemfontein, the capital. It is composed of the pastor and a lay member of each congregation. The following denominations also have churches in the Orange Free State: The Episcopalians, Lutheran, Catholics, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. Their individual memberships are small. The Episcopalian church has a respectable following; at Bloemfontein it has several school buildings. Among them are St. Andrew's college for boys, and St. Michael's home for girls. The Separatist Dutch church also has several important congregations in the country. The

Dutch Reformed Church

has a mission established at Witziesjoek. The Berlin Mission Society has important missions at Bethany, Maboela (in the Ladybrand district), and other places.

The climate of the Orange Free State is drier and colder than that of its neighbors. This is due to its altitude and inland position. It is, therefore, healthful for weak lungs. Its dry season is in the winter time, but its periods of rain and moisture are uncertain. The high elevation is affected by the evaporation of the lower countries, which drifts up into the Witterbergen (White mountains), Roodebergen, where it condenses and frequently floods the streams, causing them to run bankers ten to twenty feet above their normal water mark. While the rivers of the Orange Free State are not navigable, they are

Well Stocked with Fish,

some of which are peculiar to them. The barber (Claurius capensis) is only found in the Orange river and its tributaries. This fish is as long as seven feet. It has very few bones and no scales. The barber has a large and ungainly head with eight cirri-feelers on the lower lip. The yellowfish is found in all the Free State waters. It sometimes weighs as much as twenty pounds. Among the more important of the other fish are the whitefish, calveshead, and the under-mouth. The iguana and the river turtle also abound. The Free State is not notable for fierce or dangerous wild animals. The chief animals are antelopes, wildebests, olesboks, anteaters, wildcats, miercats, porcupines, hedgehogs, jackals, hyenas, wild dogs (the three last being almost extinct), and armadillos.

The Orange Free State has a law which absolutely prohibits the

Sale of Alcoholic Spirits

of any kind to the tribesmen and to people of color generally. It prevents its sale to anyone except in towns. There is no license granted for the sale of drink outside of municipalities.

Though only 50,000 square miles in area, the size of an American state, this republic has had a stirring history since the first white men peopled it in 1835, 65 years ago. These settlers were refugees from Cape Colony, hunting for a quiet, peaceful home north of the Orange river. Some of these emigrants founded the South African republic, or Transvaal. These pioneer farmers found only bands of savage Bushmen and Kourannas in the new country. They organized a sort of community band or maatschappi. In 1847, the British government of Cape Colony proclaimed all territory between the Vaal and the Orange rivers as British country. A resident agent was then placed at Bloemfontein. This state of sovereignty continued until 1854. In that year the continued troubles with the Basutos and Griquas caused the English government to relinquish the country north of the Orange river. By

The Convention of Bloemfontein,

signed February 23rd, 1854, the country north of the Orange river known as the Orange River Territory, was recognized as an independent state. This convention freed the farmers from allegiance to the British crown; the English government was to have no alliances with any of the tribal chiefs north of the Orange river, with the exception of Adam Kok, the chief of the Griqua tribe. The new republic assumed all rights of the persons and property of British subjects resident in that territory at that time. Extradition was also provided for; courts of law were to be established, and slavery was not to be allowed. The Orange River Territory was to have the right to purchase arms and munitions in British South Africa.

During the forty-five years of independence the Orange Free State has experienced the following events: There was a string of Basuto wars with spasms of peace from 1858 to 1868. After these ten years of tribal wars, the republic triumphed. The Basutos had been so completely whipped that the British government, at the earnest entreaty of Chief Moshesh, the paramount of the tribe, proclaimed the unannexed part of Basutoland as British territory. In 1871 the government of Queen Victoria annexed Griqualand West, or the diamond fields, which was then nominally under the rule of Waterboer, chief of the Griqua tribe. The Free State demanded this country, having acquired it by cession and purchase from the predecessor of Waterboer. To settle the dispute Great Britain agreed to pay to the Free State $450,000 for a clear title to this land. In 1889, the Orange Free State formed its customs union with Cape Colony. In the railway union the Cape government agreed to build a railway through the Free State at its own expense and risk at a certain sum per mile. The tariff of passengers and goods over this line was to be mutually agreed upon. The Orange Free State had the option of taking over this railroad if it liked after its completion at a stated sum per mile. The Cape government in the meantime worked the line and equally divided the profits on it with the republic for seven years. This road was opened in July, 1892. Since then it has produced an estimated annual profit of $200,000. This is due largely to the development of the

Gold Mines

in the South African republic. The line and its feeders connect all the harbors of Cape Colony with Pretoria and the rich gold mines of Johannesburg. There are two short lines in the Free State in addition to this trunk line. One of this runs from the Orange river at Bethulie to the main line at Springfontein. It connects the port of East London with the central line. The other short line connects the Natal line, from Durban over Ladysmith with Harrismith.

The people of the Free State are very simple and sincere in their dealings. For any violation of the sanctity or hospitality of the Boer home the culprit will barely escape with his life. While under welcome the visitor is treated like a son or a daughter. The Boers are not an immoral people. They are a plain, simple, severe but kind and hardy race. An infusion of Hugenot blood in the burghers of the Free State makes them an active and enterprising community of sturdy yeomen.—Exchange.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 9.—General Castro asked F. B. Loomis, dean of the diplomatic corps, to inform the ministers and consuls that he will attack Porto Cabello, which has not surrendered, by land and sea on Friday. This notification is for non-combatants and foreigners to leave the town, which will be shelled by forts and armed vessels. General Paredos, who violated the flag of truce by arresting Castro's envoy, will be hanged if captured.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Lord Minto has received a letter from Katni, India, stating that there is famine there and asking if cheap grain can be had in Canada. His Excellency referred the matter to the trade and commerce department.

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Nov. 9.—General Wheaton's expedition to the north of Luzon landed at Dagupan on Tuesday. Two Americans were wounded. The expedition is advancing eastward.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The following has been received from Manila: "General Wheaton successfully landed his expedition at Lingayen, west of Dagupan, on the afternoon of the 7th, against considerable opposition. Casualties were slight.

ANOTHER GROUNDLESS REPORT

Dr. Borden Denies He Intends Resigning the Portfolio of Militia.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Dr. Borden denies the report in the Military Gazette that he intends resigning the portfolio of militia. The writer of the article in the Gazette, who is supposed to be in the government's pay, is chagrined that Dr. Borden should be the recipient at present of so much praise over the efficient and speedy way he dispatched the contingent.

BEAUFORT MURDER MYSTERY.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, Nov. 9.—The jury in the case of the mysterious murder of Thos. Mooney, a Lake Beaufort farmer, on October 27th, are of the opinion that deceased was killed by David Dube, and that Mary Ann Charters, wife of deceased, had been the murderer's accomplice. Both accused are now in jail waiting trial.

CANADIAN TICKS.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Nov. 9.—The life of Charlie Cochrane, aged 13, has been saved by thirteen university students volunteering to give skin from their arms in order to graft the skin over the severely burned back of the patient, who otherwise could not have recovered.

A case of suspected smallpox has been reported to the provincial health department from Belle River, Essex county.

Justice McMahon yesterday criticized adversely the attitude of detectives and police officers in hounding down ex-convicts.

A movement is on foot among Liberals to raise a testimonial fund for Hon. A. S. Hardy, ex-premier. Others are hopeful of raising $2,000 throughout the province.

Brockville, Nov. 9.—The entire family of five of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cole of this city has been wiped out by scarlet fever and subsequent effects.

Clinton, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Chas. Carlins, an invalid, was brutally assaulted and had a bottle of carbolic acid poured over her hands and face by an unknown man on Tuesday night.

Montreal, Nov. 9.—The city was wrapped in dense fog from five o'clock last night till eleven this morning. Electric cars and other street traffic experienced difficulty in moving.

A proposal has been made to the Dominion government by Montrealers to establish a system of wireless telegraphy in the straits of Belle Isle and Sable Isle, and on the coast of Nova Scotia.

F. Wolferstand Thomas, general manager of Molsons bank, is seriously ill.

FOUR MEN MISSING.

They Left Departure Bay For Texada Island a Week Ago and Have Not Been Heard From.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Nov. 8.—Harry Black and John Marsh, accompanied by their 20-year-old sons, left Departure Bay over a week ago to hunt on Texada Island. They went in a small sail boat, and have not since been heard from.

The families of the men, who reside in Wellington, are anxious as to their safety, and fear they have been lost in the heavy weather, which has been prevailing in the gulf for several days past.

NEW ALL WATER ROUTE.

Direct Transportation to Montreal by the Great Lakes.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The Times-Herald says: "Direct transportation by water from Chicago to Montreal, and possibly Liverpool, for both passengers and freight traffic, is soon to be established by a new transportation line that has already been incorporated. The name of the corporation which will introduce this innovation on the Great Lakes is the Illinois Transit Company, of Chicago, and the capital stock is placed at $500,000. The company is headed by some of the best known marine men on the lakes, and although incorporated for a comparatively small amount, it is said there is unlimited capital at the back of it, which will enable the new line to compete with the largest ship owners on the lakes. The incorporators are James J. Paredon, of J. U. Paredon & Co., vessel agents; Jas. H. Channon, of Channon & Co., ship chandlers, and W. C. Richardson. This change in the means of transportation to the Atlantic by way of Canada was brought about by the enlarging of the Welland canal, which was completed late this fall.

MEETING OF KAISER AND CZAR.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Galois says the interview at Potsdam yesterday betwen Emperor William and the Czar resulted in decisions of the highest importance, which will shortly have considerably consequence in modifying the policy of the two powers.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—An agreement has been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany, by virtue of which the so-called neutral zone in the hinterland of German Togoland and the British Gold Coast will be divided in such a manner that the boundary of the German and British territories will be formed by the Falka river up to a point where the latter cuts the ninth degree of latitude, thence north by a line to be fixed by a mixed commission. To this is appended a reservation that the countries of Mamprusi and Cambase shall fall to Great Britain, and the countries of Yeudi and Chakosi to Germany. Finally, according to the decision of the colonial council, Germany has promised to renounce her extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar till the expiration of the commercial treaty of 1902 with the proviso that the renunciation is only effective when the other nations abandon their extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar in favor of Great Britain.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BRITAIN

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 8.—The Board of Trade returns for the ten months, ending October, show the following increases in British imports from Canada: Sheep, £9,000; pens, £16,000; bacon, £11,000; hams, £5,000; butter, £36,000; eggs, £25,000; timber, £9,000; horses, £8,000. The decreases were: Cattle, £97,000; wheat, £208,000; flour, £25,000; corn, £26,000; cheese, £51,000; fish, £88,000; pulp, £16,000; lumber, £55,000.

The increase in the British exports to Canada were: Cotton, £11,000; woolens, £12,000; pig iron, £10,000; bar iron, £6,000; railway iron, £39,000; tin plate, £27,000; iron manufactures, £8,000; unwrought steel, £37,000; clothing, £9,000.

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Nov. 9.—John E. Varcoe, grocer, is dead, the result of a shot wound received from two robbers at an early hour this morning. Both robbers have been arrested.

INCREASE IN INSURANCE RATES.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Nov. 9.—The Canadian Insurance companies have decided to increase the rates of fire insurance on all new business, commencing January, 1900. The change will make a difference of from one to six dollars a thousand.

DEWEY MARRIED.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Hazen and Admiral Dewey were married at 10 o'clock this morning. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's church, Father Mackim officiating.

TRIAL OF BANK OFFICIALS.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Nov. 9.—All the Ville Marie bank officials, charged with issuing false statements to the government, pleaded not guilty to-day. The case is fixed for November 15th, when President Weir will be put into the dock. Each is to be tried separately.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's show, which marked the introduction of Mr. A. J. Newton into office, was honored to-day by exceptionally fine weather, but the antiquated floats failed to satisfy the London crowds, who poured out in enormous numbers to vent their martial enthusiasm. The streets were tastefully decorated with flags, but the absence of a detachment of the Household Cavalry and the substitution of a number of school boy brigades testified to the presence of veteran regiments at the front. The car representing Great Britain surrounded by Canadian and Australian volunteers, evoked hearty applause, as did the boys of the Duke of York's Royal Military school. The crowds, however, wanted khaki uniforms, and refused to be reconciled with the Lord Mayor's coach and other emblems of the purely civic power.

General Business

Board of School Trustees Discuss the Accommodation of the Schools.

Sir William MacDonald's Offer and Victoria's Claim for Consideration.

The usual variety of subjects occupied the attention of the School Board last night and towards the end of the evening a little vacation was indulged in, the members of the board being exceedingly interested in some specimens of work by the deaf mutes Miss Merritt is now teaching.

Chief Deasy wrote directing attention to the necessity of further protecting the school building from fire in the following letter, which was laid on the table, but later in the evening referred to the buildings and grounds committee:

October 20th, 1899.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to again direct your attention to sections 2 and 3 of the Fire Escape Act and to request compliance with the provisions therein contained. In explanation permit me to state that the third floor of the North Ward school building is used during school hours as a class room for children. An outside stairway is required in order to avert loss of life in case of a panic or a fire. No provision is made in any of the school buildings to suppress incipient fires. I understand the provincial government have a large number of Stempel fire extinguishers in store, and it would be a safeguard to place one or two on each floor of every school building. The danger from fire may not be apparent to many, but a panic is often caused in a simple way. I am pleased to note that an excellent fire drill is conducted in the schools. Trusting these matters will receive earnest consideration.

THOS. DEASY.

A letter from the superintendent of education was received asking for the usual report of the schools to the department for the year.

Supt. Eaton remarked that the report had been prepared and forwarded, and consequently the letter was filed.

Four applications for positions on the teaching staff were received and placed on the list for reference.

The janitress of the Spring Ridge school asked for an increase of salary, owing to the greater amount of work she had to do. She asked for $20 a month.

On motion of Trustee Marchant it was decided to raise the lady's pay to $17.50 a month from November 1.

Principal Paul of the High school, while thanking the board for the addition of a principal's room to the High school, asked that some provision be made for heating it. The building and grounds committee will attend to the matter.

The city clerk transmitted to the board the decision of the city council to grant $50 as a special appropriation to aid in the education of deaf mutes. It was laid on the table.

Next came a report from the school management committee, stating that the city council had been asked to grant $100 towards the education of deaf mutes. This was adopted.

Another report from the school management committee on the subject of prizes was read:

Your school management committee to whom was referred communications in reference to school prizes reports recommending the authorization of the list of prizes suggested by the city superintendent, substituting for the drawing prize, three prizes in arithmetic, one for each of the grammar grade divisions, subject to conditions of competition to be hereafter determined upon. This was adopted.

The buildings and grounds committee sent in a report which was dealt with clause by clause. The report recommended that the city be asked to compete the sidewalk in front of the Victoria West School; also for several loads of gravel to fill up some holes in the school grounds. This was assented to by the board. Some small alterations to South Park school were recommended, and in explaining these Trustee Belyea said there was something radically wrong with the ventilation of South Park school that needed remedy.

The chairman was of the opinion that the fault lay with the system. Trustee Belyea thought that as the fault existed in only one portion of the school it was perhaps local, and not one of the system.

Trustee Marchant suggested that the Smead-Dowd people, whose system was in use at the South Park school, be communicated with, with a view to securing a removal, if possible, of the defects.

The alterations recommended by the committee were adopted.

The same committee also recommended that the Central, South Park and North Ward schools be equipped with fire extinguishers.

Trustee Marchant feared that the board's finances would not stand the cost this year. He suggested that this recommendation, together with Chief Deasy's letter, be referred to the buildings and grounds committee for further consideration. This was adopted.

The same committee recommended that the request of Rev. Mr. Hughes for the use of South Park hall for a charitable entertainment be not granted. This was adopted.

Trustee Hall wanted to know what progress was being made in the direction of trying to get a school site on the Indian reserve for Victoria West. Trustee Belyea remarked that there was not much chance of the site being secured until the dispute between the various governments over the reserve is settled.

In regard to the grant of $50 from the city for the education of deaf mutes, a motion by Trustee Marchant was carried to place the $50 at the disposal of the school management committee.

Supt. Eaton drew attention to the urgent necessity of readjusting the seats in the school class rooms. In some instances the younger divisions had a portion of the seats larger than in the higher divisions, and for hygienic reasons this should be remedied.

It was decided that the buildings and grounds committee report on the matter at the next meeting.

In reply to a question by Trustee Marchant, Supt. Eaton stated that Mr. Campbell, the newly appointed teacher, had been stationed in Spring Ridge school. He had the larger room previously used by Miss Blackburn, who now had Miss Gaudin's room. The classes had been readjusted so as to make a more efficient grading.

The chairman reported to the board the action already taken to place before Sir William Macdonald the advantages of Victoria as a location of the manual training school he had offered to place in British Columbia. The telegram already published was read and also the following letter:

Victoria, Nov. 4, 1899.

Sir W. C. Macdonald, Montreal:

Dear Sir:—My telegram of the 3rd inst. briefly intimated the very great gratification felt by the Victoria school board and many representative citizens at the announcement in the press that, as part of a grandly magnificent scheme for Canada, you are about to establish a manual training school in British Columbia. The hope was expressed in that communication that the location selected would be the provincial capital.

The late minister of education for the province, Hon. Colonel Baker, strongly advocated the incorporation of manual training into the general public school system, and it has been my privilege during the past year or two to urge a similar proposition upon the Victoria school board in regard to the city schools. And although as yet nothing has been done in that direction by either the provincial or local authorities, public sentiment has in a measure been prepared for the due appreciation of the value of such schools as you are about to establish.

In the absence of any information except that which is meagrely given in the press dispatches, it has been assumed here that you propose, in establishing and maintaining manual training schools for three years, to educate the people by means of a most effective object lesson into such an appreciation of the importance of manual training that it shall thereafter become a permanent feature of every provincial system of education.

Apart from the natural desire of the citizens of Victoria that as many good things as possible shall come to their own city, it may be fairly maintained that the educative influence of such a school would be more widely and effectively distributed if established in Victoria than if any other location were assigned to it. This city is the seat of government and from here the educational system of the province is administered. Victoria has an excellent public school system, with an enrollment of 2,500 pupils; it has factories and machine shops of various kinds; it has a government assay office in connection with which a school of mining has been projected, and it has a museum and public libraries. In a word, the school, if located here, would be in an environment most conducive to its highest usefulness, and so far as local co-operation may be necessary, you may be sure it will be given most heartily.

FRANK H. EATON,
Supt. City Schools.

Trustees Belyea and McCandless expressed their approval of the telegram and letter sent to Sir William Macdonald.

Trustee Marchant, in moving that the action taken by the chairman and secretary in promptly forwarding the letter be sustained, had a few nice words to say, and was followed by Trustees Hall and Mrs. Gordon Grant. The resolution was carried and the chairman given power to act in case any further action might be necessary in the meantime.

The report of school attendance for October showed:

Attendance percentage: High School, 85.5; Boys' Central, 86.3; Girls' Central, 89; North Ward, 87.9; South Park, 88.5; Victoria West, 82.6; Hillside, 78.8; Spring Ridge, 88.4; Kingston Street, 88.1. Total percentage, 87.8; punctuality percentage, 99.9.

School	Enrolment.	Act. Average.
High	149	127.44
Boys'	376	324.54
Girls'	393	349.75
West	257	222.37
North	425	372.17
South	398	347.95
Spring Ridge	204	180.47
Kingston	92	81.09
Hillside	169	133.90
Total	2,456	2,139.68

Corporal punishment, 32.

It was nearly ten o'clock when an adjournment was reached.

THE TURF.

LIVERPOOL RACES.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 9.—At the second day's racing of Liverpool autumn meeting today, the Liverpool Nursey stakes were won by Lumley Moore. Hulcot finished second and Cutaway third. Ten horses ran.

YACHTING.

LOVING CUP FOR LIPTON.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Nov. 9.—Three of the five thousand dollars necessary to make a loving cup for Sir Thomas Lipton have been contributed in small sums, as the promoters desired.

WHAT WOULD YOU GIVE

To be cured of catarrh? If you or your friends have this disease, you know how disagreeable it is. Its symptoms are inflamed eyes, throbbing temples, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, capricious appetite, and constant discharge of mucus. Fortunately its cure is not a question of what you will give, but what you will take. If you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great constitutional remedy, which thoroughly purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, you may expect to be completely and permanently cured. The good blood which Hood's Sarsaparilla makes, reaching the delicate passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues and ultimately cures all symptoms of catarrh.