

February 6, 1902

Gazette

Fishing Offices:
116 Strand, W. C.

Colonies and
half-year, 9s. 6d.;
advance.

TURDAY,
RESPONSE.

ness, independent

CTING LINK
ESTERN MINING
O EASERN IN-

Mining News

paper in the
which pub-
NEWS
THE CAMPS.
PARTIAL AND
Y RELIABLE.
IN ADVANCE.
opies Free.
MINING NEWS,
New York.

IMPROVEMENTS

claim, situate in the
ing Division of West
Where located: On
at I. Kenneth L. Bur-
Charles Dundee,
Certificate No.
sixty days from
to apply to the
for a certificate of
grant of the above
notice that action
must be commenced
of such certifi-
cations.
tenth day of Janu-
NETH L. BURNET.

IMPROVEMENTS

claim, situate in the
ing Division of West
Where located: On
at I. Kenneth L. Bur-
Allan G. White,
No. 6, 5597, and
Free Miner's Certi-
594, intend, sixty days
to apply to the
for a certificate of
grant of the above
notice that action
must be commenced
of such certifi-
cations.
twenty-second day of
1902.
NETH L. BURNET.

TER OF THE COM-

AND AMENDMENTS
ND IN THE MATTER
NG THE NAME OF
LOUIS MINES, LIM-

NOTICE

that the Company in-
to the Lieutenant-Govern-
change the name of
Mines, Limited," to the
solidated Green Moun-
Mines, Limited."
W. M. B. TOWNSEND,
gent for the Company.

NOTICE

IENT CO-OWNERS.
dsberg and E. G. Par-
son or persons to whom
assigned their interests
in mineral claim, situated
side of the Dewdney trail,
the Trail Creek Mining
Company, in the Northrop
of July, A. D. 1896,
of August, A. D. 1896,
of you are hereby not-
to have expended in as-
essing the year ending August
1901, on the said Violette
claim, the sum of \$102.50 in
th the provisions of the
and if within ninety days
publication of this no-
to contribute your share
of expenditure, together
of advertising, your in-
claim will become the
of the subscriber under Sec-
Mineral Act, Amendment
Mr. B. C., this 13th day
1901.
GENCE SANDERSON.

Q. C. C. R. Hamilton,
de V. le Maistre.

Hamilton & le Maistre

Solicitors, Notaries,
of the Bank of Montreal
SSLAND, B. C.

CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY

A Colonel and Eight Men Killed in a Fight With Boers.

Scene of Great Disorder in the Belgian Chamber.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The war office's casualty list issued tonight shows that a hitherto unreported engagement at Abraham's Knaal, near Koffyfontein, Orange River Colony, January 28th, Col. L. E. Du Moulin, of the Sussex regiment, and eight men were killed and seven men were wounded.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Le Temps today prints a dispatch from The Hague in which the correspondent says he learns from a trustworthy source that the recent journey of the Dutch premier, Dr. Kuyper, to England prepared the ground for peace negotiations in regard to South Africa, which were begun with the consent of the British government. He adds that the most recent step taken by Holland was supported by some of the other governments. The correspondent of the Associated Press was informed in official quarters today that so far as is known here, Holland's action was quite spontaneous. France was not consulted, and is not aware of the terms of the Dutch note.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30.—The chamber of deputies here was the scene of a free fight today between the Socialist and Catholic factions. The trouble grew out of a proposal to prosecute M. Smets, a Socialist, for a recent revolutionary speech. The disorder began in the galleries, which were eventually cleared by force. Thereafter the uproar was continued on the floor. The Socialists advanced in a body against the benches of the Catholics, shouting taunts and epithets. The deputies finally engaged in the fight, and the sitting was suspended, but when the session was resumed the disturbances re-commenced and prevented the transaction of business.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The story originating in Vienna that Germany would buy the Philippines from the United States and that the visit of Prince Henry preceded the announcement of this sale, is pronounced by German officials to be absurd.

THE STEEL TRUST.

Report to the Shareholders Shows a Prosperous Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A preliminary report covering the operations of the United States Steel corporation since it came into existence 10 months ago, was made to the stockholders yesterday. It was a fore-runner to the more extended resume to be submitted at the annual general meeting on February 17, and was designed to familiarize the shareholders with the financial status of the company and the trade situation and the market where it buys and sells.

The condensed balance sheet for November 30 showed that on that day the company's receivable aggregated \$45,266,453, the bills receivable \$2,821,463, and the cash on hand \$55,315,327, a grand total of \$103,406,444. In the list of assets in the balance sheet was a credit of inventories amounting to \$95,903,997, and a subjoined tabulation showed that it included ores on hand valued at \$34,776,993, finished products \$15,322,616, manufacturing supplies and miscellaneous stores \$12,170,161, and materials, labor and expense locked up in current uncompleted bridge contracts \$9,286,341. The current liabilities on November 30 were stated at \$30,299,030, and the surplus of the corporation and the subsidiary companies was placed at \$174,314,229. The cost of the properties owned and operated by the several federated companies was given at \$1,437,494,862.

CHANCE FOR SHAMROCK.

A Novel Proposition Submitted to Sir Thomas Lipton.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., has submitted a novel proposition to Sir Thomas Lipton, designed to further test the merits of Shamrock II and Columbia in competition, and to similarly try out yachts challenging and defending the America Cup. The plan as outlined in a letter forwarded yesterday to Sir Thomas, provides for an exchange of crews and a race for a cup which Mr. Post offered to donate, to be known as the yachtman's cup.

Mr. Post offered Sir Thomas \$10,000 for a charter of Shamrock II.

DEAL FOR SMELTER THE FATE OF THE CONDOR

OWNERS OF SUNSET MINE MAY PURCHASE THE STANDARD PYRITIC.

THE MINE NOW IN A POSITION TO MAKE STEADY SHIPMENTS OF ORE.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Jan. 30.—J. N. Greenshields, K. C., of Montreal, a director of the Montreal and Boston Copper company, owning the Sunset mine in Deadwood camp, has arrived from the east for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of the pyritic smelter at Boundary Falls. The smelter plant is being examined on his behalf by H. C. Bellinger, an expert of Butte, Montana. The Sunset mine is now on a basis to ship 400 tons of ore daily.

KLONDIKE ORE STORY.

Mr. Hepburn Thinks He Has Much Gold in Sight.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 30.—J. Hepburn left for London yesterday to enlist capital in what he declares to be the greatest mining discovery the world has ever known—the rich conglomerates of Indian river, 25 miles from Dawson. Miners who have worked in the South African gold fields were attracted to Indian river by the similarity to the rich banked deposits of the Rand. They carried their investigations further to the neighboring benches and discovered that the escarpments of the Indian river valley were composed of immense masses of conglomerates identical with yielded so many millions of treasure in South Africa. A superficial prospect of the deposits satisfied the miners that they were gold bearing, and subsequent examination at various points revealed the fact that the stuff carried from \$1 to \$200 to the ton.

J. Hepburn of Victoria, who has secured an option on 82 of these claims, left for London to enlist capital. He says without exaggeration one of his claims carefully examined by a competent mining engineer will yield \$64,000,000. He says there is enough of the conglomerate to keep 20,000 stamps at work for 100 years. Coal will be within a short distance of the property.

COAL MINERS KILLED

TERRIBLY FATAL DUST EXPLOSION IN THE HONDO MINE, IN MEXICO.

EIGHTY-FIVE BODIES RECOVERED AND MANY STILL ENTOMBED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—A special from San Antonio says a dispatch from Eagle Pass today says that a dust explosion has caused a great loss of life in mine No. 6 of the Hondo Coal Mining company, in Mexico, 85 miles south of Eagle Pass. Eighty-five bodies have been taken out. There were 165 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, and it is feared that many more were lost.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

At all the great centres of manufacturing industry in Germany special attention is given in the elementary technical schools to each separate branch; while in agricultural or mining districts the training connected with these pursuits is made prominent, as a matter of course. Workshops are attached where apprentices and even masters' assistants can improve their practical knowledge of the various handicrafts; and girls' schools are provided to teach sewing, knitting, dressmaking, millinery, laundry and dairy work, cooking, fruit preserving, as well as orthography, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, etc. In the smaller villages, where no agricultural or technical school exists, itinerant teachers attend regularly at stated times. Success pre-eminently depends on the fitness of the members of the teaching staff, who should not be mere theorists, but men and women in whom pedagogic aptitude blend with sound practical knowledge and experience. It is obvious that such teachers are difficult to procure, and the German government deserve great credit for having solved the problem. No expense has been spared to render the training seminaries thoroughly efficient, and great care is taken to select the most suitable individual for each particular appointment. Promotion can only be obtained by merit, liberal pensions are granted, and teachers are so well paid and occupy so high a social position that some of the best elements of the nation are attracted to the ranks of the profession.

Catarrh Taint.

MORE LIVES ARE BLIGHTED BY CATARRH THAN BY ALL OTHER DISEASES.

If there is a hint of Catarrh Taint apply Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder without delay. It will save you suffering, heal you quickly whether you have been a slave one month or fifty years. It relieves cold in the head and catarrhal headache in ten minutes. The Hon. D. Mills, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, endorses it. 21. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

THE EFFORT FOR PEACE

IT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR A MURDER AND SUICIDE IN BOSTON.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY ARISING FROM A VERY TRIVIAL QUARREL.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Driven to desperation by insulting language of a man whom he had met for the first time this afternoon in the barroom of the Shakespearean Inn, John Bonnet was shot and instantly killed Geo. McGibbon and then took his own life. Late in the afternoon a dozen men were standing about the bar of the inn on Beach street. Bonnet had ordered a glass of ale, and noticing the glass had not been properly rinsed spoke to the bartender about it, but the latter did not notice the remark.

McGibbon overheard it and remarked with a sneer: "You'd better go to the Parker House if you're not satisfied here." This led to an exchange of words and blows, during which one of the men invited the other outside to settle the matter. Once upon the sidewalk the men exchanged revolvers until Bonnet whipped a revolver from his pocket, fired at McGibbon full in the face and the latter fell dead on the sidewalk.

Bonnet gave one look at the man, then turned and ran at top speed around the corner into Washington street, pursued by a crowd attracted by the shot. Before they could seize him Bonnet turned about, faced his pursuers, placed the weapon to his right temple and sent a bullet through his brain, death being instantaneous.

WEAVERS' STRIKE.

Six Thousand Persons Thrown out of Work at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1.—A strike of double loom weavers at the Riverside mills of the American Woolen company today following a strike of the Weybossett mills weavers some time ago, caused the issuance of orders to close all the mills of the company in Providence and vicinity until further notice. The general shutdown throws 6,000 persons out of work. The strike at the Riverside and Weybossett mills was caused by dissatisfaction over the two loom system.

INDUSTRIAL CONSOLIDATION.

Remarkable Record of 1899 Surpassed by Millions.

Industrial consolidation last year has made a new record, surpassing by more than \$12,000,000 the remarkable record made in 1899, a year which will long be remembered for combinations of all kinds. According to tables published by the Journal of Commerce, the purely industrial consolidations in 1901 had a total of stocks and bonds amounting to \$2,574,775,000, while the increase in the stocks and bonds of concerns already organized amounted to \$231,200,000. The total for 1900 was only \$945,195,000, which showed a natural decline from the record of 1899 in view of the great slump in the value of numerous new securities. The figures for 1901 do not represent the prospective companies formed among railroads, such as the Northern Securities Company, with a capitalization of \$400,000,000; street railroad and lighting companies; or consolidations of banking interests. If these were considered, the figures would be increased enormously. It is estimated that the industrial consolidations of 1901 the country, of which the United States Steel Corporation may be taken as a type, now reach a total of \$6,500,000,000. If any proof were needed of the overwhelming movement toward combination, it is found in these figures. The movement is as impossible to stay as the tides of the ocean. All that can be done is to see that the new power which has been put into the hands of the officers of these companies is not used to the detriment of the people. The agitation in respect to publicity opens the way to what seems the most promising manner of regulating combinations. But it is worthy noting that the figures for last year show that another form of regulation is ever present, though it may not always be so powerful as publicity. This is the competition which consolidation develops. An illustration to the point is found in connection with the organization of the United States Steel Corporation. The formation of this giant concern threw several rich men out of positions which they held with constituent companies, and their energies were at once turned to forming new companies, some of which are already in operation. Still another form of competition is found in the formation of new combinations to compete with those already existing, while another is the enlargement of the interests of established combinations, such as the entrance of the American Ice company into the coal business. Such checks as these are not to be sneered at, as they create wholesome competition on a large scale.

Public confidence in industrial securities should depend upon the conservatism with which such concerns are conducted, which means, in effect, the regular payment of interest and dividends out of surplus earnings.—Buffalo Express.

TWO HUNDRED FROZEN.

Japanese Soldiers on the March Caught in a Blizzard.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—Details of the loss of about 200 Japanese soldiers, who were frozen to death, have been received here. It seems that a command of 210 men, practicing winter marching, were caught in a blizzard on the northern end of the island of Honshu and lost their road. Only one corporal is known to have escaped. It is feared that all the others are dead.

NOVA SCOTIANS KILLED.

Fatal Explosion of Dynamite at the Marsh Colliery.

HAIFAX, N. S., Jan. 31.—An explosion of dynamite at the Marsh colliery there killed three men and demolished the structure. The dead are: J. W. Sutherland, resident manager; Walter Sutherland, underground foreman; John Wilkes, overground foreman.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

A Big Scheme Broached by the Pan-American Congress.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—The Pan-American conference has approved an important resolution looking to the improvement of fluvial communication of South America. The purpose is to afford a navigable route from the Orinoco to the Plate through the heart of the continent. It is agreed by the delegates of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Paraguay, Colombia and Ecuador that a conference shall be held in Rio de Janeiro within a year to further the project.

THE PRICE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Mayor Harrison today appointed a committee of 200 to look after the welfare and entertainment of Prince Henry during the latter's visit to Chicago.

THE CONDOR

Naval Officers Feel Certain About the Boat Found.

Not Much Hope of Success for the Offer of Holland.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 31.—A naval official at Esquimalt who was interviewed this evening regarding the marks on the boat found on the west coast, says there can be no mistake. She is positively one of the Condor's boats. The officer stated that on the stem of all British warships' boats may be found the date of construction and length of the craft, and the initial of the dockyard where the ship was built.

These all appear on the boat found off Astouset. The "S. H." undoubtedly represent Sheerness, where the Condor was built. The figures "98" show the date of construction (the year in which the Condor was launched), while the Roman characters "XIV" give the length in the boat. These facts, together with the brass letter "C" and the broad arrow, an unmistakable government symbol, are links in a chain of evidence which clearly point to the identity of the boat washed ashore.

The arrival of the cruisers Grant and Egeha from the west coast is being eagerly awaited for. They may bring some evidence of the fate of the warship. News comes from Nansaimo tonight that Capt. Ross of the San Mateo says that on his last trip from Nansaimo to San Francisco he sighted a boat in the straits of Fuca which answered the description of the Condor's boat.

There was no name on it, nor was there anything in it. Capt. Ross says that the boat was strongly built and had a broad beam, similar to those of a man of war.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 31.—The anxiety felt for the safety of the missing sloop of war Condor has caused the story of the supposed loss of Admiral Cochrane's flagship Repulse, in 1874, to be revived, as the chief incidents are almost identical with those of the Condor's voyage so far as it is known. The Repulse, the flagship of this station in the seventies, sailed from Esquimalt for Hong Kong on Oct. 29th, 1874. She had barely got away before a fierce storm arose, in which she had her mainmast carried by the board and lost five of her boats. The steamship Pacific also encountered the storm and was wrecked in a very similar manner to the collier Matteawan which foundered in the same storm encountered by the Condor. The Pacific, however, weathered the storm and ran into Magdalen bay, Gulf of California, to repair and refit. Afterwards she proceeded south and reported herself safe from the first port touched. Meanwhile, however, one of her boats had been picked up at sea, and her absence combined with the wreck of the Pacific caused her to be reported as lost, the authorities believing she had foundered in the storm and gone down with all hands—605 officers and men.

Two survivors of that voyage still reside here, B. Beckett and R. Pledger. They state that they believe the Condor had turned up, she having probably been driven down near Galapagos islands by the storm, and that she is now refitting at one of these or other Pacific islands. As all warships carry six months' supplies, they state there is little fear of the crew running short of provisions.

Plans are being prepared by the C. P. N. company for a new steamer for the run between Victoria, Vancouver and northern ports. She will be a wooden vessel, single screw, double deck.

HOLLAND'S PROPOSAL.

A Polite Refusal Conveyed by the British Answer.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Writing from The Hague, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the reply of Great Britain to the Dutch proposal concerning peace in South Africa is a polite refusal of the request that permission be granted for a commission in South Africa. The lack of any authorization by the Boers has proved fatal, says the correspondent, but the door of negotiation is not wholly closed, since Great Britain's reply reaffirms the willingness of the country to accede to any authorized proposal to the conclusion of peace.

A despatch from Brussels, published this morning in the Daily Telegraph, says that Mr. Kruger presided at a meeting held at his residence in Utrecht last Friday of all the Boer delegates in Europe, when several expressed themselves as favorable to accepting the advice of Queen Wilhelmina and the government of The Netherlands to abandon their claim to independence, but that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds were still obstinate. Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria dated Thursday, January 23, says that the camp of Colonel L. E. Demoulin of the Sussex regiment was attacked by Nieuwoudt's command and that after severe fighting the Boers were repulsed. Lord Kitchener also reports that General French captured 26 men belonging to Fouché's command in the northeastern part of Cape Colony, and that the command was completely scattered.

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THE REMOUNT SCANDAL

Contractors Allowed to Pocket Great Amount of Money.

Report of Inquiry Committee Discussed in the House.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Broderick's presentation of the supplementary army estimate in the house of commons today furnished Sir John Blundell Maple, Conservative, with an opportunity to refer to yesterday's report of the committee appointed to inquire into the purchase of horses for the British army. He asserted that his original statements were true. Sir John submitted letters to show that certain officers were mixed up in the horse swindles at Budapest and Vienna, and he asserted that the evidence before the committee revealed a gross scandal.

Mr. Hobhouse, member of the inquiry committee, defended the officers, but declared that the investigations revealed glaring shortcomings in the remount department. On one contract for horses, amounting to £111,000 the profit amounted to £44,000. Assuming that a similar percentage of profit was made on the £18,000,000 spent in remounts, the war office had bestowed on the contractors a profit totalling £8,000,000. The remount department was clearly inefficient, and the officer at the head of it ought to be dismissed.

Henry Labouchere, Liberal, declared that somebody ought to be hanged in connection with the remounts, and moved the reduction of the vote.

Mr. Broderick defended Major General William R. Truman, inspector-general of the remount department from the charge of any dishonest conduct, and after being considerably pressed from the Liberal side of the house eventually undertook to make a full investigation of the cases of all officers concerned.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was rejected by a vote of 168 to 75, and the supplementary estimates were adopted by a vote of 159 to 56.

The report of the parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption made by Sir John Blundell Maple against the British officers who purchased army horses in Austria-Hungary, censured Sir John for unjustifiable attacks on the integrity of the officers. At the same time, however, the committee finds that an excessive price was paid, whereby horse dealers were enabled to divide a profit of about £15 in the case of each horse. The committee also expresses surprise at the fact that the government remount department took no steps to ascertain the best resources of supply in Hungary until the South African war had been in progress for six months, thereby involving the country in a loss of £12,000 on a single contract.

THE HANOVERIAN HORSES.

The cream colored Hanoverians that will draw the state coach on the day that parliament opens are essentially pagan animals. They take their place in processions and on solemn occasions, and are thus always noticeable and noticed. Popularly regarded as "made in Germany" though when they were truly Hanoverian Hanover was part of England, they are none the less dear to the Londoner. It is strange how the popular imagination takes hold of the horse and his color. That white charger of the great Napoleon is not less noticeably associated with his memory than the grey redpoll and the three-corned hat. We know "Copenhagen" almost as well the duke, Boulanger, returning from the review, endeared himself to the class who yielded him their short-lived devotion by an equestrian appearance to which his war horse largely contributed.

In times of peace these things, happily, matter less. Let red has long been the English color, as black has been the Prussian. The Kaiser uses black horses, and King Edward bought a team of six black horses well before his next year's procession. But the creams are the popular favorites, and are this year more likely to be seen, talked of, and admired than has fallen to their lot during the last quarter of the last century. They were so little in evidence in the last reign that there attached to them something of the magnificence that in the popular mind always collects round the popular known. It was supposed they were very spirited, and very large. As a fact, they are little more than ponies, and of a most amiable and docile nature. We shall see them again and again before the year ends, and may safely predict for them a growing popularity.

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There has been much talk about Pny-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly. 25c. Of all dealers. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.