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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR | TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 24 1900—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

Senate Reg Room 1Jan00 SENATE PO

BULLER IS NOW ATTEMPTING TO CUT BOER FORCES IN TWO

General Wired His Plans For the Assault of Spion's Kop in the Dead of Night to the War Office.

Enemy Is Entrenched Only 1400 Yards in Front of Him, and Spion's Kop Commands All the Boer Entrenchments—British in This Attempt Will be Exposed to Fearful Rifle Fire, and News of Many Casualties May be Looked for To-Day—Situation Is Intense in London.

Shortly before midnight the War Office posted a despatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Tuesday, 6.20 p.m. It says that General Warren holds the position gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spion's Kop. It can only be approached over bare, open slopes, and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them. The British are shelling the enemy with howitzers and field artillery behind the infantry. The Boers are replying with Creusot guns. The advantage in this duel is with the British, as the British are searching the Boer trenches without much loss. An attempt would be made that night (last night) to seize Spion's Kop, the salient point of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift, and which divides it from the enemy's position facing Potgieter's Drift. This kop has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments. Some of the London journals say this move means "Look out for bad news."

General Joubert is apparently not in command of the Boer forces facing General Buller. His name has not been mentioned in connection with the fighting. Generals Cronje and Botha are mentioned. The inference is that General Joubert has been killed, or has been superceded.

Late arrivals from Johannesburg say the Boers are ruining the mines of the Rand, that stores are being robbed by wholesale, that safe deposit vaults have been broken open, and the jewelry and plate left by refugees extracted. Three Britishers were shot in the market place at Harrismith for refusing to go to the front when commandeered.

From Boer sources comes the story that the Boers at Drakensberg ridge were ambushed by the British and that 14 men were killed and 20 wounded. The naval guns on Swartz Kop are doing great damage to the Boers.

A despatch from Gaberones, Bechuanaland, would show that the siege of Mafeking has been practically raised. Baden-Powell's forces are believed to be patrolling the district.

A despatch to The London Daily Mail via Lisbon says that the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing Portuguese territory from Umbalin to Rhodesia. Troops have been sent from Lorenzo Marquez. The Boers are engaged in gun-running thru Portuguese territory.

The Sterkstroom correspondent of The London Chronicle wires that many Dutch colonists, altho ostensibly loyal, really sympathize with the Boers and keep them posted regarding all British movements. They discharge rockets and make other signals to the enemy. A general rising, however, is no longer feared.

The "Long Tom" used by the Boers to bombard Ladysmith is said to have smashed General White's quarters yesterday, according to a Boer despatch.

General Buller has sent to the War Office an additional list of wounded.

London, Jan. 24, 4.40 a.m.—Gen. Buller's turning movement, of which so much had been expected, has come to a standstill. His carefully worded message to the War Office telling this after a silence of two days reads like an apology and an explanation.

Warren Holds the Ridges.

Gen. Warren holds the ridges, but the enemy's positions are higher. The British artillery are playing on the Boer positions and the Boers are replying. The British infantry is separated by only 1400 yards from the enemy, but an approach to the steep slopes across the bare open would expose the British to a fatal rifle fire.

An Assault by Night.

Gen. Buller's plans have reached their development. He declines to send his infantry across this zone against formidable positions by daylight and discloses his purpose to assault the Spion Kop heights during the night. This appears to be the key to the Boer defence. If he takes it and thus commands the adjacent country an important and possibly a decisive step will be accomplished.

War Office Keeps Back News.

It seems that Gen. Buller's despatch reached the War Office rather early in the night and was the subject of a prolonged conference between Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour and several staff officials. A determination appears to have been reached not to give out the message during the night, but toward 2 a.m. copies of the despatch were made for distribution among the newspaper offices. These arrived too late for extended comment.

Looks Like Bad News.

The Morning Post and The Standard touch lightly upon the unpleasant features of the despatch and take hope from the projected night attack, but, all things considered, the despatch looks like preparation for worse news.

Parliament at Hand.

Parliament will meet in five days. The Cabinet had been hoping for one rallying British success to cheer the country and to command generous support for fresh revenue measures. Among these will be probably an increase of the income tax to a shilling in the pound, but this would only provide the cost of five weeks' hostilities. The duties on tobacco, alcohol, leath and coffee will likely be raised. The Cabinet will meet at the end of the week and discuss the situation.

Something Needed Quick.

Political considerations, both foreign and domestic, press upon the military authorities the necessity of speedily accomplishing something. The authorities may be persuaded to urge General Buller to attempt his great operation without adequate preparation. This impression, whether true or not, is abroad. Apparently Lord Roberts has nothing whatever to do with General Buller's operation.

Buller Apart From Roberts.

General Buller and the War Office communicate with each other direct. General Buller's scheme was conceived before Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town, and its execution was begun on the day he landed. The fact that the judgment of Lord Roberts has not been brought to bear upon the movement does not add to public confidence.

From Boer Sources.

Despatches from Boer sources describe the renewal of the bombardment of Ladysmith as more severe than any previous firing, and as intended to discourage a sortie, symptoms of preparations for a sortie from the town having been observed from the Boer position.

Special despatches heliographed from Ladysmith on Monday say that the investment has not been relaxed, and that the garrison has ceased to speculate regarding the precise date of deliverance.

Other Positions Unchanged.

The position of the British forces outside Natal is unchanged. The forward movement everywhere appears to be waiting for reinforcements.

A BULLETIN FROM BULLER.

British Were About to Attempt to Seize Spion's Kop and Cut the Enemy's Positions in Two.

London, Jan. 24.—Shortly before midnight the War Office announced that it did not expect to issue anything during the night. There had been considerable activity at the War Office thruout the day, but at 7 o'clock p.m. and again at 9 it was announced that no fresh news had been received.

At 11 o'clock the newspaper men attended by appointment and were asked to return at 11.30. They did so and then found Mr. Arthur Balfour and other prominent men in attendance. Hopes ran high and there was great disappointment when it was finally given out that nothing would be issued until Wednesday forenoon. Gen. Buller's silence is beginning to create alarm.

2.15 a.m.—Contrary to the announcement made shortly before midnight by the War Office that nothing further would be issued until Wednesday forenoon, the following despatch from Buller, dated at Spearman's Camp, Jan. 23, 6.20 p.m., has just been posted:

"Warren holds the position he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spion's Kop. It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see it properly.

"It can only be approached over bare, open slopes, and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground behind infantry.

"The enemy is replying with Creusot and other artillery. In this duel the advantage rests with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches and his artillery fire is not causing us much loss.

"An attempt will be made to-night to seize Spion's Kop, the salient point of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift, and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift. It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments."

Two Months' Rations at Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 24.—The Times publishes a letter from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 19, the writer of which says that the besieged then had full rations for at least two months.

INCREASES THE GREAT STRAIN.

How The London Times Looks at the Last Bulletin From Gen. Buller.

London, Jan. 24.—The Times, commenting editorially upon Gen. Buller's despatch, says: "It can but tend to increase the severe strain from which the nation is suffering. We must await the result of his attempt to seize the formidable Boer position, with courage and coolness. His success may be decisive, but the danger of the attempt is evidently great. The intense excitement of the besieged in Ladysmith may be imagined.

Warren is Cautious.

"Gen. Warren is moving with commendable, indeed imperative caution. But it must not be forgotten that delay, however caused, must tell in many respects in favor of the enemy. The Boers have, it is true, fallen back when hard pressed, but they have gained time to bring up men, guns, ammunition and supplies to the position they have selected for their principal standard, and to entrench it in thoro fashion, the fashion they understand so well. Until that position has been taken and its defenders routed, and badly cut up, the relief of Ladysmith cannot be considered secure.

Talk of Intervention.

From Vienna comes the statement that the idea of the intervention of European powers is gaining adherents in influential quarters. The Daily Mail correspondent regards the situation as unmistakable and mentions especially suggestions printed in the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office journals.

GENERAL BULLER'S WOUNDED

On Saturday Last Also Included 10 Officers, One of Whom Has Since Died.

London, Jan. 23.—The despatches posted at the War Office up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, tho dated Spearman's Camp, to-day, contained nothing but casualties. General Buller reported that the wounded Jan. 20 included:

Second Lancashires—Captains Dod, Whyte and Ormond, and Lieut. Campbell.

York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieuts. Halford and Duckworth.

West Surreys—Captains Raitt (since dead) and Warden, and Lieuts. Smith and Wedd, Staff-Captain Dallas.

THE "LONG TOM" BEING FIRED.

Boers Say They Smashed the Quarters of Gen. White and Gen. Hunter on Monday.

Head Boer Laager, Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 22.—The quarters of Generals White and Hunter were smashed to-day by a shot from "Long Tom." It is not known whether any of the occupants of the building were killed.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Fourteen Field Cornets to Be Exchanged for 14 British Officers.

London, Jan. 24.—According to a special despatch from Pretoria, it is reported there that fourteen field-cornets will be exchanged for fourteen British officers.

COULD SEE SHELLS BURSTING.

Heliograph Message From Ladysmith Says There Was Heavy Firing at the Boers on Monday.

London, Jan. 24.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following heliographed message from Ladysmith, dated Jan. 22, by way of Swartz Kop, Jan. 23: "Yesterday we could see the British shells bursting close to the Boer camp on the plateau, this side of Potgieter's Drift, but the camp still remains in position there to-day.

"We heard very heavy firing all the morning. The bombardment here is slack, but the Boer big gun on Mount Bulwana is still firing."

IS MAFEKING SIEGE RAISED?

Troops Not Boers, a Native Says, Are Patrolling Around the British Post.

Gaberones, Bechuanaland, Wednesday, Jan. 17.—(Via Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 23.)—Natives who have just arrived report that troops, not Boers, are patrolling around Mafeking. From this it is conjectured that the Boers may have retired from that place and that the patrollers are some of Col. Baden-Powell's men. There is increased activity in the Boers' position at Crocodile

Continued on Page 4.

Ontario Loyal to the Core.

The town and village councils thruout the Province of Ontario are all passing resolutions expressing the loyalty of the people to Great Britain in the South African war.

Mr. Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, arrived in Paris yesterday. He declined to be interviewed.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts reported from Cape Town yesterday that the war situation is unchanged.

To-Day's Program.

Q.O.R. annual meeting, 8 p.m.

Annual meeting of Toronto Hotel Company, 12 noon.

County Orange Lodge in Victoria Hall, 8 p.m.

Custom Cutters' Convention at the Rossin House all day.

Inquest at Police Headquarters, 8 p.m.

"Because She Loved Him So," at the Grand, 2 and 8 p.m.

"The Sorrows of Satan," at the Toronto, 8 p.m.

"The Lost Paradise," at Princess, 2 and 8 p.m.

"The Dainty Duchess," at Shea's, 2 and 8 p.m.

The Bijou, 2 and 8 p.m.

The Empire, 2 and 8 p.m.

R. C. B. C. ball, Temple Building, 9 p.m.

A CONFEDERACY OF FEDERATIONS.

There are times when our political ideas run more rapidly than our blood courses, and our political aspirations are often gourds of a night; when, however, we seek to express them in words that we have, or to find or coin new ones to suit them, we are hampered at every corner and forced to use phrases that are cumbersome, roundabout, and ill-fitted at that. There is not the same elasticity in our dictionary that there is in our mind, and the rapid march of events these days brings out the fact. Let us explain our view by a few examples:

The term "Great Britain" applies to the island embracing England and Scotland. "Great Britain and Ireland" covers the foregoing with Ireland included. "The British Empire" is a very indefinite term, covering probably the Motherland and all her colonies. "Greater Britain" has much the same significance. "England" may mean England proper or it may mean "Great Britain" or "Greater Britain."

And when we come to the people of our Empire we are badly hampered in the terms available. The widest term, "subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria," includes black and white: Europeans, Asiatics, Australians, Africans, Americans; Caucasians, Malays, Negroes; English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Australian; Egyptian, Turk, Greek, etc. A "Canadian" means one thing in Ontario and another in Quebec. The term "Anglo-Saxon," or "Saxon," has no exact value. It applies equally to the people of the United States. "Colonial" means anything. "British" and "Britisher" have a score of significations. The phrase "English-speaking people" or "English-tongued" includes the people of the United States and leaves out the Welsh, the Highland Scotch and most of the people of Quebec in Canada.

Our political terms, our ethnological terms, our geographical terms, are all lacking in exactness. So of our words denoting tongues and speech and the derivatives of these. If we wish to discuss something in any of these directions we must resort to paraphrases.

There is, therefore, a wide field open for our enterprising wordsmiths and constitution-mongers to devise new political terms or to fix the meanings of those we employ. We have heard a suggestion which proposes to resurrect the word "Angles," once the name of one of the invading tribes and surviving still in the word England, and to start a new terminology from it. The "sway of Anglia" would be the whole British Empire. "Anglians" would be the people of the whole Empire. The "Sovereign of Anglia" would be the political head of "Anglia" and the "Anglians." But the term could not be applied to the speech of the whole Empire, for there are many tongues; nor to the race, for there are many peoples; nor to continents, nor to countries. But these terms could have an exact political significance while limited in use. "Greater Britain" would be the equivalent of "Anglia." "Britisher" would be a hard word to handle; "Anglian" might be a better. But turn it round as we may, and we have now no single term for "subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

All of which foregoing reflections and many others occur to the writer who would deal with the new problems of the Empire. Take, for instance, one of these, now in everybody's mind, the bonding of the Empire together. We, or rather the Canadians, have made a success of the Canadian confederation, known as the Dominion of Canada; a federation of "the states" of Australia is about consummated; the quick thinkers who turn to the situation in Africa have already outlined a federation there; and there are Home Rulers who have long seen their goal in a somewhat similar federal organization of England, Scotland and Ireland.

But if we reach all this, where are we? Still with much to cover. For a greater federation must follow—a Confederacy of Federations, a true British confederacy, with a great Federal Council and Sovereign ruling the four federations above outlined and the many other peoples and countries now in the combination. And even there the dream (is it a dream?) does not end. For somehow things are moving so rapidly that the mind once embarked on the work of consolidation and that reads the signs of the times, must see the possibility of some kind of an alliance, if not federation, of the United States and dependencies—and the great republic has now dependencies—and of the aforesaid British confederacy. Never were there such consolidations, such growings-together, so much of trade and business combinations, of trusts, of squeezings-out of the little ones, of extensions, inclusions, absorptions. And all in so short a time. And when was there such a revolution in the world as that effected in a single night, when, in the course of the Spanish-American war, the nations of the earth awoke one morning and found that Britain and the United States had come to an understanding not expressed in a treaty or even in words, but the significance of which gave sudden pause to the Kaiser and Czar and the Republic of France. Never was anything so abrupt in the politics of the greater world, and never was anything less pressaged. We venture to say no political prophet predicted its time or its importance. Never were Russian plans so suddenly countered. Equally among the miracles of last year and the close of the century is the appearance of a marvelous new force, which, for want of a better name, we must call "world-wide public opinion," speaking mostly thru the press, and which operated with great celerity in the Dreyfus affair. World-wide public opinion forced the French Government to do what French opinion could not force. And on this line Mr. Balfour spoke the other day of the "conscience of the Empire," as dictating, or that it should dictate, the policy of the British Government. But the world, too, is finding its conscience, a cosmopolitan public opinion is growing into existence in equal step with the great political consolidations that seem to be in the air, and to suitably voice which appears to be beyond the words of our speech. And we take refuge in such phrases as "a confederacy of federations," an "Anglo-Saxon federation," "world-wide public opinion," and the ultimate of which our great Victorian singer reached in one political bound:

"The Parliament of Man,
The Federation of the World."

But publicists have to be exact and are denied poetical liberties; they are limited to thinking things which our laggard tongue only expresses in old words strung into queer phrases. But the task is ahead of us and must be taken up. Already Canada, which has led in many things for the consolidation and growth of the Empire, and was the first to apply the principle of federation, has given notice that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament the question of Canada's status in the Empire will be raised in connection with the sending of the Canadian contingents to South Africa. Canada is ready to stand by the Motherland in no uncertain way; but her public men, who are well up in the problems of Greater Britain and have successfully applied the federal principle to Canadian affairs, will expect some kind of declaration from the public men of the Motherland. The Canadians will, as a matter of fact, come very near suggesting a Confederacy of Federations. And the first of our fellow-countrymen resident in the British Isles, who has seen the significance of this idea, appears to be Dr. Conan Doyle, who is reported in the cable despatches to-day as saying that a monument should be erected to Paul Kruger in London, with this inscription: "To the memory of the man who federated the British Empire." I agree with Conan Doyle; Kruger is the Man of Destiny, who has done more to solve a great problem than any other man. But he didn't know he was doing it. And coming back to our first idea, that of the rapidity of our political thoughts and the slower process of their realization, it is yet an astounding fact that there is less than a span of twenty-seven years between Edward Blake's vision of Imperial Federation in the little Canadian town of Aurora and the consummation of it by Paul Kruger in his ultimatum, issued in the South African Dutch capital of Pretoria last October!

W.F.M.

Toronto, Jan. 23.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and bed $1.00. 202 and 204 King W

New, Wholesome Furs at Dineens'. Fur garments that have been hanging around the fur store for several seasons are anything but new furs. The gas, heat and close air of the average store are ruinous to the life of fur. A garment made of fresh new pelts, worn from the day it is finished, retains its brilliancy and virility through years of wear—the cold wind or air and the frequent usage preserve and really help to enrich its beauty and vitality. The advantage of buying fur garments at the store which is known to have the largest trade means not only lower prices than the smaller store can sell for, but also fresher and better fur qualities. Every garment offered at Dineens' is made of new furs. The largest staff of fur tailors employed by any house in Canada is engaged in the fur work-rooms on the top flat at Dineens' to keep up with the sales and orders of the house in new fur-wear. With the exception of ladies' fur muffs, which were all sold last fall, not a fur article remains of the displays in fur fashions which were shown at Dineens' during the holidays. Everything in fur-wear offered at Dineens' to-day is brand-new.

W. H. Stone, undertaker, 348 Yonge Street. Phone 932. 136

Sale of Belgian Lace.

The words of Bacon: "Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly laces," are just as appropriate to-day as ever. Lace, with all its delicate and ornate figures, is always attractive; none is more so than the hand-made Brussels lace. Of particular interest, therefore, to ladies is the announcement that there will be on view at rooms 42-43 Victoria Arcade Buildings, No. 18 Victoria-street, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., a choice collection of Brussels lace, consisting of Berthas, fichus, fans, handkerchiefs, butterflies, piece lace, d'oyles, centre-pieces, collars vests and other articles. Sale will be held daily from 10.30 o'clock to 5 o'clock. ed

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants Bank of Commerce Building. George Edwards, F. C. A., A. Hart Smith, C. A. 136

Cure a Cold in a few hours. Dr. Evans' Laxative Grip Capsules do not gripe. Money refunded. 25 cents. Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge street. edf

MACRUM HAS BEEN FIRED BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

The Ex-U. S. Consul to Be Received as a Private Citizen and State Department Will Avoid All Embarrassment of His Being a Boer Emissary.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The State Department has removed Charles E. Macrum, recently consul at Pretoria, and who was presumably to remain in the United States consular service until he had made a final report and settled his accounts with the Government.

It was announced at the State Department to-day that Mr. Macrum's connection with the consular service ceased when he was supplanted by young Mr. Hay. The State Department declares that this is usual. It is not. A consular officer who asks to be removed from one post, and whose request is gratified, remains in the consular service until formally dismissed, but under ordinary circumstances Mr. Macrum would have received an appointment to some other post.

The only explanation that can be offered for the dismissal of Mr. Macrum is found in the report that he is bearing a serious proposition from President Kruger to this Government and to the President of France.

Act of Friendship for Great Britain.

The summary disposition made of Mr. Macrum is concededly due to the State Department's desire to maintain a friendly demeanor toward Great Britain. The British authorities have succeeded in establishing a practically impervious censorship against either telegraphic or mail matter from the South African Republics.

It is said here that President Kruger, unable to communicate with the United States, or the rest of the outside world, except thru secret couriers and spies, asked Mr. Macrum to bring to the United States the formal appeal of the Dutch Republics for mediation by this Government.

And it is also said at the State Department that Mr. Macrum really left Pretoria, not because of any friction with President Kruger or any fear for the safety of himself and his bride, but because he desired to bring out from the fastnesses of the Transvaal a message directed to the world in general, and to the United States in particular; and the State Department, hearing of the project, removed Mr. Macrum summarily.

The importance of this lies in the fact that when Mr. Macrum reaches this country he will be a private citizen. Any letters he may bring from President Kruger will not be brought by the hands of a United States official.

Will Be Received as a Private Individual.

Mr. Macrum will not be welcomed at the State Department by servitors and ushered at once into the office of the Secretary of State, but, like any other individual, he will send in his card and cool his heels in the corridor until the Secretary of State finds time to see him. He will be, in a sense, discredited. Whatever utterances he may make will be those of an ex-official, who has lost his head for reasons not specifically stated.

It is rumored that the British Government, as soon as it heard that Mr. Macrum was intrusted with appeals to France and the United States, insisted that this Government should not lend itself to the advertisement of such a mission, and that in the interest of cordial relations Mr. Macrum should not transmit anything that had not been given to him as a private citizen.

Particularly indignant, it seems, was Great Britain at Mr. Macrum's willingness to take a message to President Loubet. The State Department apparently agreed that the prospective embarrassment of Great Britain that would result from a United States consular officer appearing at the French Foreign Office as a Boer emissary, would be an unfriendly act an should not be tolerated.

What Macrum's Game is.

Rome, Jan. 23.—The Agenzia Italiana says that President Kruger's letter to President McKinley, thru former Consul Macrum, asks for an American protectorate over the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. If President McKinley accepts, Presidents Kruger and Steyn will make large concessions to all foreigners, in order to speedily terminate the war.

FORGET FOR C.P.R. DIRECTOR

Wealthy Broker of Montreal Suggested as Successor to the Late Sir George Kirkpatrick.

WORTH A COUPLE OF MILLIONS,

And, of Course, Would Add Much Strength to the Great Railway Corporation.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—There is a strong probability that Hon. L. J. Forget will soon be a member of the Canadian Pacific directorate, succeeding the late lamented Sir George Kirkpatrick. There are a good many reasons for strengthening the report. He is already in close touch with what the street calls "the C. P. R. gang." He is one of the financial geniuses of Canada and would bring a great deal of strength to the Canadian Pacific directorate.

The Senator is said to be worth a couple of millions, and is in the very front rank of Canada's kings of finance.

MILLER IS IN CANADA.

Franklyn Syndicate Man Being Watched by Police.

New York, Jan. 23.—William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame has been located in Canada and is under police surveillance.

Shannon Letter Files cost little, save much time. Office Specialty Co., 77 Bay.

Over Thirty Thousand a Day.

The World is printing and selling over 30,000 copies a day, and this number is steadily growing. Any advertiser is free to examine our books, accounts, and pressroom to verify this statement.

The World now commands the first place as an advertising medium. It covers the morning field better than any other paper.

It covers the City of Toronto better than any other morning paper.

It covers the County of York better than any other paper.

It covers the Province of Ontario better than any other morning paper. As an example, we sell daily over 1000 copies in the towns of Guelph, Owen Sound and St. Catharines.

The machinists are in town to erect two new three-deck perfecting machines in our pressroom, and we hope to have them running by St. Valentine's Day.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors and experts, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

Where?

There should be no question as to where to buy flowers or palms. There may be others in Toronto, but Dunlop leads them all, both in quality and quantity. If you are buying elsewhere, we should like a trial order. 5 King-street west. 445 Yonge-street.

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

DEATHS.

BUCK—At the residence of his father, 1369 King-street west, on Sunday, Lorenzo (Bert) Buck, in his 22nd year.

Funeral will leave his late home at 2 p.m. Wednesday to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends will please accept this notice.

A despatch by heliograph from Kimberley on Sunday says the Boers continue an active and heavy bombardment of that place.

A QUEBEC M. P. IN A MIX-UP

Mr. Savard is Alleged to Have Assaulted a Bailiff in Charge of a Prisoner

AND THE PRISONER GOT AWAY

Cross-Action Taken by the M. P. Against the Bailiff, Also for Assault.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—An interesting case is to be investigated at Chicoutimi on the 29th, in which the name of Mr. Savard, M.P. for the county, is curiously mixed up. A bailiff from Roberval was taking to the Chicoutimi jail a prisoner who had been sentenced by Judge Vallee for six months in default of paying a fine of $30. At Chicoutimi the prisoner had asked to be taken to Mr. Savard's office, where, he said, the fine might be paid. According to the bailiff, Mr. Savard, on hearing the prisoner's story, rushed at him and assaulted him, succeeding in liberating the prisoner. According to Mr. Savard, the bailiff was the assailant. The latter had another witness with him, and, after making his report to Judge Vallee, proceedings have been taken against Mr. Savard. A cross-action has been taken by Savard against the bailiff.

Pember's Turkish Baths. Excellent sleeping accommodation. 129 Yonge.

A Spell of Winter.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Jan. 23.—(8 p.m.)—Pressure changes are still remarkably rapid. The cold wave which was setting in over Manitoba last night has now spread to Ontario and Quebec, and a depression of importance has developed to-day in the Northwest States. Snow is falling in many parts of the Territories and Manitoba and a moderate gale is blowing over the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 42—44; Kamloops, 34—44; Calgary, 22—26; Qu'Appelle, 2—10; Winnipeg, 18 below—2 below; Port Arthur, 10 below—zero; Parry Sound, 4—36; Toronto, 15—42; Ottawa, 6—36; Montreal, 12—40; Quebec, 6—40; Halifax, 30—46.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes—Becoming cloudy, with snow, not unlikely to turn to sleet or rain in some localities.

Georgian Bay—Becoming cloudy, with snow.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Winds shifting to easterly; fair and cold today, followed by snow.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fine and decidedly cold.

Maritime—Northerly winds, gradually decreasing in force; fine and decidedly colder.

Lake Superior—Cloudy, with snow.

Manitoba—A fall of snow to-day, then clearing and decidedly cold.

Prices on all woollen goods are rapidly advancing. It will be a saving to buy an overcoat right now from Oak Hall Clothiers, 115 King-street East and 116 Yonge-street.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Jan. 23.	At.	From.
Darmstadt	Bremen	New York
P. Bismarck	Genoa	New York
Noordland	Antwerp	New York
Vancouver	Liverpool	Halifax
Jacona	London	Portland
Trave	Southampton	New York

Sailed.	From.	For.
Buenos Ayrean	Liverpool	Portland
Bengore Head	Dublin	St. John
Mallin Head	Androssan	St. John

P O O R C O P Y