

BRITISH PATROL CAPTURED.

The Hospital Scandals to be Investigated.

KRUGER FULL OF FIGHT.

Over Two Thousand Stand of Arms Delivered to Gen. Barton—Railway Open to Natal—Natives Fight—A Brush With De Wet.

London, July 5.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under today's date, that Lieut. Rundle, of the Carbineers, and a patrol were captured by the Boers near Pretoria, July 4th. He also says trains are running to Greylingstad from Natal; that several respectable Boers have surrendered recently; that a soldiers' home has been opened at Heidelberg, the inhabitants subscribing the initial expenses, and that a total of 2,361 stand of arms have been delivered to Gen. Barton at Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, and Potchefstroom, all in the Transvaal.

From Newcastle, Natal, to Greylingstad, Transvaal, is 135 miles by rail, and from Greylingstad to Pretoria is 90 miles. As soon as the line is open up to Pretoria Lord Roberts will be only 511 miles by rail from a seaport, namely, Durban, as compared with a line of 1,041 miles from Pretoria to Cape Town. Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom, mentioned in the despatch, are in the Transvaal, west of the Pretoria railway line, and near the Orange River Colony border.

South African Hospitals.
London, July 5.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons today that he had received a communication from the Earl of Banbury, the Governor of New Zealand, stating that the New Zealand Government had received grave complaints from its contingent in South Africa regarding the hospitals. The Earl said further that New Zealand was ready to meet the cost necessary for the comfort of her men.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, expressed his regret that the exigencies of the campaign had caused some temporary deficiencies in the work of the Government. He added that he was of the opinion that expenses of this kind should be met out of the Imperial treasury.

The following committee of inquiry into the hospitals in South Africa was nominated in the House of Commons today:

Arthur Herbert Church, Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Academy of Arts.
Dr. Daniel J. Cunningham, F. R. S., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Dublin, Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society, etc.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Romer, a Lord Justice of Appeal.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, whose letters to the Times about the ill-treatment of soldiers in the hospitals caused such sensation, and probably brought about the present inquiry, asked whether the House would have an opportunity of discussing the appointments, as he had the strongest objection to one of the names on the committee.

Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, replied in the negative.
Dr. Conan Doyle, writing to the British Medical Journal, says he thinks that there were 10,000 to 12,000 cases of enteric fever at one time. Six hundred patients died at Bloemfontein in one month. Dr. Doyle declares that the physicians did all they could.

Canadians Also Complain.

London, July 5.—A number of members of the first Canadian contingent sent to South Africa sailed for home on the Allan Line steamer Parisian today. They complained greatly of the treatment they were subjected to in the field hospitals. Of 1,150 Canadian troops, 307 were stricken down with enteric fever, mostly due to the putrid water of Paardeburg. The figures given in the above Associated Press despatch are obviously incorrect. When the numbers of Canadians killed and wounded, with those transferred to the other corps, and the 400 on duty now are subtracted from the original strength of the regiment something less than 500 men are still to be accounted for as having been laid up with enteric.

Kruger Will Not Discuss Peace.
London, July 6, 4.05 a. m.—The cord around Gen. De Wet appears still to be wide; at least he has not yet been cornered. Despatches from the front, except official ones deal with trifles or vague probabilities.

The Daily Telegraph's Lorenzo Marquez correspondent attempted on July 4th to interview President Kruger at Watervalbosch. Here Kruger was there, but he deputed State Secretary Reitz to talk. The Secretary said:

"We do not need to discuss peace. President Kruger wishes, through me, to repeat what he has said over and over again. The South African Republic will fight for independence as long as 500 burghers remain alive, and even then will continue to fight. Such is our decision."

Natives Fight in the Transvaal.

Pretoria, July 5.—An inter-tribal fight began two weeks ago on the Tlosh veldt, north of the Boer position. The fighters numbered over a thousand natives, who were employed in tending the large herds which had been sent out for the winter grass. These natives have been less ever since the British occupied Pretoria, thinking that the owners of the cattle would not claim them. They therefore fought among themselves for possession of the cattle. It is reported that there has been much bloodshed among them. Two owners of 3,000 cattle and 12,000 sheep, who had surrendered their arms and remained here, have received reports that the disorders are increasing, and the flocks are badly mixed and scattered.

How DeWet Was Checked.

The last copy to hand of the London Times contains the following story of a raid on the Orange River Colony in which the Canadian Mounted Rifles, as stated in a cable

from Mr. John A. Ewan, one of the Globe's correspondents at the front, suffered somewhat:

Kroonstad, June 24.—Part of De Wet's commando, consisting of about 700 to 800 men, with three guns, attacked the railway between Kroonstad and Honing Spruit yesterday at dawn. The attack was first made on an outpost of Canadian Mounted Rifles two miles south of Honing Spruit. The outpost was cut off, and two men were killed, and Lieut. Inglis and four men were wounded. Three men are missing. The enemy then attacked a camp occupied by two companies of the Shropshire and 50 Canadians, shelling them freely with shrapnel, but without much effect, as our troops were well entrenched.

Meantime, at Honing Spruit station, a train from Pretoria going south with 400 infantry was also attacked. The released prisoners from Waterfall hastily arrived. They were armed with rifles surrendered by the Pretoria

A SIGNATURE PORTRAIT.



Do you know him?

Boers, and were without artillery. Col. Bullock, of the Devonshire Regiment, was in command. The attacking force numbered about 300 and had two five-pounders. Col. Bullock just managed to telegraph to Kroonstad before the wires were cut. The enemy was on our position. They sent a white flag summoning the troops to surrender, but the demand was at once refused. An attack with rifle fire from the north immediately commenced. It was then about half-past 8. The Boers also opened with shell fire from guns posted to the north and southeast of the position. Then their riflemen encircled our men. After a heavy shell and rifle fire, which lasted several hours, the enemy again invited Col. Bullock to surrender, but he indignantly refused, and continued his unflinching resistance until half-past 3, when reinforcements despatched by General Knox, consisting of the 17th Battery R. A., the 40th Argylls, 300 Yeomanry under Col. Breconfield and the 17th Lancers from Kroonstad arrived. The Boers fled immediately.

Major Hobbs, of the West Yorks, who had been severely wounded a prize was killed. Lieut. Smith, Gloucestershire Regiment, was wounded, and three men were killed and 16 wounded. Fortunately, Dr. Lenthall, the consulting surgeon on Lord Roberts' staff, happened to be in the train. Otherwise the wounded would have fared badly.

The wounded were sent to Kroonstad, where they arrived safely. Two have been killed. Lieut. Smith, Gloucestershire Regiment, was wounded, and three men were killed and 16 wounded. Fortunately, Dr. Lenthall, the consulting surgeon on Lord Roberts' staff, happened to be in the train. Otherwise the wounded would have fared badly.

STEPPED OFF A SCAFFOLD.

Frightful Injuries Received by Henry Bacon, a Carpenter.

Toronto, July 6.—Henry Bacon, a carpenter who lives at No. 60 Salem avenue, is lying in the Emergency Hospital, suffering from injuries, with little hope of recovery. His right arm and left leg are broken. There are numerous cuts and bruises on his body, several spinal muscles are ruptured, and he is suffering from severe concussion of the brain.

Bacon is a carpenter, and was working on a building yesterday morning, in course of construction on York street, for the Mail Job Printing Co., when he met with the accident. While standing on a scaffold, erected about thirty feet from the ground, he stepped off and fell to the pavement. He alighted on his head and shoulder, and was rendered unconscious. Fellow-workmen hurried to his side, and the injured man was carried into the building and a physician summoned. He was afterwards removed in the ambulance to the hospital. Bacon is about 36 years of age, and is married. He is an Englishman, and well known in many circles. At an early hour this morning he was still unconscious.

Great Value in New Goods.

Just received, at Gerrie's drug store, 22 James street north, 2,400 dozen fruit jar rubbers at 5c dozen, best, and 4c dozen second quality; 5 dozen gentle 50c leather pocket books at 35c; 6 dozen porcupine hide razor straps at 25c; 12 dozen Boker's crucible steel pocket knives at 25c; 24 dozen tooth brushes at 15c; worth 20c; 24 dozen strong rubber coarse combs at 10c, etc., etc.

Once Lived in Ontario.

Rev. Herbert Gregory, who was one of the victims of the brotherly horror at Tacoma, Wash., on Wednesday, was a brother of W. D. Gregory, barrister, Toronto. Deceased was 50 years of age, and came to Canada from England thirty years ago, settling in Oxford county, where he remained until a few years ago.

Against Hard Cheeks.

"Conventions have their disadvantages," remarked the barber. "Why?" "All of my razors are nicked up from shaving politicians."—Philadelphia North American.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Robert McGregor, aged 16, son of W. C. McGregor, a wealthy farmer of Tilbury, Essex, was drowned last night while bathing in the creek a short distance from his home.

BRYAN'S RISE TO POWER.

Story of His Life Told by His Wife.

STORY OF A COUNTRY LAWYER.

The Philadelphia Record says: How- ever closely the American people have watched the rise from obscurity to prominence of William Jennings Bryan, they have, as a nation, known him only since the day, four years ago, when he walked, unnoticed, to the speaker's platform in the Chicago convention, and within an hour became, perhaps, the most striking figure in American politics of a decade.

What he has done since that hour the world knows. What he has done before is told by his most faithful co-worker, his wife, in the following sketch:

William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Ill., March 19th, 1856. He was a sturdy, round-shouldered boy, the fond of play. His appetite, which has since been a constant companion, developed very early. The pockets of his first trousers were always filled with bread, which he kept for an emergency.

When a boy, it was his ambition to be a minister, but this gave place to a determination to become a lawyer, "like father."

His boyhood was passed on a farm and his mother taught him until he was ten years old. After committing his lessons to memory he stood upon a little table and expounded to his mother. This was his first recorded effort at speech-making.

He then entered the public school at Salem, and during his five years' attendance was not an especially brilliant pupil, though he never failed in an examination.

His Political Awakening.
His father's Congressional campaign in 1872 was his first political awakening, and from that time on he always cherished the thought of entering public life.

At fifteen he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill., and with this step a changed life began. For eight years he is the life of a student. He had a strong preference for mathematics, and especially for geometry, and has believed that the mental discipline acquired in his study has since been useful in his career.

He was, too, an earnest student of political economy. In his sophomore year he won his first prize with an essay on "Labor." An oration upon



W. J. BRYAN.

"Individual Powers" gave him the first prize in the junior year.

He Noticed His Mouth.

My personal knowledge of Mr. Bryan dates from September, 1897, when I first saw him in the parlors of the Young Ladies' School, which I attended at Jacksonville. He entered the parlors with his nose and mouth. Upon one occasion a heartless observer was heard to remark: "That man can whisper in his own ear." But this was a cruel exaggeration.

William stood well in the Law School, taking an especial interest in constitutional law.

His Career as a Lawyer.
On July 4, 1883, Mr. Bryan began practice of his profession in Jacksonville, Ill., and in a few years had acquired a large and lucrative business.

During the summer of 1884 a modest home was planned and built, and on October 1, 1884, we were married.

In 1887 we moved to Lincoln. I might here suggest an answer to a hostile criticism, namely, that Mr. Bryan did not distinguish himself as a lawyer. Those who say this complain about the fact that he entered the practice at 23 and left it at 30, and during that period began twice and twice became more than self-supporting.

Works Twelve Hours a Day.

Mr. Bryan became actively connected with the Democratic organization in Nebraska immediately after coming to the State.

In the Congressional campaign of 1890 Mr. Bryan was elected by a plurality of 8,772.

Upon his return to Nebraska he was able to secure re-election in a new district, the State having been re-apportioned.

In the fifty-third Congress Mr. Bryan was re-appointed upon the Ways and Means Committee, and assisted in the preparation of the Wilson bill.

His principal work of the term, however, was in connection with monetary legislation.

Since then Mr. Bryan's daily—almost hourly—movements have been kept before the public by an untiring press.

Though an advocate of an eight-hour day, Mr. Bryan has during the last 13 years averaged nearly 12 hours a day at professional and literary work.

BRYAN CHOSEN.

Wild Scene at the Silverite Presidential Nomination.

Kansas City, July 5.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was tonight unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for President, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in hotly contested Nebraska, lasting 27 minutes and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotion of the multitudes. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 38 hours, concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question maintains so the other great issues of the day.

When the call of States began, for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Oldham, of that State, made his way to the platform for the initial speech, placing Mr. Bryan in nomination for the Presidency. The orator was strong voiced and entertaining, yet, to the waiting delegates and spectators, there was but one point to his speech, and that was the stirring peroration which closed with the name of William Jennings Bryan. This was the signal for the demonstration of the day, and in a common purpose the great concourse joined in a tribute of enthusiastic devotion to the party leader. A huge oil portrait of Bryan, measuring 15 feet across, was brought down the main aisle before the delegates.

At the same time the standards of the State delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrellas of red, white and blue, like banners of the several States, and many handsome and unique transparencies were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of 20,000 yelling, gesticulating men and women.

When the demonstration had spent itself the speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan was in order. Senator White spoke for California, giving the state of the Pacific Coast to the Nebraska candidate. When Colorado was reached that State yielded to Senator Hill, of New York, who had a warm reception and spoke at length.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Debate and Division on the Rations Reports.

Ottawa, July 5.—After Mr. Belcourt and Mr. Monk had spoken on the emergency rations reports, Mr. Russell pointed out in reply that the gravamen of Mr. Monk's charge was that the Minister of Militia had been guilty of gross and culpable negligence, but the gentleman in his speech had said very little respecting the Minister. He referred to the South African war and the Canadian campaign of 1896 and 1895 as showing the apparent impossibility of carrying on warlike operations without some deficiency or mistakes. Contracts amounting to upwards of two millions of dollars had been given to the Canadian contingents, and it was only suggested that fraud to the amount of about \$4,000 had been committed. If this was true, it had been fraud, and this the speaker denied, it was infinitesimal compared with the general administration of these matters by the Minister of Militia, which called forth the admiration not only of political friends and opponents, but of the whole Empire.

Mr. Russell pointed out that Mr. Hatch was not a chemist, but a Canadian Jew, whose occupation in the country was that of a grist miller. Mr. Hatch had claimed that the sample of food tested at Kingston contained 60 per cent. of proteins, but this, when subjected to analysis, showed only 13.70 per cent. of proteins. Mr. Hatch did not really know what he was furnishing. It was simply a hocus-pocus mess which he called protose. The material which contained 60 per cent. of proteins was really imported by Mr. Hatch from the old country, and it was used in the preparation of the stuff he made in Canada. Mr. Russell met in a masterly manner point after point which Mr. Monk had attempted to make out, and set down amidst loud Ministerial applause.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Casgrain, Britton, Clarke (Toronto), Monet, Campbell, Oliver and Richardson. Mr. Monet thought there was a lack of the impartiality which should prevail in such matters as this in both reports. He believed Dr. Neilson had been guilty of negligence, and that Dr. Devlin had criminally deceived the Government. Mr. Oliver said that a gross fraud had been perpetrated, and the Minister must assume responsibility, inasmuch as he had chosen to deal with the matter from a departmental standpoint. Mr. Richardson spoke in a similar strain. The House then divided, when the amendment was defeated, the vote standing: Yeas, 50; nays, 73. Six members of the Government side voted with the Opposition, viz.: Messrs. Richardson, Oliver, Rogers, Puttee, Ellis and Graham.

Mr. Bourassa took exception to the paragraph in the report of the majority of the committee declaring that the Minister of Militia acted with a laudable desire to lessen the hardships the Canadian troops might undergo on account of the emergency of scarcity of rations. He declared that the supplying of provisions to the regular and colonial troops in the field in South Africa rested with the Imperial authorities, and it was a reflection upon the War Office for the Minister of Militia to send food there. He therefore moved an amendment declaring that the Minister should not have involved the credit of Canada in this contract and expending money to pay the food or rations for troops in the field. The Speaker promptly ruled the amendment out of order, as having no connection with the subject under discussion.

The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 66 yeas to 52 nays. Messrs. Richardson, Oliver, Rogers, Puttee, Pettit, Ellis, Graham, Bourassa, Ellis and Monet voted with the Opposition.

A Chinese Attack.
Berlin, July 5.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung brings a Chefoo despatch that says that the Chinese troops seized on Monday night the Po-Ho bridge, securing the line of retreat of the international troops to Taku after repeated fierce attacks in which the Chinese lost hundreds. They next drove off the Russians from their station outside Tien-Tsin after a two-days' desperate resistance and encircled the Colossus, which their artillery is now dominating.

A cylindrical pillow of old papers, under the neck is helpful in inducing slumber. The pillow thus used checks the flow of blood to the head. The Chinese and Japanese use this method to woo the god of slumber, and nearly always with success.

THE PEKIN MASSACRES.
Horrible Rumors as to the Fate of the Foreigners.

CHINESE LEGATIONS ABROAD.

London, July 6.—There is still no confirmation of the awful rumors from Pekin, which are circulating in Shanghai on Chinese authority. The sensational newspapers here print lengthy stories purporting to have been culled from Shanghai, describing the atrocious savageries which are there believed to have ended the existence of all the foreigners in the capital, but they are admittedly based on whispering about in native quarters. The correspondents who transmit them declare that they are unable to resist the conclusion that the terrible tragedy has been consummated. One bids the public to prepare to hear of outraged women, tortured children and public executions in the streets of foreigners, including women children have for foreigners.

It is stated that the Chinese Legation in Berlin made a fruitless attempt to-night to cable to Pekin, and that it is believed that the Legation staff are preparing to leave the German capital.

The secretary of the Paris Legation is represented as declaring that a Chinese Government no longer exists, and that the country is in a state of revolution. He says that two-thirds of the Chinese quarter of Pekin has been burned and looted by the Boxers, who have no more respect for the Chinese than they have for foreigners. He adds that if the members of the Government were not prisoners they would have sent instructions to the Chinese representatives abroad.

This, indeed, the attitude of Chinese officials everywhere, not only in Europe, but also in the undisturbed parts of China. Prince Tuan, it is declared, heads the Boxer revolt, and he has been imprisoned by the constituted authorities, including the Emperor and Empress, both of whom were forced to take poison.

The newspapers here continue to agitate the matter of the reported refusal of certain powers to allow Japan to grapple the trouble. There is no reliable information on the subject, but a majority of the papers do not hesitate to hold Russia responsible.

The Daily Mail's Yokohama correspondent declares emphatically that Japan could have relieved Pekin if she had been given a free hand. Her strength was ample, and her ability to use it unquestioned, but the Mikado's Ministers have been excessively cautious, fearing to precipitate complications among the powers.

Story of the Alleged Massacre.
London, July 6.—Correspondents of the Express at Shanghai gather details from Chinese sources, which, pieced together, relate that when the foreigners' ammunition was exhausted the Boxers and Imperial troops rushed to the Legation and poured into the court yard with fanatical fury. The foreign troops were so hopelessly outnumbered that their fate was certain. The moment the mob broke the courtyard was converted into shambles. Others of the invaders spread into the interior of the building. The correspondent adds:

It is only left to hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes the men of the Legations had time to slay with their own hands their womankind and children.

On the same day the Chinese Customs bureau was destroyed. Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector of Customs, and his staff escaped to the Legations.

The Chinese commanders are preparing for a long, severe campaign and are putting into operation plans drawn up by German officers last year for resisting an invasion from the seaboard by Russia.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Shanghai, telegraphing under date of July 5th 12.10 p. m., says he believes that when official information comes regarding Pekin, it may include news of the outraging of English women, and the torture of children. It may almost be taken for granted, he asserts, that all the foreigners in Pekin have been wiped out.

A letter brought by courier from Pekin, received in Shanghai on July 4th, says the Boxers are gathering huge forces about Pekin. Reinforcements are being sent from all directions. This is taken to indicate a concerted action among the nobles, who are believed to have thrown in their lot with the Boxers. The Emperor and Empress Dowager, the latter says, are completely under the thumb of Prince Tuan and Yang-Ki.

HITCH CURES SOUR STOMACH A DOCTOR FOR 10 CENTS.

POST NO BILLS

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Seal Brand Coffee