The Annual Meeting

Of the S. P. C. A. Was Held in the City Hall Last Evening.

Acting Secretary's Report Shows a Very Successful Year—Addresses.

The local branch of the S. P. C. A. held its annual meeting in the City hall last evening, a large number being in attendance. Mayor Hayward presided and opened the meeting in an appropriate address, after which the acting secretary, F. B. Kitto, submitted the following report:

The committee, in presenting their annual report, feel very thankful that the work they are doing commands the sympathy of the public. Although it is thoroughly understood that every case of cruelty brought under its notice will be taken up by the society, yet the more important work will be done by persuasion and education; we aim at preventing rather than punishing. The man who sees that he best serves his own interests by being kind to the animals under his care is at the same time learning to be considerate to his fellow creatures.

An important change has been made in the constitution of the society, by which the branches are affiliated, and the work of the province is governed by a central organization, composed of delegates from the branches, being the same in plan as that of the friendly societies. By this means it is considered the interests of the institution may be more extensively felt, and branches may be opened in all parts of the province without delay.

The drafting of such a constitution has required much care, and many meetings have been held here and on the Mainland.

The committee feel this affiliation will strengthen the hands of the society throughout the province, without interfering with the work of the Victoria branch.

Many requests have come from different cities of the province asking that branches should be formed, and it is hoped in the immediate future an agent will be appointed by the provincial society to start branches in Rossland, Nelson, Atlin, Nanaimo, Alberni, and generally to represent the society throughout the province.

We are glad to say that the government, recognizing the urgency of this work, have donated the sum of $500 to assist in carrying it out. It will be understood that this money is not to benefit Victoria or any established branch, but is intended to aid the provincial society in dealing with the gross cruelty which exists in many parts of the province.

The criminal code is considerably restricting our powers. The committee hope to draft amendments which, if accepted by the Dominion government, will give material strength in the matter of prosecutions.

The knowledge that the officers of the society are vigilant is having a good effect. Hack and transfer horses, which have to be on the streets, are more considerately cared for.

But we are sorry to say that more aggravated cases of the grossest cruelty have been brought to light than in former years.

When people in good condition will dehorn cattle, and send them untended on to th pasture to be tormented by flies and mosquitoes; will nearly cut through a horse's tongue with a ligature which is left on for several months; will place wires through the nostrils and over the horns of cows, and leave them there for months together, and will allow horses to be worked with great sores on each shoulder, it is evident the society has a great deal of work still before it.

Although the cases mentioned have been investigated at considerable time and trouble, and many long journeys have been taken by the president and veterinary surgeon, owing to legal difficulties, in none but the last could a prosecution be conducted. This case was so bad that the conviction in the police court carried fines to the amount of $37.00.

In these and similar cases photographs have and will be taken, to enable the charges to be more easily proved.

During the year considerably over a hundred cases have been dealt with, being in excess of last year. Of these we were obliged to take fourteen cases into court, out of which there were twelve convictions and only two discharged.

The society, as far back as October, 1897, wrote an urgent letter, and others since, to the city council that the pound-keeper should be provided with a suitable vehicle for conveying stray dogs to the pound; we are glad that these efforts have been availing, and we accord our thanks to the city council for providing for a more humane method, and that a suitable carriage is now used for this purpose.

Financial Position.

Reviewing our financial position, as the result of a more active canvass of the city, many new members have been added to the society, and although this is very encouraging, the committee hope that more will join in the coming year, to enable the work to be carried on with greater success; for, though our income is larger, our expenses have materially increased.

We regret that on account of the continued absence of our secretary we are not able at this meeting to present an audited statement of accounts.

The balance at the bank at the end of last year and the cash receipts amounted to $404.30. The expenditure amounts to $337.50, leaving a balance on hand of $66.80.

We are pleased to remark that the city makes a grant of $50 per year. This is in lieu of a moiety of the court fines, to which we are entitled, but that it might not seem that we prosecute for the sake of getting fines, we have arranged that the city shall take them and make us this yearly subscription instead.

More support ought to be given to the society to enable it to give fair remuneration to professional men, like our esteemed counsel, Mr. Lindley Crease, who conducts our criminal cases and spends many hours of his valuable time in the police court, as well as giving us help in committee by his advice, and also to Dr. Hamilton, whose services we are constantly requiring for some case of cruelty.

It is not fair to trespass upon their invariable kindness, for they never hesitate to give up much time, or spare any trouble on behalf of the work which to them is a labor of love. The work undertaken by our president, Mr. Dallain, is beyond our praise. Hours spent in court, long journeys taken, and much odium often incurred, for almost the whole of the not very pleasant task of finding out and properly dealing with cases of cruelty rest on him.

Bands of Mercy.

The committee draw attention to a very hopeful phase of the work, the "Bands of Mercy" have been organized, and there are between 800 and 900 members enrolled from the public schools. Some few addresses to the pupils on the duty of kindness to animals, as also on the ways and habits of such insects and birds as they meet with every day; because it is certain that if the young have a knowledge of the wonders of God's creation they are not likely to be cruel.

An entertainment presided over by Archdeacon Scriven, and assisted by E. B. Paul, Esq., the principal of the High school, and several ladies and gentlemen, was given by the pupils belonging to the Bands of Mercy to their fellow members and parents, which evoked a great deal of interest in the work. It is the intention of the society to give prizes for essays on kindness to animals. The scheme is in the hands of the teachers, but more time has been asked, which request has been gladly acceded to. In England and in the Eastern provinces this work is carried on by addressing the children in the public schools, but as this does not appear to be possible here, the work must be carried on in some other suitable places, for the society cannot by any means cease to endeavor to enlist the younger members of the community in this work. It is certain that if habits of kindness and a real interest in animal life are acquired in youth they will not be forgotten in after life.

The committee are very grateful to the ladies of the Women's Council, who have expressed their willingness to help in carrying on the Bands of Mercy, so that we hope soon to have this interesting work placed on a more satisfactory footing.

Thanks.

The committee desire to tender their hearty thanks to the mayor and city council, who are always willing to consider any proposals placed before them and to place the committee rooms and hall at their disposal.

Our thanks are also accorded to the press, which always willingly reports any notices of our meetings and work; and also to the provincial and city police, who second our efforts in every way.

They also owe their thanks to the public generally, without whose generous support and sympathy the work of the society could not be carried on. They trust that they have given a sufficient good proof of the necessity of this society to command a continued assistance in the future.

Prize Scheme.

The committee takes this opportunity of thanking a true friend of the society, Mrs. Gavin Burns, for offering a prize of $5 to the driver of any tradesman's cart who can show that for a certain period his horse has received good attention. This award is placed in the hands of the committee of this society. This kind offer they have purposely not yet availed themselves of, hoping that others might come forward with similar offers, so that the prize list could be extended to hackmen, drivers of teams, and transfer carts.

They commend these proposals as tending very materially to the better care of horses in the city, and will be glad if anyone will make a donation towards these special objects.

Conclusion.

The committee press upon you the claims of the animal creation, whose cause they plead, for they cannot plead their own, and for which we are certainly responsible.

We apply the words of the poet:

"And is there care in heaven? and is there love
In heavenly spirits to these creatures base,
That may compassion of their evils move?"
"There is —
O, th' exceeding grace of Highest God that loves his creatures so,
And all his works with mercy doth embrace."

Man is the undoubted chief of all creatures. Along with his authority over them he bears from nature an obligation to abstain from wantonly injuring them, and so far as possible to cherish and protect them.

Good men feel this duty as if it were a command from a source beyond themselves.

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the committee,

F. B. KITTO.

In moving the adoption of the report the Lieut.-Governor spoke in eulogistic terms of the work performed by the society during the past year. He pointed out that the Brahmins evoted all their lives to the protection of dumb animals, but the reason for this was the belief in the doctrine of transfiguration. He then explained the difference between these natives and those which actuated the society—the sympathy for the dumb animals.

In seconding the adoption of the report Bishop Perrin congratulated the president, Mr. Dallain, and the officers and members of the society for their efficient work during the term just closed.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dr. Campbell Rev. W. D. Barber and ex-Mayor Redfern.

The provincial secretary, C. J. South, gave a very interesting outline of the society's work, and pointed out the difficulties often encountered. He also explained the intentions of the provincial executive with regard to the establishment of branches throughout the province.

The election of officers was then held, resulting as follows: Patron, His Hon. Lieut.-Governor Sir Henri Joly; president, A. J. Dallain; vice-president, Major C. Dupont; counsel, Lindley Crease; veterinary surgeon, Dr. R. Hamilton; treasurer, Dr. D. B. Holden; executive committee, Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. Barber, Mr. A. S. Dumbleton, S. B. Kitto and Miss Cameron.

During the evening letters of regret for their absence from the meeting were read by Mr. Justice Martin, H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., and Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge.

The proceedings were terminated by a vote of thanks to the mayor.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 207 D., The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

The Dashing Japanese

Oriental Press Pays a Warm Tribute to Fukushima and His Men.

The March to Pekin, and the Hot Engagements It Entailed.

When the Empress of China sailed from Yokohama for this port, which she reached yesterday, advices were just beginning to be received of the advance of the allies toward Pekin. Indeed the China press which had just received the intelligence of the battle of Pe Tsang was still in doubt as to whether it indicated a forward movement to the capital. The Hongkong Press of the 13th says:

The March on Pekin.

"News has been received that on the morning of the 6th instant the allies occupied Yang Tsun and that the American casualties were very heavy. Probably some further particulars will be telegraphed before we go to press. Pe Tsang was taken on the morning of the 5th. It is the first station on the railway from Tien Tsin to Pekin, and its distance from the former is 8.61 miles. The allies, leaving Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th, delivered their attack on Pe Tsang at 1 a.m. on the 5th. Either the difficulties of the route were very great, or the troops moved with intentional deliberation. Yang Tsun is the second station on the line, and, being 17.88 miles from Tien Tsin, it is 9.27 miles beyond Pe Tsang. Probably the flooding of the country, caused by cutting the embankments of the Peiho was chiefly to the south of Yang Tsun, and that the route northward of that place offers fewer obstacles. But with regard to the question whether the allies will now push on steadily towards Pekin, it is not possible to hazard a conjecture. We do not believe that the Pe Tsang-Yang Tsun expedition represents the definite and final advance of the relief column. It may be turned into such an advance should the conditions be found favorable, and, above all, should the allied commanders see reason to conclude that their communications will not be seriously threatened. But when the column of from twelve to sixteen thousand men left Tien Tsin on the night of the 4th, its declared objective was, probably Yang Tsun and nothing more."

The Jiji's Shanghai special of August 6th, gives in substance, as follows, a Tien Tsin dispatch which has reached the China Gazette: "The allied forces at last commenced their expedition on August 2nd, their start having been considerably delayed owing to the lack of a commander-in-chief. The Japanese and Russian contingents are will equipped in every respect, but the British and Americans do not possess a single commissariat wagon. The first reconnoissance was conducted to the west of Tien Tsin, in the neighborhood of Peh Tsung. The Chinese tried an attack on the allied forces, but they were compelled to retreat beyond the streets (of Peh Tsung) yesterday morning (? 1st.) A severe artillery battle was fought since then for half a day, and in the afternoon the Chinese were again forced to evacuate their position. The Japanese and the Russian forces immediately entered Peh Tsung, and there discovered that a strong force of from five to ten thousand Chinese, under Tung Fuhsiang, had taken up a position at a distance of four miles in front, with a river and a road running through it. The places to the west of Yang Tsun have been under water for the last four days. The Russians are at present engaged in clearing the enemy from the vicinity of Peh Tsung, and a few villages in the neighborhood have been burnt down. A report that some of the enemy were advancing on the route of communication having repeatedly been received, considerable uneasiness has begun to be felt. It is thought that General Ma is entrenched in the far rear Peh Tsung with ten thousand troops. It is also reported that Beichow and Yanglu are full of the Boxers and the troops of Tung Fuhsiang."

Tongkiawan Fight.

The reconnoitering affray, which was referred to in our yesterday's issue, says the Hongkong Press of the 9th, appears to have occurred at a placed called Tongkiawan on the 3rd, not on either the 4th or the 5th, as already reported, as may be seen from the following report which the Jiji's correspondent at Bakan, obtained from a party who left Tien Tsin on the 2nd and arrived in the Japanese port on the 8th by the Saikio Maru. The report is that, at daybreak on the 3rd, the 41st Regiment of our infantry (in the van) and the 42nd Regiment of our infantry and two companies of (three words undecipherable here) together with two companies of the Russian artillery (in the rear) left Tien Tsin and begin their advance along the left bank of the Peiho. By 5 a.m. they had reached Tongkiawan, and there came into collision with the enemy who were 3,000 strong. A musketry combat then ensued, but the enemy in the rear soon developed to the right and left of the river and mounting their guns opened fire on the allied force. The Chinese kept up a stubborn resistance, but by 10 a.m. they were finally routed by the Russo-Japanese onslaught. They were all government troops, armed with repeating rifles. There are said to be 30,000 Chinese at Tsai Tsung, commanded by Chang Tehshang.

Appeal to the Czar.

About three weeks ago, says the China Gazette of July 28th, the rebel government of China, using the name of the Emperor, addressed an appeal to the Czar when the Japanese first commenced to land in force at Taku. Finding that appeal ineffectual, Tuan and the Empress Dowager, in the name of the Emperor, have addressed another communication couched in a half defiant, half frightened tone to the Russian ruler, explaining China's ideas of how hostilities have broken out between the two countries, and putting the blame upon the native Christians and the Russian commanders. It reads:

"We, the Emperor of China, respectfully express our best wishes to the Czar of Russia. Lately our people had quarrels with Christians, and during the trouble rioters caused disturbances in various places and thus put the situation of our Empire into a very critical state. Therefore we have written this letter to Your Majesty, and caused it to be telegraphed to our minister, Yan Yu, in St. Petersburg, to convey to Your Majesty's eyes. Though at Tien Tsin battles were recently fought, yet not at the other open ports of Chihli. We have issued decrees and warned viceroys and governors to protect your merchants and residents there, and they are safe. Your Majesty's legation in Pekin fortunately has been protected by us and is still safe, and none of its occupants harmed. Along the provinces of the Amur and in Kirin provinces, bordering on Your Majesty's dominion, troubles have arisen, and yesterday our generals in these districts sent telegraphic reports that at Fulan district rioters with railway coolies made disturbances, and the Russian troops fled to the southern and northern roads of Ta Lin by night. Since then our generals have sent their troops to protect Your Majesty's troops to beyond the borders. On the other hand I received a cable from the Amur stating that there, again your troops came into our possessions, and so Namisar, the commander, taking ships with troops, went to check them and fought with them, with the result that many were killed and wounded on both sides. However, those generals being responsible for the defence of districts and foreign troops invading their territories in this manner, fighting was inevitable. But the Chinese Empire never fights willingly with other nations. We have already ordered our generals only to defend our territories, not to go over the frontier into Your Majesty's territory to fight. We hope Your Majesty will also give orders to your people to do the same. We shall be grateful, if Your Majesty will keep your people in, and not allow them to repeat what has happened at Tien Tsin, and, according to our former letter, Your Majesty will solve the present difficult problem. Our one desire is to live in peace and amity with Your Majesty for ever."

The Warlike Japs.

All the writers on the war are unanimous in praising the Japanese troops. While to the Russian the principal credit is given, in some instances, for the capture of Tien Tsin, it is agreed that the Japs bore the honors in the march on Pekin. Describing the relief of Tien Tsin an eye-witness says:

"It was essentially the Japanese day—Japanese method, discipline, courage and initiative and victory.

"General Fukushima handled his men like an old campaigner, and gave the onlookers one of the prettiest battle dioramas ever seen. His main force, on the extreme left, deployed away to the south of the race course, while his secondary advanced toward the villages near the burned residence of Messrs. Detring and Dickinson. These latter, after a stiff rifle duel, expelled the enemy who tried to clear off to their own right, only, of course, to fall into the main body of the Japanese waiting for them, and now outflanking them. They turned tail and bolted toward the Hai Kuang Sze or Elgin Joss house, but now Fukushima had his horsemen ready for them. They rode and rerode up and down, cutting the braves to pieces and accounting for 250. The advance was now general; the whole foreign force swinging on, the Russians on the right as a pivot wheeled over the plain driving everything before them. The Japanese were just in their glory, laughing and going on with their curious little trot; they captured Krupp field pieces and rushed the arsenal at the Hai Kuang Sze, driving the enemy like sheep. None of us felt the least doubt that had they pushed on, they could have got the south gate and possibly the city. The other troops were in support, and did all that could be done, but as fortune would have it, the enemy fell to the Islanders. The casualties were very small, less than 80 in all, and only ten of these killed.

"It was really a most dashing bit of war, and impressed everyone who saw it with a sense of the potency and military virtues of the chief actors. The only fault that I have the impertinence to find with the Japanese soldier is his extreme visibility; his white flat hat, his black (or white) coat, and white pants make him prominent when lying on the grey soil of Chihli. Put him into khaki and you will increase his resisting power indefinitely. One day last week, going up to the front from the rear, I saw a Japanese company at a distance of one mile; the Hongkong regiment I failed to see at 400 yards; both were lying forward against a bank of mud. Without any pretence to invidiousness I must express the general sentiment up here that in organization, equipment, kit, discipline, the Japanese have nothing to learn from anybody, but much to teach. They have thought out everything and arranged it to perfection, and they alone have had no muddle. Steam lighters and shallow vessels adapted for Taku Bar, sampans, coolies, land searchlights, etc., etc., all are there as if an invasion of the Peiho were a normal task."

Fukushima's Courtesy.

Another interesting little incident of the war is told in the following paragraph:

"A most interesting passenger via the Lanchow to-day was a sweet little Chinese field gun (six-pounder), by Krupp of Essen, a personal present from the gallant Fukushima to Admiral Seymour. It was one of the four so cleverly taken on Monday, July 9th, by the Japanese."

First Blood Spilt.

The first act of bloodshed in Pekin is mentioned in an interesting diary of events in the capital up to the 1st of July, of a Chinese official. On June 7th it began to be rumored that the Empress Dowager had sent a secret decree to Gen. Tung to bring his troops into Pekin. This rumor proved true, for on the morning of the 9th of June the advanced guards of General Tung Fuhsiang appeared inside the city, and began selecting quarters for their general and his forces. On the same day the Kansu troops streamed into the streets of Pekin in great numbers. Then also Boxers were seen to be invading Pekin, deluging the city as the day passed, in their thousands and tehs of thousands, so that by the next day armed and uniformed Boxers with long swords in their hands stalked openly about the streets, a menace to all. Before this the ordinary Chinese population of the city all thought that the Empress Dowager would surely suppress the Boxers working their savagery outside of Pekin, and were surprised and almost panic-stricken when they saw armed Boxers and outside troops entering and filling the streets of the capital instead.

The Boxers now openly spoke out what their mission in Pekin was to be, which was to exterminate all foreigners in the capital first, and then drive those on the seacoast and forts into the sea. The Boxers lost no time in showing that they were in earnest, and that they were the masters of the situation, for on the day they entered Pekin en masse (10th June), while a number of them were at the Yung Ting gate of the city telling the gaping crowd around them what they were going to do to the foreigners, an officer, a stranger in Pekin, of the rank of general, named Yao, and a native of Anhui, who, in official hat and robes, was riding past (having come from Shensi for an Imperial audience), attempted to stop the braggadocio of the Boxers, and cried out to the populace: "Don't believe these people. Don't be rash. China and all the foreign powers are at peace. Such deeds must never be." For reply the Boxers around cried out: "Erh Mao-tze!" (or second-grade foreigner) and immediately pulled the unfortunate general off his horse, some smashing his official hat, others tearing his robes to pieces, and others again striking him with their sword hilts and clubs. Immediately afterwards they dragged their victim, already more dead than alive, to a neighboring "Tan" or altar, of the Boxers' patron saint, "to work the oracle" and ask what to do with the blasphemer. "Death" replied the oracle, and a minute afterwards the unfortunate general was a headless corpse. Of the thousands of horror stricken bystanders around, only one man, a military officer named Li, belonging to a Chinese regiment of the permanent garrison of Pekin, attempted to save General Yao's life by trying to intercede in his favor. But the Boxers tried to get hold of him also, and he only saved his own life by the swiftness of the horse he rode.

This was the first act of bloodshed in Pekin by the Boxers only a few hours after entering, and upon a general officer at that.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Valentine, leader of a local Italian orchestra here, says that there is one Anarchist in Ottawa, but he is closely watched. "If he gets in any of his tantrums here," said the musician with a smile, "he would get it in the neck."

Jealousy and gossip are what Stanislaus La Croix says led him to murder his wife and the old man Transmontagne at Montebello last Friday. To a reporter he said his action was a warning to young men not to drink, be jealous or listen to gossip, concluding with "All that the gossips said about my wife was told to me and that made me mad."

Mayor Payment announces himself a candidate for parliamentary honors against all comers at the next general elections. He says if the Liberals fail to nominate him he will run as an independent Liberal.

Hamilton, Aug. 28.—Blanche Fisher, the 3-year-old daughter of Jas. Fisher, 101 Oak avenue, was strick by a trolley car yesterday while running across the street. Her skull was fractured and her condition is critical.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Yesterday was the last day the law allowed for filing particulars in the election petition against the return of Hon. John Dryden in South Ontario. As no particulars had been received up to 5 o'clock the case was dropped for lack of evidence to prosecute. Mr. Dryden remains in his seat undisturbed.

J. A. Donaldson, for years Dominion immigration agent here, and at one time a noticeable figure in politics, is dead at the age of 90 years.

Samuel Stein, aged 23, living at 114 Centre avenue, sacrificed his life in a heroic attempt to save Miss Miller, who tried to swim across a channel in the bay yesterday, but was caught by the current. She was about to be carried away when Stein plunged in with all his clothes on and made for Miss Miller, but took cramps and went down like a log. Miss Miller, however, was saved by Terence Holland, who threw a line to her, the hook of which caught her clothes, enabling Holland to pull her safely to shore.

With the usual ceremonies Toronto's great exhibition was opened to-day, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of the province, touching the button that set all the machinery in motion.

Belleville, Aug. 28.—Peter Maybee, aged 78, for 50 years a county bailiff, is dead.

Kingston, Aug. 29.—The tenth annual convention of the Canadian Electrical Association opened here this morning. Delegates were accorded a warm welcome by the city council and board of trade. The membership of the association for the last year shows a total of 262, active and associate inclusive.

Brockville, Aug. 29—W. H. B. Smythe, one of Brockville's leading residents, is dead, aged 65 years. He was a U. E. loyalist descent.

Cornwall, Aug. 29.—Alex. Jarvis's hardware store here was badly damaged by water and smoke this morning. The loss is about $3,000.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—La Criox, who murdered his wife and an old man named Tranchemontagne last Friday afternoon, has been committed for trial.

Recorder Champagne, of Hull, yesterday dismissed the charge of attempted murder against John Mann, of Strosede Lima, by his wife. It will be remembered Mrs. Mann alleged her husband had threatened to cut out her heart.

FOREST FIRE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 28.—Ten square miles of forest reserve in Sangabriel reservation have already been swept by fire and still the flames are destroying the timber.

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Helped in a Trice, and Permanently Cured.

Persistent use of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will eradicate almost every kind of skin disease. No matter how long standing, or distressing, it allays irritation with one application. It's the quickest cure known for eczema and salt rheum, and will cure blind, bleeding or itching piles in from 3 to 5 nights.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

British Successes

Lord Roberts Reports a Satisfactory Advance Towards the Boers' Headquarters.

Troops, Under General Buller, Have Taken a Strong Position Near Dalmanucha.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail correspondent telegraphing from Lorenzo Marquez says that during Gen. Buller's recent attack the Boers lost heavily. Half the gunners of the Bethlehem commando were killed, as well as its commandant, Vondalwig, a cousin of Herr Krupp.

"A council of war of the Boers at Machadodorp," says the correspondent, "decided against the advice of Commandant-General Botha, to return to the original plan of retiring on Lydenburg."

Former President Steyn and Commandant Delarey are reported to have had an interview with Mr. Kruger last Saturday at Watervalonder.

Wiring from Belfast to-day, Lord Roberts says: "Our casualties on Sunday were wonderfully few, considering the heavy firing and the number of hours we were engaged. Buller estimates his as two killed and 22 wounded. His troops had to bivouac where they stopped after darkness fell, and accurate returns are as yet impossible. The casualties of the force operating north of Belfast were three killed and 34 wounded."

German's Complaint.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A deputation of German subjects residing in the Transvaal arrived here to lodge a complaint with the German foreign office regarding alleged cruelty in treatment at Johannesburg. They assert that four hundred German subjects of both sexes were arrested there and sent to a seaport, from which port they were shipped to Flushing, where the British landed them penniless.

London, Aug. 28.—Lord Roberts reports under the date of Belfast, August 27th, as follows:

"Our movements are slow on account of the extent and nature of the country. To-day we made a satisfactory advance and met with decided success.

"The work fell entirely to Buller's troops, and resulted in the capture of Bergendal, a very strong position, two miles northwest of Dalmanucha. I met Buller at Bergendal, after it was reached by our troops.

"I am glad to find the occupation cost less than was feared, on account of the approach being across an open glacis for 2,000 or 3,000 yards, and the stand

"The Inniskilling and 2nd Rifle Brigade formed the attacking party. The latter suffered the most. I hope the casualties will not exceed 50 or 60. One officer was killed and 2 wounded. A good many Boers were killed and a pom pom (quick firing gun) was captured.

"French advanced on the left to Swartzkopes, on the Lydenburg road, and prepared the way for the movement of Pele-Carew's division to-morrow.

"Baden-Powell reports that he occupied Nylstroom without opposition. As the country where he and Paget are operating is dense bush and veldt, it is not desirable at present to proceed further north, and their troops are returning to Pretoria."

Boer Lines Broken.

London, Aug. 28.—A special from Pretoria, dated August 27th, says: "It is stated that fighting with Botha's commando was resumed this morning. The Boers' lines were broken and the enemy is falling back. The British casualties are reported to be considerable."

London, Aug. 29.—Lord Roberts reports, under date of Belfast, August 28th:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a very poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops, who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of the difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops.

"It appears that Buller's casualties were very few.

"French continued the movement today as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy out with no difficulty. The latter retired very rapidly, leaving cooked food behind.

"General Buller's casualties on August 27th were, killed, one officer and thirteen men; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men."

London, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says: "Dr. Ledys's interview with the Emperor Nicholas lasted barely five minutes. The Czar said he was sorry that he could do nothing for the Transvaal except to urge them to make peace, as he hated war."

German Complaints.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—The delegation of German subjects who recently arrived here from the Transvaal to lodge complaint with the German foreign office regarding the treatment of Germans there by the British, has already been received by the foreign office, which is investigating the grounds of the complaint and will bring the matter to the attention of Great Britain.

The Canadians.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Col. Otter has been promoted to a full colonelcy, under the act passed last session.

Lord Roberts has asked that the period of service of the Canadian first contingent in South Africa be extended from two to three months.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given, when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side constipation, and disordered stomach.