London Adbertiser. [Established by John Cameron, in 1863.] LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY

London, Monday, Jan. 20.

Canada's Farthest Northern City.

Dawson, the capital of the Yukon Territory, has been putting on decidedly metropolitan airs. For the first four years of its existence, the town has been practically controlled by the Dominion Commissioner and his assistants, with the able support of the detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police, and for a time a small body of liquors. But public opinion is the real the permanent infantry corps. Now power behind the throne, without conthe Yukon Council have passed an or- sidering which very little can be acwith all the needed frills, and at an early day it will have just as effective a civic government as London has, if not more so. Before the new municipal machinery is set fully going, however, the electors will be given the opportunity of voting on the question whether the city shall be incorporated and be governed by an elective mayor and council, or whether it shall be governed by a commission, to be appointed by the commissioner-in-council. The franchise is a liberal one. No person subject, at least 21 years of age, is a ratepayer of Dawson, has resided there for six months, and is assessed for \$3,000 on income or property. An alderman must have similar qualifications but his assessment need not all tenants who pay \$200 a year rental and upwards, and all persons assessed for at least \$1,800 yearly income are to be voters, and they must be British The mayor and aldermen for either of these offices if he has been decreed bankrupt, has made an

The Votes of Trainmen.

has introduced a bill into the Ontario Legislature, which, if carried, will render it possible for railway men to more thing, a small vote is polled on election day, owing to the fact that the trainmen are away on duty. Mr. Lee's bill allow railway men to go before a deputy returning officer between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the two days preceding the election, and to make a sworn declaration regarding their vote, which would afterwards be counted as a ballot. The right of franchise is held already by all male citizens over 21 years of age. Mere rights sometimes avail but little, unless we have also an opportunity of exercising them. John Lee's measure, if carried, will grant that opportunity to railway men.

Handling and Marketing Fruit.

Much is being said on this subject at the Farmers' Institute meetings, and much remains to be said. Owing to improvements in our cold storage facil-Ities and transportation, it has been found very profitable to take advantage of wider markets-markets across the seas, more especially for apples.

The subject of fruit in all its aspects is being ably handled at the Farmers' Institutes throughout the Province by Fruit Inspectors Lick and McNeill, and also by others conversant with such matters. Many valuable suggestions are being thrown out to farmers and fruit growers, and to the proper care of orchards, proper methods of handling and marketing the produce. This season of the year is a very opportune time for farmers and fruit growers to thoroughly inform themselves on these and other subjects bearing on their calling. It is the time of all seasons that they are least busily engaged in the active duties of farming, and have a greater amount of leisure to attend public meetings, and to read literature on such subjects as pertain to their

Among some of the suggestions put forth at the Institute meetings, we have a few on the subject of fruit that It would be well to put into practice. 1761 Oswald was appointed chamber One lecturer recommends that boxes be substituted for barrels. The Northern Spy apple is not carried in good condition in boxes at present. Great care should be exercised in picking apples; they should be handled as if they were eggs, not as if they were stones, as is too often done. Apples should be hauled to market with the package, barrel or box resting on its Bide, and not on its end; and if a wagon provided with springs were used so much the better.

The custom of buying up orchards by the lump is not to be encouraged, as it tends to shipment by the dealer of poor and inferior fruit, which should never leave the farm for shipment to any market. It is customary for dealers to try to make as much profit as possible out of orchards, and in sending away inferior fruit, the reputation of the producer sinks in the estimation of the consumer. If this were persisted in, the result would be to circumscribe our markets to a smaller area.

The subject of fruit-growing, more

quire comparatively less time and atthe finer fruits, such as berries, etc., is one that deserves more attention than has been accorded it in times past. With a little extra care of the orchards, they may be made a substantial source of profit.

Public Opinion and Prohibition.

In considering the question of prohibition as a method of temperance reform, there are several things to be considered. Chief of these is the enforcement of the law. Many honest and zealous advocates of prohibition either neglect altogether, or fail to emphasize, this phase of the subject. They would be content with simply the en-

Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University (Methodist), says that "the referendum, to be satisfactory, should first of all call a substantial vote, say, two-thirds of all the voters, and then give prohibition a majority of all the votes cast." Rev. Dr. Potts (Methodist) thinks that prohibitory legislation with a bare majority vote would be demoralizing to the temperance cause of Canada. Principal Caven, of Knox College (Presbyterian), thinks that three-fifths of the votes polled are necessary for the safe adoption of a prohibitory measure. Chancellor Wallace, of McMaster University (Baptist), says that a two-thirds majority ought to be required in case a referendum were put before the people. Rev. Dr. Warden (Presbyterian) states that should the Government decide on a referendum, there should be in favor of prohibition at least two-thirds of the vote polled.

A New Dairy Invention.

Another new dairy industry may be open to Canadians. The United States Government that Dr. Ekenberg, assignment, or has been convicted of that city, has made a discovery which a penitentiary offense. Altogether, the | will be of importance in dairy farmprovisions of the Yukon law are pretty ing. He claims to have invented an much a copy of the laws governing apparatus by which milk can be brought into the form of powder, like flour in appearance, but possessing all the qualities of milk, in concentrated form, moisture excepted. It is said that this milk flour is completely soluble in water, and can be used for all employed. The milk flour does not get | polls. sour, does not ferment, and in the conveniently exercise the right of dry state is not sensitive to changes franchise. In constituencies made up in the weather. It can be kept and transported in tin cans, barrels and bags. The cost of production is es- spending some time on a platform out timated at about 27 cents per 106 of doors, for the sake of fresh air, quarts, and flour made from skimmed our attention was called to the busy would so amend the election act as to milk can be sold for about 13 cents

per pound. At a recent meeting of the Academy of Agriculture, Dr. Eckenberg exhib- and at times on the roof with some ited samples of the milk flour, which received favorable comments. It is chickens. considered that the invention will be and combative. of the greatest importance for the finds a specially large utilization of skimmed milk, which flies away with it, and is likely folheretofore has largely been wasted, lowed by two hungry warriers, who but in the dry form can be transported without losing any of its original case of working for their daily bread, qualities. The product mentioned is but often of fighting for it. and the

rennet, acid, or lye. We may be sure that if the new inaccount in the advancement of the Canadian dairy interests, our progressive Ministers of Agriculture at Ottawa and Toronto will see to it. The experts at the Agricultural College, Guelph, will no doubt take the invention up and investigate its alleged advantages at a very early day. They never lag in the endeavor to keep in the van. Indeed, Ontario leads al-

A New Claimant.

In this the coronation year of a British sovereign it is interesting to note that a new claimant as composer of "God Save the King" has just been brought forward. His name is James Oswald, a Scottish musician, who settled in England in 1742, and the contention in his behalf is put forward by the publishers of "The Minstrelsy of England." now about to be issued. The chief reasons adduced for giving James Oswald the credit of composing the National Anthem are that "God Save the King" is named in 1769 on the dial plate of the chimes of Windsor Church as "Oswald's Ave": that in composer to George III., over the heads of better-known musicians; and that "God Save the King" was first published by John Simpson, for whom Oswald, after the time of its publication, did so much work. With the exception of the publishers' of the Gentleman's Magazine copy, on other publisher appears to have issued the song before 1747, the date of Simpson's death. This would suggest that Simpson may have held a copyright. Single half-sheet copies in the music were issued, but these bear no publisher's or engraver's name, and were probably Simpson's own is-Simpson's suppression of Oswald's name was probably intentional at a time when Scotchmen were in disfavor with English lovalists, owing to the marked favor shown by many of their number to the cause of "Prince

A gain of two seats in Ontario in

still strong in this the banner Province of Ontario, when properly organespecially the coarser fruits, which re- still strong in this the banner Provtention from the busy farmer than do ized, and misconceptions and slanders such as the Opposition used at the last general election are cleared up with persistency.

Always on Deck.

[Toronto News.] One man who never takes a day off is the landlord.

Judges Who Should Retire.

[Hamilton Times.] It is said to be the intention of some members of the Senate and House of Commons to present an address at the next session of Parliament for the removal of certain judges who are incapacitated by age and infirmity for the proper discharge of their judicial duties. Members of both political parties complain that there are judges on the bench so deaf that they cannot hear the counsel and the witnesses, and others whose mental faculties are so impaired by old age that they have forgotten the law, with which they were formerly familiar, and cannot remember at the close of a trial what was said at the beginning. Men so circumstanced should resign their positions voluntarily, following the precedent set by Chief Justice James B. Macaulay, who retired in 1856, though only in his sixty-third year, because his hearing had defective. The late Hon. A. S. Hardy, upon his retirement from the Premiership of Ontario, declined an appoint-ment to the bench because his health was not good, and the ambition to die in harness should not cause other men to disregard the public good by holding onto offices, the duties of which

Lesson for the Bosses.

they are no longer competent to dis-

charge properly.

[Toronto Telegram.] The best friends of the Conservative party are the journals and people who have urged it to keep its hand out of parliament. municipal politics.

A party in power has perhaps something to gain by dividing the people into hostile camps.

A party in opposition has everything to lose by drawing hard and fast party

The Conservative party is strong in Toronto, and will its leaders calmly sit down and figure out what they have gained by using their strength to pin the mayoralty of a great city to the bosom of partisan weakness? The Conservatives have alienated independent sentiment. They have divided their friends and embittered ing politics for the benefit of a fa-vorite whom they have planted in the mayoralty of Toronto.

If the Conservative bosses had attended to their own business in West York as diligently as they have attended to the people's business in the last two municipal elections, their party throughout Canada would not now be mourning the most humiliating electorial disaster in the long purposes for which common milk is story of Conservative reverses at the

The Little Sparrow With One Leg.

[Christian Guardian.]

On Friday afternoon last, while sparrows seeking their daily bread, At times on the road, at times on the fence, at times in the yard, where the crumbs from the table might be found. coveted morsel, the little creatures were busy. Sparrows are not like They are more secretive The sparrow that morsel. too large to be swallowed, intend to fight it out with No. 1 as soon as it alights. It is not only a considered superior to the casein pro- proper supply for such an active creature means a busy day. During the ducts, "protein" and "proteide," now afternoon there appeared on the scene manufactured from milk by the aid of a little sparrow with one leg. He had found a piece of biscuit in the yard, and flew quickly to a quiet place under a bush, but was followed by two vention is capable of being turned to others, who watched for their opportunity to rob their little lame neigh-On two other occasions later in bor. the day the same little one-legged sparrow appeared, still hungry and still busy. Evidently the other sparrows did not help him, and with his infirmity it took him longer to get a satisfactory supply than the others. It was pathetic to see him working alone as the shadows of evening were fall-

Jesus has told us that men are of more value than sparrows. We interpret that to mean that we are of a higher nature, and should therefore act on nobler principles. In business, in professions, and in politics, men should treat their infirm or weaker brothers differently, and more kindly and more helpfully than the sparrows treated the little bird with one leg.

A LITTLE SUNSHINE.

"Why do you girls call Bertie 'The Poem'?" "Why, he's just like a poem! He's been rejected at least forty times."-Chicago Daily News.

Prudence .- "Why don't you go to work?" asked the well-meaning friend. 'I don't dare to," answered Willie Wishington, "People would think my father had disinherited me, and it would ruin my credit."-Washington

Life in a Flat .- "The owner says if we don't pay our rent he'll make it hot for us." "Tell him to go ahead. That's more than his janitor has ever done."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Piscatorial Delights .- Mrs. Innocent-What did you enjoy most about your fishing trip, dear? Mr. Innocent-I got most excited when I was reeling in, my love. Mrs. Innocent (bursting into tears)-And to-to-th-think you sed me y-you wouldn't d-drink a drop.-Harlem Life.

Fetmore-Do you see that lady over here? Well, she's a lady if there ever was a lady in the world. Buck-And what has she done to secure your flattering regard? Fetmore-I stepped on her gown coming downstairs. It was trailing behind her in that irritating way that women have; but, of course, I did the gentlemanly act and apolo-gized for my carelessness. Buck—And she? Fetmore-She said to me, "Young man, you know you are lying. It was no fault of yours; it was mine, entirely, and if you had pulled my gown out at the recent bye-elections is a good omen the gathers it would have served me for Premier Ross. Liberalism is right."—Boston Transcript.

REVELATION

Important Secret To Be Trotted Out Today.

How Britain Headed Off European Combine Against Uncle Sam.

Effects of Rosebery's Chesterfield Speech-Liberal Forces Uniting-Lord Dufferin's Misfortune-The South African Situation.

London, Jan. 19. - Henry Norman, whose practical knowledge of foreign affairs and American relations renders him a most useful member of the Commons, will bring out an important diplomatic secret at Monday's session. He will ask the under secretary of foreign affairs whether at the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain any communication was received from the Austrian or other government relating to a proposal for a joint collective action by the European states and what was the nature of the reply made by the British Government. The question was postponed Friday at the special request of the government, but unless all signs fail, Lord Cranborn will answer it decisively on Monday and probably agree to lay the papers before

AN OPEN SECRET. It has been an open secret in diplomatic circles in London and Washington that a proposal for collective action was made by Austria and strongly supported by one or more European powers, and that the British Government rendered the United States a most invented. United States a most important service in blocking the coalition and even threatened to join fleets with the Americans against it.

Apparently the British Government now has reasons of its own for bringing to light the precise nature and extent of the service actually rendered the United States in a critical emergency. At any rate there is the strongest reason for believing that Mr. Norman's industry will be rewarded and a question of exceptional interest to both countries be answered explicitly. The motives of the British Government for wishing to have the facts laid bare at the present moment can only be conjectured. Possibly a reminder of the useful services of England at a time when Americans had no other friend among the European powers is considered timely when Germany is bent upon cultivating unusually friendly relations with the United

EFFECTS OF ROSEBERY'S SPEECH Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech has not been displaced by the King's speech as an event of potential force in politics. The peace movement in Hofland and Belgium, whether genuine or illusive, must be attributed to the suggestion of Lord Rosebery that the ministers should be prepared to listen to the earliest proposals of peace from the Boer leaders in Europe. There is no evidence that overtures of peace have been made to the British Government, but Messrs. Kruger, Fischer and Leyds are manifestly anxious to create the impression that they will discuss the matter if they receive adequate encouragement. Two opinions are tenable respecting De Kuyper's journey to Brussels and London, and the conference of the Boer leaders at The Hague. One points to the conviction of Kruger's colleagues that the warfare cannot be maintained much longer and that the time is approaching when the claim of independence may be waived and a large grant for rebuilding the homes and restocking the farms of burghers be substituted for it. The other implies a distrust of the sincerity of all the peace talk at Brussels and The Hague. and credits the Boer intriguers with a crafty desire to strengthen the hands of the pro-Boer groupe in parliament. by creating an artificial situation, and bringing upon the government the reproach of disregarding Lord Rose bery's advice. The second view is the more reasonable, but the capture of Botha or Dewet may bring about genuine peace negotiations any day.

LIBERALS UNITING. Lord Rosebery's speech has also produced the direct effect of promoting both the reunion of the Liberal forces and radical counterplots. The amendment to the address, which Frederick Cawley will move, is open to two in-terpretations. It may be a laborious well-balanced attempt to bring the two wings of the Liberal party together in a single division of the lobby, or it may be a back-bench intrigue for committing the Rosebery policy, which will discredit its followers. Each view is plausible and a correct conclusion cannot be drawn until Mr. Cawley's amendment is voted upon. If a Liberal reunion is in the air, Lord Rosebery has many enemies against him in the dark. The truth remains that his Chesterfield speech has been fraught with important consequences. The atmosphere has been created both for the reunion of the Liberal party and for peace negotiations. The King's speech has left the diplomatic political situation unchanged, whereas the Chesterfield speech still has promise and potency of mo-

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION has been cleared by the meeting of parliament and the publication of an important series of blue books. The dispatches of Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner reveal substantial progress in the working of railways, the reopening of mines, the contraction of the field of hostile operations and the pacification of the country. There are also official denials of the Boer charges of barbarism and inhumanity by British soldiers, if the contradiction anything so incredible be needed, and detailed information regarding the concentration camps and treatment of Boer women and children. The cumulative effect of this mass of

authentic intelligence is that a great anti-British agitation on the continent can have no raison d'etre when these storehouses of official information are opened. The only fact which tells against the management of the concentration camps is the high morality, but the explanation of the medica authorities is that in the circumstances it could not be anything else and that everything has been done to suffering and promote health and comfort of the homeless

The latest dispatches from

208, 210, 2101/2 and 212 Dundas St.



JANUARY SALE.

We specify today some special lines at very specially tempting prices. Take particular notice to the following spread for Tuesday and Wednesday shoppers:

Battenburg Work and Patterns.

These prices are from 25 to 50 per cent less than are shown for elsewhere.

Battenburg Patterns. Doilies 6c Turnover Collars..... 5c Handkerchiefs...... 10c Collars, Round and Sailors15c and 18c Tie Ends...... 7c Butterflies 5c Center Pieces...... 15c

Battenburg Work.

Battenburg Pillow Covers, from.....70 to \$1.90 Battenburg Tray Cloths and Centers, from......72c to \$2 50 Swiss Applique Centers, from60c to \$1 00 Swiss Applique Stand Covers, from......75c to \$1 50 Swiss Applique Sideboard

Covers, from......90c to \$2 75 Swiss Applique Table Covers, from.....\$1 00 to \$1 50

GREAT FLANNELETTE BARGAIN.

For this week's selling we offer a case of mill ends of 6 1-2c Flannelette. They come in lengths of from 5 to 20 yards, assorted fancy stripes, good width and weight; only 1,560 yards; worth regularly 6½c; January sale price, to clear, per yard, 41/2c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, sizes 8½, 9 and 9½; regular price, per pair, 25c; January sale price.....19c Boys' Heavy Scotch Wool Hose, best quality, sizes 81/2 to 10; regular price 50c, January sale price......39c

Ladies' Ringwood Gloves, good quality, all sizes; regular price, per pair, 50c; January sale price......39c

for

41-2c.

Gents' Furnishings.

Men's White Linen Collars, regular price 15c, January sale price..... 5c

Men's Heavy Knit Top Shirts, regular price 50c, January sale price......35c

Kitchener indicate a steady progress in clearing the country and a remark-

RE MARTIAL LAW. By far the most important part of debate on the King's speech was the animated dispute between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of martial law. The constitution of Cape Colony has been suspended for many months. Never before has such a thing been done except by the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament. Even in 1838, at the height of the Canadian rebellion, Lord Melbourne and Lord John Rus sell applied to parliament to suspend for a time the self-government Canada. As for martial law, the legality of suspending it to civilians was formally denied by the Irish Court of King's Bench under the great Irish rebellion in 1798, and an act of parliament was passed for the purpose in 1833. The present lord chancellor is at variance with every great lawyer from Coke, in the reign of James I., Cockburn, in the reign of Victoria, in holding that it has any existence apart from statute when the ordinary courts are open, as the courts of Cape Col-

ony are open now.

ROSEBERY HAD BEST OF THE ARGUMENT. Mr. Chamberlain says he cannot interfere with the rights of the colonial government. But, in the first place, the Cape ministry have not the powers of the Cape Parliament, and, the second place, no colonial legislature can destroy itself, and can only be destroyed by that which created it, the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Mr. Chamberlain entirely failed to answer Sir William Harcourt's arguments that martial law could only be legalized in Cape Colony by the Cape Parliament, and that nothing short of an imperial statute authorize the prorogation of that parliament for more than a year. Otherwise a government, in a minority, could do without parliament as long as it pleased to remain in office-forever, in fact.

The debate on the reply to the ad-

probably drag along a week. government majority reached a low level on the amendment of the housing of the working classes, since the Tories manded popular homage by a display of the old-time Anglo-Philistinism. LORD DUFFERIN.

There is a pathetic coincidence be-

CLOTHING. Boys' 2-Piece Suits, good heavy tweed, regu-

lar price \$2 25 suit, January sale price..\$1 75 Men's Fine Gray Frieze Dress Overcoats, latest styles, regular price \$6, January sale price.....\$4 75

able increase in the mobility of the British columns and create a strong impression that the fighting is nearly

having career.

ANGLO-PHILISTINISM.

fress from the throne has opened with a long list of amendments and will

and Unionists found it impolitic to oppose it, but the result was an accident due to the bad whipping. The government is indeed in much stronger form than its supporters had expected. The ministers are standing together and an armistice between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been arranged. The government has been greatly strengthened by the resolute attitude toward Germany, and it has become a patriot ic duty for the solid men of the city to fling garlands in the path of Mr. Chamberlain. Cynics have charged him with playing to the galleries in appealing to the anti-German spirit always existing in the English commercial classes. A more accurate view is that the outbreak of German criticism at the expense of the British soldiers and ministers has been bitterly resented, and that both Mr. Chamberlain and the government have com-

tween the serious illness of Lord Duffering, who is lying ill at Clandeboye, and the public bankruptcy inquiry, yet unfinished, into the companies with which Whitaker Wright's name and

the greatest triumphs of the financier was his bringing Lord Dufferin, one of the greatest of British diplomatists. into the chairmanship of one of his unlucky companies. Lord Dufferin. as was apparent in his spoken apology, though he was at home in diplom was out of his depth in the city. But pledged his name, he never shirked the odium of failure, and that failure, as his friends know, the close of his brilliant

THE KING'S HONORS. It is well known that his majesty olds very strong views regarding the 'fountain of honor." objecting to its eing used merely for party purposes. It is understood that the royal resolve in this respect is to be emphatically and impressively shown in June by the recognition of long service rendered to the state by distinguished members of both parties. Earl Spencer and Sir William Harcourt are especially named in this connection, as among those to be favored in the opposition. On the side of the government there is a revival of the report that Lord Salisbury will be offered a dukedom, but there is still doubt about his accepting it. It is possible that a marguisate will be offered to Lord Cadogan on his retirement from the viceroyalty of Ireland. Some distinction is almost sure to be conferred on the King's son-in-law, the Duke of Fife. There is some expectation that the Dukedom of Ancaster, which has been extinct for over a century, may be revived in favor of the Earl

VELVET CUFFS.

King Edward's visit to Earl Howe at Penn House, Amsterdam, is proving a brilliant social and sporting event, Friday's shoot was a record day for Pen House, the bag being 1,203 pheasants, ten brace of partridges, ten hares and twenty rabbits. Considerable flutter was here by the announcement that King Edward had appeared in a frock coat with deep, turned up velvet cuffs. Hundreds of fashionable men immediately rushed to their tailors and ordered similar garments, in spite of their extraordinary novelty. Consterna-

what the King wore was a frock overcoat, on which velvet cuffs are often

tion now prevails, as it is learned that

THE YEAR OF MOURNING. One great question which is being much discussed in society is, how the sad anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria on Jan. 22 will be kept. It seems most likely that many people will wear black on that day. There will, of course, be a memorial service at Frogmore, which will be attended by all the royalties. Then the year's mourning will come to an end, much to the relief of everybody. long spell had never been known in our time. People are hoping that times more cheery in every respect are com-

ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

The House of Commons has lost by death Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, an the similarity of the new British army eccentric member never really in touch with it and never receiving full credit army. Marie Corelli adds that it is for his courage of convictions and gen-uine ability. Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett was the elder of two brothers, and design of the new postage stamps born in Brooklyn, who have been fair-ly conspicuous in English public life appearance." during the last 25 years. The younger is Mr. William Ashmead-Bartlett Bur- ding on Saturday at St. Margaret's dett-Coutts, who acted as secretary of the Stafford House Red Cross committee in the Russo-Turkish war, and afterward married the Baroness Burwife of Lord Saville, was well known Their father was Ellis and their mother was a daughter of John King Ashmead, of Philadelphia. letter, expressing his majesty's good

Ellis was a pronounced Conservative. wishes.

fame were associated. For, among He was a vigorous platform orator and a persistent "heckler" of the Gladstonian administration. He had a certain amount of influence in such constituencies as Sheffield, which he represented for many years, and his political services met with a reward in his being made a civil lord of the admiralty in Lord Salisbury's ministries of 1885 and 1886. Subsequently he received knighthood. He made himself conspicuous as a champion of Swazi delegates who visited England, and their native appellation, "Silomo," which they conferred on him. stuck to him as a familiar nickname. He was foremost in defending the Sultan Abdul Hamid against his antagonists. The sultan decorated him and gave him several concessions, the value of which was not very apparent in the troubles in which Sir Ellis became involved shortly before the approach of

the illness which has caused his death. A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

It would be difficult to invent a more pathetic war incident than one which occurred in the experience of a certain officer attached to Lord Methuen's staff and recounted by him in a private letter. He was detailed to search a lonely farm house, but evidently the approach of the British soldiers had become known, for the house was empty, except for a widow weeping over her dead child. Needless to say the necessary search was conducted with as little inconvenience as possible to the poor woman, who was the object of much sympathy. But, far from being comforted by the kindness with which she was treated, her grief became uncontrollable. It was then discovered, upon the woman being questioned, that she was the victim of the Boer libels which have been so freely circulated about British sol-For on leaving the proximity of the hated English, the mother had killed her little girl to prevent her suffering the brutalities which she had been told were meted out to young girls by British soldiers. Therefore, her feelings may be imagined, when she discovered that the terrible sacrifice had been made without necessity.

NOTES. Lord Wolseley is busily engaged on his military history. He has nearly completed the volume describing Napoleon's campaign of 1796. is also writing his own memoirs, at the conclusion of which he intends to again take up the "Life of Marlbor-

ough." Andrew Lang joins the long list of critics of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Islanders," with a scathing denunciation of the author's personality. Mr. Lang takes the character in "Stalky and Co.," generally supposed to be Kipling himself, and holds him up to derision for his "unathletic bru-

Marie Corelli, in a letter to a paper, caps the climax of the anti-German feeling existing in England. This authoress declares passionately against uniforms with those of the German scarcely necessary to allude to the "widespread indignation at the color

There was a smart military wed-Church, Westminster, when Captain Godfrey Heneage was married to Dorin Washington fifteen years ago. King Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England, Edward sent the bride a diamond and sapphire brooch, with an autograph