

## Soldiers Enthusiastic

### Over the Appointment of Generals Roberts and Kitchener to South Africa.

### Boers at Ladysmith Show No Signs of Attacking the Town.

### Canada's Second Contingent Will Sail From Halifax on Jan 15.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Dec. 29.—Dispatches from all parts of South Africa emphasize the great enthusiasm occasioned by the appointment of Gen. Roberts and Gen. Kitchener. The soldiers anticipate from the presence of "Bobs" everything from success in battle to cheaper beer.

Advices from Capetown, dated December 24th, say an investigation shows that the reported disaffection among the Dutch in the Victoria West district has been overdrawn.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated December 23rd, says a curious story is current, emanating from Boer sources, that Matt Steyn, brother of the president of the Orange Free State, and 800 Free Staters, have definitely refused to continue the war.

Sir Charles Howard Vincent has been appointed to command the infantry division of the city of London Imperial Regiment.

William Waldorf Astor has subscribed £1,000 to the Buckinghamshire fund to equip the Yeomanry.

### DISPATCH FROM LADYSMITH.

Boers Have Mounted Another Gun, But Show No Signs of Making Any Attack.

Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Ladysmith dated December 22nd says:

"The Boers have mounted another Howitzer on Surprise Hill, replacing the gun captured in the sortie of the Rifle Brigade.

"They show no signs of assaulting the town.

"The total casualties to date are 70 killed and 236 wounded."

### IN CAPE COLONY.

Reopening Communication With the Indwe Colliery—Col. Baden-Powell Reports All Well at Mafeking.

Capetown, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Cradock reports heavy firing in the direction of Stormberg.

It is supposed this is connected with Gen. Gatacre's attempt to reopen communication with the Indwe collieries.

London, Dec. 29.—The war office has received this dispatch:  
"Capetown, Dec. 28.—The Indwe colliery line is now working again."

### No Change.

London, Dec. 29.—A dispatch received by the war office, dated Capetown, December 28th, says there is no change in the situation so far as Generals Gatacre and French are concerned.

Lady Sarah Wilson at Mafeking.

London, Dec. 29.—A war office dispatch from Col. Baden-Powell dated December 12th announces the safe arrival of Lady Sarah Wilson, and reports the health and spirits of the garrison very satisfactory.

### PRETORIA REPORTS.

Boers Have Trains Running to Colenso—Reported Capture of Forts at Kuruman.

Pretoria, Dec. 25.—Gen. Schalkbarger reports on December 23rd that trains are running to Colenso, indicating that the Boers have built a connection around Ladysmith.

Gen. Cronje reports from the Modder River on December 24th that the Boers

captured two British forts at Kuruman on December 17th.

It is expected that the first contingent of 1,000 will sail about the middle of January.

Lady Chesman and Lady Georgina Curzon have issued an appeal for public funds to establish a field hospital for the Yeomanry.

The government has announced that it will accept the service of a battery from the Honorable Artillery Company.

It will be attached to the city Imperial corps.

The Times complains of needless censorship and concealment. It cites the fact that nothing has yet transpired to show how Gen. Gatacre came to lose 600 men at Stormberg.

A dispatch from the front represents the Boers in a nervous condition and complain of the British advance.

Of Hardships in the Field and Want to Return Home—There Are Many Desertions.

New York, Dec. 29.—Winston Churchill, cabling to the world, says that although the Boers are confident, they want to return to their farms, and complain bitterly of hardships in the field.

Although the total Boer loss probably does not exceed 2,000, batches of deserters from the commandos are daily brought back to the front by the police.

The last reserves have been called out, and the only burghers remaining on the farms are those who are unfit or have bribed the officials.

The food supplies are not large and latterly the corps have suffered terribly from locusts. The tight British grip on Delagoa Bay must be felt also.

Reviewing the general situation he says it is foolish not to recognize that the British are fighting a formidable and terrible adversary of high qualities.

The burghers increase their efficiency and their government, although vilely corrupt, devotes its whole energy to military operations.

Time is, however, on the British side, and must eventually weaken the Republic.

### SAILING OF CANADIANS.

The Second Contingent to Leave Halifax On January 15th.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, Dec. 29.—The Laurentian and Montezuma will sail from Halifax on the 15th, having on board the artillery and one regiment of mounted rifles.

There may be a change in the command of the western squadron. Lieut. Col. Steele is here to-day. If Commissioner Herchimer goes in command, and it is thought he will, then Lieut. Col. Steele will be second in command to him.

Steele approves of such an arrangement. It will be settled to-morrow.

(Associated Press.)  
Ottawa, Dec. 29.—An Associated Press representative was informed this afternoon that the mounted rifles of the contingent will be divided into two regiments, the one drawn from points east of Manitoba to be under Col. Lessard, and the Northwest Mounted Police to be a separate regiment under Commissioner Herchimer, with Col. Steele second in command.

The Pomonian will sail from Halifax five days later than the Laurentian and Montezuma, which carry the artillery and one regiment of mounted rifles. She will take the balance of the mounted rifles. The postal corps will, it is learned, be composed of smart, young unmarried men.

Care of the Sick.  
Toronto, Dec. 29.—The council of the Canadian Red Cross Society is considering a proposal to send a commissioner to South Africa to superintend the care of Canadian sick and wounded.

### PORTUGAL'S POSSESSIONS.

Great Britain Will Get Delagoa Bay While Germany Will Also Get Some Territory.

(Associated Press.)  
New York, Dec. 29.—Commenting on the official denial concerning the secret treaty between Germany, England and Portugal, the Tribune's London correspondent declares that the story is not all smoke, adding "Well informed diplomats are convinced that Germany will enlarge her colonial possessions in some quarter at the end of the war and will have a free hand in the future in Asia Minor, or elsewhere. It is also believed that the future of the Portuguese East Africa possessions was discussed at the foreign office with the German ambassador a year ago, and again by the Emperor and Mr. Chamberlain a few weeks ago, and though it may be premature to carry out these arrangements at present, the shrewdest diplomats forecast the ultimate occupation of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain and the enlargement of German East Africa southward to the Zambesi."

London, Dec. 29.—A statement has been issued by the Imperial Yeomanry committee to the effect that the government considers the formation and dispatch of Yeomanry as one of the most pressing needs of the situation and has intimated that it is now prepared to accept from 8,000 to 10,000 Yeomanry, instead of 8,000 as originally asked for.

It is expected that the first contingent of 1,000 will sail about the middle of January.

Lady Chesman and Lady Georgina Curzon have issued an appeal for public funds to establish a field hospital for the Yeomanry.

The government has announced that it will accept the service of a battery from the Honorable Artillery Company.

It will be attached to the city Imperial corps.

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Commercial Traders' Contribution.  
Toronto, Dec. 28.—At the annual meeting of the Commercial Traders today a vote of \$10,000 was passed as a contribution to the fund for dependants of the Canadian contingent.

He states that it is sent in recognition of Canada's prompt and significant response to the call of the Mother Country to her children.

The cheque will be transmitted through the Bank of Montreal.

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## Two Hours in Boer Lines

### How Carleton's Column Was Hemmed in at Nicholson's Nek.

### London Leader Correspondent Tells of a Visit to the Fatal Field.

Ladysmith, Nov. 1, 1899.

Yesterday I spent a couple of hours in the Boer lines.

The enemy gave me a safe conduct to visit the spot where the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers were worsted and surrendered. No other journalist walked over this battlefield and yet the opportunity to do so came to me accidentally.

A ten-hour's truce for the collection of wounded and the burial of dead had been agreed to by Gen. Sir George White and Gen. Joubert. The fate of the Gloucesters and Fusiliers was still in doubt. Stragglers were coming in with all sorts of stories. One was that the column had been cut to pieces, and that a hillside near Bell's Spruit was strewn with the dead and wounded. Another was that our men were safely entrenched in the position they had been ordered to hold.

The Rev. E. G. F. Macpherson, senior chaplain to the forces, was in residence with the Gloucesters. We were fellow-passengers from Southampton to the front. When I met him yesterday morning he was full of concern as to what had occurred. He proposed to ride to the battlefield to minister to the wounded and bury the dead. As we both feared, the worst had happened. We went together.

Premonitory Signs of Disaster.  
It was at a spot about four miles north-west of Ladysmith where we began to meet the usual signs of disaster. Dead beasts, discarded haversacks, ammunition, anything that if cast away would make man's step lighter. A few minutes later we drove up at a little past, right at the foot of a steep rugged hill. Huddled together on the shady side of the building was a number of our wounded awaiting an ambulance van to carry them back to camp.

Two Boers came out to meet us. They carried their rifles in their hands, and their bodies were encumbered by cartridge banderilla. Mr. Macpherson introduced himself, and in reply to inquiries I told them I was a newspaper correspondent.

One of the Boers was a man of 35 or 38; the other a young fellow of about four-and-twenty. The elder man spoke English perfectly, the other understood it, but spoke with difficulty. Both were pleasant, bearded men. They announced that they would act as our escort, and led us straight towards the precipitous front of the hill.

"It is on the top that your dead are lying," said the elder man to Mr. Macpherson. "And I fear, sir, there are a great many of them for you to bury."

"Our men got into positions—they were not caught in ambush during the night—the report goes in Ladysmith?" I inquired.

"We found them entrenched on the top of the hill when we came along this way yesterday—but I will show you where they were and how we captured the hill when we got up there."

The White Flag and Its Import.  
Slowly we clambered our way up the great hill, at times almost on all fours, taking a circuitous route towards a large white flag which hung listless over the roof of the hill. It is a marvellous thing how often this white flag has come into play in the history of our dealings with the Boers. Here, if the Boers said rightly, it was an officer's bed sheet. It made my heart sick to think of what it meant to us there, flaunted on the crest of this terrible hill.

Two or three times we stopped dead before the steepness of the path, and, considering that we were able to get up there, we were absolutely breathless.

Our Boer escort—they were really excellent fellows—were anxious to know the latest news. They frankly admitted that they distrusted our papers, the papers which reached them from Pretoria, and found the Natal newspapers which they had been able to obtain were too full of British victories. Blindly, they continued, we were our fight, but according to our own news it was an accident and to our outmarching them by 3,000 to 750. They claimed Bellfontein and the engagement fought on the previous day, that is to say, the battle of Lombard's Kop. That they were elated was without saying.

"My friend says God is on our side, that we are fighting against injustice and must win," said the elder.

"Yes, I believe God is with us," concurred the younger.

"I say for myself," continued the elder man, "that one Boer is as good as ten Englishmen in guerrilla warfare in a country like this."

Statistics were all very well in a hypothetical argument, but when the conversation looked like turning upon the respective number of combatants on either side then in and around Ladysmith, we mutually agreed that we had enjoyed our breather and trudged on in silence.

Confident of Ladysmith's Fall.  
At our next halt we lit upon a new phase of the situation for conversational purposes. It was the subject of the Boers taking Ladysmith. They spoke no secret of their confidence of being able to do so. Three days ago they told us Gen. Joubert sent in to Sir George White warning him to get the women and children away from the town. The British commander's reply to the Boers, still according to our escort, was that he intended coming out to meet them in the open.

That is what he did; and this unfortunate battlefield with the white flag flying over it was one of the results.

Eventually we climbed over the last of

the boulders. A large oval plateau formed the summit of the hill. In three directions the view extended to distant heights without any glimpse of the valleys beneath; on the other side one looked down a gentle slope covered with rough stones and stunted shrubs, which meant that this hill has precipitous approaches, except on the southwesterly side—the side our men ascended the hill, and the side on which the enemy followed them up.

Stepping upon the plateau near the white flag we immediately ran across a temporary hospital set up beneath a spreading tree. Those of our wounded who had not been discovered while the Boer doctors were on the field lay under the tree, recipients of first aid from our own medical officers. It is pleasing to be able to state that wounded men I met confirmed the official acknowledgment which has been made—that the Boer doctors, and the enemy generally, treated our wounded and prisoners with every possible consideration. In spite of their injuries the fellows under the tree were a cheery lot; they "chipped" one another, and were mercilessly "chipped" by a wounded Irishman, who, fighting with the Boers, managed to find his way into the same field hospital where men of the Irish Fusiliers sat writhing in the docile bearers to carry them down the hill to the ambulance wagons below.

Our Rude Entrenchments.  
This spreading tree was almost the only one worthy of the name on this barren plateau. Boulders and stones seemed to be its only other products. These had been collected by our fellows before the fight, and quite a number of stone entrenchments were thrown up on the battlefield.

Strolling around were parties of armed Boers, some on horseback, some on foot. Many of them came up to have a chat, and as I look back upon the strange experiences of a journalist's life, I can think of few that were more impressive than this mid-day scene on what is, so far as I know, a nameless hill. Perhaps it is just as well—names stick.

For stretching away in front of us were our dead, lying just as they had fallen—no, not quite; the Boers had covered the poor fellows' faces with their beards, to keep the rays of that tropical sun from beating down on the already distorted features. And other Boers had taken off their boots—and turned them to their own uses.

"It is not sacrilege, is it, sir?" queried one of the Boers apologetically when we called his attention to the absence of boots upon the feet of our dead. "I can tell you some of our fellows wanted them."

"I counted well over 30 bodies lying within a very small area. By the side of each man was a heap of expended ammunition, showing that he had not given in without firing a shot. By the side of each man, too, were the remnants of an unfinished meal. By the side of one poor fellow of the Irish Fusiliers I picked up several papers of a "Preparation for Confession."

Most of the relics of this battlefield were so sad that I could not touch them, but as the Boers would say, it was "not sacrilege," and when I divided those papers between Mr. Macpherson, a Catholic Boer who had joined us, and myself.

Three Lonely Graves.  
Today Mr. Macpherson, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, returned to the hill top and buried 44 of our dead in three large graves.

Before I left the battlefield the Boers, according to their promise, took me over the position to explain exactly how our disaster occurred. They were the men who went up the hill and rendered our situation desperate.

The hill, as I have explained, has three precipitous sides and a gentle slope on the fourth. One of the steep fronts faces the left of the Boers' supposed main position, at a distance of something like two miles. Nearer the hill occupied by the Gloucesters and the Irish Fusiliers were two lofty mounds, one to the right, the other to the left. These were in the possession of the enemy, who kept up a constant fire against our men all the morning.

The Boers say their marksmen were too far off to do any real damage. They had, however, a small party, who advanced by way of a path near a Kaffir kraal slightly to the northwest of the hill occupied by our men. It came on the scene at dawn. It knew that something had happened, because stamped mules were met with during the night.

Hemmed in All Round.  
Well, this party, according to the Boer account as they gave it to me, waited until the Gloucesters and the Irish Fusiliers were hotly engaged from the two hills and then crept up the slope, and our men were hemmed in and obliged to surrender. The party which delivered the direct attack numbered 240 men and sustained a loss of 4 killed and 12 wounded.

The enemy say that the men took off to resist his attack made the fatal blunder of indulging in volley firing. All the attackers had to do when they saw the preparations being made for a volley was to keep well behind the stones, then the moment the discharge was effected jump up and take careful aim at picked men.

Of course the whole thing may not have been so easily done as the Boers declare. They challenge the statement that our fellows ran out of ammunition, and offered to show me piles of it with the thousand rifles they captured from prisoners and wounded.

When Mr. Macpherson went out to-day he was told by other Boers that a strong Free State commando had taken part in the defeat of Col. Carleton's column.

As we were leaving the enemy's lines, shown, the Boers told us that Gen. Joubert had issued very severe injunctions against firing on the Red Cross—indeed, the punishment for this

Desperate Fighting

British Made a Sortie From Mafeking and Attacked Boer Fort.

Our Casualties Reported to Be 109 Killed and Wounded.

Gen. Buller Will Probably Attack Burgheers in Inhlawe Mountains.

German Steamer Captured.

London, Dec. 30.—The reported sortie from Ladysmith, resulting in the capture of a Boer position, is not confirmed.

The Boer position eastward of the camp was thoroughly reconnoitered on December 29th, without drawing the enemy.

Naval Guns at Work.

The mauls engage in daily practice, and it is said on good authority that 30 or 40 Boers have been killed by the firing during two days.

The Relief of Ladysmith.

A dispatch from Durban predicts that Ladysmith will be relieved on or about January 7th, while there is nothing to bear out this forecast.

There is some disposition to believe Gen. Buller is preparing another attempt to advance, this time by an attack on the Boer position in Inhlawe mountains.

Volunteers Pay War Risk Premiums.

Address from Capetown says there is great dissatisfaction there at the action of British insurance companies, who are retarding volunteering by making policy holders pay war risk premiums, while the agencies of leading American companies allow perfect freedom for naval and military service.

Ceylon Volunteers.

The government has accepted 100 Ceylon volunteers, mostly planters, and has also accepted the offer of Indian princes to supply horses.

The Majestic Overdue.

The non-arrival of the Majestic, due at Capetown on Thursday, is causing some surprise among the public, who expected she would maintain her usual transatlantic speed.

Casualties Reported to Be 100 Killed and Wounded.

Lorenzo Marquez, Dec. 29.—Advises received here from Pretoria, under the date of Wednesday, Dec. 27th, says an official dispatch from Mafeking announces that the sortie which the British made from that place on Dec. 27th, attacking one of the Boer forts with cannon, Maxims and an armored train, was so persistent that fighting raged up to the walls of the fort.

The British lost 100 men killed and wounded, while the Boers only lost 20 men killed and 7 wounded.

Officers Captured.

The dispatch adds that Captains Kirkwood and Pringle were captured by Boer scouts near Colenso, and were being sent to Pretoria.

Greetings.

Ten unloaded shells inscribed "The season's greetings" have been fired at Ladysmith.

Medical Stores.

South African medical students from Edinburgh have arrived at Pretoria from Durban Bay, with five tons of medical supplies.

A dispatch from the Boer camp at Modder River, dated Dec. 28th, reports an artillery duel lasting 1 hour.

Bombarding Boers at Modder River.

On December 27th a British reconnoitering party made a sortie, but did not come within Boer range.

The British on December 28th commenced a steady bombardment of the Boer position.

Lady Sarah Wilson.

Madam Mafeking, Dec. 10 (by native runner to Modder River) Lady Sarah Wilson, who has returned here, is living in a bomb-destroyed house where she is enabled to exist with some degree of comfort.

Boers Repulsed

They Attempted to Cut the Railway Near Victoria West, But Were Driven Off.

Capetown, Dec. 29.—The troops in the British camp of Victoria West turned out last night to repel an attempt of the Boers to cut the railway next to the station.

A patrol reported early in the evening that they had sighted the Boers in the neighborhood.

At 10 o'clock at night the Boers opened a heavy fire near the station. The British replied and the Boers retired at daybreak, their attempt having turned out a failure.

German Steamer Captured.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Dec. 30.—The German steamer Bundesrath, belonging to the German East African line, has been captured as a prize and taken to Durban.

London, Dec. 30.—Regarding traffic generally on the east coast of Africa, the British Admiralty officials say the British government desires that all ordinary and legitimate trade conducted by foreign vessels should suffer as little restriction as possible.

Hamburg, Dec. 30.—The crew of the German East African line have received news of the arrest of the captured steamer Bundesrath. It is declared here that there was no contraband on board.

Durban, Dec. 30.—The British cruiser Magdeleine, seized the steamer in North Devon Bay. She will be brought before a prize court.

Clothing for Canadians.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Lieut. Col. Macdonald, chief director of stores, has arranged the kits and clothing for the men of the second contingent. Mounted artillery trousers will be blue. These will be in addition to the khaki suits.

Dr. Armstrong Volunteers.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—Dr. George Armstrong, surgeon to Montreal general hospital, has applied to go as surgeon to South Africa with the second contingent.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—The city council has decided to insure the lives of such of the second contingent as may belong to and are residents of Toronto.

Seizure of Flour.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The seizure by British officials of American flour consigned to the Boers and the statement regarding alleged Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty has aroused renewed interest in Paris.

Buttons Seized by Customs Officials.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—A few days ago a large number of buttons, on which were inscribed "Victory to the Boers," both in French and English, were seized by customs officials in Toronto and forwarded to the department here. The result has been that the department has sent out a circular to all customs collectors and others, instructing them to be on the look-out for buttons of this kind.

U. S. Consul at Pretoria.

Mr. Hay Leaves London En Route for the Transvaal.

London, Dec. 30.—Mr. Adolphe S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, left Waterloo railroad station this morning for Southampton on his way to Capetown. The same train took Lord Edward Stanley, one of the junior lords of the treasury, who has been appointed to a position on General Roberts's staff.

Sir William Stokes, surgeon-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria, in Ireland, and surgeon to the Meath hospital, Dublin, and a number of hospital nurses, left London for Southampton this morning en route to Capetown.

London, Dec. 30.—Despatches from Chieveley Camp hint at some important movement as imminent.

This is interpreted to mean that Gen. Buller contemplates a renewal of his attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

It is reported by the same despatches that the Boers have now retired to the north bank of the Tugela river, being afraid that the swollen river may bar their retreat. They are also moving their laagers near Ladysmith, probably with the intention of putting further pressure on the garrison, which now seems to be suffering pretty heavily from the bombardment.

It is difficult, however, to conceive that Gen. Buller would make another frontal attack, especially now that the river is rising, and an additional indication that this is not his purpose is the fact that he has removed his headquarters back to Frere.

It is known that further artillery is due to arrive for Gen. Buller, but the belief here is that his force, even then, will be too weak.

The Boer movements northward from the Tugela are quite in keeping with the enemy's usual plan of securing a safe line of retreat.

Another Sortie.

The following dispatch from Chieveley Camp, dated December 24th, appears in the Times: "Parties of Boers approached to-day within three miles of Chieveley Camp, threatening our watering parties, who are compelled to go some two miles

By Cable From London

Will General Buller Remain Inactive Until 'Bobs' Arrives at the Cape?

It Is Believed Kimberley and Mafeking May Be Sacrificed.

London, Dec. 30.—The death of the Duke of Westminster, combined with the mourning already prevalent on account of the war losses, has left few of the titled families of Great Britain free to enjoy Christmas with the usual festivities.

To this condition of affairs the pathetic paradox is found in the society news columns, which daily announce a long list of forthcoming marriages, the bridegrooms in the majority of cases being soldiers.

It is a season of short engagements and sudden marriages, and a quiet marriage now followed within a few days by a farewell at Southampton.

The martial spirit and universal desire to serve the Country shows no sign of abating. The action of the Duke of Norfolk, who is by no means a young man, in volunteering for active service, is the latest example of this spirit, but the Duke's position in the cabinet, his tremendous business interests, to say nothing of his power as lay head of the Catholic church in England, will probably prevent an acceptance of his offer.

The impression continues to gain ground that Gen. Buller and his subordinates have been instructed to undertake no important movement until the arrival of Gen. Roberts, who will amass the divisions under Gen. Gatacre, Warren and French, and march upon Bloemfontaine, thus drawing off the Boers from Ladysmith.

To accomplish this, it is believed that Kimberley and Mafeking may be sacrificed.

Whether Gen. Buller will acquiesce to this or attempt to emulate Gen. Gough, who retrieved his reverses in India while Sir Charles Napier was coming out to succeed him, is a matter of much speculation.

The seizure of cargoes of American flour off Delagoa Bay failed to excite much popular interest in England. It is generally looked upon as a fine point of International Law

that will be amicably settled, but the military and international law authorities are almost unanimous in declaring that Great Britain should not declare food stuffs contraband of war.

A representative of the Associated Press learns that the wireless telegraph instruments recently captured from the Boers and described as Marconi's were not his marconi apparatus, but a well-known German firm, and Marconi declares the instruments captured were not workable.

Customs Receipts

For Six Months Show an Increase of \$1,885,571 Over Last Year.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The comparative statement of customs receipts of the Dominion for six months ended to-day compared with same period last year is as follows:

Month: 1898. 1899. July \$ 2,493,491 \$ 1,885,571 August 2,119,108 2,831,870 September 2,086,651 2,611,650 October 1,993,271 2,460,010 November 1,933,993 2,394,163 December 1,960,216 2,394,195 Total \$12,590,280 \$14,415,571

This shows an increase of \$1,885,571 for six months. The present month alone gives an increase of over \$400,000.

Firemen's Escape

A Burning Roof Collapses Carrying With It Several Men.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—A large fire here to-day nine firemen were injured, two seriously, the escapes from death of captives O'Connor, Evans and Carey, and fireman Madden, O'Hara and three others was little short of miraculous.

All the men were working on the roof of a building at 216, 218, 218, 218, and as the fire crept closer to the west side of the structure, the men were gradually driven toward the middle of the roof. Suddenly the east wall of the building adjoining fell with a terrific crash. An immense mass of brick and timber crashed into the roof, where Captain O'Connor and his men were at work. The roof tore away from the sides and fell with a crash to the floor beneath, carrying pipeman O'Hara down in the debris and leaving the others on the frail broken edge of the roof, high above the flames.

Captain O'Connor, Lieutenant Callahan and pipeman Fontana and Hogan finally succeeded in securing the two unfortunate pipemen, and crawling along the shaking walls, made their way to a fire escape and safely to the ground.

After the fire had been raging about an hour and a half, the walls began falling, and several firemen were more or less injured. Jas. Woolley so seriously that he was taken to the hospital.

The fire was one of the worst the fire department has had to contend with in years. The cold was intense, the thermometer being several degrees below zero, and several men were severely frozen.

The Plague at Honolulu

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—Mail advices from Honolulu give additional details of the bubonic plague which has appeared there, and indicate that the conditions are not very alarming.

It is Chief Langley

Police Commissioners Appoint Provincial Sergeant to Succeed Mr. Sheppard.

A Native Son Chosen Out of Twenty-Three Applicants for the Position.

Out of twenty-three, applications received for the office of chief of police for this city the Board of Police Commissioners this morning decided that there was none equal to the native son, Ontario man and men from the Prairie provinces and from the interior points of British Columbia applied for the post, but in the opinion of the board they were none whose qualifications for the post were so satisfactory as those of Sergeant John M. Langley, of the provincial police force, who was this morning formally selected for the position. He will enter upon his duties on the 2nd of January, his assumption of the position being signified by a conference with the police board at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. Until that time Chief Sheppard will be asked to continue in the office.

The decision referred to was reached at a meeting of the board held this morning at the city hall. The conference was conducted in private in the mayor's parlors, the commissionaires declining to say whether or not the liberations in the committee of the latter it was merely stated by the mayor, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, that Sgt. Langley had been chosen for the position. The chief declined to say whether or not the decision was unanimous.

The Times was asked to say that applicants may obtain their photographs and testimonials from the clerk of the police court any time after Tuesday morning, and that those residing out of town will have their credentials returned to them by mail.

This disposes of a matter which has aroused a great deal of interest throughout the city ever since the announcement of the Times that Chief Sheppard had handed in his resignation. Naturally all the friends of the applicants made a strong effort to secure the appointment of their favorites, and the life of a commissioner has been for the past few weeks a considerable burden in consequence.

Sgt. Langley, or as he must now be known, Chief Langley, is one of the best known police officers on the Coast. He was born in Victoria in 1863, being the son of the late Jas. Langley, and was educated in this province and in California. He joined the police force in April, 1884, being at the same time deputy sheriff under the late police chief Harris. In 1889 he was promoted to the position of sergeant, and for a year and a half acted as superintendent until the appointment of Mr. Hussey to that position, when he was promoted to sergeant and has since been in charge of the force.

During his sixteen years' experience in the force he has been engaged in many of the famous cases, his excellent work in connection with the Vancouver robbery and the North field murder case and other matters being incidents in a long and successful experience. He was married twelve years ago to Miss Frances Alletto, who is a native daughter of this city.

His appointment will render vacant the post of provincial police sergeant, the next senior in the force being Clerk Atkins.

Following is a list of the applicants from which the commissionaires had to select the new chief: William E. Gilchrist, Victoria; Robert A. Humphrey, Victoria; C. W. Gladwin, Kamloops; James Kirkley, Brandon; John M. Langley, Victoria; John E. Whiteside, Victoria; Wm. Greenwood, Norman, Ont.; Alex. McGowan, Rossland; Geo. M. Perdue, Victoria; Mr. H. White-Fraser, Vancouver; A. Westwood, Prince Albert, Sask.; Thos. Palmer, Victoria; John Hawton, Victoria; A. F. McKinnon, Nelson; Donald Campbell McLeod, Victoria; W. J. Rait, Victoria; W. P. Winsay, Victoria; Patrick Perra, Victoria; Frank P. Murray, Victoria; Thos. McInnes, Moosomin; Michael Mooriskey, Victoria; P. J. Riddell, Victoria; John McAlist, Vancouver.

Strengthening French Navy

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Dec. 29.—The government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies at the beginning of January a bill providing for the defence of the French coasts and colonies, and will increase the strength of the fleet.

This does not involve an increase in the expenditures. The cost of the defence of the coasts and colonies is estimated at 220,000,000 francs annually over two and a half years. This sum will be provided for by 50,000,000 francs annually set aside to buy of certain bonds, and which become free this year by the final payment of these bonds.

The expense of the increase of the fleet will be met by utilizing 55,000,000 francs of the 105,000,000 francs annually devoted to the construction of new vessels. At the end of two years the whole 105,000,000 francs can be devoted to the new naval programme.

The total outlay, which is estimated at 692,000,000 francs, will provide, it is understood, for the construction of twelve first-class ironclads, several torpedo boat destroyers and a large number of torpedo boats.

Already the press denounces the scheme as "inadequate."

JAS. DEANS.

ADMAN BREVITIES.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—"Pete" Murphy, as familiarly called, a well known news vendor who has sold papers on St. James street for over twenty years, is lying dangerously ill at Notre Dame hospital.

Cookshires, Que., Dec. 30.—John French, of Easton corner, near here, is dead, the result of a tree which he was chopping falling on him yesterday.

Hamilton, Dec. 30.—Annie Lee, daughter of a retired resident of Stoney Creek, has been hiccupping incessantly for two weeks. The doctor has been unable to stop it, and her condition is critical. An expert from the United States has been sent for.

Quebec, Dec. 30.—Six new cases of smallpox were reported from Montreal during past week, making in all forty-one.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Hon. J. E. Stratton, provincial secretary, has a scheme on foot for the treatment of epileptics and mild forms of lunacy in separate provincial asylums. The government will probably utilize for that purpose the Victoria college (the well-known old Methodist institution) at Cobourg.

YANCOUVER NOTES.

(Special to the Times.)

Yanycouver, Dec. 30.—Quite a flurry was caused amongst the ladies yesterday evening over the expulsion, by resolution, from the W.O.T.U. ranks of Mrs. D. G. McKeachie, Mrs. MacKenzie has, for some time past been forwarding in the work, and had supervision of the hospital and rescue departments.

Twelve hundred convictions have been obtained out of fifteen hundred cases heard during the year in the local police court. Twenty-four cases were committed for trial.

Messrs. Hewitt Bostock and F. J. Deane, of Kamloops, are passengers to the capital this afternoon.

DEATHS FROM THE PLAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

Melbourne, Victoria, Dec. 30.—Advice from Noumea, New Caledonia, says that five whites have been attacked by the plague. One of them has since died. Fifteen Kanakas and Chinese has died from the plague and twelve are under treatment.

A STRANDED STEAMER.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 30.—The mail steamer which went ashore last night on the southern extremity of Kent, is the Petetas of the Hamburg-South American line.

The Petetas only carried a cargo of grain, and had no passengers on board.

"HOGMANAY" CELEBRATION.

The Sir William Wallace Society Honor Their Chief.

The gathering of Scotsmen at the last meeting of the year of the Sir William Wallace Society, held in their rooms, Broad street, last night, was one worthy of commemoration. It was decided to recognize the close of the chief's (Mr. W. C. Kerr) year of office by a "Hogmanay" celebration, and the members responded richly together, with not a few visitors from the Caledonia and St. Andrew's Society. After the chief had taken his seat the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, chaplain of the Caledonian Society, addressed the gathering on the subject of "Patriotism," and said he thought if Scotsmen were somewhat more aggressive politically, municipally and socially, it would be better for themselves, and for the community generally.

Mr. R. H. Jameson made a few remarks, after which the chief, in wishing the members "A guide new year to me and a'," said that undoubtedly the influence of the Sir William Wallace Society was making itself felt far beyond the confines of the city of Victoria; the reports of their gatherings now finding a place in the columns of the Scottish American, the leading Scottish paper on this continent.

An interval followed, during which tea, coffee, cakes, etc., were handed round, the pipes to the society (Mr. Robertson) meanwhile playing a selection on the bagpipes, and Mr. Hughes on the piano. After the interval, Mr. Dean, the bard of the Caledonia Society, recited an original poem, entitled "An Address to the Scottish Regimental Band for the Transvaal," which merits the warm approval of the members.

The following programme was then gone through: Song, Mr. G. M. Watt, "The Smith's a Gallant Fireman's" recitation, Mr. Henderson, "Jameson's Raid on the Transvaal" song, Mr. Jameson, "Oor Ain Auld Hame" recitation, Mr. Morrison, "Downfall of Poland" song, Mr. W. Cornock, "Ye Banks and Brees o' Bonnie Doon" recitation, Mr. J. McKay, "On the Heights of Alma" short address, Mr. W. J. Hanna; song, Mr. G. M. Watt, "The Lang, Awa Ship" recitation, Mr. J. G. Hay, "William and Mary" song, Mr. R. H. Jameson, "Annie Laurie," in which the members joined. Altogether the proceedings from start to finish went with an enthusiasm and vim worthy of the best days of the society, and the gathering closed at a late hour by all the members singing "Auld Lang Syne."

AN ADDRESS.

To the Scottish Regimental Band for the Transvaal, South Africa.

(After "Scottie Wha Ha.")

Scots wim to the Transvaal speed, Scots wim White and Butler lead, (standing on to glorious deeds) Death or victorie, There's the copies, there's the Boers, See their dreadful, deadly slaughter, Strive to break bold Kruger's power, Brave Gordons on us me.

By the British blood they spill, By the graves which Britons fill, To avenge Majuba's hill, Onward to the goal.

Wim in freedom's noble cause, Freeman's rights and freemen's laws, Wha for bravery's just applause, Wadna do or dee?

Or "Tommy" bodie are braver far, Together with our noble tars, Shall lead to victory.

Not very alarming.



A MILITARY DEADLOCK.

Meagre indeed is the news from "the front." But so much as has come latest conveys ample assurance that there is stern work ahead of the British army whichever way the advance is resumed toward the line of the republics. No reasonable person will care to entertain the theory that the extraordinary industry, energy and skill which are spreading by night and by day in front of Buller and Methuen a series of the most remarkable defensive works of which there is any record, will collapse at the first hard push from the advancing foe.

In casting a retrospective glance upon the events of this war we find ourselves bound to grant to the Boer three prime qualities of the warrior which he has revealed in his conduct on the battlefield: these are: supreme self-confidence; desperate, obstinate courage; wonderful powers of recuperation. These, in general, have been the characteristics which are recognizable by our own generals and honored by our own men. True, there have been ugly reports of military malpractice on the Boers' part, but it is quite evident those atrocities were the work of individual combatants temporarily out-of-hand and acting entirely without the sanction of the responsible commanders. The latter have repeatedly proved that they understand and practice the usages of modern warfare, and they, therefore, deserve the justice of acquittal from those unpleasant charges.

Since the military authorities of Europe, the other day declared, that the situation along the line of battle could not be described as anything but a complete deadlock, not a thing has occurred to alter the verdict. It seems, in presence of such facts as the public are in possession of, somewhat absurd to jump to the conclusion that General Joubert, because he has thrown up what may almost be called permanent works in front of Gen. Buller, has therefore placed himself between two fires; that is between Gen. White and Gen. Buller; and left his flanks open to attack. This, on the face of it, is sheer absurdity and little comfort is to be gathered from denunciations of that sort. Does it sound reasonable to declare that a general who has given proof on a field of a sagacity we would gladly see matched by any of our own generals now in the field, would commit a blunder such as we have described which would earn for a junior cadet in the tactics class a sharp flogging over the knuckles from the instructor's cane? Is it reasonable to suppose that Gen. Joubert and his European staff would spend the time and enormous labor they have done upon those works around Colenso if there were not a well-defined purpose in it, if they were only imperfectly acquainted with the details of the British disposition of force?

The crushing lesson of Elandsplaagte has not been thrown away upon the Boers. That was the brightest achievement of the whole war, a well-planned and well-executed manoeuvre which for the time checked the Boer advance and doubtless proved the salvation of White's entire force. The Boers were taught there the extreme value of "the far-flung scouting line" and the danger to which detached or flying columns are ever exposed. With that severe discipline ringing in their memory it is scarcely probable that the Boer leaders will leave upper and eastern Natal, or any other portion of their flanks, or rear, unwatched.

Besides, are the mistakes of Nicholson's Nek, Stormberg, Magersfontein and Tugela going to be repeated blindly? Would not a flanking column, necessarily "tight" as to guns, commissariat and other stores if anything like speed were expected from it in such a hard country and in such terrific heat—would not such a column be liable to encounter at some awkward corner the same sort of trouble that befel the other flying columns? The hope of the British people is that the generals will not take any more of those useless risks, and the military critics and the people, for once, are of the same opinion. Were the country being operated in suitable for swift cavalry work, if it offered any special advantages for the manoeuvres of light-horse batteries, and if it could be traversed by a column without the necessity of serious engineering difficulties at almost every mile, then the problem would be a very different one. But people who know that portion of Natal well, say that rapid military evolutions in it are simply impossible. It is an engineering affair from the start, and any advance to be made by a composite force like the British army must be accomplished by hard labor if the resistance of the enemy be really serious.

The resistance of the enemy is most serious, and if one will divest the mind of all fanciful notions of flanking and flying columns and look the bare facts in the face, one will realize that Buller's army will have to dig as well as fight its way forward to Ladysmith.

Another thing to remember is that we simply have not the men to spare for those suggested flanking movements, until the reinforcements on the way from Britain are received. Then again, the wisdom of splitting up the force needs no comment. In the opinion of students

of war Buller may come gloriously out of this thing if he sheer clear of the blunders that cost Lee at Gettysburg, General Melas at Marengo, General Mack at Ulm and the Prussian commanders at Auerstadt and Jena, and Bazaine at Metz their armies and their fame.

Lee, after turning Hooker's position on the Rappahannock, marching into northern territory and menacing the capital, encountered the federal army on ground most favorable for defence, attacked it and was defeated. Had he moved off to the right and himself assumed the defensive he would probably have tempted attack from the northern army, taken it "in the agonies of deployment" and perhaps inflicted decisive defeat. The campaign in Natal is rapidly becoming a great contest of wits, and it may be commented, as Abbe Gardar once whispered to a friend during a conversational duet with the equally voluble Abbe Constantin, who "had the floor" and was talking so fast Gardar could get no chance to slip in a word: "S'il crache il est perdu!" (If he spit he is lost).

VICTORIA-CHILLIWACK RY.

Yesterday morning the Colonist spread before its readers another of those peculiar articles on the Victoria and Chilliwack railway project. We say peculiar, because we find it hard to understand what the Colonist is driving at.

No impartial person, after examining the facts connected with this project, could, if he had the slightest regard for his reputation for veracity, venture such statements as those to which the Colonist has boldly committed itself. The Colonist says the capital stock of the company is two million dollars, but it fails to state that that amount is the authorized capital stock, not the actual subscribed stock. A man may incorporate a business under the Companies Act for \$100,000, although \$50,000 is ample for his present needs. He issues stock for the \$50,000, which is his present capital; the remaining \$50,000 is reserved and should money be needed in his business he allows this surplus stock as required. He cannot go beyond the amount fixed in his articles of incorporation, and if desirous of further power must seek fresh incorporation.

A recollection of how stocks were manipulated in Klondike exploration companies must have been uppermost in the Colonist's mind when it delivered itself of the editorial under comment. There are no dollar shares for ten cents here; no large blocks of stock to figure heads. One dollar's worth of stock is to be issued for one dollar, and the question is whether the city of Victoria is justified in investing her money or not. That is the real issue, which the Colonist begs.

The jumbling of subsidies, bond issues, share subscriptions, Sidney railway indebtedness, and authorized capital stock of the company, and calling it the capital of the company, is such rank nonsense that we are forced to the conclusion that the Colonist is wilfully trying to kill the project. The capital of any company is the amount represented by the stock paid up, which is its excess of assets over liabilities, and in this instance the capital of this road is arrived at by deducting from the cost of the road the liabilities against the road then existing, any bonuses given to the shareholders. Would the Colonist consider a man who had \$50,000 in his business of his own money, and who owed his banker \$20,000 and \$20,000 to other creditors, to be justified in asserting that his capital was \$90,000? That is exactly the financial proposition the Colonist is trying to prove.

As for the amount due to the city by the Sidney road for interest paid under its guarantee, it would be folly to imagine that a company taking over this road would assume its indebtedness, other than the registered bonds. The citizens must face this fact, that what they have paid is a clean loss, and the city's energy must be in the direction of placing this railway in such a position as to prevent a recurrence of payments for interest. Let the city get a judgment against this road for its debt to the city and proceed to realize. You are then free to face with a prior charge of \$300,000. Does anybody think that the city would get enough to pay legal expenses out of the sale?

The Colonist seems to have constituted itself the engineer of the road, and has selected the most practical route. Yet it seems to us that there are other routes practical and more desirable to bring the road into the centre of the city, and avoid those wonderful "drops" the Colonist loves to linger over. Because, argues the Colonist, a railway is 57 feet higher at its starting point, it must therefore come in on a trestle 57 feet high at the terminus. According to this argument the C. P. R. line at Vancouver should be on a trestle 5,026 feet high, as that altitude is reached at Stephen in the Rockies. Such is the ridiculous position the Colonist has got itself into by trying to deal with financial and engineering problems. As a matter of fact there is less than 7 feet of difference between Hillside avenue and the city market. A grade of one per cent. is an easy one, but this will prove to be less than a sixth of one per cent.

Assuming that the city subscribes for \$500,000 stock and \$250,000 is disposed of at par to outsiders, this, deducted from the authorized capital, would leave \$1,250,000 not allotted. Is the Colonist hugging the notion that this amount is to be used for "stunning the hungry maw"

of those who oppose any project that will benefit Victoria, unless they are "in on it"? If so we can assure the Colonist that those people are going to get "badly left." If they want any stock in the road they will get a dollar's worth for a dollar.

Major Pallin, a British veterinary officer, fears the frightful horse plague peculiar to the Transvaal—the horse sickness, the tsetse fly, the tick tick. The first is worst, generally appears in February, rages throughout the warm months and sweeps off thousands of horses. He says the British army in the Transvaal may be seriously hindered if the campaign is not over by February, by having its cavalry mounts decimated.

Lord Methuen's chief of signalling, a highly important post, is the Hon. E. D. Loch, only son of Lord Loch. He is master of heliography, and it is due to his clever work that communication has been opened with Kimberley. He pressed Lord Methuen to buy a wireless telegraph apparatus, negotiations were nearly completed when an agent of the Transvaal came along offering double the price and got the machine.

St. Paul Pioneer Press contributes this to the end-of-the-century controversy: "Ladies of a certain age will decline to follow the ninety-nine-year-in-a-century method of computation. To be one year old on the day of your birth would be beginning this earthly pilgrimage with an intolerable handicap."

News from Mafeking would be greatly welcomed. That it is not captured is proved by the silence. No fear of the Boers depressing a star of glee over such a prize.

Re-Defined Boundaries

Department of Mines Reorganizes the Mining Divisions of the Province.

The Heights of Land Substituted for Lines of Longitude and Latitude.

By a notice in last night's Gazette almost all of the mining recorders and gold commissioners throughout the province were relieved of their positions, their tenure of office to expire on the first day of January of the New Year. This measure, which at first glance would seem a drastic one, is rendered necessary by the fact that all of the mining divisions in the gentle-sloped province have been redefined. The same Gazette which contains a notice of their removal from office in the mining divisions, under the old classification, contains their appointment to the same positions in the divisions as at present defined. The fact that these officers were appointed by order-in-council rendered necessary the step just mentioned.

The re-division of mining boundaries has awakened a great deal of interest among mining men, as it is a radical departure from the method hitherto pursued in determining the limits of each of the divisions. Formerly the districts were divided upon an arbitrary line of latitude or longitude. This looked well on a map, but when it had to be worked out in practice it was often an almost impossible task to define these boundaries. For instance, speaking yesterday of the new arrangement, Mr. Valleau, formerly commissioner in Omica, said that he actually could not tell definitely where the limits of his division lay. He knew where the centre was and in a general way he knew of its extent, but it was quite impossible for him to tell exactly where his jurisdiction ended. Where the task for the commissioner was such a difficult one, it can easily be understood how confusing it must have been to the miner or prospector who had neither time nor inclination to bother with the technicalities of the matter.

The department, proceeded upon a totally different plan. Instead of considering degrees and meridians, they followed the heights of land by which nature herself has divided the province into certain districts. By this system the country is naturally divided into those sections which are drained by certain streams and their tributaries, and even the most ignorant prospector can determine by the general configuration of the country the division in which his claim or prospect lies. To draw the boundary of some of these divisions upon the map would result in a very misleading line, but in practice it simplifies matters very much, more especially for the class most interested in mining and prospecting, and this is the great object which Hon. Fred Home, with the assistance of the provincial mineralogist, Mr. Robertson, has had in view.

Alterations have been made in the naming of the divisions in only two instances. The division of which Bella Coola is the natural centre was hitherto known as Victoria division, from the fact that it was administered by the officials of the Victoria mining division. There was no other reason for the duplication of the name of Victoria in the classification, and it resulted in endless trouble and confusion. It has therefore been named Bella Coola division. The name of Cariboo has been substituted for that of Richfield, but beyond these the old designations stand.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c. Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved method. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Shown to all dealers, of Dr. A. W. Chase & Co. Medicine Co. Toronto and Buffalo.

Forage Plant Cultivation

Address Delivered by Prof. D. A. Brodie, of Puayal, at Institute Meetings.

Valuable Information Given by an Expert for B. C. Farmers' Benefit.

During December, Professor D. A. Brodie of the Puayall experimental station addressed a series of meetings of Farmers' Institutes throughout British Columbia on the subject of Forage Plant Cultivation, and as he gave some exceedingly interesting information which the farmers of the province will be glad to have for reference, the address is published in full below.

Since beginning the forage plant experiments in Puayall, I have been asked a number of times of what practical value these experiments were to people on the mountains, where everything grows so luxuriantly.

People who ask such questions, I am happy to say, are few, but nevertheless such questions are asked. The very fact that Eastern Washington has commands, the highest price on our markets is sufficient to show the question of forage plants an important one with us.

At the present time Puget Sound hay is quoted at \$11-\$12, while Eastern Washington hay is quoted at \$17. It is claimed that Puget Sound hay gives horses the heaves, which is true, but the reason for this difference? While from a technical standpoint it is not accurately known just what the real cause is, it is generally accepted, I think, that it is due to a difference in the process of curing.

On this side of the mountains where the atmosphere is humid even in the summer months, it takes a longer time and more work to make good hay than it does on the east side. In the Palouse country where the air is dry and where winds are common, hay can be cut in the morning, raked and stacked up in the afternoon and in three days is ready for the barn, bright and green, having had no sun to bleach it.

Here, however, hay can not be put up in that way; where it is very heavy it is necessary to scatter it with the tedder or by hand and unless the weather is bright all the time it has to lie a good while in the field. In fact, practically all the curing is done by the heat of the sun, such things as cocking it green being impossible on account of there being no drying winds.

Another thing that interferes very much with making good hay here is that most of the hay is caught in the June rains, and most of it, or at least a large part of it, gets it accumulated. It is the opinion of some that the dust on the hay is the cause of the heaves. While this is perhaps in a sense true, it is evident that the kind of dust has something to do with it, for although the Eastern Washington hay is nearly always dusty, it seldom affects horses in the way Puget Sound hay does.

It seems to me, and I have heard others express the same opinion, that the disease is not caused so much from the dust or dirt that is gathered up in the hay, but rather that, in the slow process of curing on this side of the mountains, especially with hay that has been cut in the June rains, moldy or affected with some other fungus or bacterium, the spores of which are more injurious to the lungs than common dust.

However, as before stated, the true cause of the trouble is as yet an open question, and can only be eliminated in one of two ways. First, to find out what the dust that interferes with the cure is this cause is and apply a remedy; if a practical one can be found, or, second, to obviate the trouble by introducing new grasses and forage plants that will mature later in the season than those now in general use.

For instance, if instead of orchard grass, red clover or timothy, which are used for cutting anywhere between June 15th and July 10th, during a time of the year when wet weather is expected, we can find some plants which not only possess the same fodder value as those mentioned, but in addition will mature later, say from July 15th to August 15th, when the weather is usually more settled. If our haying season could be changed to a month later, hay could then be cured with much less risk of loss and injury.

In order to do this later maturing plants must be found, and it is partly with this in view that the experiments I mention are being carried on. Another problem of no less importance than the one just mentioned is the establishment of pastures on some of our waste lands. Stretching south from Tacoma and Olympia to Tenino is an area of land forming a large part of Pierce and Thurston counties, which is practically useless on account of the gravelly nature of the soil. It is true that there are patches of good land scattered here and there, which supply a number of large dairies, but for the most part this land is far from being productive. Much of it has been bought for from \$1.75 to \$3 an acre, and it is not uncommon to find a dairy of fifty or seventy-five cows which has a range of five hundred to two thousand acres. The main question is this region is pasture and the problem of finding forage plants which will thrive on these dry prairies is one that the experiment station is called upon to solve.

To some who have seen this section of country, this may seem like a visionary scheme. It is, however, I think, within the memory of most of us when the Rocky mountain plateau was included in what was called the Great American Desert. It was not until 1873, when the Union Pacific railroad was pushed across

the continent, that the value of this region as a pasture range became known. We also remember how capitalists and stockmen flocked into this country, and in a few years vast herds of cattle, sheep and horses were everywhere to be seen. The result of this was that the native pastures were killed out from overstocking. Lately the United States department of agriculture and the experimental stations of the various states concerned, have taken up the problem of re-establishing these ranges and in many sections with great success.

When we think of the small rainfall of the Rocky mountains as compared with the rainfall on the west side of the Cascades, it seems as though the problem here ought to be correspondingly easy. If such plants can be found a great deal of our waste land, hitherto considered barren, may be rendered profitable. The rapid development of the dairy industry on the West demands that something be done along this line. Besides, if hardy plants can be established on these waste places, it will be an impetus to the beef industry, a branch of agriculture to which too little attention is being given. In fact, the effect can hardly be over-estimated. The growth of these plants would furnish humus to the soil, a large part of the moisture which now so readily leaches away to the sea would be retained. Grain, fruit and many other enterprises would be established and thrive on farms and good homes would in a few years cover the now desolate waste.

I have merely stated two of the reasons why tests should be made with the various forage plants on this side of the mountains. One other is, however, worthy of mention. Each year seed firms send out catalogues to the farmers all over the country, and in making his collection of seeds, the purchaser ought to know before-hand which plants do well and which do not. Especially is this true in the case of the grasses and leguminous plants, which differ so much in their usefulness on different soils and under different climatic conditions. New seeds too are being continually thrown out on the market, the usefulness of which may be established in some other section, but may never have been tried here.

The grass garden affords an object lesson in which the different plants illustrate their respective qualities side by side. Here the visitor forms comparisons, learns the distinguishing characters of different plants, and draws his own conclusions as to the qualities of each. This year about fifty varieties of forage plants were sown, and although in six months' time reliable conclusions can hardly be made, yet, I wish to mention some of the principal kinds that indicate future usefulness.

Vicia Villosa, hairy vetch or sand vetch, was tried on both hill and bottom land, and although it did not mature this year it made a good stand in both soils. This is recommended in some parts as a good hay plant, but unless it is sown with rye, oats, or some such plant to hold it up, it is practically useless for hay, as it lies flat on the ground and forms a tangled mat. It is, however, much relished by cattle. It has been suggested that it would make a good crop for green manure, and it undoubtedly would if it could be plowed under, but the same difficulty would present itself here as in the case of the hay, viz., that the tangled mat would be very apt to interfere with the plow. Arrhenatherum avenaceum, tall meadow grass, made a fine growth on sandy loam, but its one great drawback, both here and in Eastern Washington, is that it is subject to smut.

Bromus inermis, Russian forage plant, cannot be recommended with the same zeal that it is in Eastern Washington. Sown in the spring it did well on both hill and bottom land and is still doing well on the hill, but the bottom is a standstill as though it had been frosted. Some seed of this was sent last May to Mr. Geo. J. Dougherty, of Lakeview, Washington. It was sown on one of the rockiest parts of the prairie and the last account was doing finely, notwithstanding the severe test during the dry season. It is well worth a more extended trial.

Several of the brome grasses are well adapted to the Puget Sound country. Bromus hookerianus grows naturally along fences and waste places and on all kinds of soils. It is worthy of a trial as a hay and pasture grass.

Three native bunch grasses from Eastern Washington, namely, Poa Nevadensis, Agropyron divergens, and a pseudorepus, were tried on sandy loam and all made a fair showing. They, however, seem to lose some of their bunching habit on this side of the mountains. All are worthy of a more extended trial. Several other grasses have indicated by their growth this season to be worthy of further experimentation on different soils.

The following are to be tried during the coming year on the gravelly prairie south of Tacoma. Bromus inermis, B. scaberrimus, hairy vetch, meadow fescue, Agropyron divergens, A. pseudorepus, Pot Nevadensis, and as many others as seed can be procured. Of those that did not do well the following may be mentioned: Crimison clover, Alfalfa, Bromus frevarianus, etc. Many seeds did not grow at all, but will be tried again in both fall and spring. One thing is noticeable in introducing seeds from other sections; seeds that have been raised here, germinate more readily, grow faster and are in almost every case superior to the introduced seeds. The second year of a test is then a better time to judge. In other words, a seed must become acclimated before its adaptability can be determined. A good many seeds have been sent here for trial from the United States department of agriculture, most of them having never been tried in America.

Millions of various varieties will be tested during the coming year. So far as I am aware, very little has been done outside on this side of the mountains. Outside of the grasses and leguminous plants I need say little. The fact that roots and vegetables of almost every variety do well here being pretty well established. However, on account of the prominent place that corn holds as an essential special attention should be given as to the best varieties for this purpose. As the dairy industry advances, silos will be built and the time of maturing, as well as the yield, of the different varieties should be determined. Our

short seasons demand for this purpose a variety of corn which makes a heavy growth and matures early, since it seems to be the prevailing idea, and experimental tests bear it out, that corn makes the best ensilage when fully matured.

Sugar beets, as a food for dairy cows, are coming into prominence and experiments go to show that Western Washington is an ideal place for them. Rape is a plant whose value as a food for hogs, sheep, calves and dairy cows is far too little known in the Puget Sound country. As a soiling crop it stands high and the large yields of green fodder make it a very desirable plant. Cattle are very fond of it and it can be fed to dairy cows without affecting the taste of the milk. If should, however, be fed after milking, and should also be fed at first with great caution as it is apt to cause bloatings.

Scourge of the Orient

Six Deaths Have Occurred at Honolulu—All in Chinese Quarters.

Coast Quarantine Officers Detain-ing All Vessels From That Port.

The news received by the Aurangi that bubonic plague has reached Honolulu has created considerable alarm along the coast, and all the quarantine and health officers from San Diego to Williams Head have been instructed to keep a close watch over the incoming steamers from there and the other affected ports in the Orient. All will take strenuous precautions to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague on this coast.

As the Aurangi did not bring mail from the islands the details received of the progress of the plague were brief. Mail received via San Francisco, by the steamer Centennial, which left the same day, however, not only confirms the news received by the Australian liner, but increases the death toll. On the morning of the sailing of the steamer there were six deaths. The plague was confined to the Chinese portion of the city, and this part of the port was under strict quarantine, and no ingress or egress was allowed. The residents of Honolulu are organizing to fight the plague. They have subscribed \$25,000 to a fund being raised for this work. In consequence of the plague, the shipping business of the island port has suffered considerably. All inter-island trade has stopped at a standstill. The Centennial arrived here on December 15th from Manila, but was not allowed to dock until the following day. Nine of her crew were permitted to land. No new cases had, however, broken out from December 12th to the 19th, and, as stated yesterday, it was given out that the quarantine was to be raised then.

That the San Francisco health officials are taking all precautions to prevent a possible admission of the disease to that city, is shown by the fact that the steamer Centennial, and the steamer Newport and Tartar, which also arrived from Manila via Honolulu, have been ordered into quarantine to be fumigated and disinfected. All will be detained at Angel Island station for some time. The steamer Gardiner, from San Francisco to-day from the Orient, via Honolulu, will also be sent to quarantine and held until all danger is past.

News received from reliable sources in the East state that the disease is prevalent in China and that many unusual events are being put forward there. It was in north China that its ravages were most severe. At Newchang over two thousand died. From that port the disease was carried to Kobe, Japan, where it is now prevalent and many there are dying from the effects of the scourge. Singapore is also affected, and all persons from there are being quarantined. According to the statement of one of the most learned Japanese doctors, one who discovered the plague germ, the disease was carried to China to Japan by rats in the hold of a steamer. Rats, he says, are the greatest carriers of the disease. It is said that the steamer officers at Manila are taking all precautions to prevent its introduction there. On the recently arriving Orient liners no Japanese passengers have been carried, due to the fact, it is said, that the companies do not care to run the risks of detention entailed, should one of the little brown men be suspected of having the plague. Advices from Bombay are to the effect that the plague is rampant there, and now comes a brief cable from London announcing the fact that there had been an outbreak in New Caledonia, the far away French colony in the southern seas. Ten Kanakas succumbed, and four whites were attacked, and when the last news was received the disease was on the spread.

Seldom before has the dread "Scourge of the Orient" been known to travel so now. Last summer there was an outbreak in Oporto, Portugal, and many crowds of Portuguese died. From thence it was carried by steamers to Madagascar, and it has made its appearance in South America. But last week it was carried to New York by a tramp steamer from the south, and while the vessel was in quarantine at the big eastern city, the captain and cook died from the disease. Although the health officials of the coast are taking all precautions against the introduction of the plague, it is said that it would have little chance of gaining a foothold on the coast, particularly as the north as this port owing to the prevailing cold weather.

DON'T RUN CHANCES by taking on board or feeding to settle the stomach or stop a chill. Pain-Kill has a sweetened will do you more good. Avoid substituting there's but one Pain-Kill, Perry Davis' 50c and 60c.

THESE REMEDIES WILL DO YOU MORE GOOD. DR. J. C. BROWN'S PAIN-KILLER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Baby's Friend. Castoria is a pleasant, reliable and safe remedy for all the common ailments of infants and children. It is the best for colic, wind, flatulency, griping, vomiting, diarrhoea, teething, and all the troubles of the stomach and bowels. It is also good for cough, cold, and all the ailments of the chest. Castoria is sold everywhere. Price 25c per bottle.



### Local News

As has been customary for some years the members of the J.B.A.A. will celebrate the death of the old and the coming of the New Year by inviting their friends to supper in the club house.

The two boys charged with malicious damage to property by breaking a window in the house of Mr. R. Mason, Mount Tommie, were dealt with late yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Hall, sitting in the provincial court.

The coroner's jury empanelled to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Marvel Conn, who fell downstairs at his house, 62 Broad street, on Tuesday morning, and succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday evening, yesterday afternoon returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died from a fracture at the base of the skull, caused by missing her footing and falling down stairs.

For some time complaint has been made that the village of Esquimalt has been without lights, and as there is a great deal of travel between the ships and the navy yard and the end of the car line the necessity for some illumination of the streets of the little village has been very much felt.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late William Henry Thistle, which took place yesterday afternoon from the Oddfellows Hall, Victoria Lodge, No. 1, L.O.O.F., of which deceased was a member, taking charge of the arrangements. The impressive ritual of the order was read by Noble Grand Rumbler, assisted by Chairman Graham, both at the lodge room and at the graveside.

The B. C. Printing & Engraving Corporation (Incorporated in the Province of British Columbia) are turning out some really wonderful work. Certainly the finest they have yet done is a reproduction of Verrier's, "The Last of the Race," depicting a group of buffalo. The coloring is wonderfully good and the average person will be surprised to learn that anything so fine as this can be produced in the province.

The Daily Alaskan Dispatch office at Juneau was burned out on the night of December 21, and damage estimated at \$1,950 done to the building's contents. Just how the fire originated is not stated, but it is said to have burst out from a room in which was stored property of the veteran Alaskan journalist, Geo. B. Schweinhart. The Daily Dispatch is the property of Ed. C. Russell, who is also the editor. The Dispatch is one of the best Alaskan papers and needs to be kept up to the mark.

Chief Sheppard prosecuted for the last time in his present capacity in the city police court this morning. Oddly enough, the last entry he made was "dismissed with a caution" opposite the well-known name of Keeler, which has so often figured in the police records. "Marry Ann" had four young boys up for assault, but as they all proved to be alibi the case was dismissed. A cross case entered against Wm. Keeler by the mother of one of the boys for using obscene language was dismissed as before referred to.

A Christmas tree entertainment was given at the Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school on Wednesday evening. The programme of recitations and dialogues by the scholars was followed by a visit from Santa Claus, who caused great merriment among the children, their parents and friends, who went in such numbers as to fill the hall. Rev. J. C. Speer was chairman, and made two presentations on behalf of the Sunday school, the first a handsome music cabinet to Miss Louise Ray for her faithful services as organist, the other an easy chair to Mr. Graham, the singing instructor. All the scholars received presents from the tree, the older folk not being forgotten as a well-laden box of fruit and candies was passed around.

A special dispatch to the P.-I. from Washington says: "R. E. Brown was here today en route to his home." He arrived in New York Saturday on the St. Paul. In an interview published in an afternoon paper, he says: "I had a sample of Boer justice that cost me a cool \$1,500,000. I bought land in the Free Republic and conformed with the law there, but after two weeks the volksraad repented the land under which I made my purchase. I sued and obtained a judgment for \$1,500,000. President Kruger then dismissed the judge who had rendered the decision in my favor. I had nothing to do but get out. Despite such conditions the Boers in Europe is in favor of the Boers and the war may be prolonged. The Transvaal leaders have as much foresight and sagacity as those of Great Britain."

Great preparations have been made by members of Persverance Lodge, No. 1, L. O. G. T., at Temperance hall, for the New Year's Day reception on Monday from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Refreshments will be served all day long, and the bandy orchestra will dispense music in the afternoon. All will be made welcome. In the evening the usual concert will be given. Lt.-Col. Gregory will be the chief, and Rev. Mr. Speer will deliver the customary speech. A splendid programme of vocal music, recitation and instrumental selections will be given under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Gregson, Mrs. Giffen,

for some time asking the minister of justice to commute the sentence passed upon Julia Lacoste some time ago for keeping a common bawdy house. The woman was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A reward of \$25 is being offered by the management of the Chinese school for the apprehension of the assailant of Lee Young Quong. Lee is the teacher in the Chinese school and was knocked senseless by some unknown assailant on the morning of December 21st.

The Board of School Trustees held a short meeting yesterday afternoon after the Times had "gone to press," and appointed Miss La Page, of the Vancouver teaching staff, to succeed Miss King, who has resigned from the North Ward school. A few salaries were also arranged in accordance with the regulations of the board.

Commencing on New Year's Day the B. C. Electric Railway Co. will make another reduction in street car fares, selling at their office, Yates street, 25 tickets, good over all lines within the city limits at a rate for \$1. This reduces the fare to 4 cents, giving a return of the cars one mile ride for 25 cents, more than they now obtain. A very handy little time-table of the cars on all lines of the company's system has just been issued and may be obtained at the company's office. The company intend to place larger cars on the Esquimalt line as soon as arrangements are completed with the city in regard to the bridges on that route, the cars now in use being inadequate to the traffic.

Col. Peters, having been transferred to the Toronto District, Col. Prior has been appointed to take over his duties temporarily pending the arrival of Major Benson.

The case against a Victoria West carpenter for assaulting his wife, which has already been referred to in these columns was this morning withdrawn at the wife's request.

There have been 57 cases before the police magistrate this month. Of these 8 were for stealing, 17 for drunkenness, 4 for possession of intoxicants, 9 for assault, 4 for infraction of city by-laws, 5 for lodgings, 2 for infraction of public morals, 2 for possession of stolen property and one each of the following: supplying intoxicants, vagrancy, unsound mind, infraction of Liquor Regulation Act, burglary and fighting.

It is understood that arrangements were completed to-day for the transfer of the undertaking establishment carried on successfully for many years by Mr. Chas. Hayward to a joint stock company. Mr. Hayward retires from the business and will devote himself to the management of his large interests in other directions. The management will bring ample capital into the concern and will be provided with a large stock and all the modern requirements of an up-to-date undertaking establishment.

A company has been organized at Portland to work the rich sands on a Cape Nome beach, Alaska, and a steam dredge is now under construction for the purpose. This dredge will run on wide rollers, instead of being carried on a barge. The shaft which places the dredge buckets will operate to a depth of twelve feet in the sea water. When storms occur, or when the tide rises, the dredge can be hauled up and still be enabled to work on the dry sand. Naptha or kerosene will be used for fuel.

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Messes Frank, Miss Underhill, Messrs. J. G. Brown, H. Firth, P. Richardson, Lively, Russell and W. D. Kamalid, Mrs. L. Hall acting as accompanist. Doors will be opened at 7.30; concert at 8. Admission to the concert is free.

Cedar Hill Top, the horse which won the farmers' race at the recent Goodwood races, will be raffled tonight, Frank Campbell's cigar store.

A very enjoyable masquerade ball was held last evening, the costumes including some novel make-ups. Miss Bull won the prize offered for the best dressed lady.

A very happy time was spent last evening by the children of the Victoria West Presbyterian church and of St. Columba's Presbyterian church, Oak Bay avenue, the occasion being the Christmas treats.

Ad. Macgregor has issued a circular to the electors of the Centre Ward laying before them his policy in regard to municipal matters. Among the steps which he advocates is one to convert the easterly end of Pandora street, where it widens, into a public park.

The Rev. Dr. Bryce, who is announced to preach in the pulpits of the First Presbyterian and St. Andrew's churches to-morrow, and who is the author of several historical works, has just published a comprehensive history of the meeting Bay Company in the Northwest. He will lecture in the city during his present visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cook, of Carey road, Saanich District, will celebrate their golden wedding New Year's Day. Mr. Cook and wife are perhaps the oldest pioneers who have lived here on the steamer Beaver on her first trip in 1851. As far as Mr. Cook knows he, his wife and Mr. Joseph McKay, who came on this first trip of the Beaver, Mr. Cook was for a number of years in the employ of the Hudson Bay Co.

Rev. J. P. D. Knox returned to-day from Nanaimo where he has been attending the sessions of the Grand Lodge of Sons of Temperance for this province. At the meeting, B. G. Gray, having taken the Grand Worthy Patriarch, the other officers being as follows: Miss E. L. Norris, Nanaimo, S.W.A.; Miss E. A. Norris, Nanaimo, G.S.; J. J. Dugan, Vancouver, G.T.; W. H. McLennan, Nanaimo, G.C.; J. Jones, G.C.; J. E. Dubeley, Nanaimo, G.S.; Mrs. Johnson, Vancouver, G.S.Y.P.W.

At Miss Merritt's school for the deaf and dumb last evening the children sang a Christmas treat. There was a Christmas tree, and had been decorated by the help of the pupils with various gifts. In addition to the presents which bent the branches there were boxes piled with packages under its boughs, evidences of the interest taken in the lessons of the school. The other of lessons in the school which are very kindly disposed friends, too many indeed for publication. Among the useful articles were kitchen utensils which will make possible the commencement of a domestic work next week, a Cape Nome beach, Alaska, and a steam dredge is now under construction for the purpose. This dredge will run on wide rollers, instead of being carried on a barge. The shaft which places the dredge buckets will operate to a depth of twelve feet in the sea water. When storms occur, or when the tide rises, the dredge can be hauled up and still be enabled to work on the dry sand. Naptha or kerosene will be used for fuel.

### E. & N. RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Appeal From Arbitrators' Award Withdrawn - The Land Valued at \$1,400.

The appeal lodged by Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., against the award made by the arbitrators appointed to decide upon the value of the 6.91 acres of land in the Songhees Indian reserve occupied by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway as a right-of-way, has been withdrawn and consequently the award will now stand.

It is believed that the arbitrators placed the value of the land at approximately \$2,400, which it is understood, is a little less than was offered for it by the E. & N. Co. in 1892. No interest was allowed upon the sum decided upon, the arbitrators taking the view that this course was justified by the land being non-revenue producing.

The amount awarded the Dominion government as the value of the land places it at a little under \$340 an acre, a price consistent with the evidence given before the commission.

### CHRISTMAS IN CUMBERLAND.

The events which claimed most of the public attention this year were the children's evenings at the churches. Both the Methodist and Presbyterian celebrated on Christmas night. The former had a novelty in the shape of a large "Parris" wheel, instead of a Christmas tree, and the children were had been trained by the pastor, Mr. Hicks, gave an interesting entertainment.

At the Presbyterian church there was a large attendance, the entertainment consisting of songs and recitations given by the children. After the entertainment Santa Claus appeared, and distributed the good things with which the tree was laden. Amongst the presents was found a good watch and chain for the pastor, Mr. Dods, from the members of his congregation.

Christmas Eve the Methodist church choir were heard on the street corners singing songs of praise just as the clocks were striking the hour of midnight. They had a small organ with them, and some of the selections they gave were very effective.

The Episcopalians had their Christmas tree on the evening after Christmas. Messrs. Mounce and Roe spent their holiday at Comox. Mr. L. Nunn was away to the island. The "Gages," assisted by Miss Bertman, gave a pleasant entertainment of song and story on Thursday night in Cumberland hall.

### Along the Waterfront.

Steamer Eliza Thompson has been sold to the well-known coal and shipping firm of Rosenfeld & Sons, of San Francisco. The price paid was \$45,000. The Eliza Thompson has been tramping around the coast for various firms for some considerable time.

Quite a fleet of seaters sailed yesterday on their coast cruise. The Favorite, Don Slewold, Hartz and Teresa left the harbor but came to anchor. Equipment to a navigable winds before going to the coast. Carola G. Cox was towed out in James Bay this morning with a new forecast in her. As will be remembered she returned disabled last night. When she sailed the schooner Gessner Borg went to the schooner. The latter vessel goes to Misset, on the Queen Charlotte Islands, for her Indian crew.

Barth Theobald has been sold a few days ago it was "nounced" in these columns that she had been sold to Capt. Caine. He in turn has now sold her to the Lacombe Trading Co. of Seattle. She was the owners of the "burned schooner" Cameron, who is now in charge, will remain with the vessel under the new management. During his stay in the bark she has changed hands six times.

The story was current on the waterfront that the C. P. N. Co. would inaugurate a daylight service to Vancouver, returning here at 8 a. m. in the morning and leaving here at 7 a. m. and remaining an hour at Vancouver, returning here at 8 a. m. in the morning. The port official of the company said that although it was the intention of the company to inaugurate a daylight service, they would not establish it for some time yet.

It was reported to-day that in consequence of the strict watch being kept on incoming shipping because of the appearance of the bubonic plague at Honolulu, the San Francisco liners, which are now admitted to the harbor, will have to pass inspection by the quarantine officer before entering this port.

D.G.S. Quadra returned last evening from Egg Island light, bringing down the unfortunate lighthouse-keeper William Brown, who it seems was too ill to attend to his duties. He was taken to the Jubilee Hospital on the arrival of the steamer. The new keeper taken up by the Quadra was installed in his stead. His little boy, Hamilton Brown, was also so ill, and is being taken care of by Mate Owens until such time as his father is out of the hospital. Upon the arrival of the Quadra at the island it was at once seen that it was because of the illness of the keeper that the light had not been operated. He was too weak to wind up the revolving apparatus. The light was again placed in operation on December 26th. A grave charge is made by the sick lighthouse-keeper against the masters of several of the vessels which ply from the Sound to Skagway. For some days before the arrival of the Quadra his eyes were so sore, and he was displaying signals of distress, dying in his cabin down, yet although it was smooth and clear weather, and the signals were plainly visible, none of them sent a boat to make enquiries. In the case of one of the passing steamers which ignored his calls for assistance, the lighthouse-keeper says the crew very nearly broke a cable away, and he thought help had come at last. In his eagerness to secure aid he managed to crawl out on the little balcony of the lighthouse and fired two shots from his revolver, to attract the attention of those on his vessel. The steamer slowed up, halted and answered his signals with her whistle, but no boat came from her, and she passed on. In this excitement he failed to take notice of the description of the vessel's which ignored his cries for aid, and unfortunately cannot tell what of the Alaskan liners it was that carries such human masters. The trip to Egg Island is the last the Quadra will make until March next, unless something out of the way occurs, for she goes out of commission this evening.

According to a dispatch from Washington the treasury department, of the United States has received from the lighthouse board recommendations for the establishing of twenty-five light-houses and fog signals for Southeastern Alaskan waters. Recommendations for the establishment of a lighthouse depot at Sitka has also been received. This depot will cost the government \$50,000 in its erection. The cost of each light and fog signal as recommended by the lighthouse board, will cost \$30,000. The secretary is not satisfied that so many lights are needed, but as yet he has not determined which lights shall be cut out of the estimate which he will send to congress. The places where light-houses have been recommended are as follows: Cape Fox, Mary Island, Northeast Point, Twin Islands, Kichippian, Kichipian, Greek Flats, Gustaf Island, Port Stanhope, Abraham Island, Faraway Island, entrance to Summer Straits, Port Gardner, Cape Fanshaw, Five Points Island, entrance to Perli Strait, Midway Islands, Portland Islands, Horseshoe Shoal, Ralston Island, Pump Island, Point Sherman, Eldred Rock, Battery Point, Sentinel Island and Sherman Rock.

The shipping of the Pacific coast is still being increased by the purchases of San Francisco firms. Yesterday the purchase of the William H. Smith and the Berlin was consummated. The first named was bought by the California Shipping Co., which recently bought in the entire stock of Flint & Co. The Smith is the 25th vessel secured by the firm. She is now on her way from New York to Hongkong. George E. Plummer was the purchaser of the Berlin.

The bark Guy C. Goss, which a short time ago loaded lumber at Chemainus, has also been purchased by San Francisco people. The steamer Irrivaddy, which, as stated, is on the way out from the Atlantic coast, was also bought by a San Francisco man, C. D. Lane. He will put her in the Cape Nome trade. The price paid for the Irrivaddy was \$107,000.

From Norfolk, Va., comes news of another wreck following close on that of the steamer Aristo. News was brought there of the loss of an unknown bark and crew of fifteen in the recent storm. The news was given by the steamer Noramont, the over-day 10,000 ton Johnston liner, which was herself badly damaged. She was 25 days from Liverpool and encountered one hurricane of tremendous proportions, which all but sent her to the bottom. She lost two propeller blades and had all her lifeboats smashed. When she came across the bar, it was always awash, with masts and rigging flying in all directions. The crew from the big tramp volunteered to man a lifeboat and one was launched. It overturned, but the crew, who wore lifebeats, managed to stay afloat. A line had been thrown them and they were dragged back to the steamer. A second attempt was also made but the bark disappeared in the darkness and storm. The Noramont, stood by until morning and then steamed to where she had seen the wreck. It had foundered. No wreckage could be seen and her name or destination was not learned.

Capt. George Barrett, of the steamer Gallez, a Lake Washington passenger vessel, claims to have unearthed a conspiracy to "bribe" his "steamer" and the some of the "steamer" crew. He says he has his "affidavit," the confession of the guilty party. The discovery of the alleged conspiracy brings to mind the burning of the steamer in July last. She was burned to the water's edge in the early morn, and no one having been on board since the previous night, the affair was wrapped in mystery. The information is given up by Capt. Bartch that the newly discovered plot is connected with the fire of last July. He says the would-be incendiary was given \$10 and a promise of \$90 more to apply the torch to the vessel. The would-be destroyer of the vessel is said to be a steamboat man who has interests on Lake Washington.

On Tuesday evening the naphtha launch Blanche, owned by A. Alamanza, the Maltese boatman of Esquimalt, took Dr. Watt to the quarantine station, and as a gale of wind was blowing she remained there all night. While returning the launch was blowing the launch in tow and brought her into port. Mr. Alamanza denies the statement made in the morning paper that his vessel broke down.

News come from Astoria that the steam launch of the revenue cutter Perry was sunk by running on the Sycamore rocks, about 800 yards from shore. The Perry was lying near Tongue point and the launch put off with five men on board to bring back some of the officers who were in this city. Soon after striking the launch began to fill. A fisherman on shore heard the distress signals and reached the wreck in a small boat just in time to take the men off before the launch sank.

Transport Tartar, which arrived at San Francisco two days ago from Manila, reports a stormy voyage. When on the meridian she was caught in a cyclone that nearly wrecked all her upper works. The afterhouse was stove in, two of the lifeboats were smashed into kindling wood; skylights were stove in and two more were smashed into kindling wood; starboard bulwarks carried away, and the after steering gear smashed.

The whaleback steamer City of Everett, built at the city after which she was named, five years ago, has been sold to the Liebig Manufacturing Company for \$200,000. The City of Everett, which was in the coal trade on this coast for some time, will carry phosphates from Tampa to New Jersey for her new owners. As will be remembered she left this coast in 1896 to carry a cargo of wheat subscribed by coast charity to the famine stricken people of India.

There are over sixty vessels, each carrying from a few hundred to over 2,000 tons of coal, bound from Newcastle, Australia, to the Hawaiian Islands. From the same Australian port to San Francisco there are but twenty vessels bound with similar cargoes. The coal destined for Hawaii is chiefly for the use of the sugar plantations, but the diversion of the supply from the Californian port has caused a scarcity of fuel and a consequent increase in price.

The fishing schooner Emma Putz of Port Townsend put into Lowe Inlet in distress on December 22nd, according to mail advices received here to-day. She carried away the head of her forecast during a heavy gale encountered in Granville channel on December 18th, and went into the northern British Columbia port to make repairs. She was bound to Wrangell to engage in halibut fishing.

The owners of the steamer Humboldt had decided not to enter to the festive sports, who, as told in these columns some days ago, wanted her for a trip to carry a colony of gay people to the golf-fields. She went on the ways at San Francisco to-day to be overhauled and equipped for the passenger traffic from the Sound to Cape Nome.

Steamer Boscowitz sailed for Naas and way ports last evening. She was well filled with freight and had many passengers. The Willapa will follow her on Monday evening.

The White Pass & Yukon railway are considering a plan for the sale of through tickets from the Sound to Cape Nome.

Whatever amuses, serves to kill time, to lull the faculties, and to banish reflection. Whatever entertains usually awakens the understanding or gratifies the fancy. Whatever divers, is lively in its nature, and sometimes tumultuous in its effects.—Crabbe.

### Sporting News

ATHLETICS.  
HAND BALL AND FENCING AT THE J. B. A. A.

Those who attended the games at the J. B. A. A. gymnasium last night witnessed one of the best exhibitions ever presented in this city. The first event on the programme was the semi-final of the handball tournament, Messrs. Gresley (who owed 10 points) and Scott (scratch) were the contestants, and when play began the latter scored so rapidly that Gresley's stock began to drop, and it looked as if the Brooklyn champion had struck a snag. However, things quickly turned, and after playing a red-hot game, Gresley won the second game by Gresley's from the start, Scott being tired out, and this put the former in the final game. The latter event was an exhibition of fencing between Gresley and an old master and Mr. T. L. Gasham, proved to be very interesting and instructive. The exhibition led off with the grand salute, followed by the formal exposition of the parries, counter parries and attacks. This was succeeded by the assault, a fine exhibition of foil play. It was difficult to pick out the winner. The third event was the final of the handball tournament between Gresley and Anderson (see 2). Two very hot games were played, and in spite of the fact that the former had just played Scott, he pounded the ball with terrific force until he had won the championship. At this point the audience, which included quite a number of fair ladies, adjourned to the card room, where tea and coffee, "a la Page," were served. Messrs. Gresley, Anderson, Thomson and Janion then played an exhibition game, and the programme, which had been enjoyed by everyone, terminated.

### "TO ARMS"

Following are two of the stanzas from Alfred Austin's poem entitled "To Arms":  
From English banquets, Irish halls, Welsh hearths, and Scottish byres,  
They throng to show that they are still  
Sons worthy of their Sires;  
That what these did, we still can do;  
That what they were, we are:  
Whose fathers fought at Waterloo  
and died at Trafalgar,  
Shoulder to shoulder, see them stand,  
wherever menance be,  
To guard the Loeship of the Land  
and Trident of the Sea.  
Nor in the Parent Isle alone spring  
squads from the ground,  
Canadian, Swiss and Austra Zone  
kindred eye you wish to  
From shimmering plain and snow fed  
streams across the deep we come,  
Seeing the British bayonets gleam,  
hearing the "rat-tat-tat" drum,  
Foot in stirrup, hit in hand, freemen to  
keep men free,  
All, all, will help to hold the land  
while England guards the sea.

### DOING HIS DUTY

One Man's Idea of What is Right.  
Durham Brown, of Kenmore, Was Cured of Rheumatism and Backache - Says it is His Duty to Recommend the Medicine that Cured Him - "Dodd's Kidney Pills do Even More Than is Claimed For Them."  
Kenmore, Dec. 20.

Gentlemen:  
For some time past I have contemplated writing concerning the merits of the well-known and wonderful medicine, Dodd's Kidney Pills, but through neglect have failed to accomplish what I now term my duty. During the last winter I was frequently troubled with lame back, so much so that I was unable at times to stoop without a great deal of pain and exertion. I experienced other well-known symptoms peculiar to Kidney trouble. I also was afflicted with Rheumatism in my right leg and hip to an extent that I was constantly (while at my work) suffering agonizing pains in the parts affected. My work during the summer months consists of cheese-making and this required me to be seated driving nails. Previous to taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I was forced to look to the invention of a machine to mill covers on, which I named Jack in a Pinch. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found a great improvement in my condition and before I had finished six boxes I found myself nailing in the natural way and Jack in a Pinch was discarded. I was able to sit up in my chair as of old and drive five hundred one-and-a-quarter-inch nails in eighteen minutes. My brother and I worked together, and if necessary he can testify to the cure I have received through Dodd's Kidney Pills.  
In conclusion I would say that Dodd's Kidney Pills are all and even more than is claimed for them. If this is of any benefit to the proprietors in any way they are at liberty to make use of it as they may deem advisable.  
Wishing them continued success,  
I remain,  
Very sincerely,  
DURHAM BROWN.

### MERCHANTS

As you are aware the price of Cotton and Wool has advanced from 15 to 35 per cent. We beg to inform you that we have bought all goods in our rebourse before the rise came. Therefore

### TAKE NOTICE

Our prices are, as usual, the lowest in the market, quality considered. Write us for samples.  
J. PIERCY & CO.,  
Wholesale Dry Goods, 21-23 Yates St.  
VICTORIA.

Mining News

The contract between the Petroleum Bros. on the Good Hope calls attention for 300 feet of work, 200 feet drifting from the end of the crosscut tunnel and 100 feet sinking a winze from the same spot.

Development work is to be commenced on the Dominion mineral claim on the south fork of the Wild Horse, about seven miles from Ymir in 40 days or so.

Messrs. Finch & Campbell, who are developing the Hennessy group of claims at the head of Millie creek, have run in one tunnel for 100 feet, where the ledge was encountered.

The Hillside group on Round mountain, consists of Hillside, Bee, Southern Belle, Forest City, Cornish and Squidrow.

Work is progressing on the Estella, a small force being at present employed in development work on the Estella.

The British America Corporation is driving a tunnel in the Treasury, 300 ft. a good proposition of immense size, which now begins to look like a producing mine.

The John L. was being developed all summer, but work was suspended a few weeks ago, but will be resumed shortly.

The Masterton Copper Mining Company, which has done some hundreds of feet of tunneling and drifting, has just completed a ledge of copper-bearing quartz near the mouth of Perry creek.

The Montana is owned largely by Montana parties, but is being developed by the British Columbia and Yukon Mining Co.

The Chalkwater group passed into the hands of the present company on June 1st, and on the 6th work was commenced and has continued without interruption.

The surface of that country is very different from a parade ground, and a man may know all the evolutions in the world and yet be little use for his proper work.

A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, and it is not to be trifled with on purpose to a life beyond this.

COMMUNICATIONS

ISLANDS MAIL SERVICE

To the Editor:—In replying to Mr. Hamilton's extraordinary article on the weekly of the 22nd inst., I take occasion to apologise for my share in spinning out the discussion.

The admirable conduct with which I have referred to the correspondent as being "of Westminister," "an occasional resident," "an outsider," "a malcontent," "a politician," "an agitator," "a Boer."

I certainly observed in a letter to a Mainland paper that Messrs. Hamilton & Menzies struck to their guns with the tenacity of a bulldog.

On Monday of the same week the new bell was duly installed in the English church and rung for the first time on Sunday.

Mr. F. Bishop has opened up a confectionery and restaurant on the main street, and is doing a good business.

The Presbyterian church gave a Christmas tree and concert yesterday in St. Andrew's church.

A very fine meteor shot over Alberni Tuesday night. It lit up the whole valley, changing colors and making a blazing noise.

The weather is cold and fine here now, but we have had some very warm winds lately, taking a lot of snow off the mountains.

Men and Women Between 40 and 60 the Most Frequent Subjects of Deadly Disease.

It has long been recognized by the medical profession that cancer is chiefly a disease of middle life.

That I have thought much of late of the service I have done in the past, and how I have tried to do it.

One more word from the petition and I have done. In my last letter I showed you the utter falsity of the references to the American islands.

W. Lover, left to get surgical assistance, and was badly fractured. In his official capacity as coroner the doctor decided that death was the result of an accident, so that an inquest was unnecessary.

Miss Olding, who for the past term has been in charge of the public school at Lumby, left on Saturday for Rossland, where she secured a position.

Capt. Taylor of the Revelstoke Rifle Company, has passed his final examination for a commission as lieutenant commanding the company.

Mr. D. G. Macdonald stated that he had been consulted by friends of Mr. W. B. Rosa, who was lately taken to the Provincial asylum at New Westminster, with a view of obtaining his removal from that institution.

A meeting was held in the Foreman hall, Westminister avenue, on Wednesday evening, to inaugurate the opening of the new Knox Presbyterian (Independent) church.

Good progress is being made in the filling in front of the Canadian Pacific railway station building. The tracks are being raised there, so as to bring the steps of passenger cars on an exact level with the platform.

The orders have been issued by the civic authorities for the destruction of another lot of shacks on Carrall street.

W. Jones, proprietor of the Terminus saloon, was on Thursday fined \$20 and costs for allowing gambling in his premises.

The much talked-of question of the extension to the new city wharf at the foot of Heatley avenue, was the subject of another heated argument at the meeting of the Board of Works on Thursday.

The case of William Quinn, charged with giving intoxicating liquor to Eliza Gabley with the intention of seduction, began in the police court on Thursday afternoon.

Last Friday Dr. Jakes was summoned to Boomerang Creek, a tributary of the West Fork, where information came that Chas. Peterson had been seriously injured by a fall of rock in the workings.

Mr. H. H. Smith, J. Elwood, D. B. Boole and Le Baron de Yehor, Messrs. W. Wood and Dr. D. E. Kerr were chosen as delegates to the meeting of the Rossland Curling Club.

Goods, 21-25 Yates St. TORONTO.

Provincial News

Mr. H. M. Stranberg, principal of the New Westminster High school, left on Wednesday for Seattle and other Sound cities, where he will spend the holidays.

J. W. Stewart, of the firm of P. Welch & Co. contractors for the work on the C. P. R. spurs, says there have been no change whatever in the plans, and that the steel would be laid into Phoenix at the earliest possible time.

There are at present fourteen patients undergoing treatment at the general hospital at Sidney Watson, the young man who was badly hurt at the Granite mine, is much better, and in a fair way to recover.

It seems probable that the net receipts of the Manalou House fund smoker will amount to over \$800. The fund has charge of the finances, has yet to hear from several of those who had tickets to dispose of, but since the concert has received some \$30 in subscriptions.

James W. Walker, of Phoenix, was in Nelson on Wednesday. He reports his own thriving.

A wedding took place on Tuesday evening at the church of St. Immaculate, the contracting parties being Joseph Charbonneau and Henrie Martell.

Thomas Brown, who has spent the past six years in hunting and prospecting over the mountains of Kootenay and Yale, has been accepted as a member of the mounted contingent which the Federal government will send to South Africa.

The party of Canadian Pacific surveyors under Mr. G. G. McCarthy, which has for the past two months been surveying a line for a railway between this city and the Velvet mine, has just completed its labors.

A proposition is on foot to organize a smoking concert under the auspices of the Rossland Rifle Company in aid of the Mansion House fund for the relief of those left behind by "Tommy Atkins, the Absent Minded Beggar."

At a general meeting of the Rossland Curling Club the following club skips for the season of 1899-1900 were selected: Messrs. A. B. Cranston, E. Dalby Macmillan, H. H. Smith, J. Elwood, D. B. Boole and Le Baron de Yehor.

Last Friday Dr. Jakes was summoned to Boomerang Creek, a tributary of the West Fork, where information came that Chas. Peterson had been seriously injured by a fall of rock in the workings.

Goods, 21-25 Yates St. TORONTO.

ing News

AND FINING AT THE

ended the games at the J. last night witnessed exhibitions ever presented.

It was difficult to place the third event was the football tournament between Anderson (rec. 5) and Thomson (rec. 5).

Two of the stanzas from poem entitled "To Arms"

Scottish bryes, and under, see them stand, hence be, lordship of the Land and the Sea.

to hold the land white as the sea.

to hold the land white as the sea.

to hold the land white as the sea.

to hold the land white as the sea.

to hold the land white as the sea.

to hold the land white as the sea.

to hold the land white as the sea.

to hold the land white as the sea.







SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION. An Epitome of Latest Scientific Facts and Theories.

set our machine—and the trees—not being over action of the train. We were no agreement men themselves on this finally figured it out that Up Our Stand...

TIRED OF LIFE.

as well as human beings, seized with the suicidal can be very little doubt, some authentic cases on the more intelligent, in made attempts to wn lives. It is not sur- are confined almost en- dogs—animals which sensitive to kindness and

A special study of colors and their chemistry has been made by G. V. Bert, the great French painter. He found that the ancient painters, of the time of Apelles, had only four colors—black, white, yellow ochre, and red ochre. In P. In's time there had been added different chalk whites, lead white and its combinations, mastic, vermilion, red and purple lakes (made from shells), natural and burnt ochers, cinnabar, indigo, powdered Emau blue, verdigris, brown earths, ivory black and other blacks, and sepia. Later came the red lakes, made from cochineal and from biter, and the yellow lakes, made from ultra-ultramarine blue from the lumpy lapis lazuli. A chest in the museum of Antwerp contains a collection of the colors used by Rubens, and those of white lead, cinnabar, lapis (ultramarine, the madder lakes, the earths, and the ochers. The yellow lakes, the white and the vegetable yellows, reds and greens, have faded and vanished. Of the many colors brought out since Rubens's time, those of aniline—so often brilliant but deceptive mixtures—are held to have been an unfortunate addition for art. It is interesting to note that the colors used by those of pure pigment, with a little linseed or poppy oil as a medium, and that the mineral colors—unlike those from vegetable substances—are generally permanent, but hard to get in purity.

under certain conditions. The animals were placed in a cage through which an alternating current was passed six hours a day. A stronger current produced depression and retarded growth.

"Heat accumulators" are claimed to save 15 to 20 per cent. in the fuel consumption of locomotives on a Russian railway, while the weight of trains has been increased by a similar percentage. A water-filled steel reservoir of about 330 gallons is placed over the boiler, and is heated by the steam not used to drive the engine. All feed-water passes through it.

A new species of tobacco, Nicotiana Stocktoni, has been discovered by Mr. A. L. Stockton on Socorro Island of the Pacific Coast. The number of species of tobacco now known to botanists is about one hundred.

It appears to be well proven that the rays of the ultra-violet end of the spectrum, the chemical rays, have the property of destroying bacteria, that they may produce inflammation of the skin, and that they may penetrate the skin. These facts are likely to prove of great importance in medicine. Some years ago Dr. Finson, a Danish physician, concluded that the skin inflammation in smallpox was due to increased sensitiveness to the chemical rays, and on excluding these rays by placing his patients in red light he greatly lessened this painful effect. Sunburn and X-ray burns seem to be due to a concentration of the active rays. Dr. Finson has now taken advantage of the bactericidal property, and in cases of skin diseases due to microbes, instead of excluding the chemical rays, he concentrates and cools them by a special instrument. His experiments thus far have been chiefly applied to lupus, with which he has had such success that any failure throws doubts on the diagnosis, about 350 cases having been treated.

Scattered in evanescent clonlets through the air near the earth are many odors. Balloonists find reason to believe that the most powerful of these exhalations do not reach far upward, while diffusing laterally so slowly that the smell of oil of lime was eighteen minutes passing through a tube three feet long, but the wind transports the odors far and rapidly. Rev. John M. Bacon, who has been investigating the subject, mentions a smell of burning fat that was drawn by the wind into a stream and more than seven miles long but of little width. He mentions the record of a boat's crew that was enveloped in a dense wreath of wood smoke when 400 miles at sea; and also that of a small of primeval forests that seemed to have been borne by a cyclone across the Atlantic to the coast of France.

A remarkable effect in preserving fruit is shown by shredded banks of the tree and the Melaleuca leucadendron, in which fruit is now packed for shipment from New South Wales. The preservation of sweating is a possible explanation of the preservative power.

A patriarch among working machines lately placed on the retired list at Peterswald, Austria, is of far greater interest than most old junk. It is a hoisting engine built by Daniel Schmidt, of Vienna, and has the remarkable record of service since 1844, working at first with a steam pressure of two atmospheres, which was subsequently increased to six atmospheres. Its later use was in deepening the mine shaft, its duties being to lower material and to raise and lower the mines. The engine has a single upright cylinder of 12 1/2 inches, a stroke of 27 1/2 inches, and is fitted with flat valve gear, the valve being worked from an eccentric on the crank shaft. The motion of the piston was transmitted by a connecting rod and crank to a flywheel shaft. This shaft, in addition to a flywheel 13 feet in diameter, carried a cog-wheel, which transmitted power to the drum through a larger toothed wheel and a pair of bevel wheels. To the original hand brake, mounted on the rim of the flywheel, an automatic steam brake, acting on the winding drum, was afterward added.

The milk-condensing process of Mr. B. F. McIntyre, which has been under test for a considerable time, has been reported by Dr. H. O. Marcy, of Astoria, as giving results that promise to revolutionize the world's milk distribution. The milk is frozen during gentle agitation, and the ice is removed, about eighty per cent. of the water being thus abstracted at much less expense than by evaporation in a vacuum, and the solids are not affected. The fat globules are not broken up, the cream being unspattered for the table. Late experiments show that the bacteria are nearly not quite all destroyed, and that the product will keep in glass jars for weeks instead of days. A brick of solid milk several months old, made by further removal of water, is still in good condition.

A method of rendering corks very im- permeable without affecting their elas- ticity has been patented in Germany by Herr F. H. Wundrum. Goussouth is dissolved in 19 times its weight of benzine, and the corks are placed in this solution and submitted to a pressure of 10 or 12 atmospheres by means of a force pump. They are then dried in a strong current of air.

Trying many colors, H. J. Moeller has found that medicinal agents are best protected from light by black, red, orange, yellow, brown, brown and pure green glasses. Blue or colorless glass offered no protection against the chemical rays.

Few opportunities have been offered for the accurate determination of the distance at which great explosions have been heard and felt. St. Helens, Eng., being in a thickly populated district, it has seemed practicable to trace outward from its source the sound of the recent great explosion of 80 tons of chlorate of potash, and Dr. Charles Davison has obtained 61 records from 47 different places. These show that the sound was heard over an elliptical area of about 800

square miles, the air wave being strong enough to rattle windows over about the same area. To the east, the sound was heard at distances of 24 1/2 and 25 miles; windows being rattled at 23 miles; and to the west, the sound was heard 10 miles away. There are iso- lator records concerning other great ex- plosions. In the Ethip explosion of Oc- tober 1, 1866, two barges, a large mag- azine and a small one blew up in suc- cession, with 9, 33 and 4 tons of gun- powder respectively, and trees, houses and barns within half a mile, were de- stroyed, windows being shattered within a radius of 5 miles. The explosion was heard and felt at distances of 21, 27 and 32 miles, the concussion being felt about 40 miles away. The explosion of 130 tons of dynamite, etc., at Hill Gate, New York harbor, set up vibrations that were perceived, with a mercury bath and a telescope, at a distance of 133 miles. The explosion of 50 tons of black powder near Toulon, on March 5, 1899, is said, on doubtful evidence, to have been heard 100 miles.

In the new copying process of Jules Eydremme, which has been patented in France, the ink is prepared by using an impregnated with tannin. This side is laid upon the writing in copying ink, the paper is slightly moistened from the back, and a superficial impression of the writing is thus taken, which is legible through the paper. In this way, it is claimed, fifty copies of the original can be made.

The time required for various yeasts to produce a new generation from a parent cell has been studied by Dr. D. P. Hoyer, of Vienna. At 6 deg. C. (43 deg. F.) most of them did not produce a new generation, even after a week; at 25 deg. C. one species requires 5 hours 15 min- utes, another 6 hours 15 minutes.

The lead-covered electric wires used by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal have seri- ously deteriorated in three years.

NEWS OF SOUTHERN SEAS. Big Fire in New-South Wales—Death of "Dante"—Trader Murdered.

News was brought by the Aurang of a disastrous fire at Warren, N. S. W. The larger portion of the town was destroyed, twenty-one business places in all being consumed. Hundreds of people were rendered homeless. The fire had not been extinguished when the last news was received. It was estimated that the damage would amount to about \$250,000.

News was also given of the death of "Dante," or as he was otherwise known, Oscar Eliason, the young magician who gave several performances in the A. O. U. W. hall here about a year ago. He was shot while shooting wild a party of friends at Dubbo, N. S. W., and died from the effect of his wound. About 400 people attended his funeral. He was 30 years of age at the time of his death.

Rev. A. Giles, a Presbyterian mis- sionary, from Tasmania has arrived at Sydney and reports the murder of a native teacher, and the attempted killing of a white trader. From Samoa news is given of another murder, Frank Cornwell, an American trader, having been killed with a rifle by a native.

H. M. S. L. was under the command of Capt. J. C. Watson, formerly of the Icarus, on her arrival at Sydney from Plymouth, reported that when between Colombo and Batavia on Sept. 22nd she gave nautical instruments and supplies to the ship 'Tuxtota,' which was found flying signals of distress. The vessel had been badly damaged in a series of gales while bound from New York to Calcutta. The ship has since arrived safely at her destination.

WOUNDS HEAL SOON. Boers' New Weapon Not So Effective as Martin-Henry Rifles.

The war is already yielding interesting results in the study of wounds inflicted by the various projectiles in use on both sides. The London Lancet's correspond- ent at Capetown sends an important re- port, in which he says of the wounded there: "A majority of the cases result from Martini-Henry bullets, and the difference is extremely marked. The Mauser does not inflict so severe a wound, and the crushing power is distinctly less. In most cases it is difficult to determine the ap- erture of entry and that of exit from the appearance of the wound, both apertures in nearly all cases being identical in size. Of course an referring to wounds of fleshy nature where the bullet traverses the muscular structures only. In the case of perforation, grooving or tunneling of bones, the aperture of exit is much enlarged.

"It is simply surprising to note how quickly and readily these wounds heal. In a greater number of cases the ordinary field dressing is quite sufficient to bring about complete healing, and the smaller calibre rifle and the consequent size of the bullet tell most favorably. In fact, instead, as with the Martini-Henry or Remington bullet, of a wound resulting through which one can thread a large- sized drainage tube, the tissues are so little disturbed that they close immedi- ately after the missile has passed, and the healing begins at once. In nearly all cases they are as aseptic as can be wished. There are a few cases of shell wounds, and these naturally are more severe, the laceration of muscle and other soft tissues and the splintering of bone being the chief characteristics.

"The weather keeps rather cool in the morning and after sunset, and the men coming from Natal brace up wonderfully after a few days in the hospital here. The climate is exceptionally good for wounds. In fact, they heal in such a marvellous manner that unless a man is struck in a vital part, the probabilities are that he will be fit for fighting again in a few weeks, a fact which will be forcibly impressed upon the Boers here, and we are done with them. I cannot help thinking that if they had any ex- perience with the wounds caused by their new rifles, they would discard them in favor of their old friend, the Martini-Henry."

A fool flatters himself; a wise man flatters the fool.—Bulwer.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

An Aristocratic Body That Did Revolu- tionary Work.

In the December Century, the Right Hon. John Morley emphasizes the fact that that revolutionary body, the Long Parliament, which contained so many of Cromwell's relatives and connections, was very largely composed of aristocrats.

The Long Parliament was made up of the very flower of the English gentry and the educated laity. It is curious how many of the leaders came from that ancient seat of learning which was so soon to become, as it for so long remain- ed, the centre of all who held for church and king. Seddon was a member for the University of Oxford, and Pym, Piennes, Martin, Vane, were all of them Oxford men, as well as Hyde, Falkland, Digby, and others who in time passed over to the royal camp. A student of our day has remarked that these men collective- ly represented a larger relative propor- tion of the best intellects of the country, of its energy and talents, than is looked for now in the House of Commons.

It is, at any rate, true that of Eng- lishmen alive and of mature pow- er only two famous names are missing, Milton and Hobbes. When the parlia- ment opened, Dryden was a boy at Westminster school; the future author of "Pilgrim's Progress," a lad of twelve, was mending pots and kettles in Bed- fordshire; and Locke, the future defini- ter of the emancipating principles that are now on practice and power, was a boy of eight. Newton was not born until 1642, a couple of months after the first clash of arms at Edgehill.

In the early days of the rebellion, the peasant had work to do not any less im- portant than the Commons, and for a time, though they had none of the spirit of the old barons at Runnymede, they were in tolerable agreement with the views and temper of the lower house. The temporal peers were a hundred and twenty-three, and lords spiritual twenty- six, of whom, however, when the parlia- ment got really to business, no more than eighteen remained. Alike in public spirit and in attainments the average of the House of Lords was undoubtedly high. Like other aristocracies in the seventeenth century, the English nobles were no friends to high-flying ecclesiasti- cal pretensions, and, like other aristo- cracies, they were not without many jeal- ousies and grievances of their own against the power of the crown. Another remark is worth making. Either history or knowledge of human nature might teach us that great nobles often taken the popular side without dropping the pretensions of class in their hearts, and it is not mere peevishness when the royalist historian says that Lord Say and Seal, who shot his quality and as pleased to be distinguished from others by his title as any man alive.

DELIRIUM OF DRESS.

The Craving for Notoriety Which Causes the Running Up of Big Dressmaker's Bills.

The craving for notoriety which is at the same time inspired and gratified by the newspaper press, has overcome the crowd of idle rich women as steadily as other folk. To them the lady journalist appears with help to their only way of satisfaction; and, by degrees, her ac- count in the public press of Mrs. B's wardrobe appears in one form or another, the dream of loveliness presented by Lady C. in another, has stimulated a competition of cost and display in dress which has never run so high as this sea- son. But the consequent mischief ends not where it began. It is not only a few hundreds of ladies, of course, that the competition appeals to. At the same moment many wealthy women who hope to figure publicly—that is to say, notoriously—in the world of fashion to which they belong, hear and respond with all their hearts, and with all their souls, and with all their financial strength. These raise the standard of "living up to what is expected of us" for others of the same rank and the same "sets," but with no such command of the wherewithal. Hence much tri- vial but much lamentation of sorts, some of heart-breaking, and all for no real or no substantial cause. And still the mischief spreads, descending from class to class and in every class afflicting women of small means and no pretensions quite as much as any. For a woman does not have much personal vanity to be hurt when she makes a comparatively poor figure in every company she enters.—"The Looker On," in Blackwood.

STEAM SPEEDS AT SEA.

The future speed of steamships is the subject of an article by Mr. Oldham in Cassier's Magazine. "I remember reading an article," says Mr. Oldham, "on mechanical impossibilities written about twenty-five years ago. It was well written, and possibly it was gen- erally correct, but one operation, which was that of propelling a steamer at the rate of 25 miles an hour across the ocean. At that time the Atlantic had never been crossed by a screw steamer at so high a rate as 15 miles an hour, the Scotia being the fastest liner in those days, she having crossed the Atlantic at an average rate of 14 1/2 knots. Steaming across the ocean at the rate of 25 miles an hour might, therefore, well have been looked upon at that date as impossible, but to-day there are steamers which have reached that speed, and there are others in course of construction which may prob- ably exceed that rate across the Atlan- tic. Although, roughly speaking, the power required to propel a steamer varies with the cube of the speed, yet before a great number of the next-century ex- pressers, another increase of at least 50 per cent. in ocean speed may be safely prophesied.

"The model of the ocean mail steamer of the next century will probably be that of a very much enlarged 'destroy- er' of great breadth and length, and small draught of water forward. Lighter and stronger materials will compose the structure, which may be moved by multiple propellers, possibly working in tandem, so that a number of wheels could be worked by separate shafts, ac- tuated by rotary motors, as the sizes of screw shafts and engines even now under construction are perilously large; or the motive power may be produced by

SEAGRAM'S PURE MALT POT BEER. TAN SAN. Anheuser Busch. MINERAL WATER. MALT LAGER. R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, CIGARS, ETC., ETC., WHARF STREET.

VITALLETS. STRONG AND MAINLY MEN. FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. VITALLETS. MAKES HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN. For Nervous Strength and Blood Health. Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. H. Hummel, free miner's certificate No. 19,948; E. J. Palmer, free miner's certificate No. 19,949; and B. H. John, free miner's certificate No. 55,804, have been sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvement for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 17, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improve- ments. Dated this 15th day of October, 1899. A. S. GOING.

Certificate of Improvements. MABEL, TEKADA, AND CHEMAINUS MINERS' CLAIMS. Situate in the Nanaimo Mining Division of Nanaimo District, Where located—On Lot 15, Texada Island. Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. H. Hummel, free miner's certificate No. 19,948; E. J. Palmer, free miner's certificate No. 19,949; and B. H. John, free miner's certificate No. 55,804, have been sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvement for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 17, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improve- ments. Dated this 15th day of October, 1899. A. S. GOING.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that an applica- tion will be made to the Legislative As- sembly of the Province of British Colum- bia, at its next session, for an Act to in- corporate a company with power to con- struct, equip, operate and maintain a rail- way for the conveying of passengers and freight from some point on the main- stem of the Kamloops and Fraser River, to a point on the Cariboo Wagon Road, near the One-Hundred Mile House; thence fol- lowing generally the route of the Cariboo Wagon Road to the mouth of Quenneville River; and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries, with light, heat and power, with wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other ves- sels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and tele- phone lines in connection with such rail- way, tramway, telegraph, telephone and other aids from any government, munici- pal corporation or other persons or bodies; and to levy tolls from all parties using, and on all freight pass- ing over any of such roads, railways, tram- ways and ferries, wharves, vessels and boats; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, houses, privileges and other aids from any government, munici- pal corporation or other persons or bodies; and to have all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in their behalf. Dated at the City of Victoria, this 4th day of December, 1899. BODWELL & DUFF, Agents for the Applicants.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that an applica- tion will be made to the Legislative As- sembly of the Province of British Colum- bia at its next session, for an Act to in- corporate a company with power to con- struct, equip, operate and maintain a rail- way (standard or narrow gauge) for the car- rying of passengers and freight from some point on Horseshoe Bay, in the District of Vancouver Island, thence in a northerly or northwesterly direction by the most con- venient and feasible route to a point on direct and feasible route at a point at the head of Alberni Canal; with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries, with light, heat and power, with wharves and docks in connection there- with; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other ves- sels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and for all and every other purpose mentioned in Sections 80, 81, 82 and 83 of the "Water Classes Consolidation Act, 1897," and to do everything necessary or incidental to the carrying out of all or any of the objects referred to in said sections; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company, and to acquire lands, houses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies; and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using, and on all freight passing over, any of such roads, railways, tramways, ferries, wharves, and vessels built by the Company; and with power to have all other necessary or in- cidental rights, powers or privileges in their behalf. Dated at the City of Victoria this twenty- third day of November, A. D. 1899. BODWELL & DUFF, Solicitors for the Applicants.

WANTED—We will pay \$1200 a week salary to either a man or woman to repre- sent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription collector. The Midland and the same size as McClure's or the Cos- mopolitan, published by the Midland and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each sub- scriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twen- tieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AS HORSE TRADERS.

A Russian veterinary into the Ural district to buy horses for the New York Press. He had his superior because he shrewd and sharp horse had been beaten in a fight by a Russian in the Ural Cossacks in a fit of mind, for they had

A Peculiar Industry of the Island of Pröcidia.

A peculiar industry of the island of Pröcidia is the manufacture of fine silk threads from the stomachs of silkworms. The worm, just before the time of its metamorphosis, is cut open, and the membrane of the stomach is carefully removed and picked by a secret process. Holding one end in the teeth and drawing the other with the hands, the work people then work the tissue into threads of considerable length. The threads are prized for strength and flexibility, and find a market in Northern Italy at about \$15 a pound. They are used for fishing tackle, brushes, etc. Production is expensive, as the worms must be taken at the time of their greatest value for silk making, and the various operations demand much labor by skilled hands.

A New Primary Battery.

A new primary battery, patented by E. L. Anderson, has as the negative electrode a carbon cylinder, surrounding which is a lead cylinder that serves as the positive electrode. The electrolyte is a solution of one part of hydrofluoric acid to three parts of water, with a quantity of borax. The source of oxygen is also a hydrofluoric acid, potassium chlorate, and an atmospheric air.

Animals Treated by Electricity.

Animals treated by electricity by a German experimenter have shown an increase of growth of 18 to 24 per cent.

Regiments In Africa

List of the Cavalry and Infantry Divisions in the Army Corps

As Originally Constituted—Names of Brigade Commanders—Communication Defenders.

The following list of regiments in South Africa will be of interest to readers of the Times. The particulars have been culled from old country papers. It should be pointed out that the tables give the cavalry and infantry divisions of the army corps, etc., as they were originally constituted, but the crisis in Natal since the force commenced to embark caused a fresh constitution to be made on arrival of transports at Cape Town.

The list does not include the 6th division under Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., K.C.B., now about to be dispatched. In addition to the troops mentioned, there is of course a large force composed of Naval Brigades, Marines, Cape and Natal colonial troops, contingents from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and local volunteers.

18th DIVISION (LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD METHUEN). 1st Brigade, Major-General Sir H. Colville.

3rd Batta. Grenadier Guards. 1st Batta. Coldstream Guards. 2nd Batta. Coldstream Guards. 1st Batta. Scots Guards.

2nd Brigade, Major-General Hildyard. 2nd Batta. Devonshire Regiment. 2nd Batta. West Yorkshire Regiment. 2nd Batta. Surrey Regiment.

3rd Brigade, Major-General Wauchope. 2nd Batta. Black Watch. 1st Batta. Highland Light Infantry. 2nd Batta. Seaforth Highlanders.

4th Brigade, Major-General the Hon. N. G. Lytton. 1st Batta. Durham Light Infantry. 2nd Batta. Scottish Rifles.

5th Brigade, Major-General Hart. 1st Batta. Royal Irish Rifles. 2nd Batta. Connaught Rangers. 1st Batta. Dublin Fusiliers.

6th Brigade, Major-General Barton. 2nd Batta. Royal Fusiliers. 1st Batta. Royal Scots Fusiliers. 2nd Batta. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

7th Brigade, Major-General Rawson. 1st Batta. Royal Artillery. 2nd Batta. Royal Artillery. 3rd Batta. Royal Artillery.

8th Brigade, Major-General Rawson. 1st Batta. Royal Artillery. 2nd Batta. Royal Artillery. 3rd Batta. Royal Artillery.

9th Brigade, Major-General Rawson. 1st Batta. Royal Artillery. 2nd Batta. Royal Artillery. 3rd Batta. Royal Artillery.

2nd Batta. Somersetshire Light Infantry. 2nd Batta. Northumberland Fusiliers. 2nd Batta. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

CAVALRY DIVISION (LIEUT.-GEN. FRENCH). 1st Brigade, Major-General Babington. 6th Dragoon Guards.

1st Brigade, Major-General Babington. 6th Dragoon Guards. 10th Hussars. 11th Lancers.

2nd Brigade, Major-General Brabazon. 1st Royal Dragoons. 2nd Dragoons, Scots Greys. 6th Dragoons, Inniskillings.

5th DIVISION (LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. WARREN). 9th Brigade, Major-General Woodgate. 2nd Batta. Royal Lancaster Regt.

1st Batta. Lancashire Fusiliers. 2nd Batta. Lancashire Fusiliers. 1st Batta. York and Lancaster Regt.

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THE WOUNDED IN WAR. Chance of Recovery Far Greater Than in the Past. If in recent years the conditions of the soldier's life on active service have vastly improved, there has been an even greater improvement in his treatment when he is wounded.

In the early eighteenth century practically no attention was paid to the wounded. In 1741, for example, in the expedition against Cartagena there were no hospital ships, but there were neither nurses nor attendants. The miserable sufferers were literally left to rot; nothing was heard but groans and lamentations and the language of despair in the charnel houses where the dead and dying lay packed as close as they could lie.

Wellington, with his sterling common sense, saw that, taking the meanest view, it was bad economy to allow British soldiers to die miserably of neglect. He established in the Peninsula regimental hospitals, and though, without question, the sufferings of the wounded were still terrible and the care far from that which is shown in our day, the improvement was very marked. Men at least received some medical attention, and to be struck down was not to die wretchedly.

In the Crimea a step backward was taken when the hospitals were established. The awful hospital at Scutari. The Florence Nightingale. The scene was more deadly to our army than any Russian rain of bullets. To be sent there was almost equivalent to a sentence of death. There was no proper ambulance corps; no such thing as hospital ships, where the wounded were actually nursed in the miserable establishments at Scutari and Constantinople.

Between November, 1854, and February, 1855, 8,809 British soldiers died in those terrible hospitals, and it was almost ascertained that 65 per cent. of these lives would be saved by the medical system of our day, while perhaps 60 per cent. could have been saved by a proper use of the knowledge possessed in our day.

Today how great is the change! Not only does the modern small bore inflict a far less serious wound than the old musket or Minie rifle, but the advance in surgery such as the use of antiseptics and the use of the modern small bore, certainly men could not against any of the old rifles have been shot through the head and through the abdomen and yet be on the road to recovery in the present struggle.

A greater boon and saving of life than even the diminution in the size of the bullet is the use of antiseptic or aseptic surgery with which operations can now be performed with absolute impunity which would have been fatal in the past. In the American Civil War and Franco-German War—as late, that is to say, as 1870—wounds of this nature were almost invariably fatal. They were almost invariably fatal in most cases. At that date operations on the abdomen could not be undertaken, whereas now they are performed every day with impunity which would have saved more lives by the great discovery of antiseptics than any man living.

In the present war the treatment of the wounded will be ideal. Skilled surgeons at the head of gallant young naval volunteers to give them the best medical attention while the Army Medical Staff in South Africa, organized, great hospitals and comfortable hospital ships are provided and every soldier has the best of medical care. The stream of patients that will presently descend upon him will prove to him that he is not, as in the past, sent far away to fight, overlooked, and forgotten, but that warm hearts are beating for ever thinking of him, and that prayers "to Him who made this world of strife, and gave His children pain for friend" are going up for his sake—London Daily Mail.

RING-OF-PAWN-BROKERS.

Such Li Hung Chang is Said to have Been—He is Hugely Wealthy.

Li Hung Chang, the most conspicuous Chinese of the age, is often called the richest man in the world. The assertion is easily made that proved, for nobody knows how rich he is. His fortune may certainly be counted by millions of dollars, but how many millions is purely conjectural. It is enough to say that he is very wealthy, and he accumulated nearly the whole of his fortune by taking advantage of his opportunities during his long service as Viceroy of Nanking and Pechili.

The Statesman's Year-Book says that Chinese politicians prefer to be governors or viceroys of the provinces than to hold offices under the general government, owing to the superior opportunities that they offer for the accumulation of wealth. This is stating the case mildly, for the politicians of any western governments who should amass fortunes by the devious methods employed by many of the Chinese viceroys would be called hoodlums and plunderers of the public treasury. Li Hung Chang is the most progressive and enlightened of Chinese statesmen, but he was not a politician. He became his own country's benefactor by using his position to his own profit, and having a longer head than most viceroys and a very keen eye for the main chance he is supposed to have accumulated a much larger fortune than any other viceroy.

One way in which Li for many years made an enormous sum of money was to use thousands of soldiers in his own private enterprises without paying them a cent for their labor. In the course of his career he has been almost everywhere in the rice-growing regions and raised more bushels of rice every year than the banana farmers of North Dakota used to raise of wheat. He got labor for nothing and the great crop of rice was almost entirely his. He simply turned his soldiers loose in the rice fields and they had to be content with the rations and the miserable pitance paid to them by the government.

The great man has become his own country's benefactor by using his position to his own profit, and having a longer head than most viceroys and a very keen eye for the main chance he is supposed to have accumulated a much larger fortune than any other viceroy. One of the greatest sources of money, getting employed by Li Hung Chang during the later years of his career as viceroy, it is said, was the ring of pawn-brokers that he had in the city of Peking. His loan offices were scattered far and wide over his province, and he loaned great sums of money on mortgages to his subjects. He had no legal right of interest in a country which was not a country, and he fixed this business has brought enormous returns to Li Hung Chang.

No wonder that the old statesman could not get on with his subjects. He was a man as "China's Godson," who refused to accept the \$150,000 which Li offered him as a reward for his services in the suppression of the Tzu-chung rebellion. In his early prepared official reports on the events of this war he represented himself, as Gordon's expense, as the saviour of the country, and as having secured peace in the Empire; but, on the other hand, he would gladly have bestowed substantial rewards on the leader of the military genius he was indebted for his success. Gordon was disgraced by Li's failure to recognize his invaluable aid in the reports he sent to Peking, and his wrath was only aggravated by the offer of money. The British soldier left the China in high disgust, but when he revisited China, fifteen years later, he had forgotten his bitterness of feeling and met his old comrade with cordiality and warmth.

RAILWAYS IN SWEDEN. There were, at the close of 1896, 2,284 miles of railway owned and operated by the Swedish government. The gross income amounted to \$19,136,780, which shows an increase, as compared with 1897, of \$461,402, or about 2.4 per cent. On account of the increased expense in operation, repairs, etc., the net income was not as large as in 1897. The net earnings are set down at \$15,888,129 for 1896, or \$66 less than that of the preceding year. Since the commencement of the state's control of the principal railway lines, dating from 1865, the gross earnings have amounted to \$103,588,908, and the operating expenses to \$104,958,294.

The first glass factory in the United States of which we have definite knowledge was built in 1780.

PRESIDENT STEYNS LIFE ROMANCE.

How He Wooded and Won a Charming Bride.

President Steyn, whose proclamation "annexing a portion of Cape Colony north of the Vaal river," created mixed feelings of amusement and indignation in London, spent his earlier years with his maternal grandmother at Bloemfontein. This good lady was the wife of the famous Boer leader and pioneer, Westcott—a man with some sterling qualities, whose memory the Boers hold in the highest respect. Mrs. Westcott was a fit wife for such a husband—brave, determined, patriotic, gentle, and loving.

The Stormy Days. That had passed, a phrase that Steyn and his brothers heard often from their grandmother's lips was, "You are free men. See to it that you remain free." Steyn dwells upon the memory of this noble woman with affection and pride. The marriage of the President of the Free State is quite a little romance in itself. He was intended for a legal career, and when sixteen years of age left South Africa to pursue his studies in Europe. On the same ship was a sweet, winsome lass of twelve, and the boy and the girl became boon companions to the end of the voyage. Steyn studied with diligence and success. Sometimes he thought of his little travelling companion, and wondered if he should ever see her again.

A Beautiful Young Lady of Eighteen. The greatest man who became his own country's benefactor by using his position to his own profit, and having a longer head than most viceroys and a very keen eye for the main chance he is supposed to have accumulated a much larger fortune than any other viceroy. One of the greatest sources of money, getting employed by Li Hung Chang during the later years of his career as viceroy, it is said, was the ring of pawn-brokers that he had in the city of Peking.

False Rumor of Peace. This morning many still hoped for a peaceful ending to this crisis. It was reported that in reply to the Transvaal ultimatum Britain had protested an anxiety to avoid war and a willingness to consider any reasonable proposal for a settlement of the republics might care to submit. Unhappily this turns out not to be the case.

Singing Familiar Psalms. A council of war, presided over by the commandant-general, and attended by all the burgher officers, was immediately held and the final plans were formulated. At dusk the commandants and field cornets galloped back to their commandos and there gave instructions to their subordinates, the camp corporals.

GREEK THE SCHOOLMASTER. It is to be expected that though Latin without Greek will prove adequate for the wants of the majority of the scholars, it will not prove so satisfying to those who want the best Latin, says Andrew F. West, in the December Atlantic. When a class of beginners in Latin is differentiated after a year of study together, who is it that add Greek to their Latin? It is usually the finer students, those who will naturally want the best Latin. And so Greek enters them, not only because of its attractive excellence, but because the longer they study it the more they come to realize how much it does to illuminate their Latin. The two are one study after all, and the one is Greek. The influence of the swift recent advance in Latin is therefore sure to quicken the slower pace of Greek.

James Burnett, a prominent Montreal citizen, was killed on Monday through being thrown from a sleigh against a telegraph pole.

THE MARRIAGE OF STEYN.

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