

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Close of a Busy and Eventful Session.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.—The Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Mowat rose and moved the following resolutions:

That, subject to the power of the Parliament of Canada to declare any work situated within a Province to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces, the right to incorporate railway companies for local and Provincial purposes is, by the British North America Act, vested exclusively in the respective Legislatures of the several Provinces.

That thereby the right to maintain and continue legislative control and authority over companies so incorporated, where the interests of the Dominion or of other Provinces do not conflict therewith, assumed and admitted to remain with and belong to the Provincial Legislature incorporating the same.

That the Provincial Legislatures ought not to be deprived of the right of authority, save where it is absolutely necessary for the general advantage of the Dominion, or of more than one of its Provinces.

That many railway companies have been incorporated by the Legislature of this Province for the construction and operation of railways of a local and Provincial character, and the Province and local municipalities have, by money bonuses, largely aided in the building and completion of these railways.

That it is unlikely that this aid would have been contributed if it had been contemplated that the right to control and supervise the operations of these companies and their railways would be taken away from the Provincial Legislature.

That the best interests of the people of Ontario require and demand that the Provincial Legislature should not be deprived of its authority and control over these railway companies.

That, in order to escape from the proper controlling power and supervision of the Legislature of this Province, and not because of any benefit or advantage which would result to the Dominion or any of the Provinces, some of these companies are seeking to have their respective railways declared by the Dominion Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada.

That this House respectfully, but firmly, asserts that none of the railways above specially referred to ought to be thus declared to be for the general advantage aforesaid, but should as hitherto be left to be dealt with and controlled by the people of this Province through its Local Legislature.

And this House respectfully, but firmly, insists that where a company whose railway has been constructed under a Provincial charter seeks to escape Provincial control by procuring its railway to be declared to be for any such general advantage as aforesaid, the company ought to be compelled to first procure from the Provincial Legislature by which it was incorporated an assent to its being so declared, or at least to show that such assent was applied for, and, if refused, had been so refused on improper or insufficient grounds.

That an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Honor will be pleased to transmit to His Excellency the Governor-General the foregoing resolutions of this House, in order that the same may at the very earliest date be laid before the Dominion Parliament of Canada in such manner as His Excellency may think fit.

In moving the resolutions the Attorney-General expressed the hope that the House would be unanimous on this question, one of the most important to which their attention had been directed. It was important that they should insist upon the view that the power vested in the Parliament was not a matter of mere arbitrary discretion on the part of the Federal Parliament, but that the power should be exercised judiciously.

Mr. Meredith, referring to the hope of the Attorney-General that both sides of the House should look at this question from other than a party standpoint, agreed with that position, but questioned whether the hon. gentleman himself had approached it in that spirit.

Mr. Fraser disclaimed entirely any political motive on the part of the Government in introducing the resolutions.

Mr. Creighton agreed with the resolutions in the main, although not with the whole of them.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth resolutions were then passed.

On the ninth resolution setting forth that Provincial railway companies ought to be compelled to first obtain the consent of the Legislature to an application to the Dominion Parliament to declare their road to be of general advantage, or at least to show that such assent was applied for,

Mr. Meredith moved that it be sufficient to compel companies to give notice of their intention to apply to the Dominion Parliament to the Provincial authorities, and an opportunity afforded such authorities of being heard in opposition.

The amendment was lost on the following division:

YEA.—Messrs. Baker, Beakerville, Boniter, Brexton, Creighton, Kelly, Kerr, Laidler, Long, Macmaster, Madill, Meredith, Metcalfe, Monk, Morris, Parkhill, Richardson, Teetee, White—19.

NA.—Messrs. Avey, Badgerow, Ballantyne, Baxter, Bell, Bishop, Blizard, Bonfield, Broder, Caldwell, Casden, Chisholm, Crook, Doroche, Ferris, Field, Fraser, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Graham, Hagar, Harcourt, Hardy, Hawley, Hay, Hunter, Lees, Livingston, Lyon, McCraney, McKim, McLaughlin, McMahon, Mack, Mowat, Murray, Nairn, Nesbitt, Neslon, Pardee, Patterson, Robinson (Kent), Robertson (Halt), Ross, Sinclair, Snider, Striker, Waters, Waterworth Wells, Widdfield, Wood—53.

Mr. Freeman paired with Mr. Morgan.

Toronto, March 10.—The Legislative Assembly met this day at 3 o'clock. Hon. John Beverly Robinson, Lieut.-Governor, presided in state to the chamber of the Legislative Assembly and took his seat on the throne. The Clerk-assistant then read the titles of the Bills that had passed severally as follows:

An Act to separate the township of East Luther from the county of Wellington and to annex the same to the county of Dufferin.

An Act respecting the old burying ground of the town of Wingham.

An Act to provide for the division of the township of Grimsby.

An Act to vest certain property in the Stratford High School Board.

An Act to consolidate the Toronto & Nipissing Railway Company, the Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway Company, the Victoria & Lindsay Company, the Toronto & Ottawa Railway Company, the Grand Junction Railway Company, and the Midland Company, of Canada.

An Act respecting the Toronto & Nipissing Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Saugeen Valley Railway Company.

An Act to legalize, confirm and declare valid certain by-laws of the Corporation of the City of Kingston.

An Act to amend and extend the Act to incorporate the Port Rowan & Lake Shore Railway Company.

An Act to further amend the Act to incorporate the Ottawa Ladies' College.

An Act respecting the Erie & Huron Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the Gananoque Water Power Company to issue debentures.

An Act to incorporate the London Junction Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the St. Catharines Street Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada Landed Credit Company.

An Act respecting the Gatling Gold & Silver Mining Company.

An Act respecting the Hawkeye Gold & Silver Mining Company.

An Act to amend the charter of the Ontario Trust Company.

An Act to enable the Corporation of the Town of Port Hope to incur liabilities for the construction and extension of water-works and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the By-law No. 217 of the County of Wellington.

An Act to incorporate the Prescott & Glengarry Counties Junction Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Penetanguishene.

An Act respecting the Prince Edward County Railway Company.

An Act amending the Act incorporating the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the St. Marys, Credit Valley & Huron Railway.

An Act respecting St. Paul's Church, in the town of Woodstock.

An Act to extend and define the limits of the Town of Trenton.

An Act to incorporate Elgin College.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto High Park & Western Tramway Company (Limited).

An Act to incorporate the Medonte Tramway Company.

An Act respecting a certain assessment for local improvements in the Town of Strathroy.

An Act respecting the debenture debt of the City of Guelph.

An Act to consolidate the debenture debt of the Town of Owendale Sound.

An Act respecting the Ladies' Christian Association, of St. Catharines.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto House-building Association.

An Act to enable the Agricultural Societies of the Electoral Divisions of East and West Kent to sell certain lands.

An Act to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Railroad Company.

An Act to establish and confirm certain astronomical bearings as the true courses of side lines in the Township of Harvey.

An Act to incorporate the Galt Junction Railway Company.

An Act respecting a Public House and Home for the Friendless for the city of Belleville.

An Act to authorize Gilmour & Co. to make certain improvements in the River Moira.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Midland Land Company.

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Rossin House Hotel Company.

An Act to consolidate the general debenture debt of the Village of Yorkville.

An Act respecting the Weston & Duffin's Creek Railway.

An Act to confer certain powers on the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

An Act respecting the Wesleyan Female College of Hamilton, Ont.

An Act to enable the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal congregation of the Town of Orangeville to sell certain lands.

An Act to incorporate the Western Counties Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Western University of London, Ont.

An Act to incorporate the Manitoulin Island Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Leamington & St. Clair Railway Company.

An Act to declare and confirm the title of the corporation of the village of Southampton in and to certain lands.

An Act to incorporate the Northern & Northwestern Junction Railway Company.

An Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks.

An Act to amend the Act respecting lunatic asylums and the custody of insane persons.

An Act to provide for the crossing of railways by streets, drains and water mains.

An Act to amend the law of newspaper libel.

An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.

An Act to provide for the construction of waterworks by cities, towns and villages.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the rights and liabilities of innkeepers.

An Act respecting the sale of lands in Algoma for Government taxes.

An Act to establish a Bureau of Industries.

An Act respecting unexpended moneys under the Municipal Loan Fund Settlement.

An Act to amend the present Acts of incorporation of the City Light & Heating Company, of London.

An Act respecting the debenture debt of the London & Port Stanley Railway Company.

An Act respecting companies for supplying electricity for the purposes of light, heat, and power.

An Act respecting market fees.

An Act for the removal of certain defects in the law of evidence.

An Act to provide for the establishment of free libraries.

An Act to amend the Jurors' Act, and the Jurors' Act of 1879.

An Act to make further provision for the construction of drainage works by municipalities.

An Act respecting the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal.

An Act to confer additional powers upon joint stock companies.

An Act to establish a Provincial Board of Health, and to give increased powers to local Boards of Health.

An Act to extend the application of the Fire Insurance Policy Act.

An Act respecting the restitution of stolen goods.

An Act respecting the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund.

An Act relating to Division Courts in the districts of Nipissing, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay, and to amend the Division Courts Acts.

An Act to make further provision respecting the lien of mechanics and laborers.

An Act respecting certain amendments to the School Law.

An Act to amend the Act respecting ferries.

An Act to extend the powers of companies for supplying cities, towns and villages with gas and water.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the property of religious institutions.

An Act to make provision in regard to certain legal matters.

An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

My pleasure in relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties is enhanced by the opportunity it affords me of expressing my appreciation of the zeal and devotion with which you have addressed yourselves to the discharge of the arduous labors of the session.

THE LOYAL ADDRESS.

I experienced much gratification in transmitting to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen your loyal address of congratulation upon Her Majesty's recent providential escape from injury at the hands of a wicked assassin, and join you in the prayer that a life so precious may long be spared to Her Majesty's loving and faithful subjects.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Your firm insistence that railway companies which have received Provincial charters and the construction of whose lines of railway have been aided by money grants from the Province and from municipalities should not, without absolute necessity, be permitted to escape from Provincial supervision and control by having their respective railways declared by the Dominion Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada will, I believe, meet with general approval.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

I have transmitted to His Excellency the Governor-General your address to be laid before the Parliament of Canada. The just claims of the Province as determined by the boundary award will continue to receive the earnest attention of my Government.

RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL.

The Rivers and Streams Bill which you have again passed being within the competence of the Legislature, and being deemed to be required in the public interest, has again received my assent.

A ROOM.

I notice with satisfaction that you have passed various measures which will tend to obviate the necessity of seeking to obtain by private Acts powers which may with equal safety and greater expedition be granted under general Acts.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The establishment of a Provincial Board of Health is a step the wisdom of which no one will question, and I am happy to recognize it as an earnest that the Province is alive to the importance of legislation which has for its object the preservation of the health of the people.

No less gratifying to the country will be the establishment of a BUREAU OF INDUSTRY, which I am convinced will, by its efficacious action in their behalf, prove to be beneficial to a vast majority of the residents of this Province.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.

Your endeavors to place the Agricultural and Arts Association upon a more satisfactory basis, having regard to the present wants of the country, will, I trust, realize your anticipations.

MARKET FEES.

The Act respecting market fees will, I hope, by its adjustment of conflicting interests, and by its equitable and reasonable recommendation to the approval of the public at large.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

The extension of the Mechanics' Lien Act so as to afford to mechanics and laborers some further protection from loss of wages in certain cases is a measure of justice to a large and important portion of the industrial population of this Province.

FREE LIBRARIES.

I congratulate you upon the passage of an Act which is intended to enable municipalities to found Free Libraries, and maintain them in an efficient condition by levying a rate, so small as to be almost inappreciable in its incidence. The advantages capable of being derived from this measure are so manifold that I shall be glad to learn that extensive application is made of the provisions of the law.

OTHER PUBLIC MEASURES PASSED.

The measures which you have passed introducing needed improvements in the affairs of the courts, and in the laws relating to schools, as well as to those affecting the powers and proceedings of municipal corporations, will be of public service.

The number and variety of the Public and Private Bills to which I have given my assent bear ample testimony to your diligence in the performance of the duties with which you have been entrusted, and I am glad to acknowledge the close attention and patient care you have bestowed upon them.

I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the year. They will be expended with every measure to economy consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service.

I trust that all happiness and prosperity may attend you until I again have the pleasure of inviting your advice and assistance in the affairs of the Province.

The Princess Louise in the Old Land.

A chatty London correspondent says: The Princess Louise infinitely prefers selecting her own friends and forming her own circles. She is at the head of a great number of associations for art needlework, fan painting, house decorating in the Queen Anne style, and general artistic promulgation of taste. She is fond of artists, painters and musicians; invites them to her box at the opera, whence she is afterward escorted by a severely respectable Chamberlain. If she likes them, she cultivates the acquaintance. Having heard that Jacques Blumenthal, the composer, had arranged his house at Kensington in the most approved method of high art and that he followed the newest and most appropriate designs in shaded gold, peacocks and pomegranates, the Princess Louise invited herself to be shown over it. Mme. Blumenthal, who is as much an elegant woman of the world as she is herself an artist, impressed the Princess so favorably that she became a frequent visitor, even staying three weeks at the Blumenthal fairy like chalet in Switzerland, near Montreux. There she did away with the outward paraphernalia of rank, dismissing even her lady in waiting, and joining in all the pursuits of her hostess. She was so popular that men cast lots to sit beside her at dinner, and she was fully aware of it, although pretending to ignore the discomfiture of the unlucky ones. Of all the daughters of the British royal house, the Marchioness of Lorne is the one who finds the stiffness of formality of Osborne, Windsor and Balmoral the most irksome.

LORD JUSTICE COTTON, an English Judge held in high respect, has lately pointed out that the committing of mere boys for trial at the assizes with all the paraphernalia of grand jury, judge, jury, etc., is an absurdity, and that they ought to receive instead a sound birching by magistrates' order (as all boys of the higher class do at public schools), and then be discharged. The Home Secretary is to introduce a Bill to facilitate this mode of punishment. It is contended that a boy who has once been in jail carries the stigma through life and too often becomes a hardened miscreant, while a fine is useless, as he cannot pay one.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Latest Gossip as to Speculation, Etc.—How the Scott Act Operates—Determined to Discontinue.

An early spring is predicted. There are only eight prisoners in the Manitoba provincial jail.

Mr. Callaway purchased the International Hotel, Winnipeg, from Mr. Wolf for \$25,000.

A horse took a bite out of a Portage alderman's cheek the other day. The animal still survives.

In the neighborhood of Nelsonville farming lands now sell at \$2,000 and upwards per quarter section.

There is every indication of a large emigration from Nova Scotia to Manitoba during the approaching spring.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie told a correspondent of the *Emerson International* that he would visit Manitoba next summer.

Drs. Lynch and Kerr, attending physicians, have pronounced Hon. Gilbert McMillen, of Winnipeg, much better and on a fair way to recovery.

Dr. Rolls, of Brighton, and W. D. Bun, of Cobourg, have bought 90 feet frontage on Portage avenue, corner of Garry street, Winnipeg, for \$10,000.

The Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, has received information from the Northwest, stating that everything is quiet, and no trouble is anticipated with the Indians.

Ducks were seen by the wood choppers near the mouth of the Vermillion Creek, N. W. T., on the 2nd of January, and a stock duck was seen at the Wah-sat-now Creek on the 11th.

M. J. Hancy, late superintendent of construction on section 15 of the C. P. R., has been, it is said, appointed to a similar position on the Onderdonk contracts in British Columbia for five years at a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

Mrs. Wastle, wife of Mr. Thos. Wastle, late Chief Engineer of the London Fire Brigade, has returned from the Northwest. She reports that many persons in Winnipeg have recently been afflicted with a species of snow blindness.

Mr. R. D. Connor, late of Belleville, who is at Brandon, Man., says the appearance of the prairie in that section reminds one of a vast ice field, and that the houses here and there to be seen present the appearance of fish shanties.

Crossings are still booming at fabulous prices. Farms are selling fast at fabulous prices. A Mr. Bolton sold one on Monday last for \$2,800, and the people here say a poor place. The old couple, who were very poor, will be well provided for now.

The *Mountaineer* says: It appears that the Scott Act is to all intents and purposes a dead letter in Marquette. It is, in fact, worse than useless, and will remain so until the courts have passed upon its legality. Law is a glorious institution.

The Higgins property on Main street, Winnipeg, has been sold to Mr. Wm. Harvey for \$125,000. It includes Hodges', Abbott's and Robson's stores, some 85 feet on Main street and runs back to the next street, upon which it has a width of some 140 feet.

Application for letters patent of incorporation is made in the *Canada Gazette* by the Saskatchewan Forks Colonization Company. The notice of application contains the names of a number of the leading newspaper men, representing all parts of Canada.

Winnipeg City Council has decided to erect a building on Point Douglas at a cost of five or six thousand dollars for the temporary accommodation of new comers. A caretaker will be in attendance, and a stove will be provided, and the rooms given at a nominal figure, just enough to cover expenses.

A writer in the *Guelph Mercury*, who has had seven years experience in the West and North-west, gives the following advice: "To the youths and young men of this neighborhood I would say, stay at home and stick to business and prosperity will attend you. Go east or go west, and in at least one-half the cases disappointment or demoralization is the result."

A Winnipeg correspondent writes: "All the stables are filled, and there is no money in horses here. Only those men who are worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000 pretend to deal in horse flesh. Apples are worth ten cents per pound, and potatoes \$3 a bushel." It is too early in the season yet for horse sales. The winter climate of the Northwest is very severe on Ontario animals.

At the time the Scott Act was proclaimed in force in Nelsonville, the *Mountaineer* says, hotel men doubled their rates for board, on the ground that they could not afford to accommodate the public at the old rates when their bars were closed. Well, the bars have never been closed, and yet, somehow, they forgot to reduce the price of board. Rather remarkable oversight.

A London cablegram, of Saturday's date, says: The prospectus of a new Canadian Cattle Company has been issued. The directors are Lord Thurlow, Sir G. G. MacNeill, Lord Kerr, and Juggins Burke Brown; Bankers—British North America Bank. The capital stock will be \$200,000, in 20,000 £10 shares. The first issue will be of 10,000 shares. The company purpose importing Canadian live stock for these markets.

The agents of the Canadian Pacific in Great Britain, says the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, have already arranged for the transportation of 15,000 emigrants to the Northwest during the coming season. Most of them will take passage on the Allan line of ocean steamers, to land at Halifax. Thence they will depart, and via Quebec reach Chicago, and pass through St. Paul on the way to Manitoba.

New waterworks are now in course of construction, the pipes being already laid, in Winnipeg. The water is to be brought from the Assiniboine, the current of which is very rapid. The water will be supplied by direct pumping, and will require to be filtered for domestic use, as it is rather muddy. The new gas works are also about completed, and the capital of Manitoba will be lit with gas in the course of a few weeks.

A Blairfield (Man.) correspondent writes: Farms are greatly in demand. Mr. John Hogg sold his three-quarter section for \$5,000, and \$6,500, we believe, since been refused for it. Mr. Jacob Magg sold his homestead and pre-emption for \$900,

Dr. Harrison being the lucky purchaser. Mr. Bruce Sinclair has purchased Mr. Wm. Brice's farm for \$3,000.

A company is being formed at Winnipeg to develop the mineral resources of the Lake of the Woods. A committee was formed to memorialize the Dominion and Ontario Governments to protect mining industries for those investing capital therein.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* writes: The Scott Act in the county of Marquette has effected no good so far. At Portage la Prairie several convictions against liquor sellers were obtained, but they persuaded the Magistrate to allow them so many days in which to make up the amount of their fine, and in the meantime appealed against the Magistrate's decision. Consequently the fines have not yet been paid and the appeal has not been disposed of. Matters are thus much worse than before the Act came into force, and the temperance people have lost heart considerably. Even if the appeal is disposed of in their favor, and the Act declared valid, there is little prospect of their being able to enforce its provisions. Liquor drinking is terribly in vogue in all the business centres in the Province, and too many consider tipping the proper thing. So many made their pile last fall, and made it so easily, that they scarcely know what to do with it. Champagne suppers in this city are an every night occurrence. Indeed champagne is the usual drink, and I am credibly informed that there is more of that liquor here than in either Toronto or Montreal. In making long journeys over the country a liberal supply of liquor is considered an essential part of the outfit, and thus the use of spirits is popularized. This shows how much the advocates of the Scott Act have to contend with, and how slim their prospects are of being able to carry it into effect.

A correspondent gives this side of the Winnipeg story of speculation: Half a dozen corpses have been sent to Ontario whine as many weeks of promising men who came as here, lost their heads, and died in the horrors. Death came to some in the cells; one was frozen to death; another was rescued by a friend, taken to his home and nursed, but the succor came too late. Another died in the hospital on Thursday last. The latter in an ill-fated moment, went upon a spree, and challenged the attacks of two formidable foes, Winnipeg whiskey and Winnipeg winter. Sick and prostrate from over indulgence, he seems to have wandered into an old warehouse, where he lay helpless alone. The frost soon did its work upon his weakened body, and when he was found human skill availed but little. The men who have thus come to an untimely end had met with bad luck in their speculating ventures, or had their heads turned with success and took to strong drink. As a local paper says, the stranger who comes here for the purpose of sliding down hill will find the slope well greased for his purpose. Dissipation kills quicker here than down east. The very atmosphere is a strong stimulant that acts powerfully upon nerves strained to their utmost tension by our exciting methods of doing business. Add alcoholic fuel to this fire, and the human frame melts in it. The price of drinks is double and treble and quadruple of what they are below. \$5 goes a very short distance in treating a crowd. Champagne is \$4 a bottle. Bar-rooms are everywhere, and they are always filled. Wine is opened over nearly every land transaction. I have met men here who in Ontario were great temperance advocates; but they follow the custom of the place and go up to the bars and both treat and are treated. Selling liquor is the most profitable business in the place. The business is cash and there is little risk. But I do not say this to encourage others to follow. The building lately occupied by the Manitoba Club has been turned into a bodega, and the receipts per day average \$800. The owner of the place was a druggist named Pointz, in Ontario; but instead of pills he now deals in pens and cocktails. Half the real estate deals are done in bars.

THE BOERS.

The Much Misrepresented Race Who Have Given the British so Much Trouble.

A striking instance of English ignorance of the Boer is to be seen in the illustrations of papers issued during the late war. The Boer is represented as a man of enormous size, his forbidding face surrounded by a shaggy beard, his head in the biggest of wide-awake hats, over his shoulder the bandoleer of cartridges—as good an average ruffian as the artist could devise. One picture showed our picket attacked by Boers, one of these firing at our men—running away of course—with a revolver I never saw a revolver in an ordinary Boer's hand; had he such a weapon I am quite sure I would not fire it from horseback. Another illustration of the Boer method of fighting showed a dozen of them lying down under the crest of a hill taking aim at the soldier below, each Boer holding his horse by the bridle, the animals forming excellent target for the soldiers below. Now a Boer think more of his horse than himself, and would never dream of bringing them up into the fire. The horses have been taught to stand without any one holding them, an are left under cover well in rear. Another introduced us to a Boer family sitting down to a meal, the Kaffirs of the establishment seated at the table with the rest—an incident that happened only in the artist's imagination, as no Boer would sit down with his Kaffir to a meal on any considerable, not to mention the misery which table and a knife and fork would entail on the misplaced native. Your Boer might pass any day for a small English farmer perhaps a bit more untidy about the barn, not unlike evincing a stronger dislike to the wash-tub in more senses than one. The superior class are just substantial gentlemen farmers, while many of them are striking handsome. They are a tall race, 6 feet inches being a common stature, and diff in English of the same class only dress—corduroy suits of hideous