

\$30,000 IN DEBT

The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.
A Charitable Institution Caring for Sick and Crippled Children from All Parts of the Province of Ontario.



Group of Sick Patients now in the Hospital. (From a photograph.)

With another year's work added to the twenty-two years of its existence, the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, has sent out its report of the year. It has done, in 23 years, what no other hospital has done, and treated 2,000 pain-stricken children, which is a great record. Last year over 500 children were treated in the in-patient and out-patient departments. The fame of the Hospital has travelled far and wide, and the little patients are brought to its doors from all parts of the province. Some marvellous cures have been effected by its skillful physicians, while many a little crippled child has recovered the use of deformed limbs under the care of its surgeons. No expense is spared in any single case when there is the least hope of such expenditure proving beneficial.

The better to procure the appliances needed in curing the deformities of many little patients, the Hospital Trustees have this year added a very important department to the Hospital. A building adjoining the large Hospital on College street was purchased, and in it were placed the machinery and material needed for the making of all kinds of appliances needed in different cases of surgery. An expert workman has been secured from New York to superintend the making of these appliances to the exact measurements and design submitted by the surgeons attending each case.

The results have been eminently satisfactory. Not only is it possible to get these appliances quickly and correctly made for each patient, but the expense has been greatly reduced, and endless savings will be effected. Many of the little patients come from homes where every dollar is needed for every day needs, and where the parents could not possibly afford to get these appliances quickly and correctly made for each patient, but the expense has been greatly reduced, and endless savings will be effected.

The improvement that must follow to a crippled child pitifully suffering from some spinal disease, lying perhaps in a dark corner of a hospital ward, where it will be carefully and tenderly nursed and where every care of modern surgical and medical science will be given it.

It would make one's heart ache to see the surroundings of discomfort where some of these little lives have been slowly ebbing away until death has come, and where the parents, who have brought a promise of health to the child and the pleasures of hope to the parents.

We take pleasure in telling our readers of this noble institution, for who knows but some of the little ones within this district may even now have need of its services! The trustees desire to announce that the doors of the Hospital are thrown wide open to receive any sick or maimed child under 15 years of age who could be benefited by its

WHAT OF YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING?

In about two weeks Christmas will be here, and the rush of holiday buying will be over. The merchant who has stocked with judgment and forethought, and who has diligently wooed custom, will have a full till of cash, and room on his shelves for a fresh lot of goods in their season. He who buys rashly and without sufficient regard for the taste of the people, or who, buying wisely unwisely, stints his advertising appropriation, or fails to use it well, is likely to be passed by and left with a surplus stock to carry over and sell "at or below cost." The season demands prompt and decisive methods; with those there is money in the holiday trade; without them it offers no prizes.

The advantages offered by a beautiful show window are conceded by all; they do not admit of dispute. They bring before those who pass the fact that the merchant has certain goods to sell. They tend to draw custom.

The newspaper has a far wider range of service. It does not wait for the reader to come to look at the store windows; it takes the store windows to the reader, and the merchant's comments thereon into the homes of prospective buyers. Its announcements are at once a show window, a directory, a price list, and an invitation to buy. They stimulate the appetite for goods; they are salesmen with thousands of tongues.

The Post is proud of the success of its many advertisers. It knows its readers also share in the advantages offered by an advertising system that keeps them in close touch with reliable houses and enables them at the least expenditure of effort and money to satisfy their requirements. The Post advertisements do not perform miracles, but they serve well both buyer and seller and keep the claims of our merchants before the people.

And our merchants deserve well of Lindsay. They study to meet the needs of the people; and few towns are as well served. The Post wishes to hint that readers will advance their own interests as much as those of the dealers by doing their Christmas buying at an early date as possible, and in the forenoon. When the rush of procrastination begins shopping becomes a severe task, and it is impossible to get as careful attention. The early buyer gets the pick of the stores. We charge nothing for this hint.

There is still left a mortgage of \$25,000 and a bank overdraft of \$50,000, or a total debt of \$75,000. If the friends of the Hospital are just a little more liberal this year, that huge indebtedness will be lifted, and the Hospital for Sick Children will swing into the twentieth century free from debt. The Trustees are making a special Christmas appeal for money to discharge this debt. They know they have the kindly sympathy of every friend of the Hospital, which stands erect, with arms outstretched, ready to gather into its embrace the sick and ailing little creatures who are entitled to health, the first great need to a fair start on life's journey.

They will be pleased to send a report or any required particulars to any reader of this paper.

All they ask is a dollar from each kind heart—or more if you feel you can spare it.

A donation of \$100 will support a cot in the Hospital for one year. A donation of \$25.00 will endow a cot for all time.

And \$1 is an appreciable gift. For many dollars will follow yours. "He who gives quickly gives twice." Through the columns of the Toronto Evening Telegram each donation will be acknowledged, as well as in the Annual Report of the Hospital Trust, Toronto, to whom donations may be sent, will also send written acknowledgment of any donation as soon as received.

As has been shown, our natural advantages are very great. Lindsay is the central trading point of one of the finest counties in the whole Dominion, and if a person has not the tact to do business here the chances to do better anywhere else will not be very tempting. Goods can now be had in Lindsay as cheap, and almost in as great variety, as in any other place in Ontario. This has been found out, and purchasers find it their interest to trade here. A few persons have left us "for other fields and pastures new," but it is known that most of these have acknowledged that they made a great mistake in going away and now wish that they were safely back. Some have returned bringing even strangers with them. We hear of newcomers very often, and are glad to welcome them.

When our proposed railroads are completed, increase of factories and population are sure to follow. In addition to other important advantages which Lindsay is shortly to possess is the power from Fenelon Falls, which is already certain; the power from Burleigh is almost sure to follow. Such leverage for mechanical purposes will be sufficient to supply numerous factories with all the power required.

A first-class hotel at Sturgeon Point would bring much increased trade to this town and county. We may allude to this matter again. Taking it all in all, Lindsay is certainly going ahead.

The Ideal Cook Book, over 300 pages, bound in oilcloth, is one of the special premiums that we are offering this year in conjunction with the Post. Read the particulars in our advertising columns.

Write for prices and samples.

WILSON & WILSON,
Props. "THE POST."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

On the banks of the Modder river the Boers are singing that good old song, "Who Will Kaffir Modder now?"

"Spotters" continue to do their work of examining tickets on passenger trains, and employees are wondering what the result will be and how many honest men will be reported to the management at the end of the month.

Tommy Atkins in the ranks will probably feel a mixed kind of gratitude towards the Boers when he reflects that they ignore him in order to pick of the officers. Then again it opens the way to promotions. But it is rough on the officers.

The biggest advertising contract in many years with a single newspaper is one just closed between Wamamaker and the Philadelphia Record, which is for a whole page for a year for \$100,000. Wamamaker knows how he has made his money and follows up his old policy of advertising.

A public meeting will be held in Peterboro this evening under the auspices of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of discussing municipal affairs. Every ratepayer has been invited to attend and express his views. According to the Peterboro papers the abolition of the ward system and a reduction in the number of councillors has not worked well so far.

Paris papers are seizing copies of those degraded newspapers that print obscenity and ridicule against Queen Victoria. This is creditable to the French people. Blackguards are to be found in most cities, and it would be no more fair to blame the French nation for such coarseness than to hold Canadian journalism as a whole responsible for the Montreal Star's coarseness toward Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Tarte. One swallow does not make a summer, and neither does the French people nor Canadian journalism should be blamed for the outrages on decency perpetrated by abandoned men or journals, to the public disgust.

Dundas Banner: The general impression is that Mr. Whitney put his foot in it when he said that the commission appointed to examine into the public accounts would prove to be a farce. He wants people to believe that men like the general manager of the Bank of Commerce will put their names to a fraudulent statement knowing it to be false. Would it not have been better for Mr. Whitney, even from a party point of view, to have kept cool until after the commission had brought down its report? Or does he realize that his silly shouting that there is no surplus must soon come to an end?

Though his plea for an increased production of Frenchmen in "Fecondite" seems to have fallen flat both in France and abroad, Emile Zola may take a Casanovian-like comfort in the official returns of births and deaths for 1898. The numbers were 513,933 births, 810,073 deaths, showing an excess of births over deaths of only 33,860, while in 1897, the excess was 108,068, and in 1896 93,700. This looks like a return to the figures of the five preceding years, when the number of deaths was nearly equal to that of births, and in some cases actually exceeded it. As it is, 1898 shows a falling off of 75,000 from the slight improvement of the two previous years. Zola, following out his idea that every year an army of 200,000 men is lost to France in the children not born, will look on this as another

Toronto Telegram: Canada made laws to protect innocent depositors against the methods employed by Mr. Weir, of the Ville Marie Bank. Admit that Mr. Weir's motives were good, the motives of a teller who takes a bank's money and expects to pay it back are never bad. Yet the teller goes to penitentiary regardless of his motives, and Mr. Weir had no right to escape punishment for a far more serious crime. If the idea prevailed in Montreal that the criminal law does not apply to large transactions in the higher realms of finance, it was time for the Dominion government to move, and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General of Canada, is to be praised for his able and successful prosecution of the case against William Weir.

Hockey Notes.
—The proposition to form a league comprising Lakefield, Keene, Millbrook, Lindsay, and a team from Peterboro, is meeting with much favor, and it is not unlikely that a meeting of representatives from these clubs will be called at an early date. The formation of such a league would tend to give the game greater prominence than what it even has at present.

Pittsburg, Penn., Despatch: Walter Phelan, of Peterboro, Ont., the famous Canadian hockey player, who has been secured by the D.O. & A.O. team, of the Western Pennsylvania League, to coach the team and play forward during the coming winter, arrived in Pittsburg this morning, and declares himself ready to jump in at once. Phelan is rated as one of the best that ever played the game. He has played with the leading teams in Canada, and has ranked with the top-notchers for years. Phelan expressed great surprise this morning when informed that Pittsburg had eight hockey teams. "I did not dream that the game had such a hold in this section. Eight teams is a remarkable number, and actually shows that hockey is more popular here in Pittsburg than in Canada," Phelan says that the Victoria team, of Montreal, is the strongest this season, and will win the championship. The young gentleman referred to is well-known in Lindsay, having played here on several occasions. He is a brother of Rev. Father Phelan, the popular curate of St. Mary's church.

A SERIOUS REVERSE.

General Gatacre Loses Over 600 Officers and Men.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE DEFEAT

The Original Strength of the Attacking British Force Was Over 8,000—A Successful Sortie From Ladysmith, in Which British Captured Boer Guns Two Big Boer Guns Were Taken.

London, Dec. 11.—(4.30 a.m.)—It is hardly too much to regard Gen. Gatacre's repulse near Stormberg as the most serious defeat British arms have yet sustained in the whole campaign. Already the official advices show that two men were killed, nine officers and seventeen men were wounded and nine officers and 500 men are missing. But it is evident that the worst is not yet known. The proportion of wounded and killed is so small, when compared with the missing—who are undoubtedly prisoners in the hands of the Boers—that the supplementary list of casualties is awaited with serious misgivings. It is feared that there were serious losses of guns and equipment.

Had Effect on the Dutch.
The most serious aspect of the affair is the effect it is likely to have on the Dutch in Cape Colony, who have been wavering as to whether to cast in their lot with the Boers or not. Hosts of the northern farmers are now likely to cast in their lot with the rebellion. The defeat is also serious because it will delay the junction of General Gatacre with General French at Naauwpoort. The plan was for these combined forces to relieve the pressure on Lord Methuen's column.

Victims of Treacherous Guides.
The disclosure of such a strong force at Stormberg was quite unexpected. Doubtless General Gatacre was the victim of treacherous guides. But the result points to the absence of proper cavalry scouting.

GATACRE AT STORMBERG.

Attacked the Boers in Strong Position, But Was Repulsed.

Molteno, Cape Colony, Dec. 10.—Gen. Gatacre left Pretoria by train for Molteno, and then proceeded by road to Stormberg, where he arrived at 12 miles on the road. He was met by a strong force of Boers, and a battle ensued. The British were repulsed, and a large number of officers and men were killed or wounded. The Boers captured a large number of guns and equipment.

Gen. Gatacre.
On the advancing column, an engagement began at 4.15 a.m. At 7 a.m., after a sharp artillery duel, the British retired. They are now marching towards Molteno. General Gatacre found the enemy's position impregnable.

It was impossible for the British infantry to get at the Boers.

CHECK FOR GATACRE.

Attempted to Attack Stormberg With 2,000 Troops—It Was Impregnable—Over 600 Missing.

London, Dec. 11.—The War Office publishes the following despatch from Gen. Forester-Walker, at Cape Town: Gatacre reports: "Deeply regret to inform you that I met with a serious reverse in the attack on Stormberg. I was misled as to the enemy's position by the guides, and found the position impregnable."

Casualties so far as known are: Imprecable Battalion Royal Irish Rifles—Wounded, Lieut.-Col. Eager, Major Seaton, Capt. Bell, Capt. Kelly, Lieut. Stephens, Lieut. Barnardson.

Suffolk Regiment—Wounded, Second Lieut. Maynard and 12 men.

Missing—Capt. Worr, Lieut. Christie, Second Lieut. Rodney, 200 men. Seventy-fourth Field Battery—Severely wounded, Lieut. Lewis, three men; slightly wounded, two men. Seventy-seventh Field Battery—Killed, one gunner; wounded, Major Percival.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Missing, Major Stephens, Capt. Fletcher, Capt. Morley, Second Lieut. Wake. Second Lieut. M. Coulson, Lieut. Radcliffe, missing, 206 non-commissioned officers and men.

Royal Berkshire Regiment—Killed, one private.

The remainder of any casualties will be wired as soon as ascertained.

British Lost One Gun.
London, Dec. 11.—The Times published the following from Molteno: "General Gatacre attempted to assault the Boer position at Stormberg at dawn to-day (Sunday). The guides led us wrong and we were surprised while in force, and after a very trying march. Our retirement was effected in excellent order, there being no hurry, even at the most critical time. The Northumberland and Irish Rifles behaved as if on review. I hear our losses are heavy. One of the guns we had to abandon."

DETAILS OF THE COLLISION.

Gatacre's Forces Marched All Night—Molteno, Cape Colony, Sunday, Dec. 10, 5.30 p.m.—Gen. Gatacre's movement may be termed a reconnaissance in force. Its object was to ascertain the strength of the position of the Boers, who were strongly entrenched along the Stormberg Range. He left Putter's Kraal shortly after midnight, with a fighting force slightly over 4,000 men. Leaving Molteno at 1 a.m., he made a memorable night march over the rocks and ridges. There was no sound, except a steady tramp, and he was distinguished by the bright moon having gone down about half-past eleven.

The column arrived safely within a couple of miles of its destination, the only incidents of the march being an occasional sudden call of "Halt," under the belief that the Boers were near.

Suddenly a terrific fire opened simultaneously on the British front and right flank. The British Rifles, which formed the advance, sought shelter behind a neighboring kopje, and were speedily joined by the remainder of the column. It was soon found, however, that this position was covered by Boer guns, which were more powerful than had been supposed. The troops, therefore, sought a safer position about half a mile away.

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It was soon discovered, however, that the Boers had machine guns well placed, and the British were compelled to face a terrible fire.

Finding it impossible to hold the position in the face of an enemy apparently superior in position, numbers and artillery, the British retired on Molteno, the Boers following up the retirement closely, and bringing two big guns to bear on the retreating column.

It is believed here that the British casualties were not serious.

BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

British Artillery From Ladysmith After Midnight a Success—Carried to Lombard Kop.

Boer Head Quarters, Ladysmith, Friday, Dec. 8.—The British have stormed and captured Lombard's Kop, putting a big Creusot gun and one howitzer out of action and capturing a small Maxim.

Later—The British troops made a sortie between 2 and 2 o'clock in the morning. They crawled up a ravine and stormed and captured Lombard's Kop, which was held by the Boers, and on which were placed one Creusot gun and a howitzer. These guns were destroyed with dynamite. The British captured a Maxim gun and then retired.

The Lanciers, Hussars and Guards made a sortie west of Ladysmith at daybreak, under cover of a heavy artillery fire, which the Boers returned briskly. The British afterwards returned to Ladysmith. The Boer losses are reported to have been slight.

To Be Court-Martialed.
Boer Head Quarters, Ladysmith, Friday, Dec. 8.—Major Erasmus and Lieut. Malan will be tried by court-martial in connection with the loss of the guns.

Boer Story Confirmed.
London, Dec. 11.—The War Office on Saturday night issued the following despatch from General Buller, dated Frere Camp, Dec. 9, afternoon: "Last night our General Hunter with 500 Natal Volunteers, under Royston, and 100 of the Imperial Light Horse, under Edwards, to surprise a gun on a hill. The enterprise was admirably carried out, and was entirely successful. The hill being captured and a six-inch gun and a howitzer being destroyed, with gun cotton, by Capt. Fowke and Lieut. Turner. A Maxim was captured and one killed and Major Henderson of the First Battalion of the Argyll Highlanders wounded."

At the same time Col. Knox seized the hill; one squadron of the 15th Hussars rode round Perceps Hill, burning kraals and cutting the Boer telegraph lines. They had no casualties."

ADVANCING ON COLEBURG.

2,000 British Proceeded by Armored Train from Naauwpoort.

London, Dec. 11.—A special despatch from Pretoria, dated Friday, December 8th, says 3,000 British troops, preceded by an armored train, are advancing on Coleburg, from Naauwpoort.

All Quiet at Frere.
Frere Camp, Natal, Dec. 6.—(6 p.m.)—Heliographic communication with Ladysmith continues daily. General Buller's headquarters at Frere. Louis Botha are in command of the Boer forces at Ladysmith. The horses are said to be in poor condition. A heavy report was heard in the direction of Coleburg to-day. The sound was followed by a big cloud of smoke. The supposition is that the enemy had blown up the highway bridge.

All Boer Camps Located.
The British have now accurately located all the Boer camps in the vicinity of Coleburg. The positions occupied are of great natural strength. The place where the heaviest fighting will certainly occur is a large entrenched position near Fort Wylie, where the Boers are in great force.

Coolies to the number of 234, whom General White refused to receive at Ladysmith, have arrived here in a starving condition.

18th Hussars Under Fire.
London, Dec. 11.—A despatch from Ladysmith by way of Frere, adds to the War Office account dated Saturday of the capture of the Boer guns near Popworth Hill. It says: "General Broekhuysen, with cavalry and artillery, reconnoitered in the direction of Popworth Hill, with a view of cutting off the Boer retreat, but he found the position still strongly held. The 18th Hussars, pushing forward, drew a furious fire and suffered severely, losing 4 killed and 17 wounded."

"The Boers fired incessantly as the British slowly retired. At a special parade afterwards, General White thanked General Hunter and all engaged, especially Major Henderson, for brilliant work."

OUR BOYS MAY SOON BE IN IT.
The Contingent is Now Rapidly Getting Into Fit Shape.

Montreal, Dec. 9.—Special by cable from W. Richmond Smith, The Star's Canadian correspondent, attached to the Canadian contingent: Orange River, Cape Colony, Dec. 6.—Via Cape Town, Dec. 8.—The Highland Brigade, to which the Royal Canadian Regiment is attached, arrived here to-day (Wednesday), and we are now encamped here awaiting orders to move forward to assist General Lord Methuen's column in their advance upon Kimberley.

We are all well and military reports say the Canadian Regiment is rapidly getting very fit. Our association with old and tried regiments is having a marked effect upon the morale of the men, and there is every indication that when the hour of battle does come, our boys will do credit both to themselves and to their native land.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES PRINTED.

New in Senate's Hands and Will Be Looked Into Shortly.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The reciprocity treaties negotiated between the United States and France, and between the United States and Great Britain during the past summer, the terms of which have been carefully guarded, have at last been printed. They were transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday, and will be taken up for consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at the first meeting of that committee, which will probably be held next Wednesday. The treaty with Great Britain covers the dependencies of Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbados, British Guiana, and Turks and Caicos Islands. All the agreements include lists of articles on which concessions are made by the respective parties.

BRITISH LOSS 4,570

Since the Dileverance of the Boer Ultimatum Two Months Ago.

NINE ENGAGEMENTS FOUGHT.

British Press Admits the Seriousness of Gen. Gatacre's Defeat, But Accepts It Calmly. The Artillery Saved the Column From Utter Rout—Boer Claims Concerning the Captured Troops.

London, Dec. 12.—(4.40 a.m.)—No further news has been received to remove the any overhanging cloud. Gen. Gatacre's defeat is admitted, but the capture of the guns and the Boer losses are not mentioned. It appears to be generally admitted that Gen. Gatacre is inclined to overwork his men. Lord Roberts's remarks are considered as in rather bad taste. Until Gen. Gatacre has given his report it is felt that considerable allowance must be made for the extreme difficulty of getting in a country whose inhabitants are in a strong sympathy with the enemy.

Stormberg is described as a stronger position than Laing's Nek. The only road within 10 miles of Laing's Nek, and Laing's Nek is an almost impregnable position, and as no army acting in those directions of the Free State perhaps some weeks ago, it is felt that Gen. Gatacre's defeat is a serious blow to the British. It is not, however, a disaster, as the Boer forces at Stormberg, which can hardly reach him, will be compelled to retreat. He will be obliged to pause in his advance. It is now known that the seventh division, which is being mobilized at Aldershot, will also be sent to South Africa.

No news has yet been received concerning the Boer report of the capture of 50 prisoners. The Boer report is a deduction from the pay of soldiers serving in South Africa. It is just two months since the Transvaal climate was delivered. Nine engagements have been fought, and the British have lost 566 killed, 2,027 wounded and 1,977 missing or prisoners.

The War Office has issued a notice that after Jan. 1 a deduction will be made from the pay of soldiers serving in South Africa. In the case of privates, four pence per day for wives and a penny for each child; in the case of sergeants and lieutenants, two pence for wives and a penny for each child. These sums have to be paid by the Boers. The order indicates a belief that the campaign will be a long one.

It is announced from Cape Town that the Boers have succeeded in repairing the Stormberg bridge, between Cape Town and Stormberg. Our latest report from the Boer forces at Stormberg, has been replaced by a Scotchman named Robert.

SHOTS WERE EXCHANGED.
Between British and Boers at Coleburg—Boer Felt Back.

Frere Camp, Natal, Monday, Dec. 11.—(7 p.m.)—The British exchanged shots to-day at Coleburg and exchanged shots with parties of Boers, who fell back across the river. The enemy attacked the British, who were heavily occupied by the enemy. The railway station at Coleburg has been completely destroyed. Two stone pillars were blown up last night. The highway bridge is intact.

BOER ATTACK AT ENSLIN.
They Tried to Break Methuen's Line at Communication.

London, Dec. 11.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a despatch from Modder River dated Dec. 10, which says: A naval 4.7-inch gun, firing a 32-pound shell, charged with shrapnel, was taken out with a gun. The Boers were repulsed, and the British were very good practice at the Boer lines, 7000 yards.

General Methuen received news Friday that a force of 1000 Boers were attacking two companies of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, which had been left to guard the lines of communication at Enslin. Accordingly, the general despatched the 2nd Lancashire and Seaforth Highlanders, together with the 62nd Field Battery, to their assistance. The enemy attacked the British at half-past 4 a.m., but withdrew at 11 o'clock, when our reinforcements approached the scene. The British cavalry is now pursuing them. Our loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded.

Friday the first train ran over the temporary bridge which has been constructed over the river here. The Boers are close upon our outposts on all sides.

HALF OF THEM AT BELMONT.
Toronto End of the Contingent Within Four Miles of the Enemy.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Dec. 11.—(Star Cable)—In accordance with the plan of campaign of sending as many reinforcements to Lord Methuen as possible, and at the same time retreating completely out of the lines of communication, the Canadian Regiment has been divided, for the present at least.

The right half battalion, that is companies A, B, C and D, were yesterday sent forward to this spot, the scene of Lord Methuen's first victory over the enemy. The left half, comprising companies E, F, G and H (and including the 2nd and 3rd Quebec companies), were left behind at Orange River.

We hear that the enemy is within four miles of this place, and so the prospect is that we shall soon be in the midst of the fray. All are well.

CAPTURED IN BIG LOTS.
Boers Take British Soldiers in Wholesale Quantities.

Pretoria, Dec. 11.—Six hundred and seventy-two British prisoners were taken at Stormberg. In the fighting at Modder River yesterday evening, General Cronje maintained his position and captured 50 British soldiers.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Month of November Shows Increases in Both Imports and Exports.

London, Dec. 8.—The report of the Board of Trade for November shows increases of £2,175,000 in imports, and £4,751,700 in exports.

The Trade With Canada.

Imports from Canada for the month of November were as follows: Cattle, 7,924, valued at £130,046; 6,105 sheep and lambs, £9,388; 39,977 cwt. of bacon, £69,055; 7,100 cwt. of hams, £14,990; 25,286 cwt. of butter, £117,249; 151,385 cwt. of cheese, £376,267; 236,089 great hundreds of eggs, £57,246; 430 horses, £10,010.

The total value of the imports from Canada is £1,490,820, while the exports amount to £417,085.

The returns of the Canadian trade in cattle, bacon, butter, cheese and eggs, compared with November of 1898, show a slight decrease.

Coal-Oil Goes Up.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 12.—There was an advance in the price of coal oil wholesale yesterday morning. American oil went up 2c. a gallon and Canadian oil. All other kinds of oil, kerosene, etc., have advanced in proportion.

Dunraven Resigned Emly.
London, Dec. 11.—The Earl of Dunraven, Lord Lieutenant of Lancaster, acting under instructions from Dublin Castle, has removed from the office of Deputy Lieutenant Baron Emly, who was recently removed from his position as magistrate by Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, because of his anti-British comments on the war in South Africa.