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THE ADVANCE.

FLESHERTON, ONT.

A Prosperous Company.

The annual report of the Western Assurance Company (which will be found in another column) shows that the past year has been a very successful one and that it is a growing time with them. The report shows a profit balance of $118,642. The total income for the year exceeded, for the first time in the history of the Company, two and one-half million dollars. The reserve fund now amounts to $1,100,000, and the total assets are $2,321,762.85. For some time past the directors have had under consideration the question of extending the agencies of the Company beyond the limits of this continent and in December last opened an office in London, England, under what appears to be favorable auspices.

All the old directors were re-elected for the ensuing year. Hon. G. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-President.

A Recognition of Genius.

"Well, sir," said the proud parent, "I ain't a bit sorry that I give Bill a good eddication. You know he's been an gone an writ a book."

"Do tell!"

"Hit's a fac'. An what does you reckon? Well, sir, t'other day I ketched a man on a railroad train a-readin of it—jest a-readin of it!"

A MAN KILLER

Fierce and Ravenous is Diabetes, Which Defies All Medicines.

Except Dodd's Kidney Pills, the Only Remedy on Earth That Removes the Cause of the Disease—Dodd's Kidney Pills Never Fail.

Quebec, P. Q., March 19.—There are certain diseases that sap the brain, and dry up the springs of life, besides undermining the strength.

Diabetes is such a disease.

Its symptoms are great thirst, failing sight, dry mouth, coated tongue, paleness, numbness in the thighs, pains or aches in the loins, or small of the back, increase of urine, sugar in the urine.

Any one, or two, seldom more, of these appear in the same cause.

Diabetes is caused by poison in the blood.

Poison gets into the blood through defective action of the kidneys, which should filter it out.

Heal and strengthen the kidneys and they will cleanse the blood. Then Diabetes will vanish.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine on earth that can cure Diabetes. They are the only medicine that can cure the kidneys.

Here is proof: Mr. Sam Desrochers, of 167 St. John St., Quebec, says:

"I have suffered with Diabetes for five years.

"My feet were always cold. I had pains in my loins, and a terrible thirst.

"I tried a dozen remedies before I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They all failed to relieve me.

"Five boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely. To-day I am well and strong."

Reader! Have you any of the symptoms above?

If you have, you have Diabetes, and nothing on earth but Dodd's Kidney Pills can cure you.

Genteel Tramps in Our Churches.

The famous author of "The Bonnie Brier-Bush" has discovered that the modern church is infested with "genteel tramps," and he is going to make them the subject of an article in the April Ladies' Home Journal. It may be said in advance that "Ian Maclaren's" tramps are not what we know in every day parlance as "hoboes," but seemingly most estimable persons who are attentive to their churchly duties, as they see them, but who are, nevertheless, a drawback to the advancement of the church. "The Genteel Tramps in Our Churches" gives the Scotch clergyman some exceptional opportunities for forcible and direct words to the church goers—words that would probably create much consternation in a congregation if uttered from a pulpit.

A Life Saved.—Sir, James Bryson, Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

The Passing Century's Mysteries.

The nineteenth century will leave behind a great legacy of mysteries which it could not solve, and which will probably remain mysteries to the end of time. The most notable of these are to be recalled in detail in the April Ladies' Home Journal in an article on "The Mysteries of the Century." Each one set the whole world agog with excitement and speculation in its day, but has faded almost completely from the mind of the public.

Broken down systems, shattered nerves, and emaciated forms are rapidly restored by Miller's Compound Iron Pills.

The Judge's View.

"Your honor," said the attorney, "this man's insanity takes the form of a belief that every one wants to rob him. He won't even allow me, his counsel, to approach him."

"Maybe he's not so crazy, after all," murmured the court, in a judicial whisper.

Getting Out of a Dilemma.

During the last half of the eighteenth century the Government of the day frequently kept themselves in power by bribing and corrupting members of Parliament; and this was the case during the debates on the Indian bill, when the Opposition, led by Fox, found its majorities steadily decreasing. This, it was known, was the work of the Secretary to the Treasury, John Robinson, who used both places and money to carry out the Ministerial policy.

One evening, Sheridan, speaking of the decrease, said:

"This is not to be wondered at, Mr. Speaker, when a member is employed to corrupt everybody to obtain votes."

"Who is it? Name him or withdraw!" rose fiercely from all parts of the House.

Sheridan saw that he was in a predicament, but he was equal to the emergency.

"Sir," he said, "it would be unpleasant and invidious to name the person, and therefore I shall not do it. But don't suppose, sir, that I refrain because I cannot name him; I could do that, sir, as soon as you could say Jack Robinson."

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Rose Leaves Instead of Rice for Brides.

The opening of the door to permit the departure of a bride and groom has heretofore been the signal for a general pelting with rice—a Chinese custom conveying wishes for good health and prosperity. But this custom has been so abused with vulgarity, often producing injurious results, that it is being discarded at the weddings of careful people, and showering the bride with rose leaves or loose flowers has been instituted. These flowers are then again picked up and kept as souvenirs by the guests.—Mrs. Burton Kingsland in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Punishment.

"The idea of sending children to bed early to punish 'em!" exclaimed Mrs. Corntossel, who was discussing her city relatives. "That ain't any way to c'rect 'em."

"Of course it ain't," answered her husband. "If you want to convince 'em that you mean business, make 'em get up an hour or so earlier in the morning."

Miller's Worm Powders make the children healthy.

A Genuine Freak.

Diggs—"You should visit the museum this week. They are exhibiting a hitherto unheard of attraction."

Biggs—Indeed! What is it?"

Diggs—"An Ohio man who declined an appointment to a federal office."

That tired feeling will disappear and you will be able to eat well and sleep well by using Miller's Compound Iron Pills.

The Way to Make Simon Salad.

Open a can of salmon carefully, turn out the fish and drain. Have your salad bowl or dish covered with nice fresh lettuce leaves. Remove the bone and skin from the salmon and place the latter over the leaves. Dust it lightly with salt, and pour over it two or three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Put on a thick covering of mayonnaise dressing and serve.

Health for the children. Miller's Worm Powders.

Fresh Air Is Cheap.

There's nothing like fresh air and plenty of it for health and beauty. Every apartment or house should be thoroughly aired every day, winter and summer, and beds should be left open for an hour or two. The lazy housewife neglects to turn mattresses every day, but the wise one knows that her family will be far less likely to be nervous and tired if this is done.

Ask for Minard's and take no Other.

Didn't Bounce.

"Ma," remarked the small boy, "isn't it funny that everybody calls my little brother a bouncing baby?"

"Why do you think it is funny, Willie?" returned his mother.

"Because when I dropped him on the floor this morning he didn't bounce a bit. He cried."

Western Assurance Company

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices in this city on Wednesday, March 7, 1900. The President, Hon. G. A. Cox occupied the chair.

The following annual report of the directors, with accompanying financial statement, was read by the secretary:

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors beg to submit herewith the annual statement of the company's accounts for the year ending 31st December last.

The revenue account shows a satisfactory growth in premium income, and after payment of losses and expenses there is a profit balance of $118,642.60 as a result of the year's transactions. Two half-yearly dividends have been provided for at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, as well as an amount to cover depreciation in securities, and the reserve fund has been increased to $1,100,000.00.

Taking into account the fact that during the year 1899 the fire losses in the United States were exceptionally heavy, the directors feel that these results must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

For some time past your directors have had under consideration the question of extending the agencies of the company beyond the limits of the North American continent, and shortly before the close of the year arrangements were completed for the establishment of a branch office in London, England, under what appear to be favorable auspices.

Toronto, 26th Feb. 1900.

Geo. A. Cox, President.

Summary of financial statement:

Total cash income	$2,532,741 50
Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment	2,414,098 90
Balance	$ 118,642 60
Dividend declared	100,000 00
Total assets	$2,321,762 85
Total liabilities (including capital)	1,221,362 35
Reserve Fund	$1,100,380 50
Capital paid	1,000,000 00
Capital subscribed	1,000,000 00
Security to policyholders	$3,100,380 50

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—It cannot fail to be gratifying to the shareholders, as it is to the directors and officers of the company, to note the evidence of the appreciation by the insuring public of the security offered by the Western to its policyholders which is afforded by the growth in the volume of business transacted—the total income for the year having exceeded, for the first time in the history of the company, two and one-half million dollars. It is still more satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy fire losses which have occurred in some of the chief cities in the United States—where the business proved exceedingly unprofitable to the companies engaged in it—we are able to show as a result of the year's transactions a profit balance of $118,642. The experience of the year 1899 in Canada was exceptionally favorable, and the diminished fire waste in this country is certainly a matter for congratulation, aside from our interests in the business of fire insurance. It is to be hoped that the introduction of improved fire protection in our cities and towns, and the adoption of more substantial methods in the construction of buildings, will tend to a further reduction of the burden which the payment of some five million dollars per annum by insurance companies for fire losses in Canada imposes upon the community for I need scarcely say that this has to be provided from the premiums collected from the insuring public. I desire to emphasize what I believe to be a fact—that it is only by adopting measures that will reduce this serious annual waste that any material reduction in the tax which the public pay in fire insurance premiums can be brought about, for it is only necessary to refer to the Government reports, showing the income and expenditure of companies licensed to do business in the Dominion to prove that there has been during the whole period embraced in these returns, but a very moderate margin of profit to the companies at the rates and under the conditions which have prevailed in this country in the past.

In this connection it may not be out of place to refer to the fact that during the past year a number of new companies have come into the field, offering fire insurance at lower rates than those current with the old established offices. It will be interesting to observe whether these experiments will prove more successful than previous attempts which have been made to afford indemnity against loss by fire on more favorable terms than companies which have been long engaged in the business feel safe in offering. While as insurers we may hope these new companies may have discovered the secret of combining cheapness with security, we cannot overlook the fact that the record of the fire insurance business in Canada during the past twenty years shows a loss of upwards of two million dollars of capital, which was invested in companies organized to transact business at what are termed "cut rates." We may at least feel assured that companies working upon these lines, whose entire cash assets are limited to fifty or sixty thousand dollars, are scarcely in a position to assume any considerable share of the many millions of liability which fire insurance companies are carrying for the protection of merchants and property-holders in Canada, and until it has been shown that, with due regard for the safety of stockholders and the security of policyholders, any material reduction can be made in fire insurance rates in this country, your directors do not feel warranted in advocating any departure from the policy we have been following for many years past.

But to return to the consideration of our business during the year under review, it will, no doubt, be interesting to shareholders to learn that the marine branch, which has been responsible in some former years for rather serious losses, has shown a profit upon the business of 1899, and that the general outlook in this branch appears to be more promising than for some time past.

In our earnings from interest there has been a falling off, such as might naturally be looked for owing to the reduced rates obtainable, particularly upon the class of securities which are held by this company. There is one matter to which I wish particularly to refer at this time. It is now within a year of half a century since the company commenced business in Canada. Some twenty-five years ago it completed its system of agencies throughout the United States, and I think I am warranted in saying that it is now established over the whole of the North American continent on a favorable footing, with an efficient force of branch managers and local agents and local agents working in its interests. Under these circumstances your directors have turned their attention to the consideration of the question of the desirability of following the example of the majority of the successful British fire offices and establishing a larger field of operations than we at present occupy. In view of the efforts which are being made—happily with no small measure of success—to enlarge the trade relations between the mother country and her self-governing colonies, and to cultivate intercolonial business connections, we have felt that the present would be a favorable time for making a similar effort to secure some measure of business in the line of fire insurance. As a practical step in this direction it was decided to establish a branch office of the company in London, England. This was opened on the 1st of December last, and placed under the management of Mr. W. B. Meikle—a gentleman who, we believe, possesses all the qualities of a successful fire insurance manager. A Board of Directors has been appointed in London, upon which we have been fortunate in securing the following gentlemen to serve, namely: The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P., and Mr. James Stevenson of Messrs. Grahams & Co., British and East India merchants, and I am pleased to say that we feel that we have every reason to be encouraged at the start which we have made in the chief metropolis of the empire and at the agencies which have thus far been established in connection with this new branch.

Mr. J. J. Kenny, the Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the report which was carried unanimously. The election of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous re-election of the following gentlemen, viz.: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Messrs. Robert Beaty, G. R. R. Cockburn, Geo. McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Two Views.

Mrs. Bliffers (looking up from the paper)—Of all things! A couple who have lived together for 60 years have applied for a divorce.

Mr. Bliffers—My, my! Sixty years! I don't wonder!—New York Weekly.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

Greatest Match Strikers.

More matches are used in England than in any country in the world. It has been estimated that English people use an average of eight matches each person per day, and annually over 1,700,000,00 are burned.

Is Did Not Apply.

Mr. Wallace—"Dolce far niente, I believe, means a sweet doing nothing."

Mrs. Wallace—"It won't apply to that jam I made, for it has begun to work."

Miller's Worm Powders cure fits in children.

He Believes in Luck.

The German Emperor is a believer in the luck attending horseshoes, never passes one by, and was once seen walking home through the streets of Berlin carrying a huge shoe in his left hand.

One Man's Views.

She—It's a woman's privilege to change her mind, you know.

He—Yes, and her age, too, but she takes her time in doing it.

THE GEM Fence Machine still holds the record for fast and good work. Price $3.00. Best hard coiled and other wire for sale at lowest prices. Write for particulars. J. McGregor, Benwell & Co., Windsor, Ont.

Resistance of Trains.

It is ascertained on scientific data that the air resistance to a railway train of average weight moving 60 miles an hour is 11,374 pounds—nearly six tons.

If your every-day duties are a burden, it is because you are not well. Miller's Compound Iron Pills will correct this condition.

No Cause for Alarm.

"Look here," said the barber to the restless man in the chair, "if you don't keep still I'm liable to cut your throat."

"Oh, I'm not afraid of that," replied the helpless victim, "as long as you continue to use that razor."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

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The Best Made. Send for Catalogue.
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., BRANTFORD.

CATHOLIC PRAYER Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church Ornaments, Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Montr'l.

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FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MAMMOTH WHITE
GIANT PROLIFIC
YELLOW DENT
IMPROVED LEAMING
E. R. ULRICH & SONS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Ask your dealer for samples and testimonials.

FIRST INTO LADYSMITH

Gallant Cavalryman Who Comes From Old Fighting Stock.

INVENTOR AS WELL AS SOLDIER.

Every one has heard of the gallant exploits of Lord Dundonald on the Tugela, where he has the command of a brigade of cavalry, and has shown himself to be a worthy descendant of the old fighting stock. It was Lord Dundonald, too, who entered Ladysmith at the head of the relieving British troops.

Not only in fighting does Lord Dundonald excel, but he maintains to the full the traditions of the family by having invented on more than one occasion ingenious appliances which have been turned to practical account.

His most recent invention, and the one perhaps that has brought him most prominently into notice, is that of the "Dundonald galloping gun-carriage." As a matter of fact, he went out to South Africa primarily to induce the military authorities there to make use of his invention. They did so, and highly approved of it; moreover, recognizing his value as a cavalry leader (for from 1895 to the present year he was colonel of the 2nd Life Guards) they appointed him to the command of a brigade of cavalry.

The gun-carriage of his invention is mainly serviceable on account of its extraordinary lightness, its great strength, and the remarkable ease with which it can be taken over difficult country. There are practically no obstacles which it cannot surmount.

Another and minor, but not less useful, invention, or perhaps to be strictly accurate, adaptation, of Lord Dundonald's is the Instra, an ingenious little apparatus for keeping the hands or the pockets warm in the very coldest weather.

The Instra is a little portable stove, to all intents and purposes, measuring 4½ in. by something less than 2 inches. It only weighs 3½ ounces, and is made of metal. It contains a stick of curious composition, which is specially made in Japan. This little stick is lighted, and glows for hours in the interior of the apparatus, keeping the hands or the pockets warm until the whole stick is consumed—a matter of some hours. It can then be replenished and retains its heat for an indefinite period.

The possibilities of this ingenious little machine, which is avowedly imitated from a Japanese model, are illimitable. Its warmth prevents a chill, and in a treacherous hot climate keeps up the temperature of the body, and thus prevents fever. The contrivance is being largely taken to the front by volunteers.

Another unique qualification of Lord Dundonald is his high skill in astronomy, which on at least one occasion served him in good stead. This was in Egypt, when he was able, after the battle of Abu Klea, to guide the British troops.

ACROSS MANY MILES

of desert to the wells where water could be obtained for the wounded by means of the stars alone. It was during the same campaign that he distinguished himself during his service with the camel corps under the late lamented Sir Herbert Stewart, by carrying the despatches from Gubat announcing the fall of Khartoum.

Lord Dundonald's great-grandfather was Archibald Cochrane, the ninth Earl, born in 1749. He was devoted to scientific pursuits, and was principally employed in making improvements in practical operations of commerce and manufacture. Owing to the ineffectuancy of the Patent Laws of the period he was reduced to penury through his devotion to science. He published several interesting treatises on technical subjects, and bequeathed at least a portion of his genius to his son, Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, and better known as the

FAMOUS ADMIRAL COCHRANE.

This hero of the Navy joined the service at the age of seventeen. His father had previously procured him a commission in the 79th Regiment, but his own preference was for the sea. In 1798, as quite a young man, he had already begun to show "that combination of daring and prudence which probably no British naval officer save Nelson ever possessed to a greater degree." During his command of the Speedy, a cruise of thirteen months, he took upwards of fifty vessels, with 122 guns and 534 prisoners. At last he himself was captured by three French line-of-battle ships, after defending his own sloops so gallantly that the French to whom he had delivered up his sword at once returned it. After a brief imprisonment the English admiral was exchanged.

Unfortunately, he was always at logger-heads with the Admiralty; for one reason or another there was continual disputes, and from time to time he was absolutely refused employment, in spite of his previous brilliant services. The animus, which was, perhaps, partly jealousy, against the admiral was clearly shown when, on his complaining that his vessel was unfit for service, he was sent up to the North Sea to protect non-existent fisheries.

Subsequently, in command of the Pallas, thirty-two guns, he took a number of valuable French prizes, and entered Plymouth harbor in charge of them with three golden candlesticks, each 5 ft. high, at the mastheads, as a sample of the spoils.

In 1814 he was returned as member of Parliament for Honiton, and in 1807 the electors at Westminster returned him as their member, together with Sir Francis Burdett. About this time he had some trouble with Lord Gambier as to the carrying out of certain orders. A court-martial was held which was a hollow mockery. The court was packed, the witnesses manipulated, and the charts falsified. Gambier was acquitted, and, by implication, Cochrane was discharged.

In the same year he was falsely accused, with others, of a conspiracy to defraud the Stock Exchange, by circulating a report of the success of the allies and the death of Napoleon. He was tried before Lord Ellenborough, and, although he was quite innocent, circumstances caused the case against him to look very black. He was convicted, fined $1,000, condemned to twelve months' imprisonment, and one hour in the pillory.

He was also expelled from the House of Commons, but as a testimony to the regard in which he was held, as soon as a new writ was issued for Westminster he was unanimously returned again, and a public subscription was raised by his constituents for the payment of his fine.

The thousand-pound bank-note with which it was paid, and bearing his signature on the back, is still in exchange.

His colleague, Sir Francis Burdett, pledged himself to stand alongside the gallant admiral in the pillory, if the sentence were carried out. The Government was obliged to remit it.

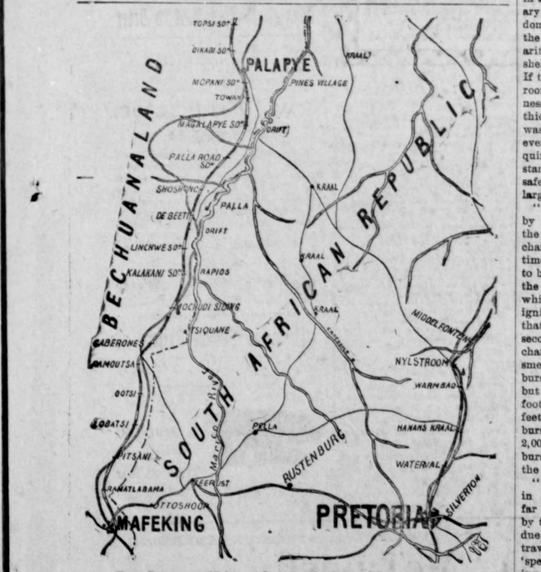
During the continuance of his sentence he managed to escape from prison, went straight to the House of Commons, and boldly took his seat therein. He was subsequently forcibly removed by the warden and

OFFICERS OF THE KING'S BENCH.

He subsequently did valiant service in command of the Chilian fleet, and fought against the Spaniards with conspicuous bravery and dash. He was also appointed by the National Assembly Lord High Admiral of the Greek fleet. In 1828 he returned to England, and devoted the energies of his declining years to inventions for the Navy, such as improved poop and deck lights, new projectiles and the like.

During the Russian war, he again brought forward and offered to the authorities a marvellous plan he had conceived for the total annihilation of the enemy's army or navy, without the slightest danger to the attacking forces. He offered to conduct in person an attack on Sebastopol and destroy it in a few hours. What this marvellous invention of his actually was has never been definitely known, but it was declined on more than one occasion as being too terrible in its execution to permit of its being used in warfare.

The gallant admiral died at the age of eighty-five, in the year 1860, full of honors and respected by the whole nation.



From Palapye to Mafeking, Showing the Scene of Plumer's Advance.

The Bursting Shell.

"A common shell for a field gun is in shape and size very like an ordinary pint-bottle; the head, however, is dome-shaped, so that if the neck of the bottle be knocked off, the similarity is greater. The metal of the shell may be either cast-iron or steel. If the former is used, there is less room for powder, because the weakness of the cast-iron necessitates thicker sides to the shell than if it was made of steel. Cast-iron, however, breaks up well. What is required in a shell is that it should stand a heavy pressure from outside safely, and yet burst readily into a large number of pieces."

"When a shell bursts the action is by no means instantaneous. After the ignition of the fuse the bursting-charge of the shell takes some little time to develop sufficient pressure to burst the shell. This is owing to the comparatively deliberate way in which gunpowder behaves on being ignited. There are many explosives that detonate in one-millionth of a second or thereabouts, but a shell charged with gunpowder will take sme five-thousandths of a second to burst. The time does not appear long; but if the shell be travelling at 1,000 foot-seconds, it will have moved five feet from the point of impact before it bursts. If the velocity be as much as 2,000 foot-seconds, the shell will not burst until it has gone ten feet from the point struck."

"The bursting of a shell will not in itself drive the fragments very far or very fast. The injuries caused by the pieces of a shell are mainly due to the velocity with which it was travelling before it burst. Thus a 'spent' shell from a field-gun bursting on the surface, though it throws a good many fragments along the ground, does not give them much energy, and only the large pieces are likely to cause serious wounds. Larger shells are more formidable in this respect, but mainly because the fragments are larger; they do not travel with much more velocity than those from a small shell."

Under the Coming Dispensation.

"Let me see, Briggs, were you not once an officer of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?"

"I was."

"I notice you still wear the badge. For the sake of old times?"

"Not at all. I am an officer of the Society For the Proper Controlling of Automobiles."—Chicago Tribune.

A Trifle Short.

"Here's $4," said the candidate to the colored political worker; "now go to work for me."

The old man took the money, looked at it dubiously and then said:

"Marse William, hit's my hones' opinion dat hit'll tek fo' dollars on a quarter ter 'lect a man lak you!"

A MAFEKING MESSAGE

Town All Right on the 14th March But Suffering Keenly.

OFFICERS RUN INTO A TRAP.

They Attempted to Capture a Small Party of Boers, But the Latter Killed Lt. the Hon. Lygon and Wounded and Captured Three of His Companions—Transvaal Invaded.

London, March 26.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"A telegram from Nicholson, at Bulawayo, states that Baden-Powell reports 'All well to March 13. During past few days enemy's cordon much relaxed.'"

The Nicholson referred to in Lord Roberts' despatch is Major John Nicholson, commandant-general of the British South African Police, stationed in Rhodesia.

Mafeking is Still Closed.

London, March 26.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, March 14:

"We are still being heavily shelled. There have been several casualties. Skirmishing continues in the trenches. The native food question is becoming difficult. The Boers have broken the arrangement to respect the Sabbath by not firing, and have seized the opportunity to extend their trenches."

Natives Too Fearful of Starvation.

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a despatch from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, March 14, says:

"We have received news of the relief of Ladysmith, but it serves to increase our disappointment, as there is no prospect of our relief. The town remains closely invested. The Boers are reported to be very numerous and strongly entrenched between us and Col. Plumer's force. Some of the natives are dying of starvation owing to their prejudice against horseflesh."

Boers Killed Lt. the Hon. E. Lygon and Wounded Three Others.

London, March 26. — The War Office has posted the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, March 24.—Yesterday Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Capt. Trotter and Lieut. the Hon. E. Lygon of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieut.-Col. Codrington of the Cold Stream Guards, rode eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without an escort except one trooper. They were fired upon by a party of Boers, and Lieut. Lygon was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Lieut.-Col. Codrington and Capt. Trotter were seriously wounded. The trooper also was wounded. One of the wounded officers held up a white handkerchief, and the Boers came to their assistance and did all they possibly could, attending to their wounds. The Boers then conveyed the wounded to the nearest farm house, where they were taken care of."

Shot by Johannesburg Police.

Bloemfontein, Saturday, March 24. —The Boers who yesterday killed Lygon of the Grenadier Guards, and who wounded Col. Crabb, Lieut.-Col. Codrington and Capt. Trotter of the Coldstream Guards, who had ridden eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without escort, except one trooper, were members of the Johannesburg Mounted Police. After dressing the wounded, they sent them to the British camp in an ambulance.

CLEMENTS AT PHILIPPOLIS.

Boer Proclamation and Burghers Began Turning in Arms.

Philippolis, Friday, March 23, via Norval's Pont, Saturday March 24.—Gen. Clements entered Philippolis at noon to-day. He assembled the burghers, addressed them, and read Lord Roberts' proclamation in Dutch and English. The future of the Free State, he declared, would have to be decided by Her Majesty's advisers, but the burghers might be certain that the late Government at Bloemfontein would never be restored. He advised that all the inhabitants accept the inevitable, and obey all the orders of the military and other authorities duly appointed, intimating that the Landrost and sheriffs had been reappointed under the Queen. The burghers began taking the oath of allegiance and surrendered their arms.

Gen. Woodgate Dead.

London, March 26.—Advices received here announce the death in the Mood Hospital on Friday of General Sir Edward Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion Kop on Jan. 24. The late General Woodgate was born Nov. 1, 1845, at Belbroughton, Worcestershire.

General Sir Egrestier-Walker and Prince Alexander of Teck have left Cape Town for Bloemfontein. It is reported from Ladysmith that Van Reenan's Pass bristles with guns.

A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated Sunday, March 25, says: "Prisoners brought in here report that a force of British cavalry has entered the Transvaal and penetrated to a point 18 miles north of Christiana. The British forces at Fourteen Streams are being strengthened. A movement northward is expected soon.

FRENCH'S FORCE IS RESTING.

At Thabanchu and Distributing Lord Roberts' Proclamation.

Bloemfontein, Friday, March 23.—Advices from Thabanchu, between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand on the Orange Free State border, dated March 21, say Gen. French's force is resting there and distributing Lord Roberts' proclamation. Brand, a son of the former President of the Orange Free State, Sir John Henry Brand, continues his duties as Landrost. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new regime. The people generally outwardly express satisfaction with the advent of the British.

Boers Are Expansive.

Barkly West, Saturday, March 24. —Griquatown was re-occupied Thursday by 400 Boers. A column left Kimberley yesterday (Friday) to drive them out. It is reported that all the loyalists there, including two men, have been imprisoned.

TRANSVAALERS IN RESERVE.

With Retirement of Free Staters They Come to the Front.

Ladysmith, March 24.—The scouts frequently engage the Boers beyond Meran, under the Biggarsberg, but no important fighting has taken place.

The Free Staters continue to enter our lines, surrendering under the proclamation issued by Lord Roberts. They declare that the Transvaalers are determined to fight to the bitter end.

The majority of those who have hitherto taken part in the fighting have been Free Staters. The Transvaalers have been held in reserve. The Boers are preparing for another campaign, and will occupy a strongly-fortified position in the Transvaal, necessitating heavy fighting before they can be driven out. The Boers are not expected to make a stand at Johannesburg, but will concentrate at Pretoria.

British Losses to Date.

London, March 26. — The total British losses, exclusive of the invalids sent home, are 16,418 in killed, wounded and missing.

Kruger Asks Concessions.

Brussels, March 26. — It is announced that President Kruger of the Transvaal republic has annulled the Belgian railway concessions in that country. Much Belgian capital is invested in these concessions and grave commercial complications are likely to follow.

2,000 More Troops Sail.

Southampton, March 26.—Over 2,000 troops sailed from here on Saturday for South Africa.

Kipling at Bloemfontein.

London, March 26.—A special despatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 24, says: Rudyard Kipling has arrived here.

The Boers are reported retiring from Kroonstadt, after having blown up a bridge.

ON THE CANADIAN PLAN.

Proposed Plans for British South Africa, Including the Two Republics—First Governor-General.

London, March 26. — It is understood that the committee of the British Cabinet which has been deliberating on the political future of South Africa in general, and on the Boer Republic in particular has already arrived at an agreement on the several points of principle, including the creation of a new Vice-Royalty. The settlement will provide for a Governor-General of the whole of South Africa on Canadian lines, with a House of Commons sitting at Cape Town and Legislative Assemblies in the various Provinces, including the Transvaal and the Orange Free State after a period of political probation.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts will have the first offer of the Governor-Generalship, and will refuse. The post will not be offered Sir Alfred Milner, as has been suggested. He will, in fact, be recalled. Politicians expect that the new Viceroy will be Lord Rosy, a peer of ability and administrative experience, with almost the unique advantage of having Dutch blood in his veins and of speaking the Dutch language.

The Cabinet having settled the broad lines of policy, the details will be arranged at a conference which will be held in London, and which will include Lord Loch, the former High Commissioner to South Africa; Sir Alfred Milner, Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony, the Premier of Natal and several ex-Cabinet Ministers from South Africa.

Nothing has yet been settled with regard to the military position after the war, beyond the general decision to offer all possible inducements to suitable soldiers, such as the Imperial Yeomen, to settle in South Africa. The question as a whole must stand over until General Lord Roberts is comfortably quartered in Pretoria, and has had time to think over the situation and draw up a report. The widest differences of opinion on this point exist even among well-informed men. The estimates of a military strength which will be requisite to hold the Transvaal range from a permanent garrison of 50,000 down to a police force of 5,000.

An Air Liquid.

Little Silas—Say, paw, what is this here liquid air that the paper tells about?

His Father—I don't know exactly, but I reckon it must be suthin' like sody water.