

# SURROUNDED THE CAVALRY.

## Narrow Escape of General French's Forces From Capture.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—On Tuesday last there was very hard fighting on both flanks of the Boer position, and their centre was almost impregnable. Gen. French went to the left, and entered a section of the country that was unsuitable for cavalry manoeuvres. His force was surrounded, and sustained a heavy cross-fire. They made a splendid fight, however, and the Boers retreated just as the artillery ammunition was exhausted. Hamilton's division advanced on the right, and Gen. Broadwood's brigade became involved rather seriously. While advancing between high kopjes against the Boers in their front they were surprised by a close cross-fire from snipers in a meadow field, and on surrounding kopjes. The number of Boers increased rapidly, and their rifle fire caused much damage among the artillery horse.

The Boers advanced over a rise in the ground for 500 or 600 yards, but were checked by artillery fire. Then the 12th Lancers on the right made a frontal charge, while the Household Cavalry went to the right and cleared the meadow field.

It was in this fight that the Earl of Airlie was killed. After it was over he was found with a bullet through his heart. Col. Egerton Green was wounded in the thigh, and taken prisoner. He has been heard of since as doing well. There were very few casualties among the British, considering the short range at which the fighting took place.

No Transvaalers took part in the engagement. The entire force that opposed the British was made up of Hollanders who have settled in the Transvaal, colonial rebels, and foreign mercenaries. During the engagement two of the British guns were firing towards the front and two others towards the rear.

### BOERS STILL RAIDING.

#### Nine Killed and Eleven Missing in an Action at Vrededorp.

A despatch from London, Wednesday, says:—From the casualty list issued by the War Office on Tuesday, it is apparent that there have been engagements in the Orange River Colony that have not heretofore been reported. A reconstruction train was attacked by the Boers at Leuw spruit, forty miles north of Kroonstad, on Thursday last. This was the day of the Zand river attack, eighty miles distant. The British lost three killed, five wounded, and more than fifty captured.

Another list of nine killed and eleven missing refers to an action at Vrededorp on June 7, mention of which had not been previously made. Both indicate that Steyn's men have been busy raiding the British communications.

The Boers are gathering in force in front of General Rundle, near Ficksburg. His forces stretch forty miles. As some parts of the line are weakly held, the British fear that the Boers may break through. Outpost skirmishes are of daily occurrence. The Boers there are commanded by De Villiers and Hermann.

### WARN'S MISSIONARIES.

#### Lord Salisbury Says Caution Should Mark Their Actions.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Salisbury was the principle speaker at the bi-centenary meeting on Tuesday afternoon of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which took place in this city. The Premier apologized for his presence, because he said, missionaries were not popular at the Foreign Office.

Referring to China, he remarked that though the persons slaughtered had been Christians it must not be imagined that they had been murdered simply because the Chinese disliked their religion. It was because the idea prevailed there and elsewhere that missionary work was merely an instrument by which secular Government achieved its object. While this was unjust, and though the missionaries could not renounce their work, the utmost caution ought to mark their actions as over-zealousness led to martyrdom, and caused the deaths of soldiers and sailors sent to avenge the outrages.

# You Can Have Confidence

in the medicines that have stood the test of years in private practice and made famous the name of Dr. A. W. Chase.

Seldom if ever has a physician so thoroughly won the confidence of the people as has Dr. A. W. Chase, through the absolute reliability of his Recipe Book and the wonderful efficiency of his great prescriptions.

**SALT RHEUM.**  
Mr. John Broderick, Newmarket, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled for thirty years with salt rheum. I used remedies, and was treated by physicians all that time, but all failed to cure me. The doctors said there was no cure for me. I spent hundreds of dollars trying to get relief, but all in vain. My son brought me a trial sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. I found great relief, and had the first night's rest in years. It stopped the itching immediately. One box cured me. Publish these facts to suffering humanity."

**NERVOUS DEBILITY.**  
Mr. A. T. Lalame, railway agent at Clarenceville, Que., writes:—"For twelve years I have been run down with nervous debility. I suffered much, and consulted doctors, and used many medicines in vain. Some months ago I bought of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, used it, and I am now as well as ever."

two boxes, and my health improved so rapidly that I ordered twelve more.

"I can say frankly that this treatment has no equal in the medical world. While using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I could feel my system being built up until now I am strong and healthy. I cannot recommend it too highly for weak, nervous people."

**CONSTIPATION.**  
Mrs. W. H. Fisher, Preston, Ont., states:—"I can recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for constipation. I was troubled for about nine years, and have spent hundreds of dollars with doctors and for remedies I heard of, but they failed to even give relief. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box, and they have cured me of this long-standing complaint. I don't have to use them any more at all, which goes to show that the cure is complete and permanent."

Imitators of Dr. Chase's Remedies don't dare to reproduce his portrait and signature, which are on every box of his genuine remedies. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

### SEYMOUR AT PEKIN.

#### Reached the Capital Sunday After Frequent Fighting.

A despatch from London says:—A news agency despatch from Shanghai says:—"After an arduous march and frequent fighting with the Chinese, Vice-Admiral Seymour, arrived at Pekin Sunday afternoon. On five occasions the Chinese attacked the column in great force. There were many mounted men among the Chinese, but most of the natives were badly armed. At times they fought with admirable courage and bravery. The losses of the Chinese during the march are estimated at five hundred killed. The losses of the foreigners were trifling.

"The exact state of affairs inside Pekin it is impossible to describe, in view of the many conflicting reports, nothing having been received from the Legations or foreigners there.

"Surprise is expressed at the fact that a large force of Indian troops has not been ordered here."

Another Shanghai despatch of the same date says:—"The Pekin news wired Wednesday emanated from the administrator of the Chinese telegraphs. Merchant steamers are not to proceed to Tien-Tsin, and vessels on their way there have returned to Chefoo. Correspondence with Tien-Tsin is difficult. The Chinese Merchants' Company has ceased sending vessels northward. It is learned authentically that an understanding exists between Great Britain and the Viceroy of Nanking and Wu-Chang, which accords for the quietness in the Yangtse-Kiang valley. It is reported that Siu is executing large bodies of suspects daily. The British armoured cruiser Undaunted arrived at Woo-Sung yesterday, and cleared for action while passing the communication between Tien-Tsin and Pekin is impossible. The foreign officials are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in the north."

### THE EMPRESS ANGRY.

#### Wholesale Degradations in Chinese Army Owing to Taku Defeat.

A despatch from London, says:—An agency despatch from Shanghai, dated Tuesday, says the latest news from Pekin is that the Dowager Empress is greatly concerned at the capture of the Taku forts, and that wholesale degradations in the Chinese army, including Generals Sung-Ching and Fung-Fu-Siang, the Governor of Pekin, and other high officials who promised, in the 'Tsun-li-Yamen, to accomplish the expulsion of the foreigners, have taken place.

Three of the Taku forts, it is added, were completely destroyed, and most of the garrison killed or wounded by a charge of the sailors of the allied fleets.

### SEYMOUR AT PEKIN.

#### Semi-Official Despatch From Tokio Confirms This Report.

A despatch from Berlin says:—A semi-official despatch from Tokio, dated Thursday, says the Japanese Consul at Shanghai confirms the reports that Admiral Seymour has arrived at Pekin, and that the members of the diplomatic corps are safe.

According to an official Japanese report from She Fu, the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin was reduced to ashes on Monday.

### HUTTON CAPTURES GUNS.

#### Lord Methuen Routs a Column Under DeWet.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—"Pretoria, Wednesday.—Hunter's advance column occupied Krugersdorp without opposition.

"Methuen, who was escorting a large convoy to Heilbron, Tuesday routed a force under Christian DeWet, who endeavoured to prevent him from entering the little town. Methuen had only three casualties.

"Baden-Powell left this city on Wednesday on his return to Rustenburg. The country is quieting down in that direction.

"This satisfactory state of affairs will be materially assisted by the capture between here and Rustenburg, on Tuesday, of two guns, by Hutton's mounted infantry, from a body of the enemy under Commandant Duplessis.

"Railway and telegraph communication with Cape Town is now completely restored.

"All is quiet here and at Johannesburg. The shops are open, and the market is daily becoming more crowded and businesslike."

### ALMOST GOT KITCHENER.

#### Boers Come Near Capturing the Chief of Staff.

According to a Cape Town despatch, General Kitchener himself had a narrow escape from capture in the engagement at Leuw spruit on June 14. He was sleeping in the repair train when the latter was attacked and many of the engineers captured.

General Kitchener's sleeping car was at Kogjes station, when the Boers, under Gen. De Wet, suddenly opened a rifle fire at 3 a.m. Kitchener managed to reach his horse and galloped to Rhenoster, two miles distant. The Boers numbered 900 men, with three guns. They burned the covert, which had just been rebuilt, and destroyed the train.

The Boers alleged to be hemmed in by Gen. Rundle began shelling Ficksburg June 19. It is said they apprehend that a force is marching from the north upon them, hence they will endeavour to break through southward.

### GOVERNOR WAS WOUNDED.

#### Eight Officers Killed in a Sortie From Kumassi.

A despatch from Accra, says:—Sir Frederick Hodgson, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, according to reports from Kumassi, was wounded in the shoulder during a recent sortie from the fort. It is also rumored that eight officers were killed.

Provisions at Kumassi are scarce, and there are many wounded. The investment is complete. No one is able to leave. Great privations are endured by the native population. Day by day the position is becoming more precarious, and there are no prospects of relief.

### SAVING THEIR REPUTATION.

Willie Werk—It's so hot that the perspiration's fairly run off of me.

Ragson Tatters—For heaven's sake, Willie, make it walk. We've got reputations to protect.

### 18 KILLED, 69 WOUNDED.

#### Heavy Russian Losses in the Taku Bombardment.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Vice-Admiral Alexejoff, from Port Arthur, reporting the capture of the Taku forts, says the bombardment fleet was commanded by the Russian, Captain Dobrowski, as senior officer present. The Russian losses were two lieutenants killed, one severely, and one slightly wounded, and 16 men killed and 67 wounded. The gunboat Gijak was seriously damaged by a shell below the water line, and must be docked for repairs. The gunboat Kojerej was made to leak in six places, and had her cabin destroyed. The gunboat Bobr was undamaged. Besides the above, Admiral Alexejoff says the French warship Lion, the British Algerine, and the German gunboat Iltris participated in the engagement.

### INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Sir Charles Tupper asked if the Government had yet given any consideration to the proposal of making a contribution from the Dominion treasury to the Indian Famine Fund.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Government was not yet prepared to make any announcement on the subject, but would do so at an early date.

### YUKON REPRESENTATION.

Sir Charles Tupper brought up the question of the representation of the Yukon District in the House of Commons. He read the petition of the inhabitants of the district, which set forth that they paid 1.25 of the gross revenue of the Dominion, and that the representation which they asked for was necessary in order that, in important questions relating to the Yukon, they might be properly represented and thoroughly understood.

They, therefore, asked to be represented in the House by two members. He was glad that the Government proposed to put into force by proclamation the Act of last session which gave to the inhabitants of the Yukon two elective members on the Territorial Council.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought that it was well not to proceed hastily in such a matter. Last year Parliament had decided to give the people of the Yukon representation in their Territorial Council and this representation would be accorded to them by the first of July next. In his opinion, there was no necessity for taking any further steps at present. The question of having them represented in Parliament could wait until after the census of next year. As to the request of the people of the Yukon for two members, he thought that would be more than the proportion allowed to the provinces. By allowing the people to elect representatives to the Territorial Council on a basis of a manhood franchise much valuable experience would be gained, and a judgment could then be formed, both as to how many members they should send to the House of Commons, and as to what franchise should be enforced. The motion was lost.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS.

Mr. Morrison asked if, having regard to the unsettled condition of local political affairs in British Columbia, any steps were being taken by the Government to the establishment of a stable state of affairs in the Province, and if there was any announcement to be made with regard to the rumors that are current with respect to the Government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the matter is at present engaging the attention of the Government. He had been under the impression he could make an announcement, but was sorry he could not do so at that moment.

### NEWS OF THE SOLDIERS.

Mr. Monk complained of the difficulties in obtaining information about the condition of a soldier named Bamford of Montreal, invalided to Shorncliffe provisional camp. Dr. Borden promised to give any information that came in.

Mr. Clarke Wallace referred to the case of John Hewitt of Toronto, who is seeking information regarding his son, The Minister of Militia explained that every item of information the War Office had about the Canadian contingent was sent here promptly, and in addition the department had frequent reports from Lieut.-Col. Otter. The department had done everything in its power to obtain information about the wounded. He himself had not had word, direct or indirect, from his son since April 14th, and a great many other parents were in the same position.

### TAXATION OF C. P. R. LANDS.

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, raised the question of the taxation of Canadian Pacific Railway lands. According to the agreement made with the railway company, these lands are exempt from taxation for a period of 20 years. His motion was to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, the 20 years dated from the time of the passing of the Canadian Pacific Railway bill, and would therefore expire February 16th, 1901. As a corollary to this he asked that all such lands should be patented prior to that date, because they could not be taxed until patented.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the position of the hon. member was entirely untenable. Mr. Richardson contended that the 20 years' exemption should count from the day of the passage of the bill, but under the terms of the company until earned by subsidies did not become the property of the company until it was carried by construction. It was not the property of the company at the time of the adoption of the contract in 1881. He admitted the conditions pressed hardly upon the settler by increasing his land taxation, but there was no help for it. The Crown had entered into a solemn contract with the

### SIX PEOPLE DROWNED.

#### Terrible Disaster on a Quebec Lake—Six Lost the Boat.

A despatch from Cedar Hall, Que., says:—A dreadful catastrophe occurred here on Wednesday afternoon, resulting in the drowning of a fishing party of six persons.

The dead are:—James King, the well-known lumber merchant of Quebec, and ex-M.P. for Magantic; Mrs. Nolin, wife of Mr. R. Nolin, manager of Messrs. King Brothers' saw mill here; J. Nolin, son of R. Nolin; Joseph St. Pierre; Alfred Deschamps, Joseph Fournier.

The party were fishing in Lake Metapedia, about 4 o'clock, when a sudden gale sprang up and upset their sailboat, throwing all into the water. The lake is very deep, and has many eddies.

The accident was witnessed from the shore, but there being no boats available, no assistance could be rendered. It was fully an hour later when a boat was produced and search made for the bodies, but up to a late hour the only one recovered was that of Mr. King. Mrs. Nolin leaves a husband and child, three years old. St. Pierre, Deschamps, and Fournier were all about 20 years of age and unmarried.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### C.P.R., ratified by the representatives of the people, and Parliament could not in good faith interfere with that bargain. If Mr. Richardson was right in his opinion that the exemption from taxation ceased on the 16th of February, 1901, it was then within the privilege of the municipalities to tax the land and carry their contentions into the courts. Again, there were bonds issued on this land to the extent of five millions of dollars. These bonds were in the hands of individual holders, and the faith of the Government of Canada was pledged to them. Vested interests could not be legally disregarded. The remedy was with the courts. The proposition was one which could not be entertained for a moment.

### YUKON SALARIES.

Mr. Foster was informed by Mr. Sutherland that the salaries and allowances of members of the Yukon Council are as follows:—Commissioner Ogilvie, \$6,000 salary and \$2,000 expenses; Mr. Girouard, registrar, \$4,000 and \$100 a month; Judge Dugas, \$4,000 and \$100 per month; Mr. Clemens, \$5,000 and \$100 per month; Gold Commissioner Senkler, \$5,000 and \$100 per month; Mr. Perry, superintendent of Mounted Police, \$1,400 and \$2 per day extra while he resides at Dawson, and \$1.25 per day living allowance.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Morrison asked whether Canada had taken advantage of or had become a party to article 19 of the treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan which was signed in London, July 16th, 1894.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Government had decided not to become a party to the treaty, because by making so it would be precluded from making other arrangements, which might be more to the advantage of Canada.

### NICKNAMES OF REGIMENTS.

#### Origin of Some of the Peculiar Names of British Corps Are Called.

Human nature shows itself in a variety of ways, according to the disposition of the individual, but there is one form of expression which is apparently common to us all, namely, the love of bestowing nicknames upon everybody and everything. Hence it need not surprise us to find that most of our British regiments are known by names which do not figure on the official lists.

Some of these nicknames are well known, others are familiar to a comparatively small number of persons. The 17th Lancers, for example, are known as "Death or Glory Boys." They have another designation not so familiar, "Bingham's Dandies," from a remark made by William IV. concerning the perfect fit of their uniforms.

Who are the "Piccadilly Butchers?" The 1st Life Guards are hardly recognizable under that appellation, which has stuck to them since the early part of the century when they were engaged in quelling a riot. The "Oxford Blues" are not so difficult to guess at; the Horse Guards received this name partly from the color of their uniform, and partly from the fact that their first commander was the Earl of Oxford.

The 11th Hussars are known to all boys as the "Cherry Pickers" or "Cherubims." The regiment owes its nickname to the color of the men's trousers.

### "HAMILTON'S RUNAWAYS"

is not a title to be proud of, but, like all bad names, it sticks; the present 14th Hussars, the successors of the Light Dragoon regiment which earned it, certainly do not deserve it.

The Royal Scots, the oldest infantry corps in the army, are known as "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard." The origin of this nick-name is said to be the following!—In the year 1637, when in the French service, a dispute arose between this corps, then called Regiment de Douglas, and the Picardy Regiment as to which was the older. The latter asserted that they had been on duty the night after the Crucifixion, whereupon the former retorted, "Had we been there we should not have slept at our post!"

The Norfolk Regiment are called the "Holy Boys," because, as the story goes, they sold their Bibles in the Peninsula to purchase drink. The men of the Yorkshire Regiment are known as "Snappers" because in the American War they continued to snap their muskets after they had used all their ammunition.

The "Haver-Cake Lads" are the men of the First Battalion of the West Riding Regiment; it was customary in bygone times for sergeants to beat up recruits with a haver, kind of oat cake, on their swords. The second battalion are the "Figs," from the peculiarly shaped elephant on the colors.

The First Battalion of the South Staffordshire regiment is known as the "Pump and Tortoise," because the men were so fond of cold water and so slow in drill when at Malta.

### THE TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, June 26.—Only 42 loads came in to-day, including 700 cattle, 700 hogs, 250 sheep and yearlings, over 100 spring lambs, 60 calves, and a few milkers.

There was a fair trade in export cattle, but the tendency is downward. Good butcher-cattle sold well, stall-fed cattle being a demand at steady prices, but for ordinary stuff the market was unsettled, and prospects are for lower prices.

Feeders are unchanged. Sheep were plentiful and weaker; yearlings are unchanged.

Spring lambs were a good sale at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

Good veal calves are wanted. Common rough calves sell slowly.

A few good milch cows are wanted at around \$50 each; poor cows are a slow sale at from \$22 upward.

Hogs declined from 1-8 to 1-4 per pound.

For prime hogs, scaling from 100 to 200 lbs., the top price is 63-4c; heavy hogs, 6c; and light hogs, 53-4c per lb. Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	\$ 4.40	\$ 5.25
Butcher, choice do.	3.75	4.50
Butcher, medium to good.	3.40	3.85
Butcher, inferior.	3.00	3.30
Stockers, per cwt.	3.50	3.75
Sheep and Lambs.		
Yearlings, per cwt.	3.50	4.00
Spring lambs, each.	2.50	5.25
Bucks, per cwt.	3.00	3.25
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25.00	45.00
Calves, each.	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.50	6.75
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.50	5.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5.75	6.00
Sows.	3.00	3.25
Stags.	2.25	2.50

### TORONTO WHEAT MARKET.

Toronto, June 26.—Wheat—The Chicago wheat market closed higher again to-day. July wheat advanced to 84-3c, and closed at 82-5c, a net advance for the day of 11-4c. Manitoba were very strong here. Early in the day No. 1 hard, g.i.t., sold at 94c. Later in the day it sold at 95c, and at the close 96c was asked. Local trade is active. One firm alone has sold 35 cars to millers in the past three days. Ontario were firmer. Red and white, west, sold at 70c. Quotations were as follows:—Ontario, east and white, 70c, north and west, 68c, 71c; spring, east, 71 to 72c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 95c, Toronto and west, 95c, g.i.t.; and 90c, Owen Sound.

Millfeed—Dull Bran, \$13 to \$13.50; and shorts, \$14 to \$14.50, west.

Corn—About steady locally. No. 2 American, yellow, 47c, on track here; and mixed at 40-1-2c.

Peas—Steady. Car lots are quoted nominally at 60c; north and west, 61c and 61c east.

Barley—Dull. No. 2, 40c west, and 41c east; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Rye—Firm. Car lots, west, 54c; and 55c east.

Oats—Steady. White oats, north and west, 27 1-2c; and east, 28 1-2c.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 55c, west, and 51c east.

Flour—In more active enquiry. Outside mills generally have light stocks of wheat, and in view of the excited wheat market are inclined to go slow selling ahead. Export agents bid \$2.75 for straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, and holders ask \$2.90.

### NEW LIGHT FROM SCIENCE.

An illustration of the new lights which science throws upon old questions is the modern explanation of an experiment made nearly three centuries ago by the Flemish physician, Van Helmont. In a pot of earth weighing two hundred pounds he planted a willow branch weighing five pounds. He kept the plant watered, and in five years the willow had gained 164 pounds in weight, while the earth in the pot had lost only two ounces. Van Helmont inferred that the plant's gain was due only to the water which had been supplied. Modern botanical science proves that the gain was in a great measure due to the carbon absorbed from the air.