

BOERS CAPTURE BRITISH

Entire Squadron of Scots Greys and go Lincolnshires With 2 Guns, Captured.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Roberts:—

"Pretoria, July 12.—The enemy having failed in an attempt to get round our right and in our rear, made a determined attack on our right flank yesterday. I regret to say they succeeded in capturing Nitrals' nek, garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys, two guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, and five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment. The enemy, in superior number, attacked at dawn, and, seizing the hills which commanded the nek, brought a heavy converging fire upon the small garrison. Nitrals' nek is about 13 miles from here, near where the road crosses the Crocodile river. It was held by us in order to maintain road and telegraphic communication with Rustenburg. The fighting lasted more or less throughout the day.

"Immediately on receiving information early in the morning of the enemy's strength I despatched reinforcements from here under Col. Godfrey. Before they reached the spot,

however, the garrison was overpowered.

"The two guns and the greater portion of the Scots Greys were captured, owing to their horses being shot, and also about 90 of the Lincolnshires.

"A list of the casualties has not yet been received, but I fear they were heavy.

"Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Derde-dorp, northward of the town, in which the 7th Dragoon Guards were engaged. The regiment, which was handled with considerable skill by Lieut.-Col. Lowe, kept the enemy in check until he retired on his supports. We would probably have suffered slight loss had not one troop mistaken some Boers in the bushes for ours.

"Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement with the enemy yesterday afternoon near Krugersdorp, inflicting heavy loss.

"Buller reports that the Boers who were destroying the railway near Paarde Kraal were driven off yesterday after a short action.

"Hart reports from Heidelberg that the surrendering of arms and ammunition continues in that district."

EUROPEAN GUNNERS

Said to Be Directing the Guns of the Chinese.

A despatch from London says:—The correspondent of the Express states that Europeans are directing the Chinese military operations. The correspondent asserts that Captain Bailey, of H.M.S. Aurora, distinctly saw a man in European garb directing the Chinese artillery operations outside of Tien-Tsin. Foreign refugees from Tien-Tsin openly accuse a European official whose name the Express correspondent suppresses, and Col. von Hanneken, who was formerly employed to drill the Chinese troops, of being parties to a plot to procure the escape of General Chang and themselves from Tien-Tsin before the bombardment, leaving the other foreigners to their fate.

Statements are in circulation in Shanghai accusing the Russians of indiscriminate slaughter of friendly Chinese non-combatants, without regard to age or sex.

TOTAL CASUALTIES TO DATE

The Boer War Has Cost Britain 48,188 Officers and Men.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has issued another casualty list from South Africa, showing that during the week ending Saturday there were killed, wounded or captured fifteen officers and 180 men; accidental deaths two men; died of disease four officers and 194 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1,306 men. The total casualties as a result of the war are: 48,188 officers and men.

A VICTORY FOR HUTTON.

Defeats Erasmus' Commando With Considerable Loss.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—Generals Hutton and Mahan had four days' fighting south-east of Pretoria, resulting in the defeat of Erasmus' commando with considerable loss.

Triumphs of Dr. Chase

Over the Most Obstinate Diseases That Torture Human Mind—Remedies That Bring Health and Happiness to Canadian Homes.

The marvellous successes of Dr. Chase's great family remedies prove to all the world that no disease is too severe or of too long standing to yield to these great prescriptions. Their worth to the sick and suffering can never be estimated.

PILES FOR 23 YEARS.

Mr. W. T. Wigle, "Uncle Mike," Kingsville, Ont., states:—"For about 23 years I was troubled with piles, which at times would cause most intense distress by itching, and would ulcerate and bleed. I was treated by several physicians, and tried every remedy I could hear of, but could get no more than slight temporary relief. A traveller, Mr. Golding of Toronto, recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment, which I at once purchased from our dealer and obtained relief after the third application. Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me. That was two years ago, and I have never since had a touch of piles. It has since cured many to whom I have recommended it, and I am anxious to have every sufferer know of its value."

PALE AND WEAK.

Mrs. Stephen Dempsey, Albany, P.E. County, Ont., writes:—"My little granddaughter, nine years old, was very pale and weak, and had no appetite. She had a tired, worn-out appearance, and was delicate and sickly. I got some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for her, and it has helped her very much. She is gaining considerably in weight and looks real healthy."

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

Mr. Geo. Benner, Warton, Ont., writes:—"I don't like to have my name put in public print, but I feel it a duty to my fellow-men to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about four years I was troubled with chronic constipation and weakness of the kidneys. My condition was serious when I began to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I verily believe that they have saved my life. I am now well and feel like a new man."

Dr. Chase's portrait and signature is on every box of the genuine remedies. Imitators dare not reproduce them. All dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SOME CHINESE NAMES.

EASY FOR THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE.

All Chinese Words Are Monosyllabic—Meaning of Some of the Names of Rivers and Cities—They Are Full of Interest and Very Descriptive.

We are reading just now of many Chinese districts, towns and rivers. Many of these geographical names doubtless appear repellant and unpronounceable to all except a few persons who are familiar with them. But if we had a better acquaintance with these names and knew their meaning they would be found to be full of interest. They are often condensed descriptions of the place or feature to which they are applied. They are far more instinctive with life than many geographical names in other countries. Suppose we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. We would know at once that the "City Near the Sea" must apply to a seaport. Yua ho means "The River of Transportation," and we naturally infer that the waterway thus designated must be commercially important. Yun ho, in fact, is the Chinese name of the Grand Canal which plays so great a part in the freight service of East China.

However many syllables there may be in a Chinese place name it is composed of as many words as there are syllables, for all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we knew the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey

A DEFINITE IDEA.

The words, Ho and Kiang, for example, both mean "river," and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them: Hoang ho, for example, means "Yellow River"; Tsin kiang means "Clear River." Observe how definite is the idea expressed in the name of each of the three rivers which converge upon Canton. One of them is the Si kiang, or "West River," another the Pe kiang, or "North River," the third is the Tung kiang, or "East River." The names of these rivers tell the direction from which they come. They help to simplify the study of geography of that part of China. When they unite they form the Chu kiang or "Pearl River." The Chinese named their largest river in the north the Hoang ho, because it cuts its bed through yellow soil, from which it derives its color. The yellow flood it pours into the sea colors that part of the ocean yellow, and hence the Chinese call the sea Hoang hai, or Yellow Sea.

The Chinese unite the words in a name so that they form one word, just as we write Newton, Hartford, or Deerfield. Sometimes we unite the words in a Chinese name and sometimes we separate them, but there is no reason, for example, why we should write Tien-Tsin when we do not write Pe-Kin. Each of these names is composed of two words. Pe means "north" and Kin means "the capital," or "the king's household," and thus Pe-Kin means the northern capital. Tien means "heavenly" and Tsin means "place," and thus the name of the largest city in North-East China means "heavenly place"—a name it has borne for many centuries. When Marco Polo visited the city in the thirteenth century, he translated its name into "Citta Celeste."

MANY CHINESE NAMES

we see in the newspapers and do not even attempt to pronounce, would give us as much information, if we could translate them, as a long sentence might do. Hankow, for example, is the name of a very important city of the Yang tse kiang. There are only six letters in the name, and yet any Chinese boy would know from the two short words composing it that it is the name of the town standing at the "kow," or mouth of the river named Han. The Han is the greatest tributary of the Yang tse kiang, and plays a most important part in the commercial life of that teeming valley; and the city built on the spot where the Han mingles its waters with the Yang tse is Hankow, i.e., the town at the mouth of the Han.

The word Yang means "ocean," tse means "son," and the name Yang tse kiang, which the Chinese applied ages ago to their greatest river, shows that they did not mean to depreciate its importance. Some writers say the early Chinese believe their largest river contributed more water to the making of the ocean than any other stream in the world, and so in the name of the river they conveyed the idea that the ocean was its son. The name is often erroneously translated the Blue River.

Pekin has not always been the capital of the Empire, but Nankin, a city far to the south, was long the seat of Government; and, as the name Pekin means "northern capital," so the name Nankin means "southern capital."

"White River" is the meaning of Pei ho, near whose mouth are the forts just seized by the powers.

IN SOME BOOKS AND MAPS

we see the words "fu," or "hein," add-

ed to the names of many towns. These words are not a part of the names, and some of the best atlases omit them, for they lengthen the name and make it more formidable to the foreigner. Fu means the capital of one of the departments into which a province is divided; in other words, it is the residence of the official at the head of the department. Hein signifies one of the districts into which a department is divided, and when attached to a place name means that the official in charge of the district resides there. It is better to omit these merely political designations. When we have more intimate dealings with China and better knowledge of the people and their country, we shall have uniformity in the spelling of China's place names, and know what these names mean; and we shall see clearly that these names show considerable imaginative and descriptive facility, and that they are really helpful in the study of Chinese geography.

THE TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 17.—The market today was a dull and uninteresting one. Choice export cattle sold at from \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.; light stuff at from \$4.50 to \$4.80 per cwt. The demand was easy.

There was no quotable change in the price of good to prime butcher stuff; the best grades sold well, but if the supply had been large medium and common cattle would probably have broken badly.

Stockers continue easy.

Bulls, feeders, milch cows, etc., are unchanged.

There was no change in lambs and sheep.

Choices veal calves will sell.

Several loads of cattle were unsold at the close.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 61-6; thick fat hogs, 53-8c; and light hogs, 51-1c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.30 \$5.25
Butcher, choice, do.	4.00 4.50
Butcher, med. to good.	3.50 3.75
Butcher, inferior.	3.00 3.25
Stockers, per cwt.	3.00 3.50
Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.	3.25 4.00
Spring lambs, each.	2.00 4.00
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50 3.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2.00 8.00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.00 6.25
Light hogs, per cwt.	5.00 5.25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5.12-2 5.37-1.2
Sows.	3.00 3.25
Stags.	2.00 2.50

Toronto, July 17.—Wheat—Chicago prices declined about 2c to-day, and local prices were lower. Manitoba No. 1 hard, g.i.t., sold at 95c; same, Toronto and west, at 92c; and at upper lake ports, at 89c. Ontarios are quiet at 70 to 71c, outside.

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

Corn—About steady. No. 1 American yellow, 49 1-2c, on track here; and mixed at 48 1-2c.

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

Barley—Steady. No. 2, 40c, west; and 41c east; No. 3, 42 to 43c.

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

Oats—Dull. White oats, north and west, 27c; and east, 28c.

Flour—Business quiet. Ninety per cent. patent, in buyers' bags, middle freight, is quoted at \$2.85 to \$2.90; and in wood at \$3.15 to \$3.20.

Detroit, July 17.—Wheat—Closed.—No. 1 white, cash, 83c; No. 2 red, cash, 83c; July, 83c; August, 83 1-4c; September, 84 1-4c.

Chicago, July 17.—Wheat—Dropped 2 1-8c for the September option to-day. Reported improvement to the spring crop throughout the North-West and unresponsive cables gave the bears their innings. Corn and oats ruled strong and closed practically unchanged. Provisions were lifeless and weak. Pork closed at a decline of 10 to 12 1-2c. Lard lost 5c, and ribs 5c. The Price Current estimated the wheat crop at 550,000,000 bush. Chicago receipts were 60 cars, six of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth got 158 carloads, compared with 475 for the same day last year. Western primary receipts were light, 492,000 bush, against 884,000 bush last year.

Minneapolis, July 17.—Wheat—July, 79 1-2c; September, 79 5-8 to 79 3-4c; December, 80 5-8c; No. 1 hard, 82 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 80 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 79c.

Milwaukee, July 17.—Wheat—Lower: No. 1 Northern, 82 to 82 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 80 1-2c. Rye—Steady: No. 1, 62c. Barley—Steady: No. 1, 62c, 1, 62c. Barley—Steady: No. 2, 47 to 48c; sample, 40 to 46.

Duluth, July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 83 3-4c; August, 83 3-8c; September, 83 3-8c; December, 83 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 81 3-4c; August, 81 3-4c; September, 81 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 79c; No. 2 spring, 76 3-4c. Corn—43 7-8c. Oats—27 to 27 1-2c.

BETHLEHEM CAPTURED.

Fight Lasted Two Days and at Noon the Town Was British.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the War Office:

"Pretoria, Saturday.—Clements' and Paget's forces entered Bethlehem on Saturday. The former, on nearing the town, sent in a flag of truce demanding its surrender, which was refused by Dewet, when Paget, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in getting hold of the enemy's most important position covering the town. This was carried before dark by the Munster Fusiliers and Yorkshire Light Infantry. The following morning the attack was continued and by noon the town was in our possession and the enemy in full retreat.

"Our casualties were 4 officers and 92 men of the Munsters wounded; 1 missing; Captains Macpherson and Weakes and Lieut. Conway severely, and Lieut. Boyd-Rochefort, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded; 7 men of the York hires wounded; 1 killed; 2 wounded of the Imperial Yeomanry.

"Paget reports that but for the accurate practice of the Thirty-eighth Royal Artillery and the Fourth City Imperial Batteries the casualties would have been many more.

"Biden-Powell reached Rustenburg

during the evening of Sunday without opposition. He found all quiet there and public confidence entirely satisfactory, thanks to the prompt and bold grasp of the situation taken by Major Hanbury-Tracy.

"The district west of this is somewhat unsettled owing to the small force which attacked Rustenburg being still in the neighborhood. Measures are being taken to meet this.

"Further information regarding the capture of Bethlehem has now been received from Clements. He states that the country there is broken and difficult. Consequently his and Paget's cavalry were unable to make any wide turning movements. Clements attacked one position while Paget attacked another.

"The position assailed by Clements was gallantly captured by the Royal Yeomanry, who captured a gun of the Seventy-seventh, lost at Stormberg. The list of casualties has not been issued, but Clements states they are few considering the strength of the positions assailed.

"Hunter's cavalry under Broadwood reached Bethlehem on Sunday. Hunter, with his main force, was within nine miles of the town when Clements despatched his report."

JAPANESE RIOTS FEARED.

Special Police to Patrol the Fraser River in British Columbia.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—A large number of special constables were sworn in on Wednesday and despatched to Steveston, the centre of the salmon fishing industry on the Fraser river, to cope with the contemplated trouble between Japanese and Canadian fishermen. The Japs represent about 80 per cent. of the fishermen, owing to the recent heavy immigration, and are willing to fish for 20 cents per fish, while the white and Indian fishermen want 25 cents. By energetic organized action and more or less intimidation, the Canadian fishermen have prevented Japanese boats going out so far, but on Wednesday the canners announced that 75 per cent. of them will be out that night. If the Japanese attempt to start out, serious trouble is feared, consequently special constables have been hurried to the scene from New Westminster and this city, and a fleet of police patrol boats has been organized. The canners state that they will close down the canneries if the men insist on 25 cents per fish, as they cannot compete with the American canneries at that price. It is generally conceded outside the fishermen's Union that 20 cents is a fair price if fish are tolerably abundant.

TRANSPORT BY C. P. R.

Company Ready to Handle All England Will Send.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in answer to the enquiries received on Tuesday, has notified the Imperial authorities that it is prepared to transport from Quebec to Hong Kong as large a body of troops as the latter consider necessary to send to the seat of the present trouble in China. No limit is placed upon the number, the C. P. R. management feeling confident that it can handle as many men as the British Government sees fit to send via the Canadian highway.

BOERS HAVE SKIPPED OUT.

Evacuated All Their Positions Around Senekal.

A despatch from Senekal, Orange River Colony, Monday, says:—An extended reconnaissance to-day resulted in the discovery that the Boers had evacuated all their positions around Senekal. Numbers of them appear to have gone towards Ficksburg and the remainder in the direction of Bethlehem. The British commanders express the opinion that the retirements of the Boers foreshadow a speedy end of the war in this section of the country.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Battery Arrives at Cape Town en Route to China.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—A howitzer battery has arrived here from the front and is in readiness to embark for China. Five hundred of Orpen's Horse, who have been serving throughout the South African campaign, have volunteered for service in China. If their offer is accepted it is believed that many more men will volunteer.

FROM THE NORTH.

30,000 Russian Troops Advancing on Peking.

A despatch from Shanghai, says:—It is confirmed, from apparently trustworthy sources, that 30,000 Russian troops are advancing on Peking from the north.

EXPECTS DISORDER CHECKED.

Sir Henry Blake Does Not Fear Rebellion in South China.

A despatch from Hong Kong says:—Sir Henry A. Blake, Governor of Hong Kong, for the first time after a three months' absence on Tuesday addressed the Executive Council. His Excellency expressed the belief that the anti-foreign rebellion would not extend in any appreciable degree to the southern provinces of China. He expresses the deepest condolence with the widow of the unfortunate German Minister, Baron Von Ketteler.

"A further force of 13,000 men will be landed at Taku a week hence and an additional 10,000 soon afterwards. "Before the rainy season is well advanced Japan hopes to have 63,000 troops in China."

BLOEMFONTEIN CHOSEN.

Will be Roberts' Headquarters After the War.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—It is understood that at the close of the war Bloemfontein will be the headquarters of the commander-in-chief, the seat of the South African court of appeals, and, eventually, the federal capital of South Africa.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

In answer to Mr. Powell, Mr. Blair said that the total amounts charged by the Intercolonial in connection with the transportation of the Canadian contingents, (the Stratheona Horse and the Halifax militia garrison, including equipment and supplies, were \$25,778, \$8,537, and \$1,252.35 respectively.

Mr. Fielding, in answer to Mr. Richardson's question, said that recent information from Manitoba encouraged the belief that the shortage of hay would not be as serious as expected. At any rate, no alteration would be made in the tariff this session.

Dr. Borden informed Mr. Wallace that no more Oliver equipments would be required. The Government had already purchased about 35,000 of them. No report had as yet been made on them. A British colonel, writing from South Africa, had spoken very highly of this equipment, and expressed a hope that it would be adopted for the army.

CANADA TAKES NUMEROUS PRIZES.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has received semi-official notification that Canada has been awarded the Grand Prize for its forestry, fish and game and mineral and agricultural exhibits at Paris. The official announcement has, however, not yet been made. The jurors have examined the exhibits of an educational character, also, cheese, trunks, leather, furniture and stoves. The favorable comments heard indicate that the highest prizes will be given for these, but it is not sufficiently definite to say just what the awards will be. Enormous crowds continue to attend the Exposition, and the building containing the Canadian exhibits is thronged with as many visitors as it can hold all the time.

DUBE'S BANGING.

Sir Adolphe Caron, referring to the cases of Cazes and Dube in Quebec, said that a good deal of comment had been caused in the province by the fact that Dube had been hanged, while in the case of Cazes the sentence had been commuted. Sir Adolphe asked what was the report of the judge on these cases.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that as to Cazes the judge reported that the verdict might well have been accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, but as to Dube no extenuating circumstance could be found.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Moore, Stansfeld, brought up the women suffrage question, at the request, he said, of a great number of the women of this country, who desired to see removed from the statute book the disabilities under which the women of Canada were labouring. Mr. Moore paid a glowing tribute to her Gracious Majesty the Queen, which evoked prolonged cheers. He said that this question had been agitated in the United States, and had been tried with great success in Wyoming, Utah and Kansas. The results in New Zealand were also highly satisfactory. He trusted the day was not far distant when the women of Canada would be entitled to vote in Dominion elections.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I have just one word to say and that is to remind Mr. Moore that the question of the suffrage has been relegated by this Parliament to the provinces. Without expressing any opinion on the views which the honorable gentleman has presented to-day, I submit to him that the proper sphere to propagate them is in the Legislatures of the several provinces.

POST-OFFICE BILL.

The bill to amend the Post-Office Act was taken up. This is the bill to reduce the postage on newspapers to one-eighth cent per pound when in the province where the paper is published. Mr. Mulock said the reason the reduction was confined to the circulation within the province was because it would not pay to carry papers long distances for such a small sum.

Mr. Davin moved that the bill be given the six-months' hoist, which was put and lost by 70 to 27.

MUST BE BORN AGAIN.

One day a gentleman called at the office of a certain newspaper, and said to the editor:

"Sir, it is announced in your paper that I am dead."

"Well, replied the editor, if it is in our paper it is correct."

"It is not correct, for here I am alive, rejoined the other."

"Well, it can't be helped, said the editor."

"But I expect you to contradict, said the injured man."

"No, I can not do that, said the editor, as we never contradict anything that appears in our paper."

"I will do the only thing I can do. Tomorrow I will put you in the list of births."