ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO

BOER PLOT DISCOVERED

To Capture Lord Roberts and Shoot All Officers.

TEN CONSPIRATORS IN JAIL

Boers Retreating Ahead of Buller—De Wet Has Again Escaped—Hoare Had 300 Men With Him—A Complaint From Invalided Canadians.

Pretoria Cable.—A plot to seize Gen. Roberts and to shoot as many as possible of the British officers here has been discovered, and ten men charged with complicity have been arrested. Other suspects are being closely watched, and it is expected that they will shortly be taken into custody.

The system of granting passes to burghers who take the oath of neutrality is proving unsafe, and there is urgent need of a stricter policy.

Kaffirs who have come into the city report that the Boers are treating the natives brutally whenever they reoccupy a place that has been passed by the British troops. Their usual method of punishment is flogging.

Every night shots are heard round the town. The firing is done by the sentries, who frequently discover Boer emissaries trying to enter or leave the town.

The supplies here for the army are abundant, with the exception of forage. Few of the local farmers bring anything to market. It is expected that trains will be available shortly, and the merchants will then replenish their stores. The military authorities are selling meat at 6d per lb to civilians at threepence per pound. The indigent residents are still being fed at the soup kitchens. Lord Kitchener has offered to supply civilians with provisions.

Confirmed by Other Correspondents.

Correspondents of the Daily News send a sensational statement concerning the opportune discovery of a plot to shoot all the British officers in the capital and to seize General Roberts. Ten of the leaders were arrested and are now in jail.

This plot is regarded as part of the conspiracy of which the recent Johannesburg rising was the first indication. Several persons who are implicated as spies are being deported.

Advices received here show that General Buller is further west than was anticipated. Commandant Botha is moving in force against him.

De Wet Again Escapes.

London Cable.—General De Wet, the Boer commander, who, according to the correspondents was certain to be captured by the British, who threw an unbreakable cordon around him, has succeeded in crossing the Vaal River, and, according to one report, a large part of his force have made good their escape, and General Buller's vigorous pursuit has been checked. Probably the defence of the hills against General Methuen covered the retreat of this part of his command.

Shot by the Boers.

Cape Town Cable.—The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Cape Argus telegraphs that the Englishman Cooper, who was employed at Machadodorp on the Delagoa Railway, and who was condemned to death by a Boer court martial, was duly shot. He refused to disclose his accomplices unless the Boers would agree to spare his life, a condition which was refused.

Swazis Restless.

Lorenzo Marquez Cable says.—The Swazi Queen, who has been sending repeated messages asking permission to attack Barberton, Knapsmaiden and Komatipoort, has been officially warned to abstain from any interference.

Hoare Had 300 Men.

London Cable.—The Daily Mail has received this despatch to-day from Lord Dorset, dated Pretoria, Aug. 8th: "The garrison of Elands River, which was recently captured, consisted of about 300 Canadians and Rhodesians. It had been reported that certain had been the intention to withdraw the garrison, but it seems that Delarey, learning of Ian Hamilton's approach to Putten berg, hurried westward, and surrounded the garrison before Carrington arrived."

Botha Led the Dance.

Lorenzo Marquez Cable.—The contingent The night before leaving Middelburg Gen. Botha gave a ball at the Transvaal Hotel, at which he and a number of the burgher leaders enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent.

The night of the Boers' arrival at Middelburg, during a tempest, a German officer, with a score of his men, asked for shelter, and that quarters might be assigned to him. The Boers replied: "The open street is good enough for you and your foreigners. We are sick to death of the foreigners." Whereupon the German replied: "Then we are sick to death to see you." He had several of his men disarmed, since surrendered. They say the Boers are quarrelling among themselves.

Growing Like a Snowball.

Berlin Cable.—The Foreign Office traband scandal is growing like a snowball. Many officials are implicated, and in them seats are penalizing. Meanwhile, the Portuguese authorities are making a big show of endeavoring to prevent the further passage of contraband.

The Boers are living largely on mealies, and are experiencing a scarcity of rice, which commodity the British Consul has bought up.

News Forwarded From Berlin.

London Cable.—The Times to-day referring to the presence of Boer envoys and of Dr. Leyds in Berlin, said the delegates were here in unofficial capacity only, and it was not likely that any power would endeavor to mediate for peace terms for the Boers in the settlement.

Captain Welby Dies of Wounds.

London, Aug. 12.—Special telegrams received here announce the death from wounds of Captain Welby, of the 13th Hussars, well known for his explorations in China and Thibet. Last year he explored parts of Abyssinia.

Kick From Invalided Canadians.

London, Aug. 10.—Various complaints are published in the morning papers from the Canadians invalided to England from South Africa regarding the lack of arrangements for their comfort and the delay in sending them home.

The Morning Leader says: "The Canadians invalided, who sailed from Liverpool for Montreal yesterday by the Allan Liner Parisian, expressed their disappointment at the neglect of the military authorities in Liverpool. They said that having experienced the life of the British soldier under British officers, they had resolved to stay at home and to mind their own business in the future. Moreover, they promised to lay the facts before the Canadian Ministers on board the Parisian."

The Toronto Evening Telegram had the following special cable yesterday: London Cable. The Times to-day publishes a letter written by a Canadian volunteer, 7,223, V. Odlum, of the 22nd Oxford Rifles, Ontario, Canada, complaining bitterly for himself and his comrades about the delay in sending convalescent Canadians home. He claims that they have waited long and patiently, but can't get the authorities to act. Mr. Odlum says that they enlisted for active service, not for an idle, useless life in England.

This is perfectly true. Lord Strathcona has done all he possibly could for the Canadians, and only by his strong, personal interposition. The War Office has never been able to get any Canadians shipped. The great mistake of the War Office is in granting any furloughs to Canadians.

But really the red-tape round the War Office is most irritating. It was only by the efforts of Canadian officials that passage was secured for Canadian soldiers at Queenstown and Woolwich. The officials at the War Office say they are waiting for instructions from Ottawa. Canada has been asleep, I think. It is a pity that London and Canada coincides, that Dr. Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia, should happen to be sent home at present.

London Cable.—Parliament adjourned to-day after the appropriation bill had been passed by both Houses.

The Queen's speech, after stating that the relations with the powers of Europe and America continued friendly and a reference to the establishment of the commonwealth of Australia, refers to the war in South Africa, which has placed in high relief the heroism and military qualities of the troops brought together under my banner from this country, from Canada, Australia and my South African possessions." The speech then says:

Believing the continued independence of republics to be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State as a first step to the union of the races under an institution which may in time be developed so as to secure rights and privileges to South Africa."

Referring to China the speech says: "The Times says: "The Boer and other legations at Pekin have been unexpectedly attacked by an insurgent mob, and it is feared many of their inmates have been murdered. How far the Chinese authorities are accomplices in this atrocious crime and whether the British Minister and his family are among the victims are matters still in doubt. The utmost efforts will be made by myself and my allies to visit with worthy punishment the perpetrators of this unexampled crime."

Referring to the Ashantee rising the speech devotes a few words to the distress caused by the famine and plague in India, and thanks the Commons for their liberality wherewith they responded to the unusual financial demands due to the war, and adds that the satisfactory progress of the campaign gives fair ground for hoping that the exceptional requirements of military expenditure will soon be abated. The speech closes with the usual reference to the coming legislation.

The closing hours of the session in the House of Commons were enlivened by the sharp replies of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to his political critics.

An innovation in the Queen's speech which caused some comment was the mentioning of India specifically. The speeches from the throne usually allude to the powers generally or the European powers.

London Cable.—The allotment of 5,000,000 pounds of the 10,000,000 of the war loan to the United States is received in the higher financial world as a good thing for London, in the present condition of the London banks. The Bank of England advised Sir Michael to accept the American offer, which was made early last week through J. S. Morgan & Co., and the Barings pointed out that this sum was an easy and natural way to bring in gold and save exports to the United States in October. Otherwise the bank at might have to be raised to 5 or 6 per cent., and extraordinary measures would have to be taken to increase the gold reserve. The criticism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—brokers and small investors—point out that the loan was worth 3 010 per cent., but it was so excellently arranged that every pound should have been secured, and that even if the Australian offer had been accepted it should have been done differently, and that to ask for subscriptions to ten millions when five millions were already allotted was rather tricky. Generally, however, there is satisfaction in financial circles over the easier money prospect.

Robert Wisdom, aged 51 years, a Montreal merchant, and his wife, aged 50, of Vancouver, both found dead last night, with a bullet hole in each of their heads, in the garden in front of their summer home at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, near Philadelphia. Murder and suicide are suspected.

KING HUMBERT'S CAREER

A Man of Kindly and Brave Traits and Much Beloved.

King Humbert's career was an eventful one. Born at Turin on March 14th, 1844, he was [illegible] years old. By his own wish he was styled Humbert I., though really Humbert IV. of the roll of reigning princes in the house. His father was King Victor Emmanuel, who died in 1878. His father set about his political and military education when he was quite a child. Humbert attended his father during the war for Italian independence, though he was then too young to take any active part in it.

Proved a Brave Soldier.

When he was 22 years of age the war between Prussia and Austria broke out, and then came one of the most exciting events in his history, for he had the narrowest possible escape from being slain in battle. Humbert, who was then Prince of Piedmont, was at the outset despatched to Paris for the purpose of sounding the French Government as to the view it took of the alliance between Italy and Prussia. Hostilities having been commenced, he and his brother, Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, took the field at once, the Prince being appointed lieutenant-general and placed in command of a division of Gen. Chiaffini's army. O'Erou the start he showed himself to be a bold and intrepid officer, fearless in attack, and with much presence of mind in the hour of danger. Many feats of bravery were placed to his account, and Amadeus, too, distinguished himself, so that the King, their father, had just cause to be proud of his warlike sons. His greatest heroism was displayed in the disastrous battle of Custozza, on June 24th, 1866.

Influenced by His Wife.

On April 22nd, 1868, the Prince married the Princess Margherita of Savoy, daughter of the Duke of Genoa, who from the time of their union had an influence upon him for good which cannot easily be estimated, and the extent of which indeed, few, without the royal circle could realize.

The Princess, who was the first queen to visit Naples, was noted throughout Italy for her great goodness, and the sweetness of her disposition, and was generally known as "the angel of Italy." In every respect she was in most accomplished young lady. She was an ardent student of the beauties of nature. Few recreations gave her more pleasure than mountaineering, in which she displayed much courage and endurance.

She was in all ways an ideal consort for the future King, and appreciating better than him the great gravity of the responsibilities which would one day fall upon him, she set herself with the utmost womanly tact and wisdom to fulfil her duties for the benefit of her husband. She was born to them in November, 1869, and their silver wedding, marking twenty-five years of great happiness and mutual assistance, was celebrated in Rome a little more than seven years ago. The festivities were of a very imposing character and were honored by the presence of the German Emperor and Empress and by many other foreign potentates or their representatives.

King When Thirty-Three.

On January 9, 1878, when he was 33 years old, his father died, and the crown became his. It was not a favorable moment for such a change, for the Ministry was anything but popular. The Republican party was restless and many sections of the community looked upon the new King with a doubtful eye. But King Humbert grasped the situation with rare tact, and proved to all that a Prince who had not scarcely fitted for monarchical duties might yet make a wise and good King.

The death of the Pope soon after his accession helped him considerably, and so did his language, demeanor and beneficent acts. His address to his Houses of Parliament were couched in excellent terms, and though it is the custom for such pronouncements to be framed by the Ministers, it was declared that he wrote the most expressive sentences with his own hand.

The religious observance of free institutions, he said, "is the best safeguard against all dangers. This is the faith of my house; this will be my strength."

It was on this occasion that the King took the oath. The Parliament Chamber was draped in black in memory of the late King, but the throne, which was guarded by the King's Cuirassiers, was covered with scarlet cloth. The Queens of Italy and Portugal, the Prince Imperial of Germany and many other notabilities were present, and it shows the public interest in the ceremonial when it is stated that there were 27,000 applications for the 1,700 seats which the Chamber afforded.

Pledge to Emulate His Father.

A separate proclamation was issued to the people, in which the King said: "I shall follow the great example my father has set of devotion to his country, of love of progress and confidence in our free institutions, which are the pride of my house. My sole ambition will be to deserve the love of my country. Italians, your first king is dead, his successor will prove that institutions do not die. Let us join in this hour of grief. Let us confirm that concord which has always been the bulwark of Italy."

One of his first acts was to grant an amnesty pardoning all political offenders and runaways from conscription, commuting all sentences of death and mitigating other punishments by six months. He soon showed a love of economy and a dislike for extravagance. He undertook to settle out of his own private means his father's debts, amounting to 36,000,000 lrs. ($7,200,000), his plan for doing so being the sale of Castel Porziano, a royal hunting estate which had been presented by the nation to the late King. Moreover, he ordered the sale of a thousand of his father's horses and dismissed a large number of the household around him. There was no mistaking the spirit of such acts as these, and they served to bring close to the people the new King.

Attempt on His Life.

Another circumstance which happened in November of the year in which he was crowned served still more to endear him to his people. The Queen were paying a visit to Naples, and together with their son, whose title was the Prince of Naples, and Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister, were driving in an open carriage through the streets, which were en fete, when a man named Giovanni Passanante, a native of Salerno, made an attempt upon King Humbert's life, and came very near accomplishing his murderous project.

A number of trade associations were drawn up along the route, some of the men holding their distinctive banners in their hands. Passanante was one of these, and as the King passed he lowered his banner and made a thrust at him with it. It turned out that he had fixed a dagger at the head of the pole, which had previously been secreted by the folds of the banner. The King received a slight wound on the arm, but he instantly drew his sword and struck the assassin on the head.

The latter, however, was not disabled, and was preparing to make another attack upon the King when the Queen called out frantically to Signor Cairoli to save her husband. The loyal Minister needed not this bidding, but sprang to the ground and caught hold of Passanante, receiving at the same time a severe wound on the thigh which was intended for the King. The captain of the Royal Cuirassiers then secured Passanante and rode away with him on his horse. He was condemned to death, but the King commuted this sentence to penal servitude for life. He had been a cook, and was twenty-nine years of age.

Signor Cairoli was confined to his bed for some days afterward. The King visited him, and with most profuse expressions of his gratitude, conferred upon him the gold medal for military valor. The whole affair awakened the greatest concern and sympathy in the minds of the Italian people generally, and when the King returned to Rome there was a wonderful scene. The senators, deputies and magistrates met him at the station on his arrival, and there were great festivities.

Another Attack on Him.

This was not the only occasion upon which his life was attempted, for in April of 1897, when he was driving out to the Tapanelle racecourse, a workman struck at him with a dagger. The King, however, escaped without any injury, and the man was arrested, and, like Passanante, condemned to spend the rest of his days in prison.

An incident worthy of note in the King's history is that when, in 1884, the cholera fiend was raging terrible havoc in Naples, the King, against the earliest advice of his Ministers, proceeded there and resided at the stricken city in his power. His heroic conduct was much admired.

On the whole, Italy has prospered under King Humbert. It was after his reign commenced that the triple alliance was established, to which Italy belongs.

In appearance King Humbert was very striking. His great, shrewd eyes and ponderous moustache made him look just what he was—one of Italy's bravest sons and most distinguished soldiers.

Causes of Popularity.

As a king of action, Humbert of Italy was outdone only by the Kaiser, and as a mark for the assassin he was as popular as a Sultan or a Shah. Why there should have been attempts on his life was a puzzle, except that there are certain among the Italians who had a bitter dislike for the big-hearted ruler. He was hard working, brave, a trifle conceited, fond of the ovations of his people, and ever ready to walk into danger, when policy or private feeling so dictated. He walked fearlessly into the cholera stricken houses of Naples, and altered the history of Naples by his rapid and radical improvements in its sanitary condition.

He was probably the only European monarch at the end of his reign who had been wounded in actual modern warfare, the occasion being at the battle of Custozza.

He was a vegetarian, shook hands with everybody, down to the humblest peasant whom he met in his walks, and enjoyed a game of billiards now and then. He was a good sportsman and had a weakness for fine horses, but in other ways his later tastes were frugal.

The room in which he worked was barren of all adornment, except military books, pigeon holes and the mere necessaries of a clerk's office. It was said that the King and Queen of Italy sometimes had a little discussion over the cost of a dress, but in other respects the private and home life of Italy's ruler was a model of simplicity and good sense.

When the attempt was made upon his life two years ago by an anarchist, while he was driving to the Russian Embassy, the King ordered his attendant to hasten to the embassy and there make formal apology for the delay. Nothing was said about the cause of the punctilious King failing to keep his opponent.

Little things like these made the King of Italy beloved by the great mass of his people.

Indians Gave it the Name.

M. Pierrault gives an ingenious explanation of the origin of the word "Canada." Giovanni Caboto, who is also known as Cabot, landed in that country in 1497, being the first European to arrive there. After him came some Spanish vessels and in 1506 Denys, a Frenchman, and Verrazzani, a Venetian, took possession of the country in the name of France. At that time, says M. Perrault, they often heard the natives use the Spanish word "Acada" which signified nothing here. The natives had picked up these words from the Spaniards who had searched for gold and silver, and when the white men had found nothing in the path departed. The French came to the conclusion that the words so often used by the natives were the original name of the country. Another explanation is that Canada means a village or a town.—Revue Scientifique.

Examination Results:

PART I. JUNIOR LEAVING and COMMERCIAL PART II. RESULTS.

The Education Department Friday issued the results of part I., junior leaving or Public School leaving examinations, of the commercial diploma, part II., examinations, and of the commercial specialists' examinations, held in July last. In the part I. junior leaving lists that follow, the symbol P (5) indicates that the candidates referred to have passed in all the five subjects of the examination, while the symbol P (3) implies that the candidates referred to have passed in grammar, arithmetic and history. Certificates and statements of marks will be forwarded to principals and inspectors in no case to candidates within ten days. The results of the other July examinations will probably be issued towards the end of next week.

Part I. junior leaving or Public School leaving examination:

Hamilton—P. (5)—A. W. F. Balfour, A. Beare, F. Brown, H. B. Brown, G. L. Cameron, R. H. Campbell, R. C. Condon, L. B. Dean, G. M. Dillon, M. M. Eastman, E. S. Finkerson, N. F. Flock, L. C. Henderson, E. F. Howell, A. G. Jackson (honors) S. M. B. Kite, H. E. Laidman, E. B. Lester, D. McBride, E. M. McLeod, A. S. Miles, W. J. Mitchell, E. P. Moore, A. B. O'Connor, J. Porterfon, P. B. Pennington, R. A. Quarry, M. Satman, G. Shenton, T. J. Samson, C. Smith, E. F. Tate, E. A. Ward, G. A. Wilson. P. (3)—M. A. Armitage, E. G. Balfour, G. S. T. Barker, P. H. Burrow, J. C. Callaghan, J. W. Corman, M. C. Edwards, M. L. Emerson, L. A. Flock, L. B. Flock, E. M. Freeman, G. Freeman, D. E. Gibson, D. Harvey, H. Henders, W. H. Hess, (also composition) E. G. Hind, M. A. Hind, W. S. Hutton, S. J. Johnston, J. L. Kappele, E. M. Keays, G. B. Lester, A. L. Long, M. Long, M. Lowe, F. H. McKeown, B. H. McLean, M. Marshall, M. Mayhew, R. Miller, L. G. Morton, G. C. Nelson, M. T. O'Brien, B. M. O'Connor, G. Pease, E. McRae, A. Smith, S. R. Smith, M. I. Stock, N. L. Turner, F. Walker, J. D. Williamson, A. Young, M. B. Glassco.

Ancaster — P. (5)—Collins, Parmer, Hagan, Shaver, V. A. Smith, Hewitnheimer. P. (3)—Callon, Finch, Finch, W. Gillan, Hossack, Kennedy, Lovell, Scantlebury, B. Smith, Spencer.

Beamsville—P. (5)—Frost. P. (3)—Crate, Link, Hipple, Robins, Twiss, Tallman, Vanhorn, McKee, Wakely, G. Walker.

Berlin—P. (5)—Bingeman, Clemmer, O. G. Smith. P. (3)—Acheson, Bornhold, Hamilton, Jennerett, Knapf, Luckhardt, MacKay, Oppertshauser, Sherriff, Williamson.

Brantford—P. (5)—Brooks, Benedict, Brown, Feather, Johnston, S. Jones, M. C. Kelly, E. L. Kelly, Kitchen, Lundy, McIntyre, Merseear, Morrison, Senn, L. M. Smith, A. M. Smith, Weir, Laird, Palmer, Bernard P. (3)—Boadman, Burt, Cole, Costin, Crawford, Daly, Elliott, Graham, F. C. Mullen, C. E. Mullen, Henderson, G. R. Jones, McCausland, McKay, Meadows, Metcalfe, Miller, Munnick, Patten, Rand, G. Robertson, Treleaven, Walsh, Wilson, G. Ross.

Burlington—P. (5)—Dickson.

Caledonia—P. (5)—P. Brierley, Hyslop, M. Ludlow, Sawle. P. (3)—Asbury, C. F. Atkinson, M. Atkinson, Bartlibale, Baxter, R. C. Brierley, Brown, Butlers, Draper, Gibson Laird, E. Ludlow, McKibben, M. A. Moses, F. A. Moses, Morrison, Morton, Myerscough, Parke, Patterson, Stewart, C. J. Walker, A. Walker, W. S. Weyille, Baker.

Cayuga — P. (5)—Aulle. P. (3)—Bennett, Bingham, Bowers, C. Campbell, W. Campbell, Evans, Fleming, Glenny, Hull, McLeod, Parker, Riley, Runchey.

Colborne — P. (5)—Drum, Robson, Walker, Wolfraim. P. (3)—Dunnett, Hinman, Morgan, Smith, Southon, Winter.

Dundas — P. (5) Binkley, Fisher, Lightfoot, Ratcliffe, P. (3) Bickford, Dunkin, Edworthy, Homwood, Morton, Slater, Woodhouse, Yates, M. B. Telford, R. R. M. Telford.

Dunnville — P. (5) Hamilton, J. Michener, McMurtry, Willis. P. (3) Barker, Congdon, E. Etherington, Emerson, Hughes, Haney, Houser, W. Michener, McKee, B. M. Ricker, H. A. Ricker, Stafford, Thrush, Walker.

Elora — P. (5)—Boyd, Fletcher, Kirby, Stewart. P. (3)—Ferris, Fisher, Golden, McRae, Pogson, K. G. Rose, W. G. Rose.

Galt — P. (5)—Cross, Lillico, MacRae, Milroy, Moffatt, N. Morton, Rodd, Scott, Steele P. (3) Amos, Beaven, C. M. Dryden, W. W. Bryden, Kilborne, Knowles, Linton, McConald, Main, Meikleham, Moore, J. W. Morton, Rife, Ritchie, Smith, Tye, Wilkins, Krebs.

Georgetown — P. (5)—Haines, J. P. Henderson, A. M. Leslie, Marshall, M. G. Moore, B. Mullin, Owens. P. (3) — Bingham, E. A. Dobson, F. H. Dobson, Hinton, T. B. Henderson, Hume, Johnstone, Kennedy, Laidlaw, W. L. Mullin, A. A. McDonald, McEwan, S. Sinclair.

Grimsby—P. (5)—Mousinger. P. (3) —Pettit, Van Duzee.

Guelph—P. (5)—Mills, McIntosh, MacLachlan, McNab, Patton, Linkwood. P. (3)—Belt, Black, Bruce, Connans, Day, Doyle, Hughes, Humphries, Kelleher, Lynch, Nicklin, Nicol, Robertson, Smart, C. Smith, N. U. Smith, Steven, Walker, C. F. Waters, U. B. Waters, Welsh, Murray, McNab.

Hagersville—P. (5)—Hill, Davis, W. P. (3)—Russell.

Milton—P. (5)—Dolby, Little, McNab, Newell, Pugsley, Ramshaw, McMillan. P. (3)—Hume, M. Scott, L. Scott, Taylor.

Niagara—P. (5)—Lane, Wood. P. (3) —Corbett; comp. also.

Niagara Falls—P. (5)—F. J. Anderson, Beaver, Boyle, Campbell, Clendening, Dobbie, Dowdd, Hoshal, King, Webb, Windt, Lobb P. (3)—Adams, K. P. Anderson, Appleyard, Armstrong, F. M. Brookfield, E. P. Brown, W. Brown, Burns, Collins, Flock, Gardner, Honsberger, George B. House, Lovell, Lowrey, Morse, Nichols, Phillips, Robinson, Wilson.

Niagara Falls South—P. (5)—McLeod. P. (3)—Biggar, Hartley, Lodge, McPherson, Nonnys, Pearson, Perry, Ralton, Swayze, Taylor.

Oakville—P. (5)—Chisholm, Inglehart, King, W. A. Orr, Page, Smith, Welbwood, Wilson. P. (3)—B. A. Andrew, Hill, M. L. Langtry, Matthews, J. A. Orr, Robertson.

Paris—P. (5)—Cline, H. L. Fraser, Ridley, G. Stewart. P. (3)—G. D. Fraser, Perrott, A. H. Quackenbush, H. R. Stewart, Tennant.

Port Colborne—P. (5)—Black, O'Neill, Sidney. P. (3)—Lannan.

Port Dover—P. (5)—Banister, Blaikie, Harrison, Stewart. P. (3)—Hillard, Hoag, Horn, McBain, Ross, Ryerse, Sloan.

Port Perry—P. (3)—Boyes, Foote, Hambley, Hoover, Loftus, McLean, McDowell, Thompson, Worden, Lunney.

Port Rowan—P. (5)—Bedrick, Hamilton, Hathway, McIntosh, Price, P. (3)—Abbot, Brown, Clark, Duncan, Hutchins, McCoil.

Ridgeway—P. (5)—C. A. Sherk. P. (3)—Bowen, Burger, Disher, Jackson.

Rockton—P. (5)—Cleland, Hannah, A. J. Henderson, McKnight, D. Wheatham, Newhiney.

St. Catharines—P. (5)—E. Brennan, Blane, Collard, King, Thompson, Vine. P. (3)—Baldwin, Borrowman, Clifford, French, Hance, Hare, W. F. Johnston, Kerr, Maguire, McCobb, McEdward, Murphy, Neelon, L. K. Patterson, M. Phelps, Tuttle, Sinclair, Vandenburg, Wade.

Simcoe—P. (5)—Carver. P. (3)—Bowden, Bowyer, Cameron, Coutts, Curtis, Dunnett, Frazer, Gray, Hill, McKim, Sinden, Slough, Tisdale, Thompson, Vrooman, Smith.

Smithville—P. (5)—Bridgman, Langman (honors). P. (3)—B. M. Addy, M. E. Addy, Ditts, Dalrymple, L. M. Field, Gove, Kattenmaier, Lynch, Tremeer, Zumstien.

Stratford—P. (5)—Flum, Borhwell, Slignes, M. Smith, White. P. (3)—Crawford, Borland, Buggan, Forbes, Hart, Hepburn, Jones, Large, Lowe, McKay, McTavish, Mackilin, Manson, Miller, Mitchell, Montieth, Naismith, Packert, Reynett, Roberts, Ross, Springodr, A. E. B. Smith, South wick, Struthers, Teshen, Veit, S. G. Wood, E. B. Edmunds, Passed in history, E. McMillane, Goodale.

Thorold—P. (5)—McDonogh, Rose, Theal. P. (3)—Clipperton, Commerford, Cusler, Gregory, Howell, Johnston, Rayner, A. Smith, G. Smith, Vanderburgh.

Tilsonburg—P. (5)—Murphy, Spencer, Small, Willis. P. (3)—Baker, Dingfield, Gray, Marshall, Raymond, Rock, Ronson, Rutherford, Saunders, Stevenson, Walker, White, Wilson.

Waterdown—P. (5)—Campbell, Garey, E. M. Cartwright, L. A. Cartwright, Eaton, Robertson. P. (3) — Barnes, Forbes, McClenahan, Sheppard.

Waterford—P. (5)—Lucy Smith. P. (3)—Baird, Bartholomew, Bonner, Fleming, Nicholson, A. N. Smith, Swanton, Welsh.

Welland—P. (5)—D. D. McAlpine, M. M. Smith. P. (3)—Bridgman, De La Matter, McAllister, Robertson, Sawle, Sherk, Sterenette, Webber.

Woodstock—P. (5)—Lucy Smith. P. Gissing, Hutchinson, Eva A. Hall, McColl, McLeod, Parker, Ross, B. Edwards, B. R. Goring. P. (3) Adam, Breckenridge, Best, E. J. Chave, Furlong, Giles, Annie Hall, Haney, Hamler, Kerr, Magee, Mulvin, M. E. McKay, Odium, G. A. Russell, Spiers, Shaver, Shoebotham, Vickers, Waroud, Westlake, Woodrow, Hansuld, A. L. Russell.

Commercial Diploma—Part II.

Brantford—Cook, Freeman, Morrison, Wedlake.

Chatham—Hammond, Tillson.

Collingwood—Hopkins, Lawrence.

Galt—Cross, Gilliland, Milroy.

Guelph — Belt, Caulfield, Doughty, Godfrey, M. Keogh, Lowry, Stanley.

Kingston—Coggan.

Lindsay—Power, Rankin.

London — Adair, Baile, Butler, Coombs, Dunn, Mellvenna, Nevett, Page, Regan, Warner.

Niagara Falls — Anderson, Brown, Carter, Durdan, Lovell, McClive, Nichols.

Owen Sound—B. McCallum, J. McMillan.

Stratford—C. Monteith.

Thorold—Gearin.

Toronto (Harbord street Coll. Inst.) —Douglas, Meyer.

Windsor—Foster.

Commercial Specialists' Examination —Miss L. M. Johnstone, Miss L. M. Scratch.

METHUEN ENGAGES DE WET

Closing Battle of the War May be Near at Hand.

KITCHENER JOINS IN THE CHASE.

London Cable.—The following report, dated Pretoria, Aug. 8th, has been received from Lord Roberts: "Kitchener was informed yesterday by an escaped British prisoner that De Wet's wagons had crossed the Vaal. Afterwards I heard the sound of guns which I think must have been Methuen's, as I directed him to take up a position between Rotchefstroom and Lindique, where he could intercept the enemy who crossed the river at De Wet's drift. Kitchener is crossing the Vaal with cavalry and mounted infantry.

"Hunter reports that he made 4,140 prisoners in the Bethlehem-Harrismith district, a majority of whom are now en route for Cape Town. Three guns and 4,000 horses were captured, and ten wagonloads of ammunition and 195,000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed.

"The garrison of Elands River, which Hart has been captured, consisted of about 300 men, and Kitchener had hoped that Carrington had been in time to withdraw the garrison, but it seems that Delarey, learning of Ian Hamilton's approach hurried westward and surrounded the garrison before Carrington arrived.

"Methuen telegraphs that he engaged a part of De Wet's force yesterday near Reitzeskroon. He drove the enemy off a succession of hills, which they held obstinately. Our casualties were seven men killed or wounded, including four officers."