Factory.

We are now prepared
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McKECHNIE.

N CURED!
ED VICTIMS.
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DRS. K. & K.
RS. CHAS. POWERS.
ENT. AFTER TREATMENT.
TTEN CONSENT.
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recommend these reliable
ONFIDENTIAL.
Syphilis, Emissions
Varicocele, Cured.
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Discharges, Self Abuse,
RED. NO RISK.
Are you contemplating mar-
Have you any weakness? Our
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148 SHELBY ST.
ETROIT, MICH.

Ladies Favorite
Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Manufactured by The
Cook Co., Windsor, Ont.,
and Detroit, Mich., is the
only known safe, reliable
medicine on which ladies
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No. 253 Woodward Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.
Cotton Root Compound
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UMAN PROPORTIONS.
It says the head, according
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HE'S THE RAGE.
Miss Scriblet is a writer
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king to her maid.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The new cattle buildings of the Western Fair have been completed.

The Government light house at Owen Sound has been damaged by lightning.

A man and woman were arrested for pocket-picking at Main's circus in Berlin.

A Hamilton, Ont., grocer named Morley Allison was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of arson.

Wm. Lockhead, of Napanee, has been appointed science master of the London Collegiate Institute.

Fred. Farrar, a London boy, was bitten by a spider a few weeks ago and died from the poison.

The Hamilton Street Railway Company refuses to accept the city's offer of a new arrangement.

Mr. James Hayes, a bricklayers' laborer, living in the east end of London, attempted suicide by cutting his throat.

The recent hailstorm in Central Manitoba was the most disastrous experienced in the history of the Province.

Mr. Thomas Reid, of Hamilton, has secured a Canadian patent for an improved gasoline motor for horseless carriages.

Toronto bands captured the first, second and third prizes at the Hamilton band tournament in the competition for first-class bands.

The traffic receipts of the C.P.R. for the week ending July 31 were $602,000, an increase of $102,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

It is reported at Rossland, B.C., that the Le Roi mine has declared a dividend of $25,000, making $200,000 paid by the mine in a little over a year.

Philip Abbott, the tourist who was killed while mountain-climbing near Lake Louise, B.C., was a son of President Abbott of the Wisconsin Central road.

The London City Council has approved the scheme for the construction of a sewage farm system, and the ratepayers will vote on the question on September 2.

It is reported at Halifax that nine seamen belonging to the Government steamer Lansdowne, have been arrested at North Sydney, for insubordination at sea. They complain of poor food.

According to the quarterly report, winding up the fiscal year of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the revenue for the year was $35,659,775, as compared with $33,119,485 for the preceding year.

Lord Mountstephen and Sir Donald Smith, founders of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal, have recently supplemented their gifts by an additional sum of $800,000, to be added to the permanent endowment fund.

The Hamilton Street Railway Company has a claim against the Dominion Government under the recent decision of the Privy Council in favor of the Toronto Railway. The Hamilton Company's claim is for $18,000 duties paid on steel rails.

Andrew Harper, an employe of H. Lawry, a Hamilton, Ont., butcher, was found dead on Friday morning in his employer's stall. The doctor who examined the body came to the conclusion that death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. No inquest will be held.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mrs. George Mitchell, formerly of Woodstock, was burned to death in Detroit while lighting a fire with coal oil.

It is reported that the Sultan has invoked Lord Salisbury's aid in arranging for fresh concessions to the insurgent Cretans.

Officers of the United States warship Minneapolis were banquetted in Edinburgh on Tuesday, by the municipal authorities.

Li-Hung-Chang inspected the dockyard at Portsmouth Thursday morning, and was entertained at luncheon at the Admiralty house.

The Canadian Artillerymen won the Queen's Prize and the Londonderry Challenge Cup at the Shoeburyness competition.

The Spanish Minister of Marine has sent a commission of naval officers to Glasgow to negotiate for the purchase of two ironclads.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit Ireland next month, and preach in some of the churches. No Archbishop of Canterbury has preached in any Irish church within living memory.

On the Irish Land bill, in the House of Lords, Thursday, the Government was defeated on an amendment to one of the clauses by a vote of 127 to 67. It is probable that the bill will be abandoned.

The London Central News says that at the request of Mr. Laurier, Mr. Edward Blake, member of Parliament for South Longford, has been added to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Sir William Grove, the eminent English jurist and scientist, is dead. He was the inventor of the powerful voltaic battery that bears his name. Sir William was eighty-five years of age.

A despatch from Neath, Glamorganshire, Wales, states that an explosion of firedamp occurred in the Bryncoach colliery there. Forty miners are imprisoned, but whether they are alive or not is not known.

An effort is being made to induce the Prince of Wales to place himself at the head of the movement for celebrating at Bristol, in June next, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of North America by John and Sebastian Cabot, who sailed from Bristol.

It appears that the mission of Li-Hung-Chang to England is to obtain permission to increase the duties on imports. The Times intimates that this would not be allowed without obtaining a corresponding equivalent in some other direction.

Lord Wolseley, in distributing the prizes to the artillery volunteers at Shoeburyness on Friday, expressed great pleasure at the fact that the Canadian artillerymen had taken part in the competition and had won prizes. He hoped that the other colonies would follow Canada's example.

It was intimated in the London Government organs on Friday, that the real reason of Emperor William's non-appearance at Cowes this week is the strained relations between Berlin and Downing street. The Queen and Prince of Wales are much incensed at the refusal of the Emperor to accept their invitation.

The commission appointed last year by the Imperial Government to consider practical means of benefitting Ireland has reported. It favors the creation of a department headed by a Minister, and responsible to Parliament for the development and furtherance of Irish industries, agricultural and otherwise, with power to grant bounties.

UNITED STATES.

Forest fires are raging in the "Soo" district of Michigan.

The American National Bank of New Orleans has suspended.

Two women were accepted as jurors in a Chicago criminal court the other day.

The Brilliant Tube and Pipe Works at Brilliant, Ohio, have failed, throwing 500 men out of work.

Fifteen single tax advocates have been jailed for proclaiming their views in the streets of Dover, Del.

Fifty persons were poisoned by eating ice cream at Sioux City, Iowa, on Wednesday. A number will die.

Intense religious excitement bordering upon fanaticism, prevails among the mining camps near Nelsonville, Ohio.

Dundon & Bergin, lumber dealers of Columbus, Ohio, have failed with assets at $250,000 and liabilities at $140,000.

Prof. C. W. Winchell, who holds the chair of Greek in Park College, Parkville, Mo., has mysteriously disappeared.

Geo. Miles, aged 19, at Findlay, Ohio, yesterday, shot and killed Amos Decker, his rival for the hand of a town belle.

The efforts to raise money in the United States for the construction of railways in China have proved unsuccessful.

A lioness killed and partly devoured its tamer's child during a performance of a circus at Chillicothe, Ohio, the other day.

Nearly all the mines in Bessemer, Mich., have been closed down, and about eight thousand miners and their families are facing starvation.

A kite, sent up from the Blue Hill weather observatory as a meteorological experiment reached an altitude of 7,333 feet, the greatest height ever reached.

Mrs. Julia Houston, an alleged World's Fair diamond thief, has been arrested in Chicago. She is said to have stolen $4,000 worth of diamonds from Banker Mackay, of London.

The strike in Cleveland is again assuming serious proportions. On Tuesday morning a boarding-house occupied by non-union men was attacked, and the militia fired on the unionists, who were stoning the house.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the railroad collision near Atlantic City on the night of July 30, returned three verdicts. They find Engineer Farr of the express train, who was killed, primarily responsible for the accident.

Business in the United States, as reported by the two principal commercial agencies of New York, continues phenomenally quiet, the dulness usual at this period of the year being accentuated by political agitation and financial unrest. The great failure at Chicago has also further depressed business, and to a certain extent shaken confidence, although the prompt closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange undoubtedly minimized a state of things that might easily have developed into a serious financial panic. The cotton market is in a critical condition, the yield has been reduced as much as twenty per cent. this month, and the price has advanced rapidly. Labor troubles at New York and Cleveland, with probable "sympathetic" extensions, make the outlook most uncertain. Rubber works, iron mines, and cotton and woollen mills are closing; over four million spindles are reported idle at Fall River alone. Curtailment of production appears to be the order of the day in most lines of industry.

GENERAL.

The pope is ill with rheumatism.

Yellow fever and smallpox are increasing in Cuba.

The Armenian Patriarch has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the Sultan.

The black plague is still raging at Hong Kong and throughout Southeastern China.

It is stated that the powers, with the exception of England, are preparing to blockade Crete.

Fifteen hundred Mussulmans are reported to have been killed by Cretans in Kenouri district.

The troops composing Plumer's column have utterly routed the impis of two big chiefs in Matabeleland.

It is again stated in Portugal that Great Britain has recognized the sovereignty of Brazil over the island Trinidad.

It is learned that the Chinese Government witholds its permission to Russia to construct railways through Manchuria.

Emperor William is suffering from a slight catarrh of the throat, and has been forced to abandon his proposed journey.

Political intrigues against the Government in Hayti are the order of the day, and a revolution seems imminent.

It is announced in Berlin that Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, has resigned, and that he has left the capital for Kassel.

The news that a body of 10,000 Mussulmans forced an entrance into Heraklion, Crete, and ejected all the Christians from their homes is confirmed.

A war correspondent returned to Cape Town from Matabeleland reports that Mr. Cecil Rhodes displayed bravery verging on rashness in the fights with the Matabeles.

A great fire swept Rueda de Medina, in Spain, a town of four thousand inhabitants, on Wednesday. Hundreds of buildings were destroyed, and the inhabitants were panic-stricken.

The tomb of M. Stambuloff, ex-Premier of Bulgaria, who was assassinated in the streets of Sofia in July of last year, has been seriously injured by a dynamite bomb.

Patriotic Spaniards living in Argentina have given a Clyde ship-building firm an order for a cruiser of 4,500 tons, to cost $1,600,000, and to be delivered in eighteen months, as a gift to Spain.

There has been considerable excitement at Valencia recently, occasioned by popular demonstrations against the action of the Government in sending additional reinforcements of troops to Cuba.

The Australian Parliament has ratified the mining concession granted to Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., of England, extending over an area of ten thousand square miles in the northern territory.

Trouble of a serious nature is being fomented in Spain, particularly in the Province of Valencia, by agents of the Cuban insurgents. The Government are taking vigorous measures to suppress the rioting.

Major Lothaire, who has been on trial in Brussels, charged with illegally hanging Stokes, the English trader, in the Congo Free State, for selling arms and ammunition to the natives, has been acquitted.

The Mussulmans have burned two hundred Christian houses in the village of Kakodike, in the Province of Selmo, Island of Crete, and it is feared that the Christians, as a reprisal, are burning the Mussulman villages.

The Volksraad of the Transvaal has passed a law allowing children who attend the Public Schools to learn the language of their parents. Dutch was formerly the old language recognized in the schools, and this constituted one of the grievances of the Uitlanders.

GRAIN CROPS IN THE WEST

SIXTY PER CENT. OF LAST YEAR'S YIELD EXPECTED.

There Will Be No Wheat for Export in the East—Stubble Sowing a Failure—Correct Estimate of the Field in the Territories and Manitoba.

Manitoba is almost on the eve of her harvesting season of 1896. This time a year ago the province presented the appearance of an El Dorado. Acres upon acres of her fertile plains were teeming with a wheat crop, the most bounteous in her history; her farmers were jubilant over the prospects of reaping in riches; and the eyes of Canada were turned to the endless prairies of the West. To-day the situation is changed. For weeks after the harvest season of 1895 the Canadian Pacific railway was taxed beyond its limits to carry out the great crop. This year little, if any, wheat will go east for export. It is useless to close one's eyes to the true situation. Were one to judge from the weekly reports issued by the railways that traverse the province he would necessarily form an erroneous estimate of the real state of affairs. Those reports, in several instances, undergo complete alterations before leaving the hands of the officials in charge, so that when they reach the public through the press they are anything but correct. The safest and perhaps most accurate way in which to form an estimate of the actual crop of 1896 is to follow the weekly comments of the many country newspapers as to the crop in their respective localities. A correspondent of the Mail and Empire has done this. He has also interviewed several leading grain men and farmers who have been in the city of late. Comparing the information thus obtained with that furnished by the railway companies, the following may be put down as a correct estimate:—

A POOR YIELD.

The total wheat yield of the province last year was, in round figures, 30,000,000 bushels—an average yield per acre of about twenty-eight bushels. This year the area sown is about seventy-five per cent. of that of last year. The reason for this is that farmers were kept so busy last year taking in their harvest that they did little if any fall ploughing. Much of this diminished area included land seeded on the stubble without ploughing at all, which is already admitted to be all but a complete failure. In addition to this, the lightning and hailstorm of Sunday night, August 2nd, did widespread damage. The telegraphic reports of this storm, as sent east, in a faint measure only conveyed an idea of the havoc it created. In some portions of Southern Manitoba it was thirty miles wide, and devastated everything in its path. In the vicinity of Baldur alone thirty-five farmers were completely hailed out, leaving them not a vestige of a crop. From all of these causes it is safe to say that the total area of wheat harvested in 1896 will not exceed 60 per cent. of that of 1895.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGE.

Then as to the comparative average yields of the two seasons. Last year, from earliest seeding till the last sheaf was gathered, the conditions were almost uniformly favorable, with the result of the phenomenally large average yield; and what was of even more favorable consequence, an almost universal high grade sample. It is true that some of the crops was damaged by frost, but not enough to materially alter the results. This has been an "off season." The weather conditions have been anything but favorable—fitfully wet and fitfully dry—and those of temperature have been equally erratic, one outcome of the latter being an attack of rust, which is something almost new to Manitoba. Altogether it may be safely said, that, with all conditions from now till the end of harvesting favorable, an average of twelve bushels to the acre is a liberal estimate. Taking the figure data given as factors, a simple arithmetical "rule of three" operation demonstrates that the total yield of wheat in Manitoba this season will be less than 12,000,000 bushels.

LOW GRADE WHEAT.

Then, as for the sample, for obvious reasons it is already apparent that there must be much wheat of a low grade. One week ago the Red River valley crop looked poor indeed, but favorable weather has increased its chances many fold.

HIGH PRICES EXPECTED.

Reports from the Territories would indicate that they are generally faring better than Manitoba in respect to the maturing wheat crop. But as yet, while considerable wheat raising is done there, it does not bulk up much in comparison with Manitoba. It can be reasonably expected, however, especially seeing that Minnesota and the Dakotas, the only other part of the world producing the peculiar hard wheat which is so much sought after by all merchant millers to temper up their flour, are also unfortunate in this year's crop, that wheat of milling grade in Manitoba and the Territories will command a comparatively high price.

NOTHING FOR EXPORT.

It is the belief that not a bushel of wheat will be exported this year; and farmers who still have on hand a portion of last year's crop are almost certain to obtain a high price for it.

One effect of this year's poor crop will be to boom mixed farming. Already the province is developing a considerable dairy trade. Those who have gone into this branch of farming industry have, in nearly every instance, met with success. Farmers will not hereafter risk their all in one crop, which a lightning and hailstorm of a few moments' duration can completely destroy.

THE SCHOOLS OF LONDON.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKS COMMITTEE.

What it Costs the World's Metropolis in Buildings for Education—Laundries, Cookeries, and Workshops Provided—A Great Record.

Few people can form an idea of the magnititude of the work of the London School Board. The annual report of the Works Committee of that board, which has just been issued contains a record of the progress made in the provision of accommodation which has been sanctioned by the board and the Education Department. During the year ended March 25th last compulsory powers were obtained over 26 sites for new schools and additional land for 42 existing schools. The scheduling of 57 other sites, either for new schools or for enlarging existing ones, is being proceded with. The board agreed to purchase during the past 12 months various interests in sites at a cost of £104,243, the surveyors' fees amounting to £1,177. All the sites purchased or agreed to be purchased previous to March 25th, 1895, were valued at £2,985,307, and the costs in connection with them amounted to £418,453. The total cost, therefore, of the sites purchased up to the end of the year under review was £3,089,550, with costs amounting to £419,630. The total number of permanent schools which had been erected and opened to Lady day last was 406, and these included three additional schools opened during the year, besides which 20 enlargements had also been completed. The three new schools—including sites, buildings, and furniture—had cost £87,848, and the accommodation was for 3,918 children, showing an average cost of £22 8s. 5d. per head; while the enlargements, which will give additional accomodation for 5,971 children, had cost £128,618, or £21 10s. 9d. per head. In respect of the new schools and sites loans for £92,012 had been sanctioned by the Education Department, and £177,530 on account of the enlargements. The

AVERAGE COST PER HEAD.

of the 307 school buildings and of the furniture, the accounts for which had been completed at September, 1895, was £12 14s. 2d. for buildings and 10s. 6d. for furniture.

Tenders had been accepted during the past year for 11 new schools, providing accommodation for 9,884 children, at a cost of £135,626, an average of £19 15s. 10d. per head; and for 17 enlargements, giving accommodation for 5,167 children, at a cost of £119,219, an average of £24 5s. 11d. Eight of the 11 new schools would have a hall for each department, the three remaining schools being provided with only one or two halls, and provision is made for cookery, laundry, or manual training centres, or rooms for the teaching of the upper standards. With regard to the variations in cost between new schools and enlargements, these rose mainly from the fact that in enlarging the buildings the opportunity was taken to improve existing schools, so as to make them thoroughly efficient; and, in some cases, also, the tenders for enlargements include the provision of cookery, laundry, or manual training centres, a drawing-room, a class-room, a technical room, a chemical laboratory, a new house for the school-keeper, or other tenders. Tenders had also been accepted for carrying out the following among various other works:—Erecting 11 cookery centres, 13 laundry centres, 18 manual training centres, 5 manual training rooms, 11 schools of special instruction, three housewifery centres, and the necessary rooms for the teaching of the upper standards at five existing schools; providing covered playgrounds; carrying out drainage and sanitary works to 27 schools (the total amount of tenders for this work at 19 schools is £30,697, the work at the remaining eight being done in connection with enlargements of school buildings); providing hot-water apparatus at many schools, and carrying out various

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

All the new schools which were being erected were provided with apparatus other than open fireplaces for warming purposes. This was also the case with schools where enlargements were made. Duplicate boilers would be provided in future new schools, the second boiler to be used in the event of the first breaking down, or when extremely cold weather rendered more heating power necessary.

During the year the board had instructed the committee to take the necessary steps for the erection of an institution for deaf children on the Anerley site, and finished plans of a residential institution, comprising five blocks to accommodate a total of 90 boys and 60 girls on the cottage system, had been approved. It had also been decided to purchase the building known as the Gordon house, Isleworth, for the purpose of a girl's industrial school. Progress had been made with new drainage works at the schools; and 163 schools were painted or cleaned inside or out or both during the year. The system of carrying out repairs to school buildings by workmen employed directly by the board was being continued in nine of the 18 districts of the clerks of works for repairs, and 56 workmen were thus engaged. The whole of the repairs to furniture were also being carried out by the board's own workmen, the number of men employed in this department being 31. With reference to wages paid by contractors, the board had inserted in each building contract a schedule of wages and hours; and it was now provided that where the London scale of wages applied the contractor should pay the workmen employed by him

THE RATE OF WAGES

mutually agreed upon by the Central Association of Master Builders of London and the representatives of the unions of the various branches of the building trade, and that where the London scale did not apply, the contractor must pay not less than the minimum standard rate of wages which might for the time being be usual. The board's own workmen were paid the same wages as were required to be paid by contractors. The work in hand at Lady Day last consisted of 18 new schools for 16,742 children; and 18 enlargements, providing accommodation for 5,957 children; 40 additional sites for new schools had been or were being purchased (25 of these sites would provide for 22,783 children); 16 sites for new schools had been scheduled (eight would give accommodation for 7,100 children); 31 enlargements had been sanctioned, giving accommodation for 10,160 children; and the Education Department had sanctioned the provision of sites in eight districts which would be scheduled next session, three of which sites would give accommodation for 2,494 children. Up to March 25th last, the playgrounds of 209 schools schools were opened on Saturdays for the use of children.

TWAS A CRUSHING DEFEAT

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT OF UMLUGULU VALLEY.

Magnificent Bravery of the Matabele—Capt. Beresford's Detachment in Great Peril—But the Rapid-Fire Guns Decided the Question—Disastrous Defeat of the Natives.

Details have been received at Cape Town of the decisive victory won on Wednesday by the 700 British troops composing Col. Plumer's column over a native force estimated to have numbered from 5,000 to 7,000 men. The latter fought most desperately and bravely, charging up within a few yards of the British rapid fire-guns. About 500 of the Matabele warriors were slain during the engagement which lasted several hours and the loss of the British included Major Kershaw, Lieut. Harvey, four sergeants and about three men killed, and six officers, several non-commissioned officers, and about 50 men wounded, according to the unofficial figures.

The Matabeles and their allies were commanded by the big chiefs Sokombeo and Umlugulus, and were divided into five impis, or regiments, each of more than 1,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition.

At 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning a force of about 700 men—whites, natives, cavalry, infantry, and artillery—all under British officers, marched to the Umlugulu valley. The white infantry, commanded by Capt. Beresford, with two screw guns and a Maxim rapid-fire gun was detached to make a detour behind some hills and then take up a position from which the valley could be shelled. It had previously been reported by the scouts that the enemy, in strong force, was encamped in the valley, preparing for a forward movement of importance upon the British positions. The main body of the British troops was halted while Capt. Beresford's detachment, with the guns referred to, was making its way to the position designated for the artillery to occupy, and while this movement was being executed, the guns being moved over a small, isolated kopje, the Matabeles made a sudden and

DETERMINED RUSH.

at Capt. Beresford's command. There was no strategy or concealment. The natives rushed forward like a living tidal wave, and, in spite of the hot fire which was promptly poured into their ranks, displayed the most remarkable gallantry, succeeded in getting within forty yards of the screw guns, and reached a spot only fifteen yards from the Maxim rapid-fire gun before any of these pieces could be brought into action. In fact, another minute's delay in opening fire with the guns might have proved fatal to the Beresford detachment, as the white infantry was apparently unable to check the reckless wild charge of the tribesmen, who seemed to court death in their fierce attack upon the column. But when the screw guns began crashing caseshot into the enemy, tearing wide, bloody gaps in the ranks, and the deadly Maxim rattled its hail of lead into the heaving masses of the rapidly-moving impis, the natives wavered in their charge, and a moment later the rush was stopped and they began to give way, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field. But, rallied by the chiefs, who bravely rushed to the front, encouraging their followers by a display of magnificent dash, the native warriors returned to the charge in the face of the fierce and awful fire of the British guns and Capt. Beresford's force was for a few moments, completely surrounded by surging waves of warriors, who seemed to know no fear. The position of the Beresford forces was then most critical, and their commander hurriedly ordered his signalmen to ask Col. Plumer to lose no time in advancing with the main body to the rescue. While the signalling was in progress a hot and determined fight raged around the guns, and several British officers and men fell. In the distance could be seen two more impis rushing forward to join in the attack upon Beresford's position, and there was no time to be lost if the guns were to be saved. Consequently Col. Plumer ordered the main body of the British troops to advance. The mounted men were sent forward at a gallop to

STORM THE HILLS

on the left of Beresford's position, from which the natives were delivering a hasty, dropping fire upon the kopje occupied by the guns. The cavalry was gallantly led by Major Kershaw, who charged up to within fifteen yards of the enemy's position, when he was shot through the heart by a native, who almost immediately afterwards fell, literally riddled with carbine and revolver bullets.

The advance of the main body of Plumer's force was quickly noticed by the natives who were pressing around the Beresford detachment, and it caused them to take steps to retreat in order to escape being caught between three fires. The guns were thus able to do better execution, and a well-directed fire of case-shot, followed by a well-placed fire of shrapnel, soon changed the native attack into a retreat, and when the full reinforcements came into action the enemy broke and fled. The guns and war rockets played upon the natives so long as the latter were in range; but the main loss of the enemy was inflicted while they were so bravely charging almost up to the muzzles of the British pieces, and one cannot help speculating upon what would have been the result had the gallant, but ill-armed Matabeles, been able to reply in kind to the fearful fire of the Maxim and screw guns. The natives displayed bravery to a fault, earning the admiration of the British; but there was no resisting the leaden stream thrown into the native ranks by the Maxims. It would have demoralized well-trained and properly-officered picked European troops under similar circumstances, much less hordes of nearly-naked, badly-armed savages, for, while rifles and ammunition were not wanting among the natives, the supply was very far short of the demand, and the shooting of the warriors was of the worst possible description.

The greatest length of England and Scotland, north to south, is about 608 miles.

VERY SAD AFFAIR.

A Husband of Only Four Hours Dies Suddenly.

A despatch from Stapleton, Staten Island, says:—There was a death from the heat at the Villa Mena, in Rosebank, S.I., early on Tuesday morning, which has some very sad features surrounding it. The victim was a husband of only four hours, and his young bride is now prostrated and in a serious condition. Jos. G. Plank, 39 years of age, a bank clerk, was the victim. Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, he was married to Miss Annie Bouder of Brooklyn. After the ceremony the young couple received the congratulations of their friends, and then all repaired to the dining-room, where a wedding dinner was prepared. While the second course was being served it was noticed that the newly-made husband was looking faint. Getting up from the table, he staggered, and was taken to his room upstairs. Dr. Joseph Thompson, of Clifton, was summoned, and when he arrived Plank was unconscious. By this time everything was excitement. The guests all got up from the table, and while the men went to assist Plank, the women took hold of the young bride and tried to quiet her. She was screaming in a hysterical manners, and many of the guests were weeping. Dr. Thompson did all in his power to revive the man, but he was unsuccessful, and Plank died at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. Many of the guests remained with Mrs. Plank, and when she learned that her husband had died she was inconsolable. Many thought she would lose her senses. Her condition is so serious that she cannot see anyone. It is possible that the guests who attended the wedding will all be present at the funeral as mourners.

A MODEL CITY.

To Be Called Victoria Town in Honour of Her Majesty's Long Reign.

A despatch from London says:—The big gooseberry season in England always brings to the front a hot discussion upon some subject that it pleases the Daily Telegraph to start. This year the subject chosen is "How to celebrate the Queen's reign," the longest in English history.

A wealthy soap manufacturer set the ball rolling by proposing that £5,000,000 should be raised to found a model settlement, to be called Victoria town. Columns are now pouring out in the kingdom's newspapers in discussion, wherein all the writers agree that the idea is excellent, but no two writers can agree as to what constitutes a model town, the fiercest controversialists gathering round the two items of theatres and drinking saloons. On the question of drinking, the line is sharply drawn. In the matter of theatres, one division insists that a model theatre should exclude all tragedies, problem plays, and the like, and be strictly limited to comedy, farce, and light opera. Nothing with an unhappy ending is to be allowed in the model town, nor are street bands that cannot play harmoniously to be admitted. Later on the questions of secular and religious education, rates, taxes, trade unionism, socialism, and anarchy will overtake the correspondents and help to pile stones on the already dead suggestion.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness.

She—"What's your business?" He—"Looking for a wife." "You've got a steady job, haven't you?"

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.— South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.

Johnny—"Papa, what is meant by a 'person of sanguine temperament?'" Papa—"It means—a—it means a person who expects a good many things that do not happen."

Relief in Six Hours.— Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or feamle. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Laura—"Is it a fact that your engagement with Willie is broken off?" Flora—"Why, no; not broken off, exactly. It sort of tapered off, one might say."

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.

She—"Am I the first girl you ever kissed?" He (surprised)—"Why, no! I have three sisters."

10 cts. Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic. Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a vial—40 doses.

How strangely do life's prizes go,
Awarded by the crowd;
Some triumph by the things they know,
And some by talking loud.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

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