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| *Roman | Dec. 6th, 2 p.m. | |
| Vancouver, | " 20th, 2 p.m. | |
| *Ottoman, | " 27th, | " 24th, 5 p m. |
| Dominion, | " 23rd, | |
| Cambroman, | Dec. 30th 2 p.m. | |

*Those steamers do not carry passengers.

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|---|---|---|
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# A LECTURE ON MUSKETRY

## BY MAJOR GALLOWAY AT THE 14TH ARMOURIES.

**The Value of Knowing How to Shoot Well—Comparison of the Different Rifles—The Lee-Enfield the Best—Major Galloway's Long Term in the 14th Battalion.**

An event looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by the members of the 14th P.W.O. rifles was the lecture delivered by major Galloway in "A" company armoury last evening on "Musketry."

The care and use of the rifle, the speaker said, ought to be the principal part of the training of a soldier. A soldier's training does not always point to success in battle, but it is supposed to teach him how to fight a battle properly. No pains should be spared by the officers and men in perfecting themselves in this most important adjunct of a soldier's training. The speaker stated that if the Spaniard had paid as much attention, and was as proficient in firing as in discipline, it would have taken the United States as many years as it took them months to defeat Spain. The Americans appreciated the value of rifle practice and benefited greatly by it.

In Great Britain there is in every military district an inspector of musketry, who visits the ranges, examines the scores and makes report to the D.O.C., who reports to the supreme head of the army. Then again every regiment has an assistant adjutant (who is usually a lieutenant), as musketry instructor, who is capable of training the men. There is also a sergeant instructor, and every sergeant in the regiment must hold a musketry certificate. The government is not sparing with its ammunition, believing that its soldiers should be thoroughly trained in shooting. The assistant adjutant keeps two tables called A and B, and each recruit on entering the regiment is given 200 rounds of ammunition with which to practice, and the speaker thought that the Canadian militia might well follow this system. Table A shows the standing of the recruit until he obtains a certain percentage. He is required to fire at 200 and 500 yards in all positions. The percentage required is 303 points to be moved into table B. One hundred and forty shots are to be fired at individual firing, forty nine at collective, and eleven held in reserve for inspection by officers. When the recruit reaches table B he is served with 200 more rounds and is required to fire at the same distances and positions, forty-two in individual firing, seventy seven in collective, and the balance kept in reserve for inspection. The scoring in this class of 105 points entitles the soldier to a first-class certificate from that down to sixty points a second-class, and below sixty points a third-class. Next season more collective firing is to be practiced in the local battalion. The Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian militia are armed, is declared to be the finest rifle in the world, even excelling the Lee-Metford, with which the British troops are armed, and it ought to be the delight of every soldier to take the greatest possible care of it.

The rifle has its weak as well as its strong points and these should be noticed, and any habits tending to destroy the rifle discontinued. A heavy weight should never be hung on the rifle; it should never be left fallen; it should be kept perfectly clean. An illustration of the bad effect of allowing dirt to get in the barrel was shown. The pull-off should never have less than six and not more than eight pounds pressure.

Lee-Enfield rifle is not a common affair, and with ordinary good usage will last a long while. The Lee-Enfield has what is called the bolt action and magazine, while the Snyder and Martini Henry have the block action, but neither can be compared to the Lee-Enfield. The magazine which is only used at close quarters will contain ten cartridges and can be fired very quickly. The word rifle means a gun with grooves on the inside of the barrel. The Lee-Enfield has five grooves which curve round the barrel, making a complete circuit every ten inches. The depth of the grooves is .005 inches. The Lee-Metford has seven grooves which have a depth of .004 inches. The Lee-Enfield rifle, mark I, which consists of the barrels of the old Enfield being put on the new butt, weighs nine pounds, ten ounces, while the mark II, which is a completely new rifle, weighs nine pounds four ounces. It is forty-nine and four tenth inches in length. The object of the grooves is to impart a spinning motion to the projectile on its short axis which keeps it from falling about in its flight and also gives it much greater accuracy and penetration. If the barrels were not grooved, a round bullet would have to be used. More weight, length and added velocity can be had by having an elongated bullet, and there is less surface exposed to the air. A barrel without grooves will not carry half so far, nor give such accuracy of flight. The trajectory of the bullet is not straight but curves upward. This is caused by the united action of several forces, gravitation, resistance of the air and the power behind the bullet. The muzzle velocity of the Lee-Enfield rifle is 2,000 feet per second and the ball falls six inches in the first one hundred yards and two feet in the next hundred.

Firing with fixed bayonets lowers the striking point two and a half feet in 350 yards.

A soldier when excited is always known to fire high, and therefore the officers are always told to have their men fix bayonets during action, which tends to lower their fire and also has them ready for an emergency. The cartridge contains thirty grains of cordite in sixty small strands, and the bullet is a compound one, the inner part being composed of ninety-eight per cent. lead and two per cent. antimony, while the outer shell is composed of eighty per cent. copper and twenty per cent. nickel. The bullet is one and a quarter inches long, and the case of brass is composed of thirty per cent. of zinc and seventy per cent. copper. The bullet weighs 215 grains. The cordite has a tendency to twist the bullet to the right, and to counteract this, therefore, sight is moved slightly to the left. A person could stand at the culminating point of the trajectory of a Snyder rifle and not be touched at 100 yards; in the Martini-Henry 150 yards would clear him, while he would be hit at a 500-yard range by the Lee-Enfield, the highest point being only four feet above the level. At 400 yards the culminating point of a Snyder is eleven feet, of a Martini-Henry eight feet, six inches, and of a Lee-Enfield, three feet ten inches. The penetrating power of the Lee-Enfield rifle is very great. A hill of sand twenty inches in thickness would be required for safety while of earth it would require twenty-eight inches, peat sixty inches, and clay forty-eight inches. The fir tree would need to be forty-eight inches thick, the elm thirty-three inches and the oak twenty-seven inches, to stop a bullet from this deadly weapon, which will carry 3,500 yards.

Eighteen hundred yards was thought to have been the limit of effective firing, but the Boers in the present war have been doing good work for themselves at much longer ranges and no doubt the British are doing the same. A feature is being inaugurated which was in use once before in the local battalion, namely, the Morris tube, which fits into the barrel of the rifle and enables the soldier to use a much smaller cartridge, which may be used in the armories, etc., suitable targets being provided which, when sighted on appear as small as the corresponding target on the long ranges.

The Morris tube has eight grooves and the small cartridge has a carrying power of 1,300 yards and will penetrate a block of wood two and a half inches thick. The tube would be used largely for individual firing the collective being done at the ranges. The ammunition for the tube may be obtained cheaply from the government at present, and it would certainly tend to improve the marksmanship of the battalion.

The speaker thanked his hearers for their kind attention, and Capt. Lowe voiced the sentiments of the audience to the mayor. On July 6th next major Galloway will have completed twenty-three years service with the 14th P.W.O. rifles and through all that time has never missed a drill or parade except when absent from the city.


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### Church Entertainment.

On Wednesday evening a tea meeting was given at Harrowsmith by the ladies of the Church of England congregation, to assist the fund for the clearing off of the remnant of debt on the neat new church. It cost $750, and $200 is still due, but rapidly melting away under the warm sun of prosperity. The pastorate of Rev. W. P. Reeve is so popular and efficient, the church is growing in strength and influence. The entertainment was given in the town hall, that time-worn public institution which report says is to be torn down and replaced out of the municipal surplus of $4,000, with a building befitting the second township in wealth and people in the county. The hall was crowded, the ladies receiving the patronage freely of other churches. There is cordial good feeling there among the denominations, and the excellent, generous tea served was largely helped by offerings from Presbyterians and Methodists. Then the programme was given with complete acceptance, many of the pieces being applauded and encored. Address, Edw. J. R. Pense; glee, the choir; vocal solos, Mrs. Levey, Mrs. Rose, Misses Ethel Woodruff, Ada Patterson, Nellie Greaves, Mabel Greaves; duet, little Misses Gracie Greaves and Minnie Sprule; recitation, Miss Maud Allen, Kingston; instrumental solos, L. M. Friar, Kingston. The tea meeting was pronounced a great success. The absence of Rev. W. P. Reeve from illness, result of a cold, was the one disappointment.

### Many Are The People

Who are buying their Xmas presents at Gallagher's. Our new stock is a credit to the town, and will be appreciated by all who call and examine.

W. H. Barr left last night for Trenton on business.

# FROM CANADA'S CAPITAL.

## TO START A CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

**Success of Day Labor System in Ottawa—W. F. King Appointed Canadian Commissioner in Alaska Boundary Delimitation—Papal New Year Begins in 1901**

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The board of works in Ottawa has concluded a very successful experiment in day labor work this summer. Granolithic sidewalks to the value of about $25,000 were constructed by this method. The men worked an hour less per day and were paid more money per hour than under the contract system, and the sidewalks were much better built. About $1,500 was saved in addition to the other advantages.

T. B. Slattery, at a meeting of the Conservative association last evening, submitted a proposition to start a Catholic conservative club here. The matter was held over until the annual meeting.

The delimitation of the provisional boundary between Alaska and the Yukon territory of Canada will shortly be proceeded with. The British government has designated as its commissioner W. F. King, chief astronomer of the interior department, and the United States government has appointed as its commissioner, C. H. Tittman, assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey. The appointment of Mr. King is a compliment to his ability as well as a testimony of the imperial government's satisfaction with his previous service. Mr. King was appointed British commissioner in the Alaska boundary survey in 1892, with Mr. Donald Ross, of Washington, as the United States commissioner. He had charge of the Canadian section of the joint survey, which was completed on behalf of the United States by Gen. Duffield. Mr. Tittman, therefore, has third assigned to the commissioner. The provisional boundary above the head of the Lynn canal will be laid off as stated in the modus vivendi of October 20th of this year, agreed upon between Sir Louis Davis and United States ambassador Choate, in London.

Wilfrid Laurier has received a message from the imperial authorities that any news of the coronation will be wired him immediately, and the premier of course will immediately furnish it to the press.

Falconio has received from Rome a copy of the papal decree providing for the celebration of the mass on Christmas eve. This is to mark thanksgiving for progress made by the church during the past hundred years. A republished in New York paper announced that by the decree January 1st, 1900, was to be considered the beginning of the next century. This conclusion is shown by Rome to be entirely erroneous, the wording clearly refers to January 1st, 1901, as the opening day of the century. Authority is given for the celebration of compline, the midnight mass, a circumstance which is unusual, but which is to be done in view of the symbolic nature of the ceremony. They will probably be read from Canadian pulpits on Sunday next.

### Robert Barr, the Novelist.

Canada Magazine.

Robert Barr is a Canadian, although he was five years of age when his parents sailed from Glasgow for this country. He attended a common school in the township of Dunnville, Ontario, and there Canada claims him for her own. No boy who has spent five years in a Canadian public school can be anything but a Canadian. It is not from his fellows and our fathers that he gets our patriotism, but from good teachers. If Canadians lack patriotism, it is because our schools are filled with teachers who have not been touched with a coal from the national fire. In any another country lad, Robert Barr went to school in the week and worked with his father in summer. He learned to drive nails, use a saw and plane, and perhaps taught some of that concrete skill which he has since shown in his novels. He eventually got a teacher's certificate, and rural scholar became the rural schoolmaster. He rose to be head master of the public school in the town of Windsor, and while occupying that position made his first contribution to literature, a humorous account of a trip around the south shore of Lake Erie with a companion in a small boat. This was accepted by the Detroit Free Press, and pleased the people. Others followed, and Barr was asked to enter the ranks of journalism. A young man of twenty-six is slow to profit by the opportunity. He knew what hard work was, to accomplish for the young man without friends or political estate. He was a great well of humor, always bubbling up and running over, like Shakespeare, his concerning man known to all those who read newspapers.

### Softly Doth It In Sleeping.

Softly the [illegible] sleeping
On Bethlehem's peaceful hill
Silent the [illegible] are watching,
The gentle [illegible] are still
But hark! [illegible] rhythmic music
Falls from the opening sky
Valley and [illegible] echo
Glory to God on high!

Chorus:
Glory to God, [illegible] to God,
Glory to God [illegible] again,
Peace on earth, [illegible] to men.

Day in the [illegible] breaking
Day over [illegible] earth
Now the glad [illegible] is waking,
Glad in the [illegible] birth!
See where the [illegible] star bendeth
O'er the [illegible]
See where the Jesus [illegible]
Smiles upon [illegible] breast!

Come with the [illegible] shepherds,
Quick [illegible] the fold!
Come with the [illegible] men, pouring
Incense and [illegible] and gold
Come to Him, [illegible] and lowly
Around the [illegible] throng
Come with your [illegible] of sunshine,
And sing the [illegible] song.

Weave ye the [illegible] unfading,
The fir-tree [illegible] pine
Green from the [illegible] of winter,
To deck the [illegible] shrine.
Bring ye the [illegible] children!
For this is [illegible] morn,
Jesus, the sinless [illegible],
Jesus, the Lo[illegible] born.

### Make The Offi[illegible] Responsible.

Alderman Donnelly [illegible] opinion that the city would be [illegible] if city officials were made to look [illegible] carefully after the business of the municipality. He does not mean to infer that the [illegible] are neglecting their duties, but [illegible] should be made more self-confident [illegible] to act without running after [illegible] of committees from day to day [illegible] affairs concerning which chairmen [illegible] not be consulted.

# CALLED DOWN DUFFERIN.

**He Was a Stayer When He Believed He Was Right.**

Toronto Star.

In 1875, after lord Dufferin had pardoned Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue, without the advice of his ministers, the late G. A. Kirkpatrick laid upon the table of the house resolutions affirming that, under constitutional government, the governor-general must act according to the "well-understood wishes" of the people, as expressed through their representatives, and that his ministers must be held responsible for his action.

The state of business and the rules of the house prevented Mr. Kirkpatrick moving these resolutions, but they had their effect. Correspondence took place between the colonial secretary and the government at Ottawa, which resulted in new instructions being issued to the governor-general requiring him to take the advice of the privy council, or one of the ministers, before exercising the prerogative of pardoning.

In his practice as a lawyer, he had become painfully familiar with the wrongs endured and disabilities suffered by seamen on our inland waters, and he seized the earliest opportunity, after taking his seat, to institute a legal remedy therefor. In pursuance of this purpose he raised the question of giving to these seamen a lien for their wages, and making vessels liable for supplies. During several sessions the measure he had introduced embodying these provisions was defeated. But he adhered to it with unflinching persistency, till the Mackenzie administration came into power, and Mr. Mackenzie promised that he would introduce a measure to give effect to his views.

At last his labors in the cause of justice were crowned with success in 1877, the Hon. Edward Blake, after consultation with Mr. Kirkpatrick, brought in the maritime court act, which practically extended the vice-admiralty court jurisdiction to the inland waters, and, in this way the object Mr. Kirkpatrick had so much at heart, and so long advocated, was obtained.

During recent years Mr. Kirkpatrick interested himself in obtaining reciprocity in wrecking between the dominion and the United States. After defeat in two sessions, he succeeded in carrying the bill through the house of commons, when it was defeated in the senate. In this, however, as in the false sailors' case, Mr. Kirkpatrick finally succeeded in his object, for in 1892 the measure was taken up by the government and passed.

# LOST ON THE LAKES.

**Record of Disasters For Past Season—Required Larger Channels.**

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—During the season of navigation just closed forty-two vessels passed out of existence. Their total tonnage was 8,195, and they were worth $226,200. Last year fifty-eight vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 29,194 tons and worth nearly half a million, were lost. Ships are now building at lake yards to carry over a hundred thousand tons in a single trip and costing over eight million dollars. There were 569 losses all told on the lake in 1898 and 386 this year, divided as follows: Ashore, 168; foundered, 15; burned, 28; waterlogged, 11; dismasted, 4; disabled, 81; ice, 5; collision, 73; capsized, 1. Lake Erie was the scene of the most losses, 92; Lake Michigan, 61; Lake Ontario, 10; Green Bay, 9; Lake Huron, 43; Detroit and St. Clair rivers, 69; Soo river, 49; Georgian bay, 2; Welland canal, 1. Nearly forty per cent. of all these losses were caused by disasters in the narrow connecting lake channels, such as the Detroit river and the Soo canal.

# BURNED TO DEATH.

**The Neighbors Were Unable To Rescue the Woman.**

YARMOUTH, N.S., Dec. 14.—A cottage on the Burrill Johnson estate was burned this morning. Mrs. Thomas Carr, occupant, was burned to death. There was no other person in the house at the time. Her screams attracted the attention of the neighbors who saw her through the window, but were unable to render aid till the fire was subdued by the department. When she was found the flesh was all consumed except her face. It is thought that the fire was caused by dropping a match or the overturning of a lamp.

### The Moving Pictures To-Night.

The moving pictures at Victoria theatre to-night will be good. The papers speak highly of them. The Moncton Times says:

"The pictures shown at the opera house last night were the best ever seen here. The principal attraction was the Jeffries-Sharkey fight which were, without doubt the finest pictures ever shown in Moncton, reproducing the fight as nearly as it is possible. Besides this the pictures consisted of scenes of British soldiers departing for the Transvaal, and most exciting incidents of the Columbia Shamrock yacht races, many humorous situations, pictures of the queen which evoked hearty cheers and the great Dewey parade. A large audience showed their appreciation by frequent and hearty applause."

### Sent Up A Floral Tribute.

Yesterday Lieut.-Col. Hunter, in behalf of the officers of the 47th battalion, sent a handsome floral cross to Toronto to be placed on the bier of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir George Kirkpatrick, honorary lieutenant colonel of the 47th battalion. The late Sir George was the first honorary lieutenant colonel appointed after the promulgation of the order making possible the appointment of such officers.

### The Only Manner.

Ald. Bell states that he simply gave his views as to the only manner in which politics could be kept out of the city council. He would not attempt to introduce the matter unless he had the sympathy of the majority of the members. Several aldermen have expressed to him their willingness to support the motion if he introduces it, and among these are two prominent liberals.

### A Prize For Volley Firing.

The militia authorities have accepted the offer of senator Gowan, Barrie, to present a regimental active service cup for proficiency in volley firing. The cup is to be competed for annually by regiments in military districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Ontario.


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### Double Stamps

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