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PARLIAMENT MEETS

FEBRUARY 1st.

THE GAZETTE FOR THREE MONTHS FOR **\$1**

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DR. AYEPS

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Interesting Particulars of the Struggle Between Great Britain and the Boers.

THE REVERSE AT STORMBERG.

HOW THE BRITISH SHELLS DEALT DESTRUCTION AMONG BRITISH TROOPS.

Extended accounts of the British reverses at Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso are coming in by mail from war correspondents. The correspondent of the Times describes in part General Gatacre's reverse at Stormberg as follows:

"The infantry had been at work, or in the train in open trucks, or marching since 4 a. m. on Saturday. The actual march occupied seven hours, and it is, therefore, little to be wondered at that the men were wholly incapable of making a supreme effort when at last they were surprised by receiving fire at short range while marching in fours in fancied security. On the enemy's fire the companies at hand rushed at once against the kopjes from which it proceeded and advancing from boulder to boulder swiftly commenced to ascend. Indeed, it is a fact that a considerable number actually reached within a few yards of a lower line of 'Scanses,' which could not, however, be reached without ladders. But at this juncture our own artillery, in the yet uncertain light to observe the ascent of the infantry, opened fire upon the enemy and several shells falling short dealt destruction among the assailants of the position. A partial retirement instantly ensued, and having been brought to a standstill the attack gradually melted away until, convinced that the case was hopeless, the general ordered the 'retire' to be sounded. Had the order been promptly obeyed the troops might not improbably have been withdrawn without very serious loss and a fresh attempt might even have been satisfactory prosecuted, but it was not to be. Many men were loath to retire, because they were anxious to go on, while not a few were so utterly exhausted that they simply preferred to stay where they were at all hazards than to undertake the ordeal of a rapid retirement over the open ground at the foot of the hills. Eventually, as if on parade, the retirement was executed by the soldiers who responded to order, the soldiers moving back at a steady pace, without the least hurry or confusion, and halting constantly to fire."

AT MODDER RIVER.

The Engineers have commenced the construction of a strong permanent bridge across the Modder river above its confluence with the Riet river. This will render the peninsula camp independent of the ford, which is frequently rendered impassable by the rains that fall in the Orange Free State. The span of the bridge runs fifteen feet above the water. It will carry the heaviest traffic. Two foot bridges have already been constructed. Wells that have been dug near the river bank have reached delightfully cool water. The water from both the Modder and Riet rivers is healthy.

Regimental manoeuvres are frequent in the early morning north of the confluence of the rivers.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON THE WAR

May I suggest to our citizens generally, and to the Boer sympathizers especially, the inadvisability of public meetings on this question. There are very many among us, myself certainly one, who fell as strongly in favor of Great Britain as others do of her opponents. Let us all be careful not to provoke one another by immoderate expressions of opinion, to which public meetings tend. Those on one side provoke retaliation on the other. Nay, they make it necessary; for in the problems of the near future good understanding with Great Britain is to

HIS OWN FREE WILL.

Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too strongly of the excellence of MINARD'S LINIMENT. It is THE remedy in my household for burns, sprains, etc., and we would not be without it. It is truly a wonderful medicine. **JOHN A. MACDONALD.** Publisher Arnprior Chronicle.

important for us to permit the impression that we are all against her here, and we may find ourselves in the unseemly state of party divisions for and against foreign states, as in the beginning of this century between the French and British parties. I avail myself of this opportunity to say that, in my judgment, not only is the cause of Great Britain just, but to have failed to uphold it, would have been to fail in national honor.

HOW HE TOOK THE MESSAGE.

The Times gives this thrilling incident of the recent attack on Ladysmith in connection with the Devons' charge: "Lieut. Masterson was sent back across the fire-swept zone with a message. He was hit by three bullets, but struggled in and delivered his message, which was important to the Devons' firing line. Lieut Masterson's wounds are doing well, though he has 11 holes."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON PRAYER.

Mr. Winston Churchill published in The Morning Post on Tuesday a graphic description of his adventures when he escaped from Pretoria. Much the most remarkable passage in his letter is that in which he describes his experiences in a wood, with a vulture as his sole attendant. It was the first day after his escape. He says:—"The elation and the excitement of the previous night had burnt away, and a chilling reaction followed. I was very hungry, for I had had no dinner before starting, and chocolate, though it sustains, does not satisfy. I had scarcely slept, but yet my heart beat so fiercely and I was so nervous and perplexed about the future that I could not rest. I thought of all the chances that lay against me; I dreaded and detested more than words can express the prospect of being caught and dragged back to Pretoria. I do not mean that I would rather have died than been retaken, but I had often feared death for much less. I found no comfort in any of the philosophical ideas which some men parade in their hours of ease and strength and safety. They seemed only fair weather friends. I realised with awful force that no exercise of my own feeble wit and strength could save me from my enemies, and that, without the assistance of the High Power which interferes more often than we are prone to admit in the eternal sequence of causes and effects, I could never succeed. I prayed long and earnestly for help and guidance. My prayer, as it seems to me, was swiftly and wonderfully answered. I cannot now relate the strange circumstances which followed, and which changed my nearly hopeless position into one of superior advantage. But after the war is over I shall hope to somewhat lengthen this account, and so remarkable will the addition be that I cannot believe the reader will complain."

THE PAY OF THE CANADIAN TROOPS.

It is stated in certain circles that the government's proposal in reference to payment of the Canadian contingents will take a form which will cause somewhat of a surprise to those who are not within the inner circles. The general idea has been that the government's proposal would be that Canada should pay the members of the Canadian contingents the difference between the imperial service and the pay men would get as members of the Canadian service. There seems, however, at least, so it is said, a disposition on the part of the imperial government to

object to any arrangements by which colonial troops will be put upon a different footing from the imperial service, largely because the practice would lead to discontent among the regulars. It will not be surprising therefore, if the proposal of the Canadian government should take the form of asking parliament to grant a half a million or even a million dollars in a lump sum as Canada's contribution to the cost of the war.

BOERS FIGHT WITH COATS OFF.

Ptr. Seeker, of the 60th King's Royal Rifles, who has been invalided home from Ladysmith, has been detailing some of his experiences. He was wounded on 29 Oct. in the head whilst a piece of shell lodged in his left wrist. At Lombard's Kop he states that Gen. White had 8,000 men, but the enemy's scouts were exceedingly alert and informed the Boers of the advancing column. "Only the State Artillery and Kruger's body-guard are in uniform, the rest being dressed like working men. They always fight with their coats off and sleeves rolled up above the arm. A novel form of fortification was the filling of soldiers' kits with sand. The Boer shells are very good, but the fuses are bad. At Lombard's Kop some of the enemy's own shells were fired back, and behaved splendidly."

MILITARY REPUTATION.

General French, with headquarters to the west of his colleague in Northern Cape Colony, has a clearer record in South Africa, than any other British commanding officer. Were it not for the loss of 100 men of the Suffolk Regiment in attempting a night attack that failed, his operations might have been described as brilliantly successful. He has kept Methuen's communications safe, preserved the railway connection with East London, and threatens the retreat of a Boer force at Colesberg.

Mafeking is the one bright name from the English point of view, in a campaign of distress and disaster. It was invested on October 14, and since that date Colonel Baden-Powell, with 1,600 irregulars, has kept at bay a Boer force with a varying strength of from 2,000 to 5,000 men.

—It is said in Brussels that Leyds has spent 75 million francs (£3,000,000) since he came to Europe but, of course, this includes payments for war material. His banking account is kept at Amsterdam. Several of his clerks are away just now on "secret missions," and he himself seems very restless. The British have stopped his communications with Pretoria, which were undoubtedly accomplished through Lorenzo Marques by the aid of some foreign Consul. The journal Le Transvaal, which he is publishing in Europe, does not seem to have much of a sale, and there is growing up among the better-class Belgians a strong feeling of sympathy with England and approval of her policy.

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John T. McKenzie,
THE TAILOR
CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. ISLAND

FLASH LIGHT MESSAGE
From **KIMBERLEY TO MODDER RIVER**
"Send 10 Cases BOVRIL"
In the "MONTREAL STAR" of January fifteenth a letter from Lieut. Charles J. Armstrong, was published in which he wrote: "There were 4 signallers of the Hampshire Regiment on duty there, and about eleven o'clock we were able to read some of the signals sent from Kimberley to Modder River by search light, some of the words I could make out myself. One sentence was "Send ten cases Bovril!"

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