

The Situation in Transvaal Still the Same

DRIVE TO DISCUSS MANY WILDERMORS

Absence of Official Information from South Africa Encourages Conjecture With Only a Slight Foundation in Fact.

London, Nov. 15.—4.30 a.m.—There is no additional news regarding the progress of hostilities in South Africa this morning, except a Mafeking despatch, forwarded by a runner, dated October 31, which says that during the afternoon General Cronje, the Boer commander, sent an envoy to Colonel Baden-Powell, under a flag of truce, to declare that he did not consider the Geneva convention authorized the flag of the Red Cross Society to fly from several buildings at once in the town, and that, in his opinion, the employment of natives against whites and the use of dynamite mines were both opposed to the rules of warfare.

Colonel Baden-Powell replied that the Geneva conference did not stipulate as to the number of Red Cross stations permissible, and that the Boers were only required to respect the convent, the hospital and the women's laager, all of which were beyond the town limits.

The British commander also pointed out that mines were recognized adjuncts of civilized warfare, and that the defences of Pretoria were extensively mined; moreover, he reminded General Cronje that the Boers had raided the native kraals, carried off their cattle, and that the natives were only defending their lives and property. Despite these warnings, the Boers continued deliberately to shell the hospital and the women's laager.

The sending of the Boer envoy was regarded, the despatch says, as a mere pretext for penetrating the British line at Mafeking.

TOWN VERY CONFIDENT. According to the latest reports, the town is confident of its ability to hold out until the end of the campaign.

So far as Kimberley is concerned, the mental condition of the British there will be judged from the fact that three weddings have taken place since the siege began, the last having been celebrated November 8.

In the absence of fresh news, the morning papers are driven to discuss Lord Salisbury's letter regarding the misinterpretation of his utterances at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Lord Salisbury declares that he does not wish to discuss arrangements, which, under conditions that are yet in the future, the Government may think desirable. The letter refers to the phrase, "we do not seek gold fields or territory."

KRUGER'S STRANGE THEAT. President Kruger's threat to execute British officers now in his hands unless Nathan Marks, a supposed Boer spy, is released, is also extensively commented upon. The Premier's deliverance meets with universal approval, although the explanation was in no way necessary, as, outside the Daily Chronicle, no one had supposed his words would bear the meaning which Boer sympathizers had been endeavoring to read into them.

President Kruger's threat has excited widespread indignation. The Daily News demands that his friends should promptly inform him that his own neck and that of Mr. Beit, the Transvaal State Secretary, will be held responsible for any such violation of the elementary rules of civilized warfare.

CENSORSHIP IS LAX. For once the censorship is blamed on account of laxity. It is asserted that the censors ought to have suppressed the story of Father Matthews regarding the surrender at Nicholson's Nek, which, while too vague to be considered evidence, must cause uneasiness. The feeling is that, until the facts can be ascertained, it would have been wiser not to circulate mere gossip.

The great delay on South African cables, now amounting practically to five days, and the lack of any definite news from Ladysmith, gives rise to some apprehension, which is only relieved by the fact that no adverse tidings have come from either British or Boer sources. Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of General Sir Redvers Buller.

H.M.S. Powerful has arrived at Simon's Bay from Durban, and begun to coal. The cruiser will return to Durban immediately, with more guns.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, announced in a speech last evening that a relief force would immediately be sent to Ladysmith; but beyond that nothing is known of the British plan of campaign, and equal secrecy shrouds the movements of the Boers.

The Morning Post, which complains that it was unwise, tactics on the part of the British officers to leave the railway intact in their retirement to Ladysmith, says: "It is another illustration of British contempt for the Boers that they treated the retirement as though it were an advance, and preserved the enemy's line of communication as carefully as if it had been their own."

Dr. Jameson, the hero of the raid, left Cape Town for England last Thursday. The Cape authorities have seized a wireless telegraph plant found on board a vessel, destined for Delagoa Bay.

General Sir Charles Warren has been appointed chief of the Fifth Infantry Division ordered to Cape Colony. He has seen considerable service in South Africa.

GERMAN PAPER ANNOUNCES THAT EVACUATION OF LADYSMITH HAS BEEN DISCUSSED—THE ALLEGED PROPOSALS. Berlin, Nov. 14.—The Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette prints a telegram from Brussels reporting on the authority of a Boer officer at Pretoria, that at least three communications have passed between General Sir Stewart White and Piet Joubert at Ladysmith regarding the capitulation of the town. General White demands the free withdrawal of all the troops with their arms and ammunition. General Joubert declared this to be impracticable and demanded unconditional surrender.

On the second exchange of notes, General Joubert suggested as a concession that the guns and ammunition be made unserviceable, but not surrendered. This was not accepted.

The third exchange was without result and the negotiations were discontinued November 8.

FLEET AT THE CAPE. London, Nov. 13.—The British fleet at the Cape is rendering far greater services to the force in the field than most people suppose, even from seeing the good work they are doing at Ladysmith.

As far as can be ascertained the vessels on the Cape of Good Hope station and the positions which they at present hold are as follows:—

CAPE TOWN AND VICINITY. Terrible—First-class cruiser. Furious—First-class cruiser. Bacchante—Third-class cruiser. Forfic—Second-class cruiser. Dwarf—First-class gunboat. Monarch—First-class battleship. Rambler—Tender to the Monarch. Rambler—Survey vessel.

DURBAN. Powerful—First-class cruiser. Tartar—Third-class cruiser. Doris—Second-class cruiser. Philomel—Third-class cruiser. Magicienne—Third-class cruiser. Patridge—First-class gunboat.

DELAGOYA BAY. Thetis—Second-class cruiser. Widgeon—First-class gunboat.

VISIT BOER PRISONERS. London, Tuesday, Nov. 14.—A despatch from Cape Town, dated Nov. 9, says:—"Crowds of sightseers daily visit the guardship Penelope at Simon's Bay. The Boer prisoners are confined on this vessel. The most striking feature of the prisoners' conversation is the absolute confidence they express in the ultimate success of their cause. They recognize the brilliant campaign of the British at Elandsburg, but say the latter greatly outnumbered the Boers, whose loss was due to faulty generalship. The prisoners absolutely ridicule the idea that the British flag will ever be hoisted over Pretoria."

LOOT AND PILLAGE. London, Nov. 14.—A despatch from East coast dated Thursday evening gives some particulars of a reconnaissance towards Ladysmith. An armoured train advanced as far as Colenso, being fired upon by a party of Boers, but suffering no damage. Loot and pillage is reported up and down the Tugela River, and Boers are occupying Fort Wylie. Word was received by telegram from Ladysmith that there was nothing to communicate.

MORE OF THE FUSILIERS. Cape Town, Nov. 14.—Transports arrived here yesterday with 4,135 troops, including the Welsh and Scotch Fusiliers.

TOTAL LOSSES OF BRITISH TROOPS

Killed, Wounded and Missing Reported in Each Engagement of the South African War.

SHOW FIERCE FIGHTING

Gloucesters, Irish Fusiliers and King's Rifles the Regiments Which Have Suffered Most Severely.

CASUALTIES BY BATTALIONS.

The following table shows the number of men reported as killed, wounded or missing in each engagement of the war:

MAPEKING, Oct. 15-Nov. 1—	Killed	12
	Wounded	31
GLENCOE, Oct. 20-21—	Killed	48
	Wounded	219
	Missing	208
ELANDSLAAGTE, Oct. 21—	Killed	51
	Wounded	213
CROCODILE RIVER, Oct. 22—	Killed	2
	Wounded	3
	Missing	4
RIETFOONTEIN, Oct. 24—	Killed	12
	Wounded	104
	Missing	2
KIMBERLEY, Oct. 24-25—	Killed	4
	Wounded	27
	Missing	11
LADYSMITH, Oct. 28-Nov. 2—	Killed	3
	Wounded	3
BELMONT, CAPE COLONY, Oct. 10—	Killed	2
	Wounded	4
FORT TULI, Oct. 25-27—	Killed	3
	Wounded	5
	Missing	25
PARQUHAN'S FARM (Ladysmith), Oct. 30—	Killed	60
	Wounded	238
	Missing	571
	Died of fever	1
	Died of wounds	19
TOTAL LOSSES.		191
	Wounded	842
	Missing	1251
	Died of fever	1
	Died of wounds	19

On only about a score of men

The deaths among officers and men, wounded, who subsequently died, included, were divided as follows:

Colonels	6
Major	4
Captains	5
Lieutenants	15
Rank and file	181
This table shows the wounded officers and men:	
Colonels	3
Major	3
Captains	22
Lieutenants	37
Rank and file	772

The following table shows the list of the casualties to British arms to date by battalions:

	Killed	Wounded	Capt'd.
Gloucesters	37	139	359
Irish Fusiliers	24	73	387
King's Rifles	23	131	37
Artillery	8	51	87
Cavalry	2	9	..
Leicestershires	3	40	13
Dublin Fusiliers	8	44	16
Manchesters	11	57	1
Natal Mounted Rifles	1	2	..
Hussars	2	9	160
Gordon Highlanders	24	71	..
Mounted Infantry	..	..	27
Natal forces	..	..	..
Imperial Light Horse	7	38	..
Natal Volunteers	8	50	20
Border Mounted Rifles	2	10	..
Fifth Lancers	3	7	..
Medical corps	1	..	..
Devonshires	9	38	..
Natal Police	5	23	36
Tenth Mounted Battery	9	38	89

SURPRISE IN TORONTO.

Believed All Along That Royal Canadian Yacht Club Would Challenge for the Canada's Cup.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The failure of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to challenge promptly for Canada's Cup is a matter of surprise, and when the Chicago Yacht Club men become aware of it, it will cause a deal of surprise in the Windy City also. The victorious Genesee had hardly left the harbor before a dozen consultations were held, and it was at least informally decided to challenge for the trophy. For weeks there was nothing else for it that the club must win back the plate. Canadian designers and their creations past and present were eagerly canvassed, and some members went as far as to discuss the advisability of enlisting the services of William Fife, Jr., the designer of Shamrock. Then the Shamrock-Columbia contest came on, and matters relating to Canada's Cup were relegated to second place, and the result is that the time for challenging has been allowed to pass, and nothing has been done.

Of course the fact that the time limit has expired does not necessarily entail that the Royal Canadian Club cannot challenge for next season. They waived their right to a ten-months notice when the Chicago Club sent on their challenge, and as a matter of courtesy the Chicago yachtsmen would probably consider a challenge from the Toronto club even if it was received as late as February, 1900. But the fact that the club has allowed the matter to pass the limit is not the whole of the story. The seeming indifference to the challenge at all for next season is what is causing despair among those who study yachting matters. The only consolation is that it does not take enough to kindle enthusiasm in the club, if some one has recently enough to start a subscription the price of a white-winged flyer would soon be raised, and the challenge would be of course follow.

The Royal Hamilton Yacht Club is the only other fresh water yachting club in Canada which could handle a challenge. That the Hamiltonians are thorough sportsmen is proven by their action in producing their candidate for the cup's defence. Whether they have backing enough to challenge is another question. Canada's Cup is another Canadian sportsman's trophy that either club will take the matter up right away.

TROOPS ARE POURING INTO SOUTH AFRICA

Over Fourteen Thousand British Soldiers Have Already Been Landed—Ten Troopships Expected To-day.

London, November 14.—Waiting for the transports that seem to summarize the situation in South Africa, as described in the latest despatches, which came under the date of Eastcourt, Thursday, and Cape Town, yesterday.

If, as expected, all the first division ships have been sent to Durban, just eight thousand men of the army corps are between Cape Town and Natal or are already landed in the latter colony.

As the Armenian, which arrived at the Cape yesterday, has three batteries of field artillery, General Methuen will be able to move to General White's help much earlier than had been expected.

PROBABLE FIRST MOVES.

The absence of all news from Natal and Cape Colony points unmistakably to the fact that important moves are maturing. These will probably be in two directions—first, towards Colenso to relieve Ladysmith and to capture the important bridges over the Tugela River; second, in the direction of the Orange River bridge head and threatening the approaches to Bloemfontein.

Possibly General Buller may decide to give the Boer raiders in Cape Colony a lesson. It does not seem probable that he will make an effort on the eastern field of the war so precipitate matters.

Ladysmith must have been a very warm place Thursday last, as the Eastcourt despatches state that the big guns were booming all day.

A correspondent, who climbed a hill north of the latter place, says that he could see nothing but huge clouds of smoke in the vicinity of Ladysmith.

KEEP JOUBERT OCCUPIED.

No fresh news has come through from the besieged town, but a feeling of confidence still prevails that General White has been able to hold his own and continue the work of occupying General Joubert's attention. With this frittering of Boer energy before his position, it can hardly be rendered untenable.

The reports from the northern Cape frontier show the Boers are there in force, but, either from lack of horses or the rising rivers or the fear of the possibilities of an advance, they remain practically a predatory band.

Fighting was almost a daily occurrence at Mafeking during the last ten days in October and the first week of the present month. The latest despatch, which is dated November 6, says that all is well and that Colonel Baden-Powell has been maintaining his position with great energy.

The same was true of Kimberley up to the 6th.

BOER RUSH CHECKED.

At all points the Boer rush seems to be checked, and the British are now preparing for the tremendous task of pushing them back.

Twelve transports in all have now arrived in South African waters, including the Armenian, which conveys the most welcome batteries of artillery.

Fourteen thousand men in rough numbers have been added to the British forces, out of which at least half have been sent to Durban.

It is estimated that about six thousand men are assembling in Durban under the command of Lord Methuen and General Hildyard.

It is probable that Ladysmith will not have to wait many days before an effective diversion is made from the south. It is expected that the forces at Eastcourt will be joined by General Hildyard's troops about the 20th of the month.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND MEN.

London, November 14.—Advice received yesterday announced that the troopship Oriental, with the First Royal Welsh Fusiliers and part of the Royal Scots Fusiliers; the Armenian, with three batteries of artillery and an ammunition column; the Orient, with the Second Royal Highlanders, and the Nubia, with the Scots Guards and half a battalion of the Northamptonshire regiment, have arrived at Cape Town.

These arrivals bring the total number of reinforcements to 14,036, of which about half are already on the way to Durban. The Hawarden Castle, which arrived at Cape Town yesterday, and the Armenian, which has been sent on to Durban, whose troops belong to the first division, will probably be ordered to proceed to that port.

Nine troop ships, carrying 10,000 men, are due at Cape Town to-day or to-morrow. A large number of troop ships preceded some of the latest arrivals at Cape Town in leaving their British ports. Of these the nine most likely to reach the Cape to-day are the Hawarden Castle, Manila, Malta, Liberator, Jamnath, Mongolian, America, City of Cambridge and Mohawk. The Goorka had something of a breakdown on her voyage, and was probably delayed two or three days.

When these vessels have arrived the first division of Buller's corps (Lord Methuen's) will be practically complete. The fact that the Hawarden Castle, which brought troops designed for General Gatacre's (third) division, has been sent on to Durban may indicate that the first division is to be filled out at once, in order that it may take the field.

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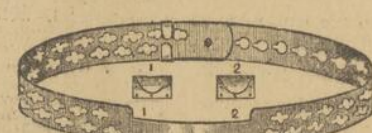
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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1899

THE RECOIL.

While the mayors and colonels are dancing to Sir Charles Tupper's piping there was in Ontario a whirlwind of unreasoning abuse of the French-Canadian population. It looked as though the Star and its satellites had made a successful appeal to the prejudice of a section of the people of the other Province, and there is no occasion for wonder if the people of Quebec magnified the significance of the outburst. Now, however, that there has been time for reflection, the sober thought of Ontario is finding expression; the silly and grotesque hysteria has receded into the background and our French fellow-countrymen have reason to be gratified over the turn things have taken.

For example, there has been a dead set made upon Hon. Mr. Tarte by Conservative journals ever since he entered the administration. Nobody, not even Mr. Tarte himself, paid much attention to that, as it is the right of Opposition newspapers to criticize a minister in charge of a large spending department. But now that this last campaign of vilification has shot its bolt there is a recoil and to-day people never particularly active in politics are writing to the papers commending Mr. Tarte's insistence upon a full and free discussion in Parliament of all matters affecting Canada's relations to the Empire. In this particular, says one correspondent of the Toronto Globe, the view Mr. Tarte now holds will be the view of every sober-minded man six months hence. Rev. Dr. Burns, a Canadian of national reputation, a representative Methodist and educationist, says he is heartily ashamed of the cowardly treatment to which the French-Canadians have been subjected by a section of the Ontario press.

Dr. Burns asks his fellow-Canadians to consider what would have been the result supposing the conditions to be reversed and an English minority insulted as the two millions of French in this country have been. "Fancy, if you can, a couple of millions of Englishmen in a French colony subject to French authority listening quietly to the vilest abuse of old England. Impossible! Then fancy two millions of Englishmen declaring that even in a contest between France and their mother land they would stand loyal to the flag under which they lived. Yet not a French-Canadian has hesitated to avow his loyalty to the throne of England and his willingness to risk his life for the Empire."

This proposed application of the golden rule, we think we can assure Dr. Burns, is quite beyond the Star, its galaxy and its nuclei. But there is still a possibility of their being brought to their senses on learning that their partisan schemes have been seen through at first glance. Dr. Burns continues:

"The most humiliating feature of it all is that men can be found so destitute of real manhood as to stoop to wound the feelings of a race noted for their unassuming, unobtrusive, cheerful manner of life and at the same time promptly responsive to every call in defence of their country. But, grant for the moment that Frenchmen or any portion of them were wavering in their allegiance to the throne or hesitating to move for the defence of the Empire, would these professional politicians have us believe that their offensive references to the French leaders or the French race would tend to win them back to allegiance? Preposterous! Such creatures are blisfully innocent of any such purpose. Partisan politics of the most vulgar and repulsive character run through it all and it is so transparent that no amount of drapery could render it respectable to an intelligent observer."

No wonder the French-Canadian leaders of the Conservative party saw through the thing. At first they were inclined to wish it success and talked exultantly about the chance of "killing Laurier in Quebec" if he sent the contingent to Africa. But when they heard English Conservatives boasting that there would never again be a French-Canadian Premier of Canada they thought it high time to run for cover, and they began seeing-sawing in public with commendable energy. There is one good thing about a campaign of vilification. It always produces a reaction. And when, as in this case, there was no excuse for it whatever, the result must be to draw closer the bonds which unite English and French in Canadian citizenship.

CELESTIAL FIREWORKS.

Three times in a century this old earth has undergone a bombardment of meteors, and the final performance for this century is billed for to-night. About a hundred meteors were observed from Montreal last night, and rather more from other points, but to-night, towards midnight, we should have a complete display. These meteor storms have been traced through astronomical literature as far back as the first century, but the first great display to be well recorded took place in 1833. The next was in 1866 and was witnessed all along the Atlantic seaboard from nine o'clock on the night of November 13 until eight o'clock next morning. An American astronomer estimated the number of meteors seen that night at a quarter of a million, and Sir Robert Ball, who saw the display from England, remarked that "it would be impossible to say how many thousands of meteors were seen, each one of which was bright enough to have elicited a note of admiration on any ordinary night."

The meteors radiate from the yellow double star Gamma in the constellation Leo. Those nearest this star appear stationary and have very small tails, those further away having a tendency to blaze out in

long paths. The true Leonids are to be distinguished by their great swiftness and their greenish or bluish tint. The great Leonid ring of meteors makes one revolution of its enormous elliptical orbit around the sun in thirty-three years, and the earth encounters the "gem of the ring" once in that time. The thickest part of the ring is 100,000 miles wide, and the whole is moving at the rate of 44 miles a second, a rate sufficient to make the opaque pebbles glow with heat when they come into contact with upper atmosphere of the earth. To-night's display should be worth watching.

MR. LATCHFORD'S ELECTION.

The returns from South Renfrew indicate that Hon. P. H. Latchford, recently appointed Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, has been elected by a handsome majority after a contest in which the Conservative Opposition, for all it did a great deal of crowing, failed to arouse any degree of enthusiasm amongst its following. The constituency was a perfectly safe one for a Liberal candidate, just as safe as Peterborough, where Mr. Stratton, the other new minister, was allowed to be returned by acclamation. It has never been clearly explained why Mr. Latchford was opposed, and the fact that Mr. Whitney, the Opposition leader, only appeared in the riding on the eve of the election, would seem to lead one to the statement that the Conservative side of the election was managed by Hon. Peter White. Mr. White has been unfortunate of late in his selection of fields wherein to fight, and repeated defeats must be rapidly depriving him of any prestige that remained to him after his own defeat in 1896. The election of Mr. Latchford by a substantial majority will no doubt be taken by the Premier, Hon. George W. Ross, as an indication of favorable public feeling towards his ministry. We may confidently expect an early decision regarding the pending bye-elections, and a session of the Legislature that will bear the imprint of the aggressive personality of the new leader of the Liberal party in Ontario.

FATHER MATTHEWS' STORY.

The extraordinary story of Father Matthews, telegraphed from Lorenzo Marquez, regarding the surrender of the Irish Flanders, the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Mountain Battery, at Nicholson's Nek, is calculated to provoke feelings of anger and humiliation, for if the statement is true, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that more than one person has seriously blundered. It will have been observed from the cablegrams that there is a disposition in London to discredit the statement on the ground that it is merely the excited view of a non-combatant who had no knowledge of the true military situation. We are not so sure that the London authorities are justified in forming such an opinion; but this much is certain, the whole circumstances attending the surrender will be made the subject of a searching investigation. England has lost as many men often enough in her numerous wars, but they have invariably fought to the last, and there is no parallel to the actual capture of a British column by an enemy since the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in October, 1781. The original account of the grave disaster, while far less complete than was to be desired, possibly for the reason that General Sir George White is not a good despatch writer, showed its cause to be tragically simple. The column was surrounded by overwhelming masses of Boers, was entangled among the hills, was wholly cut off from connection with Ladysmith; was destitute of ammunition, and was, after a desperate attempt to extricate itself, with the bayonet, compelled to surrender. Father Matthews tells us, however, that the ammunition was not exhausted, although the guns were gone after the stampede of the mules; that the column would have held out but for the fact that a subordinate officer, acting without instructions, hoisted a flag of truce on his own responsibility, and that no alternative was left but to surrender. Father Matthews adds that he does not know what caused the midnight stampede of the mules. All accounts agree that this was the incident that led up to the ultimate catastrophe. "A couple of boulders," said the despatches describing it, "were rolled from one of the hills with which the country abounds, and a few shots were fired by the enemy. The ammunition mules took fright and stampeded. The stampede spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders and got away with practically the whole of the gun equipment. The greater portion of the regimental small arm ammunition was similarly lost."

The stampeding of well trained mules is a very unusual occurrence. It calls for further explanation and it is a pity that Father Matthews can throw no light on the subject. Mules are constantly employed to carry mountain guns on night marches and in rugged districts in India, each animal being led by the head, as seems to have been the case in this instance. Stampeding hardly ever takes place and it is not easy to see why it should have occurred at Nicholson's Nek. The leaders presumably were Cape "boys," and this very battery was said to have had trouble with their "boys" some time ago. It has been suggested that these men and the native guards of a number of mules which stampeded when grazing some nights previously, may have been tampered with by the Boers or by Boer sympathizers and that the two boulders rolled down the hill were a signal. On the other hand, it is highly probable that the native leaders were simply seized with a panic and bolted with their charge. When the column had lost their guns and the reserve ammunition the order was given to fix bayonets, and a hill to the left of the road, up which the column had been marching towards the position assigned to it at Nicholson's Nek, was occupied with but little opposition and

fortified with such sangars and walls as it was possible to construct. At dawn a skirmishing attack by the enemy began, but it was not until half-past nine, when the Boers were heavily reinforced, that two companies of the Gloucesters, who were in an advanced position, had to fall back. From that time onwards until their ammunition was spent—so at least we were led to believe until Father Matthews' story came to hand—the British held their ground without hope of success or even of escape, unless they were relieved; and the relief never came. It is not easy to understand why this column did not send back for ammunition when the mules bolted, or how they can have been left for some seventeen hours after they had gutted cantonments without apparently even an inquiry as to their whereabouts. Although Sir George White had a large force of excellent cavalry, which has done useful service, no effort was made to employ it to keep touch between the column of a force operating over a very extended and a very mountainous position. All the troops that had been engaged in the fighting on the Sunday night and Monday morning, were back in their quarters before two o'clock on the afternoon of the Monday—an hour before the catastrophe occurred. It was known that something was wrong with the guns, but no steps were taken to ascertain what had become of the two fine regiments that had been sent out.

Father Matthews' story is hopelessly at variance with the epitome of facts first given. "Soon after twelve o'clock noon," says he, "there was a general cry of cease fire, but our fellows would not stop firing. Major Adye came up and confirmed the order, and then the battle sound ceased fire. In our locality there was a rumor that a white flag was raised by a young officer, who thought his batch of ten men were the sole survivors. But we were 900 alive, having started with perhaps 1,000. I think many of the battery men escaped." Had Father Matthews conveyed to the world the information that there was no surrender until the last vestige of hope was lost, we should have liked it better. The empire would have liked to hear that the regiments acted in the spirit of Kipling's advice:

"If your officer's dead and the sergeants look white,
Remember it's your turn to run from a fight;
So take open order, lie down and sit tight,
And wait for supports like a soldier."

There is hardly a Briton who would not rather have heard of their standing to the last man and repeating the heroism of Isandlwana, when the third column of Lord Chelmsford's force was cut to pieces on the 22nd of January, 1879. That was the night that Lieutenant Chard and Bromhead held Rorke's Drift with 50 men of the 24th, now the Sixth Wales Borderers, against 4,000 victorious Zulus. It remains as incomprehensible as ever why Carlton, knowing that his mountain guns were gone, did not fight his way back to headquarters. He knew that there were no more guns forthcoming because White had taken the whole of the remaining thirty-six with his main attack. Instead of extricating himself, as a prudent man would have done, his main idea was to push on to a hill which he may have supposed the Boers would not venture to attack. The only excuse that one can see for his movement to the position on the hill, when he was apparently surrounded, is that he was dependent upon General White sending the relief that never came. Probably the officers and men of the two lost battalions will feel inclined before the last of the lamentable affair is heard of, to exclaim with Kipling:

"Now there ain't no chorus 'ere to give,
Nor there ain't no band to play;
An' I wish I was dead 'fore I done what I did,
Or seen what I seed that day."

THE LAPORTE INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday's session of the Water Committee demonstrated once more the fact that The Herald's exposure of the methods pursued in the department is responsible for much that has been done in the way of bettering the administration. The City Comptroller, Mr. Dufresne, amended his evidence, given at the last sitting, by informing the committee that he first became aware of the practices of chiefs of departments keeping their cashmen at the city's expense when the statement appeared in The Herald. He was afterwards informed "by a high personage" that Mr. Laforet was not the only one enjoying this privilege, this conversation taking place about December 10, 1898, the day his report was ready for the committee. In the evidence of Mr. Fallon, also, The Herald played a prominent part, for that officer dates everything relating to the investigation from the time The Herald began to publish criticisms of the department. When asked to specify the time when he had been asked by Mr. Laforet to prepare an account of that gentleman's indebtedness, he remarked that if the committee would tell him when The Herald campaign opened he could approximate the date. So it appears that if The Herald had only been sufficiently considerate not to have said anything about it the account might never have been made up at all.

Yesterday's testimony revealed additional liabilities on the part of Mr. Laforet in two amounts, one for \$65 for the services of his coachman, and another for \$300 odd for some tons of bar lead bought in the city's name and sent to Ste. Agathe, of which no mention had hitherto been made. The subject was not pursued at any length yesterday, but will have to come up at the next session. Another peculiar circumstance lets in a little light upon departmental methods. Mr. Dufresne produced statements of charges made against Ad. Laporte, Cleland, and Ekers, which were amounts guaranteed by these aldermen for the cost of work done on water services to the houses of citizens in their wards. The incident carries very little on its face, but the explanation makes it more interesting. At the time this work was done Council was not giving the department as much money as the superintendent wanted to spend, and the officials were told to deny all requests for work. A man would come in with the announcement that there had been a break and that his water supply had been cut off. He would be politely told that there was no money to do the work and sent the superintendent for sympathy. The superintendent would tell him the same story and advise him to see the representative of his ward. Then when the alderman came down the no money story would be trotted out again, and the alderman had no other alternative than to guarantee the payment if the work was to be done. It was one of the methods taken to induce the reform aldermen to relax their grip, and allow more money to be spent. It was during such a period of money stringency that Mr. Laforet was using the city treasury to pay for materials used in the construction of his house, his fox cage, his devotee, his vehicles, his Ste. Agathe water works, and for the wages of men engaged in those services.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 15th. 1899.

Grand Record Values

—IN—

Jackets, Capes and Skirts

To-morrow a collection of the Greatest Values ever offered in JACKETS, CAPES and SKIRTS will prove of paramount importance to every lady visiting THE BIG STORE. A greater array of WINTER GARMENTS has seldom been seen—certainly never at the low prices at which these are marked. COME AND SEE THEM.

Winter Skirts.

Ladies' Stylish Vignone Cloth Dress Skirts, made in the latest style, full four yards wide, fashionable cut, in splendid range of dark colors. Special \$2.25

Ladies' Navy Estamine Serge Dress Skirts, well made, lined through with fancy more lining, cut four yards wide and very fashionable style. A very desirable Dress Skirt \$2.95

Fur Lined Capes.

Ladies' Handsome Amazon Cloth Capes, lined with Kaluga fur, and trimmed all round with black opossum fur, and fur collar. Special \$15.25

Ladies' Black Broche Cloth Capes, lined Kaluga fur and trimmed black Thibet fur, storn collar of same fur. A splendid high grade cape. Special \$24.50

Winter Jackets.

Ladies' Short, Smart and Jaunty Jackets, in Black, Drab, Fawn and New Blue, satin lined and pearl buttons. Special \$8.25

Ladies' Stylish Box Beaver Cloth Jackets, in Fawn, Drab and New Blue, embroidered all over with fine braid, Chesterfield front, satin lined. Special \$11.25

The Last Week of THE GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE

LADIES—This is a splendid opportunity to buy a New Dress for Xmas Holidays. Buy it now. You'll pay more when the season is in full swing. All this week you get

25 PER CENT. TAKEN OFF
25 PER CENT. TAKEN OFF

At the Foot of your Bill. Be sure you get it.

Never before has there been such a remarkable Dress Goods Sale. Don't let it be among the neglected opportunities, but come and see what a Handsome Gown you can buy for how little.



Rare Fur Values

The cold snap has brought about a demand for good Furs — just the very kind that "Carsley's" excel in. Read these prices:

LADIES' NEW ELECTRIC SEAL CAPERINES—

Very high collar, full sweep, lined seal brown satin. Worth \$12.00. Special Price \$8.75

LADIES' NEW ELECTRIC SEAL CAPERINES—

Trimmed with best black Thibet, high collar, perfect garment. Worth \$15. Special Price, \$10.20

FINE FURS are Better and Cheaper here than at ordinary fur stores.

Winter Hosiery.

Ladies' Heavy Black Cashmere Hose, very elastic, full fashioned, fast dye. Special 35c

Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, winter weight, special make. Price 42c

Ladies' Tartan Hose, fine cashmere, quality, full fashioned, bright shades. Special 48c

Ladies' Embroidered Cashmere Hose, quality, special make. Special 61c

WRITE FOR WINTER CATALOGUE.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St. MONTREAL.

AMHERST PARK MISSION CONCERT.

The concert given in aid of the Amherst Park Mission, in the Convocation Hall of the Diocesan Theological College, last evening, was attended by a large audience.

Rev. Principal Hackett presided and introduced a fine programme, which included several selections contributed by a choir of students. Rev. Principal Hackett, Messrs. C. J. Davies, A. K. Fisk, P. J. Hickey, T. B. Holland, W. P. Dunham, J. J. White, C. E. Perkins, and H. H. Whitely, and Misses Sanderson and Mary Tooke.

This mission was commenced in the winter

of 1894 by Rev. Canon Evans, who cared for the adjoining parish of All Saints. He succeeded in laying the foundation at a cost of \$135, and then found that, owing to the rapid extension of All Saints' parish, it would be impossible for him also to collect funds for and superintend the Amherst Park Mission. Under these circumstances, shortly after the death of Rev. Canon Henderson, he, with the sanction of Bishop Bond, handed over charge of the mission to the students' Missionary Society of the Diocesan College. Since then, Sunday services have been regularly conducted by the students, and a flourishing Sunday school has been held under the superintendence of Mr. Damas G. Lepage.

CLEMENT & CLEMENT CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, CANADA

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada.

Authorized Capital = \$160,000

Divided into 1600 Shares of \$100 Each.

This Company is organized to acquire the valuable patents and rights owned and controlled by Messrs. Clement & Clement, their trade mark, good will, machinery and plant and stock-in-trade.

AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, FOR THE WHOLE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The ADDRESSOGRAPH is one of the great commercial successes of recent years in the United States. It is in use at present in the offices of the leading Financial, Mercantile and Manufacturing establishments, Government Departments, Railway Companies, etc., and its users place it on a par, as to utility, with the Telephone, the Typewriter and the Cash Register.

This Company is beginning business under the most brilliant auspices, it having already secured valuable orders from London, with prospects of an extensive business from the very day of the opening of its London, Paris and Berlin branches.

A conservative estimate, based on experience, orders received from abroad, and the almost unlimited market for the addressograph, show that THE COMPANY SHOULD BE ABLE TO DE-CLARE A GOOD DIVIDEND IN ITS FIRST YEAR, and much larger ones in the future.

The value of this stock will increase considerably in a very short time, and is therefore a most advantageous one for investment.

800 SHARES OFFERED FOR SALE.

Eight hundred (800) shares of \$100 each are offered for immediate subscription, on the following terms:

Five per cent. (5 p.c.) payable with subscription, twenty per cent. (20 p.c.) payable on first call, and 25 per cent. payable every three months thereafter, until full payment of the amount subscribed. Books of subscription will close on Friday, the 24th November, at noon, when allotment of shares will be made.

For prospectus, subscription blanks and other information, address

CLEMENT & CLEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

17 and 18 Street Railway Chambers, Montreal, Canada.

Or L. E. MORIN, Jr., 92 St. James Street, Montreal.

Are Working Wonders.

Testimonials Arriving from all Parts.

MILTON'S INVALID PILLS

Strengthen your Blood and Nerves. Winter is coming, bringing Rheumatism, Sciatica and Grippe. 25c a box, six boxes for \$1.25. At all druggists, or direct by mail on receipt of price, MILTON DRUG CO., Montreal.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Francais.

W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.

WEEK OF NOV. 15th.

CLAY M. GREEN'S

Pretty Western Idol

And Big Vaudeville bill headed by the Leonards, Athletic Skiters, Artists, and Thurston, the man who mystified Hermin.

Prices as usual. Phone—East 316, for seats.

Nov. 21st—BISHOPS' COLLEGE NIGHT.

Monument National.

ROSA RIO

MATINEE

Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 18th, at 2.30 o'clock.

At Popular Prices—25c and 50c.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Reserved Seats for Sale at the Monument National Pharmacy.

2nd

POPULAR BALLAD CONCERT

by MISS MARIE HOLSHED, SOPRANO.

MRS. IVES, Pianist and Accompanist.

Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 18th,

3.30 to 4.30 in KARN HALL.

TICKETS, 25c—Can be secured at Karn Piano Rooms.

Conservatory of Dancing, Deportment AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,

226 St. Catherine St.

Classes now open. Beginners Monday and Wednesday. Advanced, Tuesday and Saturday, 8 p.m. Juveniles, Tuesday and Saturday, at 4 p.m. Join a class where you get all the advantages. Easiest method. Finest floor, best music. Private lessons at all hours. Hall to rent for concerts, bazaars, etc. Send for circular. Telephone Up 1438.

GEO. F. BEAMAN.

SOUTH SHORE RY. CO.

WINTER SERVICE

The Sunday trains between Montreal and Sorel, stopping at all intermediate points, will be continued this winter as per schedule below:

Leave Montreal (Grand Trunk Station), at..... 2.45 a.m. & 8.00 p.m.

Arrive Sorel, at..... 11.30 a.m. & 9.45 p.m.

Leave Sorel, at..... 7.30 a.m. & 5.20 p.m.

Arrive Montreal, at..... 2.20 a.m. & 7.20 p.m.

Week days, trains will leave Grand Trunk station, Montreal, at..... 8 a.m. & 5.20 p.m.

Arrive Sorel at..... 10.05 a.m. & 7.17 p.m.

H. L. PUTNAM,

Real Estate.

Mortgage Loans. Valuations.

TEMPLE BUILDING.

MAIN 2380.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Edison's Moving Pictures of the 2nd (Special Service) Royal Canadian Regiment leaving Quebec for the Transvaal, will be shown for the first time

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th. • OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

PRICES—\$1.00, 75c and 50c. The moving pictures will be shown every night during the week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Sale of seats will commence Thursday 10th, at 10 o'clock.

FOOTBALL..... Ottawa College

CHAMPIONSHIP VS. Brockville.

The final game in the Q.R.F.U. Senior Series will be played on the

M. A. A. G. GROUNDS, SATURDAY, 18th NOV.

Kick Off at 2.15 p.m. sharp—Rain or shine.

Reserved seats tickets 50c. For sale at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1735 Notre Dame Street, and M. A. A. office, 119 Mansfield Street. General Admission—St. Catherine Street Entrance, 35c; Hallway Entrance, 25c.

E. HERBERT BROWN, Hon.-Sec., Q.R.F.U.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY

Matinee Wed. and Sat. Evenings

—PRICES—

25, 50, 75, and \$1.00.

Edwin Gordon Lawrence and strong cast.

Gorgeous Scenic Effects.

XTRA—Next Week.

SEATS ON SALE THURS. DAY.

Blanche WALSH and Melbourne MacDOWELL

In Sardon's Great Plays. Mon. night and special at 10 o'clock. Wed., Thurs. & Fri. 10 o'clock. Sat. Matinee, 2 o'clock. Sat. night only, 7 o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon

THIS WEEK, NOV. 13 and 14

The Reimaging Session

"A MAN OF MYSTERY"

Elaborate Scenic Effects and Powerful Cast.

NEXT WEEK—Under the City Lamps.

THEATRE des VARIETES.

The Only Practical French Theatre in Montreal. Daily (including Sunday), Closed on Friday. Afternoon and Evening. Week of November 15

LE JUI POLONAIS.

Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c. Matinees, 10c.

Telephone, Merchants 1308.

ART ASSOCIATION...

.....PHILLIPS SQUARE

Anatomy Class.

A class in Artistic Anatomy, under the direction of Dr. R. T. T. Mackenzie, will be held on Monday Afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, commencing November 15th. Fee—\$3.00 for the course of ten lessons.

Elementary Drawing Class.

CYCLING

AN UNJUST RESERVE LIST

You can acquire is to make daily use of them at meals to keep the digestive organs strong and vigorous.

Henry Yeager, father of George Yeager, the catcher of the Worcester Club, died at the City Hospital there the other night.

\$5,000 and \$4,000. If the scheme is favorably received, it is intended to sell shares to students, graduates, and others for as low as \$10 each.

STAND BY CANADIAN GAM

"Of course, the 10-yards rule is an in-

his place in the scrumline. Dunlop will be back on the line, and it is stated that Mick Sparrow will also be in a Ham-

want to be caught without a winter overcoat. Give us your order. We can fit you properly, and we have a rare choice of material. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James Street.

WILL SHIELD'S HORSE WO

Detroit he was arrested for assaulting little jockey named Freeman. His reputation as a fighter sustained a severe shock among his associates at Montreal during the 1898 meeting, when Mr. G. W. Graydon

Afterwards finished

Green mare, Lizzie Wilkes, by Fittler,	2.23½
2.23½, by Ta'madge.....	2.08½
1898—Miss Logan.....	2.07½
Green gelding, Coney, by McKimney,	
2.11¼—Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser.....	2.07½
1898—Royal R. Sheldon and Rex Alto.....	2.07½

and delivered the same day

Merchant Tailors,
455
St. Paul Street



FREIGHT ADVANCE

The Reason is Because Railway Supplies Have Gone Up

THE SPECIAL RATE LIST.

To be Gone Through and Revised to Suit the Exigencies of the Present Condition of Things.

The meetings of the Canadian General Freight Agents' Association, which ended yesterday were held at the Windsor Hotel, for the purpose of considering the freight for certain articles of merchandise. The gathering was presided over by Mr. John Earle, of Toronto, the chairman of the Association, and representatives were present from the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Intercolonial, Canada Atlantic and other railway systems.

The main object of the meeting, as explained in the Herald, was to readjust the freight rates of a large number of commodities on an upward basis. The Association was in session until half-past one yesterday, and after a short adjournment for lunch, resumed business in the afternoon. But before separating yesterday the list of the whole of what is known as special rates was gone through.

At the close of yesterday morning's session, Mr. Earle, the chairman, told The Herald that the statement that the rates were to be increased from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent. was nonsense. "The railway companies feel, however," said Mr. Earle, "that the time has come when a general advance may be well made in the rates for special commodities, which have been carried for the last three years at exceptionally low charges. These reduced rates were established on account of the fact that, and it is thought that it is only fair and equitable that the traffic should bear some of the additional cost, which the railway companies are called upon to pay for labor and material."

The advance will range from 5 to 10 per cent., but will in no case exceed 10 per cent., and it will apply to such articles as iron and iron commodities, binder twine, bag and baggage, Canadian plate, but to produce. Grain rates are in no way affected.

Mr. G. H. Revere, general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk, stated that the reason for contemplating higher rates than last year was that everything that railways had to buy had gone up in price. Iron, which could be purchased last year for \$17, was now \$22.50, and it is thought that it is only fair and equitable that the traffic should bear some of the additional cost, which the railway companies are called upon to pay for labor and material.

OCTOBER REAL ESTATE

A Dull Month and No Improvement Until Spring.

There is No Ray of Light as an Investment for Money. Effect of Civic Mismanagement.

J. Cradock Simpson's Real Estate Record for this month says of the realty market: "The real estate business was dull again during the month of October, and although the volume of completed transactions, including the usual exchanges, is by no means discouraging, yet it looks as if the long-expected improvement in the realty market would not come off until the spring. There has been no speculative buying or selling and the investor has not yet established himself permanently in the market. The activity in other lines of business is, however, making itself felt, and business property is beginning to feel the impulse of new life. There is very little real estate being forced on the market, and when any property is wanted for a special purpose, brokers find their chief difficulty in bringing the principals to an agreement upon the matter of price. To the owner in possession of a desirable property, the position is generally an agreeable one, for it gives him the best possible foundation for estimates of the current market value of his property. But it also presents to him not only the question whether he ought to sell, and perhaps at a good price, but it also presents the question as to how he could re-invest his money to his great advantage as by leaving it in his present property. As things are going now, this is a question difficult to answer, and buyers often evade it by the contention that they will not invest just now just as much to themselves as they can ordinarily be to intending buyers. There is, therefore, no real investment just now as buying for pure investment, and the reason why the investment demand does not take form in Montreal is that conditions seem favorable, is hard to say. One element in the failure of an investment de-

mand cannot be too often stated. When real estate can be practically mortgaged, without the consent of the owner, either by reckless speculation at the City Hall, or by mischievous legislation at Quebec, it is no wonder that investors hesitate to buy. It is too much like investing in a joint stock company when one has no confidence in the management. The majority of well-informed taxpayers in Montreal never seem to get beyond the grumbling stage. When at election times help is needed, either in the way of personal work, or a subscription to legitimate expenses, it is as though the number of reasons that can be given for not doing anything, and the work of preparing for the civic elections is now, and whatever public spirit there is in the community should manifest itself at this time.

The sales recorded during the month of October in suburban municipalities amount to \$240,000, as follows:—Maison-neuve, \$1,075; Mile End, \$40,800; Outremont, \$2,850; Côte des Neiges, \$10,250; Notre Dame de Grâce, \$18,500; Verdun, \$2,014; Village Tower, \$1,550; Core St. Paul, \$700; St. Henri, \$80,656; and Ste. Catherine, \$100,000.

There were 150 real estate transfers in the city wards and town of Westmount recorded at the registry office during the month of October, amounting to \$785,707.56. During the corresponding month of last year 133 transfers were recorded, amounting to \$719,357.50.

The real estate mortgage loans recorded during the month of October in the registration division of Montreal West, amount to \$247,000, of which amount \$107,000 was placed at one per cent. \$100,000 at 1 1/2 per cent. \$70,000 at 5 per cent. \$18,000 at 5 1/2 per cent. \$800 at 6 per cent. \$4,000 at 7 per cent. \$3,000 at 10 per cent. \$38,000 at 11 1/2 per cent. \$12,000 at 6 per cent. \$3,118 at 12 per cent. and \$7,000 at a nominal rate.

ACETYLENE GAS.

It Has Been Manufactured From Carbide in Scandinavia For Several Years With Perfect Safety.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—In view of the danger now going on as to the danger involved in the manufacture and storage of carbide, the following paragraph from a recent report read to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Mr. C. E. Lottman, Canadian Commercial agent in Norway, is interesting. Mr. Lottman says: "In this time of acetylene light it may be of interest to Canadian manufacturers of acetylene generators to learn about a new apparatus constructed by a Norwegian engineer, Mr. Soderberg. The most common generators have heretofore been constructed on the principle, water to carbide; but this is connected with some difficulties, partly on account of the heat and partly because the carbide does not get quite utilized. The generator which Mr. Soderberg has constructed is built on the principle, carbide to water, and it is said to be free from the above mentioned faults. In the corner of the water reservoir there are placed several small holes, and a certain amount of carbide, proportioned after the size of the generator. These shells are opened automatically by the gasometer when this sinks down to a certain point, the carbide is thrown into the water through a tube, and the shell is closed by a water lock in the same moment as the carbide touches the water. New gas is then produced, the gasometer rises, and the gas is used up, it sinks again, until a new shell is opened, and the same process is continued. For a common size generator the heat from the water does not exceed 4° C. from 15 to 25 degrees Celsius (59 degrees to 77 degrees Fahrenheit). The generator works very safely."

In this connection it might be added that acetylene gas has for some years been in use in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, manufactured under conditions which are considered to be perfectly safe.

CORNWALL ITEMS

Farmers Moving to the North West—A Lost Watch Turns Up—Clerk Hinchcliffe Back to Work.

Cornwall, Nov. 13.—(Special.)—Betsy Miller, an old colored woman, who has been somewhat of a landmark in the town, died last night.

The members of St. Columban's Court, No. 27, Catholic Order of Foresters, held their annual church parade yesterday.

The watch which Samuel Derry thought was stolen from him, and for which he had W. Lally arrested, was found on Pitt Street on Friday and returned to the owner.

It is understood that eight farmers of Kirk Hill intend selling out and going to the Canadian Northwest in the spring.

An effort is being made by the municipal council of Lochiel and West Hawkesbury to open a road on the boundary near Duncan Campbell's farm.

Frank Tiffany, of Leeds, Eng., who has been visiting the United States and Canada in the interests of Hingham, Ingham & Co., timber merchants of Leeds, spent the week with his cousin, E. H. Tiffany, of Alexandria.

Mrs. J. McIntosh has removed from Alexandria to Bearbrook, where she will reside with her family.

Mrs. K. Urquhart, who has been visiting friends at St. Raphael's, has returned to her home in Kingston.

The many friends of George Hinchcliffe, who was accidentally shot about two months ago, will be glad to hear that he has been back in his old position in the office of the Rossmore.

A BIG PAPER MILL

British and American Capitalists, Who Own Large Gathaineau Limits, to Erect a Mill Near Ottawa.

Quebec, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Some time ago a syndicate of British and American capitalists acquired some 3,000 square miles of spruce forest in the Gathaineau district, and your correspondent has it on the best of authority that it is their intention to erect somewhere near Ottawa the largest pulp and paper works in the world, having a capacity of from 500 to 600 tons a day and giving employment to no less than 2,000 hands. The greater part of the necessary machinery for both pulp and paper is said to have been ordered. The construction of the works is to be commenced early in the spring, and the mills are expected to be in full running order by next October. All kinds of paper are to be made.

DIASTROUS FIRE

Liverpool, Nov. 14.—A fire today in the timber yard of H. W. Quayle & Sons, a large firm, spread to the yard of the Creighton company and C. H. Hismous. Both were destroyed. A quantity of flint for troops were also burned. The damage done is estimated to be \$100,000.

CRUISER AGROUND

Manila, Nov. 14.—The United States cruiser Charleston ran aground near Vigan on a hidden reef. She has 35 feet of water on both sides. She worked her way out for two days and nights in trying to get aground, but a typhoon arising, the crew were compelled to leave the vessel and seek refuge on a small island five miles away. Lieut. McDonald describes the Charleston as a fast gunboat, with cotton tallow stow, and well out of water.

Consolidating Lumber Interests. Rossland, B.C., Nov. 14.—Efforts which have been proceeding for several months to consolidate all the lumber interests in the boundary district of the Kootenay are said to have been at last successful. The deal includes every lumber mill in the boundary country, as well as all available timber sites in that region. The interests concerned, it is said, amount to \$1,000,000.

DIED ON THE TRAIN

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Shortly before the Grand Trunk train left the station this morning it was discovered that one of the passengers in the Pullman car, a middle-aged man of Irish birth, had been found dead in his berth. From letters his name would seem to be M. Frankenburg, of Toronto. He had been in the car about two days, and it is thought that he died of a heart attack.

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS

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MAGISTRATE DEAD.

Mr. E. Jones Parke, of London, Expires Suddenly.

Studied Law With Sir John A. Macdonald—A Family Nearly Suffocated by Coal Gas—One Dead.

London, Ont., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—Mr. E. Jones Parke, Q.C., police magistrate, died suddenly in his office shortly before two o'clock this afternoon. Heart failure was the cause of death. Mr. Parke had been in the office of the Northern Life Assurance Co., of which he was vice-president, a few minutes before three, apparently in good health, but earlier in the day had stated to his partner, Mr. Purdon, Q.C., that his heart troubled him. He lay down on a couch for a rest, and when discovered was dead. Mr. Parke was 70 years of age. He began the study of law in the office of Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir Alexander Campbell in Kingston. Since 1852 he had been practising his profession in London. He was solicitor for several large financial institutions, and was also solicitor for the London and Port Stanley Railway. He was once solicitor for the county of Middlesex, but twice before he was appointed judge, and was vice-president of the Middlesex Law Association. But it was as police magistrate that he was most widely known, and his work in this capacity during the recent street car strike had been very trying. His widow, Mrs. Parke, is his wife and daughter, two daughters and one son survive. Mr. Samuel W. Milliken is his wife and their two little boys, aged 8 and 10 years, were asphyxiated at their home in South London last week when the gas escaped from a defective pipe. The house was entered by neighbors at ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Milliken and the two boys were rescued after several hours' work, but at a late hour this evening Mrs. Milliken was found unconscious in a critical condition. The gas escaped from a coal stove, having defective pipes.

THE ST. JOHN MURDER

Captain Baizley's Body Brought to Port for Inquest.

Death of Mr. William Vassie, a Leading Liberal Merchant of St. John and Friend of the Premier.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—The schooner J. R. VanDusen reached port on Monday evening, and the body of Captain Baizley is now at Undertaker Beattie's shop. It is believed that the arrival of the schooner, which was the vessel of Coroner Berryman, and Dr. James Christie, who will hold a post mortem. As yet nobody has seen the remains, and it is not known what wounds were inflicted by the infuriated sailor. All the crew are held at the police station. The chief of police, who is driving up with Maxwell, the murderer, has not yet reached town, but is expected this afternoon. Some surprise was created when Baizley's chest was opened and found to contain only a few clothes and a watch. What became of his clothes is a mystery.

William Vassie, head of Messrs. W. Vassie & Co., Limited, a leading wholesale grocery merchant, died Monday, aged 64 years. He was a very prominent citizen and a frequent visitor to the Grand Hotel, having crossed the ocean 32 times. He was a great trader, a staunch Liberal, and frequently in the ranks of the Dominion Party. Crown on public matters. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was last here he was entertained by Mr. Vassie.

James Miller, a sailor's boarding house keeper, has begun proceedings for divorce from his wife. The woman is now in jail with her lover, Alex. Duggan, a heavy house and she with being an inmate. She is a Nova Scotian and was married in the case will be tried at Fredericton in February, when some sensational evidence is looked for.

RED IS DYING

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—William Reid, of Iroquois, who was assaulted in front of the City Hall, has about six weeks ago, and who has since been confined to the Water Street Hospital, is now in a dying condition. His alleged assailant, Alfred Latoneille, of Hull, was arrested shortly after the assault, and is now confined to his house, suffering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs.

It was near one o'clock this morning when the evidence was collected before Coroner Fland's jury, entrapped to investigate the cause of the recent explosion in the works of the Dominion Car and Foundry Co. The inquiry was adjourned until Thursday night, when a verdict will be returned.

An outbreak of diphtheria is threatened in the kindergarten department of the Central School. The disease has already developed among the pupils and two deaths have occurred. A full investigation is being conducted by the health authorities, and the school has been closed.

The trustees and school authorities are at a loss to account for the outbreak, and they are positive that the sanitary arrangements of the school building are not accountable for it.

INDIANS WOULD GO.

Brandon, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Three hundred Mohawk Indians are offering to go to the Transvaal to fight for the Queen.

THE POWER OF GOLD.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Patrie prints the despatch reporting the hold-up of the French steamer Carthage by a British cruiser at Delagoa Bay and swells up with rage. The paper magnifies the incident, and says that the British cruiser, the 600 bribe England has sent to Portugal, the Bank of England's gold account shows a deficit of that amount, which is not explained.

The Patrie concludes that an Anglo-French war is inevitable.

QUEBEC SCOTCHMEN.

Quebec, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the committee appointed to arrange for the celebration of St. Andrew's Day it was unanimously decided in view of the fact that many Scotchmen are in the city, that a South African war, not to have any celebration of a festive character, but to have the anniversary service on the 10th inst. Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, will be the preacher.

LEFT PART OF HER CARGO.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—More freight is offered at Vancouver than the steamer can handle. It is reported that one steamer, the Riddan Maru, which sailed for Yokohama yesterday, was compelled to leave behind 2,300 tons of freight. In her cargo she carried over 2,000 tons of salted fish, which she promises to develop into a remunerative industry.

FUNERAL OF MRS. H. J. LOGAN.

Ashurst, N.S., Nov. 13.—H. J. Logan, M.P., arrived Saturday night from the West, having received the news of his wife's sudden death while visiting in Montreal. He is travelling with Hon. Clifford Scott, Minister of Finance, and Mr. C. Fraser, M.P. The funeral will take place to-day, and was largely attended.

EAST ELGIN ELECTION VOID.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—At Osogood Hall this morning judgment was given in the East Elgin provincial election protest case. The judges held that the election was void, and the election voided as a result.

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